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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### House Democrats Defy President—Lobbying for and Against Utilities Bill to Be Investigated—Senator Glass Bests Eccles.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
Western Newspaper Union.

REVOLT in congress against alleged dictatorial attempts by the administration reached a climax when the house, by the decisive vote of 258 to 145, rejected the "death sentence" in the utility holding companies bill as passed by the senate and demanded by the president. The record vote came on a motion to substitute in the house bill placing utility holding companies under regulation of the securities act.



Rep. Brewster

Immediately after this action, the house voted unanimously to initiate a investigation of alleged lobbying by both the supporters and the foes of the utility measure. During the debate on the bill it was frequently charged that the capitol was swarming with utility company lobbyists, and then came two serious accusations against the other side. Representative John H. Hoepfel of California, Democrat, asserted an unnamed administration lobbyist had offered to increase if Hoepfel would vote for the bill as the president wanted it. This didn't greatly impress the house, but later Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Republican, charged that Thomas G. Corcoran, a young brain trustster who is co-author of the administration bill, had threatened cessation of construction of the \$37,000,000 Passaic dam project if Brewster should vote against the "death sentence."

Mr. Brewster said he did not believe the president was aware of such tactics being used by his aids or would countenance them, and Rankin of Mississippi and Moran of Maine defended Mr. Roosevelt. But the president's contact man, Charles West, and Foster, who is the president's lobbyist, Emil Hurja, had been so active among the house members that the resentment of the lawmakers was aroused and they gladly directed that the lobbying charges be investigated.

WHAT would be the final fate of the utility measure was doubtful. Senator Wheeler of Montana, after a call at the White House, said he was confident a satisfactory bill would come out of the conference, and if one did not, the measure would be allowed to die. In either case the war on the holding companies is likely to make a major issue of the next Presidential campaign, and administration leaders are predicting that the Democratic congressmen who dared to vote against the "death sentence" would be defeated at the polls. These "doomed" men number 123, as against 131 Democrats who stood by the president.

Republican leaders were jubilant, professing to see in the episode the beginning of a real uprising against the president and his New Dealers; many neutral observers looked upon it as only a battle between the two lobbies in which the victory went to the utilities lobby.

INVESTIGATION of the administration of the Virgin Islands by a senate committee was certain to be lively. The very first witness heard, Charles H. Gibson, who was governor of the islands until he was ousted by the secretary of the interior for removing official documents from the islands. Mr. Gibson, who was government attorney for the islands until he was ousted, had testified rather vaguely against the regime of Gov. Paul M. Pearson.

GIBSON testified that Governor Pearson had exceeded his authority under the law, was unpopular with a large section of the population of the islands, and was not frank in his administration. To support his testimony Gibson introduced several letters which were the documents to which Ickes alluded.

GEN. HUGH JOHNSON assumed his new office as federal relief administrator for New York city, "Robbie," his ever present secretary, fended off the reporters for a day, but let them in, and, to help the general wailed:

"I hate this thing! It isn't helping anybody, anywhere. When the source of money is cut off we'll be right back where we started. It's disheartening to sit here, knowing that when the funds are gone, the jobs will be gone."

ATTORNEY GENERAL CUMMINGS announced that on July 23 his department would be opened by his department in Washington for the purpose of training state, county and city police in law enforcement theory and practice. A twelve weeks' course will be given to selected officers, the instruction being free.

REPUBLICAN senators were advised that former President Herbert Hoover will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Presidential race of 1936. They were advised that Mr. Hoover would make the formal announcement some time this summer. He is staying in the city, because he is trying to remain in private life and has planned his future career along that line.

WORLD war veterans from both the Allied and the Central powers met officially in Paris and debated ways in which future wars may be averted. They denounced as enemies of their own countries soldiers who would seek to foment a new war, and passed a resolution declaring: "The respect for treaties being the basis of international relations, this confidence can be durable only when international records and the reverent obligations are mutually and sincerely respected."

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE proclaimed the establishment of an AAA adjustment program for the 1935 rye crop which will include benefit payments of amounts not yet disclosed. Representatives from 16 rye growing states met in Washington to discuss the program and outline plans for its operation.

CAPT. ANTHONY EDEN, England's journeyman trouble shooter, electrified the British Isles by announcing that Great Britain had offered to give Haile Selassie, emperor of Abyssinia, a generous strip of British Somaliland to replace territory acquired by Italy, if the Italian government would promise not to wage war against the domain of Africa's "Conquering Lion of Judah."

Nothing doing, said Premier Mussolini, who has turned a deaf ear to all Britain's proposals of an Italo-Ethiopian compromise. He was reported as intending to go right ahead with his plan of a four-years' war to effect the complete pacification of the African empire. He insists that there must be more room in Africa for overpopulated Italy to expand.

Mussolini has threatened to "remember" the nation which has offered to furnish Abyssinia with arms, and they have withdrawn or modified their offers. The African emperor pleaded:

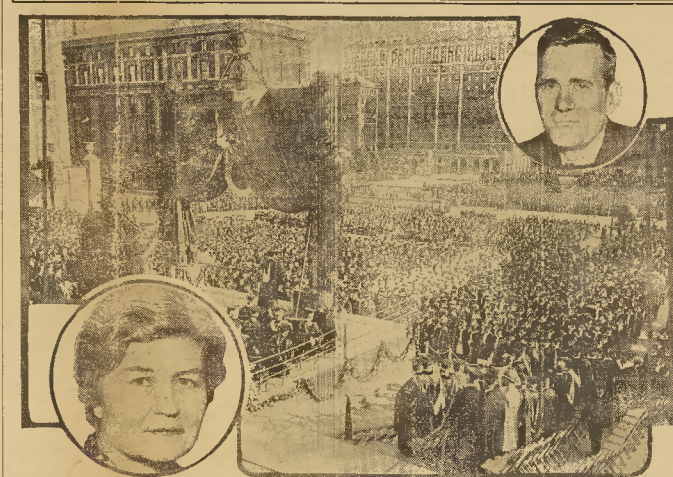
"If we are in the right and if civilized nations are unable to prevent a war, at least do not deny us the means of defending ourselves."

ANDRE CITROEN, famous French industrialist, announced that he would spend \$5,250,000 in 1935, which \$2,500,000 will go for "recovery and relief." He expects the treasury to collect \$3,961,000,000. No, it doesn't add up. The deficit for the fiscal year will be \$4,258,000,000. It is estimated:

THE fiscal year just passed came to an end with the public debt at a new peace-time peak of \$28,605,000,000, still some shy of the \$31,000,000,000 the president estimated a year ago. To finance the new budget, which is contained in part upon the \$500,000,000 extension of "oultance" taxes just passed by congress, but not upon the tax-theater program which the New Dealers hope to jockey through congress in August. Estimates have it that this will net another \$340,000,000. The expenditure for the past year is only \$7,258,000,000 instead of \$8,571,000,000 forecast at the start of the year. The deficit was \$3,472,917,000 instead of the proposed \$4,869,000,000.

IF the expenditures outlined in the 1936 budget reach the estimated total, the public debt on July 1 next year would be \$32,129,000,000. During the next year the president expects to spend \$4,580,000,000 for relief and for the employment of 3,500,000 idle workers. A general upswing in business would increase the revenue to the treasury. The president counted on \$7,110,000,000 coming in during the 1935 fiscal year. Receipts proved to be \$3,785,000,000.

## Unemployed Youth to Get Chance



1. Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the NYA. 2. What is to Become of These Young People Now They Are Out of School? 3. Aubrey Williams, Executive Director.

WILLIAM C. UTLEY WITH a sort of disgust the young man tossed his hat on the table. And as he sank into the chair, his worn newspaper, folded with the "help wanted" ads to the outside, their gray columns smudged with the sweat of much handling, fell to the floor; he didn't bother to pick it up.

He bent in defeat, his hands hung limply from the arms of the chair. His eyes fixed in a red stare on the thin carpet, his nostrils widened in a sneer and his lower lip pouted. He looked as if he would do something desperate—if there were anything desperate to do.

"I've been in a very darn place in this town where I might meet anybody to do any kind of a best records engineer with a salary of \$100 a week in my class—can't get a job washing dishes, can't be trying for three years."

"Good Lord, how am I going to get experience I can't get work?"

"The main's, of course, a hypothetical case. But if you think his counterpart does not exist in reality and in appalling numbers, you are sadly mistaken. The International Labor office at Geneva has just issued a statement which declares that at least 25 per cent of all the world's 25,000,000 unemployed are less than twenty-five years old.

But wait, despairing youth! There may be an end in sight for all this. America has an idea. It may work and it may not, but at least something is going to be done. The president of the United States is speaking . . .

means of employing additional personnel from unemployed young people."

2. Train and retrain for industrial, technical and professional employment opportunities.

3. Provide for continuing attendance at high school and college.

4. Work relief projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

An estimated 150,000 youths will receive job training of some sort; 100,000 will be aided in finishing their high school courses; 120,000 will be assisted in pursuing a college education, and additional thousands will be given financial aid to enable them to take post-graduate work. Many more may be absorbed without cost through the finding of jobs in industry.

The smallest unit in the set-up will be the local or community committee. This will be under the supervision of the state administration, which in turn will report to Washington headquarters. Efforts will be concentrated upon youths who are out of work and so long financially capable of attending school.

public service. Concerning the latter, the NYA said:

"The opportunity afforded by this type of work should be used to develop a new type of trained public servant, rather than to merely add to the immense groups of men and women who now clamor to get into 'government service.'"

It has been called possible that this may foreshadow a permanent civil service organization, like that of England.

Job training and job placement are to be accomplished by:

(a) Utilizing available school shop facilities for initial or basic trade training, through special late afternoon or evening classes, taught as work relief projects by needy unemployed persons qualified to teach the special field.

(b) Utilizing available private facilities, industries or plants, at times when they are not in regular operation, as places to hold training classes, taught in school buildings.

## MUSSOLINI SAYS WAR STARTS IN OCTOBER

### Britain's Efforts to Avert Clash Futile.

London.—A fruitless effort by Great Britain to put the brakes on the threat of war between Italy and Ethiopia was disclosed in the house of commons by Capt. Anthony Eden, minister for League of Nations affairs.

He revealed that Premier Mussolini had turned down as a solution of the conflict Italy's offer to give Ethiopia a seaport in British Somaliland in exchange for territorial and economic concessions for the African kingdom of Italy.

The British government's "trouble shooter," who had just returned from conversations with Mussolini in Rome and Premier Pierre Laval in Paris, told of the offer in a report on his trip to the two capitals.

Before the session began, official sources privately disclosed that Mussolini not only had turned down the British proposal, but also had assured Captain Eden that things had now reached such a pass that nothing could prevent Italy from going to war with Ethiopia in October.

But even that blow to British influence is not worrying the London government half as much as receipt of word from France that that country will be unable to support the British before the League of Nations should they undertake to invoke league action against Italy in behalf of Ethiopia.

According to this report, Premier Laval has told the British government that French public opinion is now so bitter against Britain because of the Anglo-German naval agreement that no government in Paris would dare collaborate with Britain in a movement against Italy. This resentment against the British is supplemented by the further fact of the present unusually cordial relations between the two Mediterranean powers. This would also tend toward giving Italy a free hand to launch her proposed attack on Ethiopia.

## Ferris Confesses Killing Hughes Kin in Robbery

Detroit, Mich.—William Lee Ferris and his three "party girl" confederates confessed that Howard Carter Dickinson, prominent New York attorney, was slain by Ferris in a robbery in which all four participated and which netted them \$124.

Ferris, dapper young police character, admitted he fired two shots into Dickinson's body "because he wouldn't put his hands up." The second shot, police believe, was deliberately fired to make certain that Dickinson was killed so he couldn't return and talk.

Three confessions that followed in quick succession brought the bizarre slaying to a quick denouement and supplied the British with the information they had refused to accept previous contradictory "missions," but now they are satisfied that Dickinson, who was a nephew of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, was slain in a planned robbery.

## O'Day, Veteran Baseball Umpire, Dies in Chicago

Chicago.—Bank O'Day, former Chicago Baseball umpire, died in the Presbyterian hospital here.

O'Day, who saw many years' service as both player and umpire, was retired a few years ago. He had been seriously ill for several months. Death was due to bronchial pneumonia.

As a player, O'Day was in the game's greatest heroes have faded in memory, the famous "homehead" play of Fred Merkle will linger as a never-to-be-forgotten memory of the diamond.

Bank O'Day was the umpire who called the play, thereby writing the famous Giant player's name indelibly in baseball's romantic history books.

## American Woman Dies in Fall or Leap Into Sea

Boston.—Miss Angie Eames, forty Wellesley college graduate and daughter of the late Francis Eames of Philadelphia, leaped to her death from the Italian liner Conte Grande at sea, according to word received here.

The report of Miss Eames' death was radioed by the ship's captain to Burton E. Eames of Wellesley, Boston lawyer and first cousin of the woman.

Miss Eames, who had traveled abroad the last four years, was en route to Boston to visit her cousin.

## "Henry Ford of France" Dies After Long Illness

Paris, France.—Andre Citroen, noted automobile manufacturer, died after a long illness.

Citroen, the "Henry Ford of France," was fifty-seven years old. His automobiles made his name famous throughout all of France, but he was an engineer by preference and a financier only through necessity.

Killed in Crash Kenosha, Wis.—Merton F. Utter, forty-five, Colo, Iowa, was killed, and four others were seriously injured, two of them critically, in an auto collision south of Kenosha. Utter was driving north on a vacation trip with his wife and two children. A car driven by Lester C. Roloff, twenty-one, of Milwaukee, going south on the highway, left the road and ran into the concrete barrier in the path of the Utter car for a head-on collision, according to Coroner James Crossin.