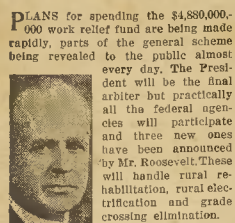


News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Reveals Plans for Work Relief Program—Frank Walker His Chief Aid—Auto Workers Strike in Toledo.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Frank Walker

PLANS for spending the \$4,880,000,000 work relief fund are being made rapidly, parts of the general scheme being revealed to the public almost every day. The President will be the final arbiter but practically all the federal agencies will participate and three new ones have been announced by Mr. Roosevelt. These will handle rural rehabilitation, rural electrification and grade crossing elimination.

Standing at the President's right hand is Frank C. Walker, former treasurer of the Democratic party. He has replaced Donald Richberg as chairman of the National Emergency council and is the head of a new division in that body known as the division of application and information. Under his direction all proposals will be sorted out and data on them from various government units will be co-ordinated. Then they will be handed on, with Mr. Walker's recommendations, to a new works allotment board which is headed by Secretary Harold Ickes. These two additional grade crossing groups in Washington are known as DAI and WAB.

In a press conference the President named these eight types of work which will be undertaken, with the amount of money to be spent on each:

1. Highways, roads, streets, grade crossing elimination, and express highways, \$800,000,000.
2. Rural rehabilitation, relief in stricken agricultural areas, water conservation, water diversion, irrigation, reclamation, rural industrial communities, and subsistence homesteads, \$500,000,000.
3. Rural electrification, \$100,000,000.
4. Housing, low cost housing in rural and urban areas, remodeling, \$450,000,000.
5. Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons and other "white collar" unemployed, \$300,000,000.
6. Citizen Conservation corps, \$600,000,000.
7. Sanitation, soil erosion, stream pollution, reforestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, \$350,000,000.
8. Loans, grants for health, cities, counties, states and other political subdivisions for public works, \$900,000,000.

The rural rehabilitation work will be directed by Rexford G. Tugwell, under-secretary of the interior, and he will not be responsible to Secretary Wallace but will have a free hand to carry out his schemes for moving families from marginal lands, shifting stranded industrial workers to new, planned rural communities and building cities outside of large urban centers to relieve slum congestion.

Asked as to how much was ready to be spent the President recalled that \$900,000,000 already had been put forward for the CCC and that Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes had applications totaling more than \$1,000,000,000.

In conclusion, the Chief Executive said that there was a tendency to make loans instead of grants wherever possible, the loans to be long-term ones at low interest rates.

Appointment of Mr. Walker leaves Mr. Richberg free, as the President said, to devote his time to the NRA during the period of pending legislation in congress and litigation in the Supreme court.

ORGANIZED labor opened its attempt to obtain recognition in the automobile industry with a strike of workers in the Toledo plant of the Chevrolet Motor company. The factory was closed down immediately, though only a part of the force joined in the strike. Union pickets were placed about it, but city police and deputy sheriffs were on hand to see that there was no disorder.

President Sloan of General Motors corporation issued this statement in New York:

"The vital question involved is whether General Motors corporation is willing to sign an agreement for a closed shop recognizing the local union as the exclusive representative of all the employees of the Toledo plant. This General Motors will not do."

The union, in a lengthy statement, said its committee "has done everything in its power to meet with the management and to secure an amicable and fair adjustment of the matter of wages, hours and union recognition and various other grievances."

"The management refused to sign a contract of any kind and flatly refused every section of the proposed contract with the exception of two minor points."

The company offered to make wage readjustments and give a 5 per cent general wage increase, show no discrimination against union men, and agreed to respect seniority rights as provided by the automobile labor board.

Secretary Perkins sent Thomas J. Williams, Labor Department conciliator, to Toledo to see what might be done. President Green of the A. F. of L. said there was grave danger that

the Toledo strike might spread to other automotive plants.

Leo C. Wolman, chairman of the National Automobile Labor board, reported that that body had completed a canvass of 183,150 workers in American automobile plants and found that 88.6 per cent of them showed no interest in any labor organization. The various employees' associations grouped together ranked second with 21,774 members, equal to 13.3 per cent of the total. The American Federation of Labor was third with 14,057, or 8.6 per cent, while the Associated Automobile Workers of America were fourth with 6,083, or 3.7 per cent. The remainder of the vote was split between the Mechanics Educational society and ten other unions.

WITHOUT benefit of gag rule but with perfect party discipline, the administration's social security bill was jammed through the house substantially as President Roosevelt wants it.

The final vote was 372 to 33. It may be some weeks before it is passed by the senate, for the senate finance committee, to which it was referred, is busy just now with NRA extension and veterans' bonus payment.

Leading features of the measure as passed by the house are:

Grants to states for old age assistance (pensions) on a 50-50 basis, but for no individual will the federal government's share exceed \$15 per month. Compulsory old age benefits for persons over sixty-five on basis of salaries earned during working lifetime, payments ranging from \$15 to \$35 a month. Income tax on pay rolls of employees starting with 1 per cent in 1937 and graduated to 3 per cent in 1940; excise tax on employers in same amounts. This will mean a total pay roll tax of 6 per cent by 1940.

Unemployment insurance. Tax on employer of 1 per cent on pay rolls in 1938, 2 per cent for 1939, and 3 per cent thereafter.

Social security board as new bureau of government in the executive branch with three members appointed by the President.

Federal grants to states for maternal and child health service, an appropriation of \$3,800,000.

Federal grants to states for public health service, an appropriation of \$9,000,000.

Speaker Byrns and other majority leaders were elated by the bill carried because, as they asserted, it was put through without any pressure from the White House. Mr. Byrns said: "We got no orders from the President, so help me Almighty God."

GEN. W. W. ATTERBURY, veteran official of the Pennsylvania railroad, has retired as president of the company eight months before that would have been necessary under its regulations, because of ill health. The directors unanimously elected Martin W. Clement to succeed him. The new president of the great system was born 63 years ago in Sunbury, Pa., and entered the service of the road in 1901 as a rodman. His promotion was steady and nine years ago he became the vice president.

General Atterbury had this to say of his successor:

"Since he became vice president, Clement has been intimately associated with me in conducting the company's affairs and in our relations with the other railroads and with the government."

"The remarkable results achieved by the company last year, one of the most difficult periods the railroad has ever experienced, were largely due to Clement's leadership. His manifest capabilities have commended him not only to his associate directors and officers, but also to the executives of other railroads with whom he has been working in recent years in the interest of the railroad industry as a whole."

"Moreover, he enjoys the confidence, respect and co-operation of the entire Pennsylvania railroad organization."

MORE than three thousand persons have lost their lives in a series of earthquake shocks that occurred in the most thickly populated section of Formosa, the island off the Chinese coast which Japan acquired in 1895. It was the worst disaster of the kind in the Orient since the Tokyo-Tokohama quake of 1923. The number of injured was estimated at fully 12,000, and a quarter of a million were rendered homeless. Property damage was placed at \$28,000,000. Half a dozen sizable towns and many villages were completely destroyed, and trees and heavy rain added to the dangers and distress of the afflicted people.

Speaker Byrns

FATHER COUGHLIN, the "radio priest" of Detroit, staged the first state meeting of his National Union for Social Justice in Olympia stadium in his home town, and more than 150,000 enthusiastic supporters crowded into the edifice to hear the tall now he proposed to right the wrongs of the people. On the platform with the crusading cleric were Senators Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and Representatives William Conroy of Massachusetts, Martin Sweeney of Ohio, Thomas O'Malley of Wisconsin and William Lemke of North Dakota.

The priest put forward the National union as a definite political weapon aimed at the money power and at stand-pat conservatism.

Father Coughlin has been endorsed by the bishop of Detroit, Rt. Rev. Michael Gallagher.

"I pronounce Father Coughlin sound in doctrine and his application and interpretation," the bishop said. "Freely I give him my imprimatur on his written word and freely I give my approval on the spoken word. May both be circulated without objection throughout the land. Under my jurisdiction he preaches the just codes of the old law and its commandments. Until a lawful superior rules otherwise, I stand steadfastly behind this priest, Father Coughlin, encouraging him to do the will of God as he sees it and I do it."

GOVERNOR TALMADGE of Georgia, one of the most vociferous Democratic denouncers of President Roosevelt and the New Deal, has a strong supporter in Tom Linder, the Georgia commissioner of agriculture. In the department's official bulletin, that gentleman sent to the farmers of the state a message that "we still have the right to secede" from the Union.

A long article was written in a footnote to the article written by Linder in which he drew a comparison between the Democratic administration in Washington and the Russian government.

The secession reference was in the nature of a rebuke to a recent ruling by the United States Supreme court reversing Alabama courts in the Scottsboro case on the ground colored citizens were excluded from juries.

SENATOR HUEY LONG delivered his much advertised attack on the President and the administration before a crowd that jammed the senate chamber. He was limited to 40 minutes, but in that time he drew a comparison between the Democratic administration in Washington and the Russian government.

He charged that the administration was concerned solely with controlling the expenditures in Louisiana in such manner as to insure winning the election in 1936.

"They could go down there and spend the whole five billion and the could not win that election," he said.

Senator Long now indicates that he has no desire to head a third party next year unless that should be necessary to bring about the defeat of President Roosevelt. He says he would gladly join with the Republicans if they would nominate Senator Borah.

UNDER a new law the German Nazis are suppressing the entire church press of the country, Catholic and Protestant, and also all Jewish organs, either religious or secular. The edict, signed by Max Amann, president of the reich press chamber and manager of the reich's publications for Nazi ideas and make them legally subject to Nazi dictatorship.

The law provides that "church or professional newspapers as well as papers intended for groups of subscribers with certain interests, henceforth are forbidden." The Nazi party and its organizations are not subject to the new law.

KING GEORGE of England, it appears, had no desire for an elaborate and costly celebration of his silver jubilee, such as was planned by the cabinet committee, and now he and Prime Minister MacDonald have ordered that the affair shall be very "quiet." His majesty was not consulted at first, and when he heard there were strong protests from the northern shires especially against such a wasteful expenditure of money in hard times, he was exceedingly irate and wanted to call off the whole affair. This could not be done, but the celebration will be nothing like what the cabinet committee had intended.

The king has forbidden garter king at arms, the duke of Norfolk, and other high officers of state of the ceremonial department to have anything to do with the jubilee. He has refused to have the peers of the realm in their robes for the presentation of addresses from the houses of parliament. He has refused to robe himself for the occasion.

200 AMERICAN FAMILIES WILL START LIFE ANEW IN ALASKA

Federal Emergency Relief Commission to Supply Work Animals and Necessary Farm Tools for This Sensational Pioneering Adventure.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

PROBABLY countless times since depression and drought strayed sub-marginal lands and poor farming country, farmers and their families, discouraged and in some cases destitute, have prayed for a chance to go away somewhere—anywhere—and start over again, with nothing more perhaps than the strength of their hands and a few fundamental pieces of equipment, but with a clean slate and an equal footing for all.

In one of the most spectacular experiments the Brain Trust has yet devised, the Federal Emergency Relief commission is trying to determine whether a literal answer to that prayer is not, after all, the solution to the farmer's plight in many an advanced case of economic collapse.

The FERA is taking 200 families from drought-stricken farms in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, families who had just about given up all hope of ever again "making a go" out of their farms, herding them and a few of their effects into a boat and shipping them away to a brand new state and a new life in Alaska.

Here is a land which to most of them is one so cold that ice cream farms are named after it, so cold that most of the life consists of Eskimos, caribou and grizzled prospectors panning for gold. But they care not. For them it is the land of new hope, and in it they are going to build a Utopia in the wilderness, where everybody starts from scratch and where, they are certain, reward will come in actual proportion to sweat and sincerity of effort.

The exodus is in newspaper accounts somewhat colored, been called the "exiling of families to bleak territories."

On steel rails, over the Oregon trail famed in pioneering history, the adventures and their meager accoutrements will go to Seattle, where they will board a steamer for Seward, Alaska. Some of them are already on their way as you read this.

Perhaps a good share of these people

will be equipped as are many modern farm houses in the states, with running water, wood-burning stoves, chemical toilets and other conveniences. About the only thing that will be lacking is electric light. Kerosene or oil lamps will be used. Just as their cousins who attend the consolidated schools in the states, the children will be taken to their lessons each day by motor bus.

Each family will keep one mule, Longhorn cow, supplied by the government, which, in fact, will supply all work animals and tools. Even here, however, the farmer-citizens will not be free from close government supervision over their industry, for the government reserves the right to regulate strictly the crop production of each farm.

Reason for this regulation is said to be that the colony is being formed to supply stores in the Matanuska valley with \$1,000,000 worth of goods annually. The valley now imports this amount of goods every year from the United States and Canada.

The land in the Matanuska valley is fertile, and is especially good for dairy and truck farming. Although the summer months are short the days are really much longer than they are in the states and give about twice as much sunlight. The land is rich in natural and mineral resources. The rivers and streams abound in fish and there is plenty of game in the wilds.

Alaska could support a population much larger than the 60,000 it now does, and it is quite possible that this colony may be the start of a progressive growth. It is at least the largest attempt the federal government has yet made to colonize the northern wilderness.

Alaska needs more people to make use of its vast agricultural and mineral wealth. It is the only part of the United States where unemployment does not exist, although it is not hard to get a job in Hawaii, either. It is one of the very few parts of the world which invites immigration.

when the second half of the migration arrives.

All of this land of new hope is entirely overgrown with spruce, cottonwood and birch. This must all be cleared away, and with the help of the CCC workers, the families hope to have a large share of the work done before the short Alaskan summer draws to a close. Log dwellings will be erected at first, from the cleanings of the timber clearing. According to the plan, the women folks will have to pitch right in, maybe even swing an ax or two, and help the men with their work.

FERA architects have designed a sort of hamlet for the center of the colony, and the CCC workers will begin upon this project soon after their arrival. A modern schoolhouse, accommodating 480 children, will be erected first, for these people have no intention of robbing their offspring of the cultural and educational benefits of the civilization back home.

The schoolhouse will serve in several other capacities. It will be the center of all community life. It will have a community hall and a gymnasium where meetings, dances and entertainments of various kinds will be held.

If the workers are able to maintain the schedule laid out for them, the coming of the next winter will find a comfortable dormitory for the teachers in the school, and a home for the manager of the colony. There will be a community industrial building which will include a creamery and a greenhouse. Construction will be speeded on a barn for 40 teams of horses, a warehouse, shops, garages, a community poultry farm and other essential community projects.

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SILENCE CURE FOR LONG IS ADOPTED

Democratic Leaders Decide Not to Answer Huey

Washington.—Democratic leaders in the senate decided to apply the "silent treatment" to Senator Huey Long (Dem., La.), who cut loose with a new assault in which he flung such words as "chuck bug" and "ignoramus" at New Deal chiefs.

After experiencing some difficulty and mental strain in remaining in their seats while Long voiced his threat to take Louisiana out of the tax-paying Union, the leaders were said to have reached the conclusion that better results would be obtained by the silence than by returning shot for shot.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, was all set to reply to Long at one point. But he consulted associates first and changed his mind. Vice President Garner advised against a reply on the ground that Long could be handled better if let alone.

Whether this agrees with the future strategy of Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, and Harry L. Hopkins, relief chief, it was said authorized by the policy of senate leaders—at least for the present.

There was no sign that Ickes and Hopkins were changing their stand on the subject of federal funds for Louisiana. The relief administration has put a man of its own choosing in charge of relief money in the delta states, and Ickes threatened to withhold PWA funds if Long's state government insists on controlling the expenditures.

Declaring states' rights were being violated, Long shouted:

"It is a new kind of a Boston tea party that has been decreed by the President of the United States in which he says to Louisiana: 'Yield in this instance to the corruption and debauchery from which you have freed yourself; yield, says he, to this squandering set that afflicted Louisiana with a curse worse than the yellow fever, worse than a flood; yield, says he, to this rampant state of delinquency, to utter degradation. The states must not only be taxed without their consent, but the states must allow the money to be spent only by surrendering their sovereign rights!'"

Boston tea party which Mr. Roosevelt is creating," Long argued. "I don't let that party can work two ways. Don't forget yourselves; when you strip the states of their sovereignty... they will strip themselves of the sovereignty in another way."

"You have got to go into these states to collect your taxes the same as you have to go there to spend it."

A special committee of the senate was named to determine how to deal with personal attacks in the senate on the President and cabinet members.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

President Roosevelt nominated former Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough, (Rep., Md.) to be a member of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation.

The house military committee decided to give the War department until May 1 to report on its investigation of charges of "gross misconduct and inefficiency" made against Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the army air corps.

Representatives Rayburn of Texas and Sandlin of Louisiana, urged President Roosevelt to allocate \$400,000,000 of work-relief funds for a navigation and flood control project on the Red river in Texas.

President Roosevelt's executive order 6767 of June 29, 1934, permitting bidders on public contracts to quote prices not more than 15 per cent below those allowable for private purchasers under the order has been "ignored or disregarded," according to a report of the NRA research and planning division.

President Roosevelt initiated his first detailed program under the \$4,880,000,000 work-relief fund with the planned distribution of an expanded CCC force of 600,000 men in such a way as to give new emphasis to a fight against dust storms and soil erosion.

Two Greek Generals Shot Dead at Dawn

Athens.—Two generals convicted by court-martial of participation in the Venizelst revolt were executed by a firing squad at dawn.

The pair were General Papoulas, former commander of the Greek forces in Asia Minor, who emerged from retirement to engage in the short-lived rebellion, and Brigadier General Kilmisias.

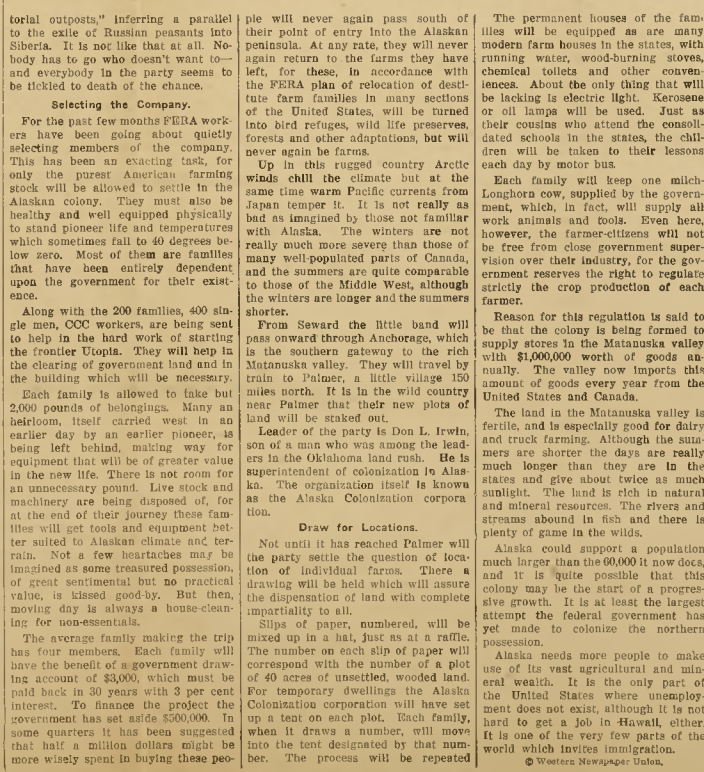
Dog Saves Boy as Little Master Drowns

Hamden, Conn.—A ten-year-old boy was saved from the waters of Turner's pond here by an alreidae dog, but the animal's master, Robert Weiss, seven, was drowned when the crude boat in which the two boys were floating capsized.

The dog was left on shore when the two boys put in the boat. The animal plunged into the water when the craft overturned about 20 feet from shore.



Just as These Pioneers in the Gold Rush Days of '98 Set Forth to Conquer the Wilderness, Will 200 American Families Seek a New Start in Alaska This Summer.



The permanent houses of the families will be equipped as are many modern farm houses in the states, with running water, wood-burning stoves, chemical toilets and other conveniences. About the only thing that will be lacking is electric light. Kerosene or oil lamps will be used. Just as their cousins who attend the consolidated schools in the states, the children will be taken to their lessons each day by motor bus.