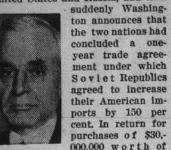
PASS IN REVIEW

TRADE TREATY WITH RUSSIA STIRS SHARP ATTACK ON SECRETARY HULL,

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

TWENTY months of apparently futile moves to revitalize the commercial relations between the United States and Russia, and then



Hull

000,000 worth of American goods Russia is to be granted wide tariff concessions by

the United States. Russia will buy railroad equipment, machinery for making new automobile models and other products of heavy industry. In addition the Soviets will buy cotton. The railroad equipment is needed badly for modernization of a weak transportation system.

In return Russia expects to sell sausage casings, certain grades of fron ore, manganese, furs and dairy products in large quantities to the United States.

The pact, concluded by the exchange of notes between Ambassador Bullitt in Moscow and Maxim Litvinov, commissar for foreign affairs, provides for no further loans to Russia and makes no mention of the more than \$700,000,000 in debts contracted by former Russian governments. It is in line with Secretary Hull's policy of trade agree-For these two reasons especially it is attacked by many Republicans and not a few Democrats in congress. Senator Pat McCarren of Nevada was one of the angriest of these gentlemen. He declared Secretary Hull was a "prize diplomatic dupe" and announced that he would demand an immediate modification of the reciprocal tariff act to rescind powers under which Hull is negotiating such treaties. Key Pittman, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, also is earnestly opposed to Hull's trade program.

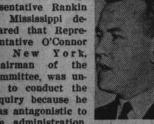
WHEN one witness before the house ways and means committee, opposing the President's new tax program, called congress a "rubber stamp," Chairman Doughton and other Democrats declared they had been insulted and would hear no more from the witness. Nearly every one else they heard was as insistent in denouncing the proposed tax bill but more tactful. Most of them represented various sections of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Then the committee apparently decided that it really would be a rubber measure for the time being and, according to report, left the writing of it to certain brain trusters of the Treasury department. The public hearings had been noisy, full of bickerings and probably of no us whatever.

Administration leaders then began planning for postponement of the proposed tax legislation until the winter session. It was said President Roosevelt had consented to this course provided a bill can be agreed upon before adjournment that shall be acceptable to all the groups whose objective is redistribution of wealth by taxation.

The prospect of an early adjournment was so pleasing to the house that one member, Deen of Georgia, was given a veritable ovation when he made a speech telling how tired the legislators were.

FIFTY thousand dollars was appropriated by the house for investigation by the rules committee of lobbying for and against bills affecting util-

ities interests. Representative Rankin of Mississippi de-clared that Representative O'Connor of New York, chairman of the committee, was unfit to conduct the inquiry because he was antagonistic to



O'Connor, rising to T. G. Corcoran reply, was given an ovation by the se, and promised the investigation would be thorough and im-

Already, the committee has begun its work, the first witness be gun its work, the first witness being Representative Brewster of Maine, who declared Thomas G. Corcoran, New Deal lawyer, had tried to force him to vote for the "death sentence" provision in the utilities bill by threats of stepping work on the Passamaquoddy project Corcoran was then put on project. Corcoran was then put on the stand and denied the main features of Brewster's story, whereupon the Maine congressman shoutd, "You're a liar." Corcoran explained with facility his activities
a behalf of the utilities measure.

He said he was assigned to help with the original drafting of the bill "through a direct request from the President." Senators Wheeler and Rayburn, he said, asked him to help bring about passage of the

UNOFFICIALLY and informally, the general opinion seems to be that the Wagner labor disputes act is unconstitutional and will be so declared by the United States Supreme court when that tribunal is called on for a decision. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges labor leaders to pay no attention to claims that the law is invalid.

"Leading legal authorities of the nation are of the opinion that the act is constitutional in every respect," he wrote, but added in a letter that he expects a court test and that the American Federation of Labor will get "the best legal talent."

Green in a pamphlet sent to member unions of the federation advises them "to be absolutely sure of their ground" before prosecuting employers under the Wagner act,

Even if the Wagner law is knocked out by the Supreme court, the administration believes it has a plan that will avert at least 90 per cent of the usual number of strikes, walk-outs, lock-outs and other disorders. It is being launched in Toledo, Ohio, and has been called the "Toledo plan" because it was conceived by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady when he was trying to settle a dispute in that Ohio city.

It has no sectional characteristics; carries no federal compulsion, and rests solely upon the willingness of workers and employers in every city that adopts the plan, to abandon the harsh economic weapons of old and substitute peaceful discussion for violence.

Mr. McGrady explained it thus: A panel of business and labor leaders of equal number is chosen with a federal official to act as chairman. This official presumably would be one who has made a record in the regional labor service setup under the national labor relations board.

The employer would continue to bargain with his workers as usual. In event of a disagreement between them the workers agree not to strike and the employer agrees not to lock out or discriminate against the men as the issue is carried to the newly created panel.

This group debates the problem and if it is unable to agree the heads of the business and labor representatives on the panel and the federal chairman continue seeking an avenue of settlement. If they are unable to agree then an appeal is made direct to the owner of the business involved and the head of the union controlling the workers.

Only after all lanes of compro mise have been closed, can a strike be called.

SENATOR HUEY LONG has the political fate of his chief opponent, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, in the palm of

his hand. But he is forcing the people of the city to put the mayor out. A majority of Walmsley's followers, tired of the conflict, formally deserted him when the commission council adopted a resolution endorsing recent state-

T. Semmes

ments of two com-Walmsley missioners calling for the city to make peace with Long. The mayor, standing almost alone, declined to yield. He told the council he "would not deal with men who have been called 'crooks and thieves' by every member of the commission council."

In a caucus preceding the council session, 13 of Walmsley's 17 ward leaders voted for his resignation "for the good of the city." The mayor told them he was "going to stick from h-l to breakfast." Senator Long received a committee of the seceders and said he would call a session of the state legislature to force Walmsley out of office with-in 23 hours after the "old regulars" obtained approval of a majority of the city's voters for a petition requesting the mayor's removal.

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT led various of his cabinet members. leaders of the majority in congress and captains of the New Deal, on a week-end outing that was at once dubbed "the kiss and make up excursion." For a lot of these men had been snarling at one another in the physical and political heat of recent days in Washington and the Chief Executive evidently thought it time the quarreling was ended. The entire bunch went to Jefferson island in Chesapeake bay, Mr

Roosevelt on his yacht Sequola and the others on a fleet of boats. Cabinet members included were Vice President Garner, Postmaster General Farley, Attorney General Cummings, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Secretary of War Dern, and Secretary of Commerce Roper.
Speaker Byrns headed a congressional delegation including Senators
Tydings, Pittman, Robinson, Copeland, Dieterich, Walsh, Gerry, Dufty, and Radcliffe,
Relief Director Hopkins, No. 1

Brain Truster Tugwell, and Treasury General Counsel Oliphant also

N EWSPAPERS of northern Italy intimated that Premier Mussolini might abandon his projected war with Ethiopia if he could find a way of backing out without los-ing face. But the Roman public was quite sure the duce's aggres sive policy would be unimpaired. This opinion was strengthened by the sending of more troops to East

Secretary of State Hull entered the picture again with a rather mild statement expressing America's abhorrence of war and confidence in the Kellogg pact. The Itallans didn't like this at all.

ELEVEN states of the Far West are to be represented in the next and third "grass roots" conference of Republicans. It will be held in the Yellowstone national park August 23-24, according to Mike Reynolds, state director of the Young Republican League of Montana. He said George Olmstead, Des Moines chairman of the young Republican committee, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt were planning to attend, and that among those invited to speak were Senator Willlam E. Borah of Idaho, Representative Hamilton Fish of New York and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey.

ONE of the hottest scraps of the year developed between Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Senator Tydings of Maryland over

the inquiry into the administration of Gov. Paul M. Pearson in the Virgin islands. The secretary accused the senator of "whitewashing" a witness before the Tydings committee; and the senator retorted by advising the secretary to "confine yourself to the



duties for which you have been appointed." Both of them were thoroughly angry and Tydings in a letter accused Ickes of seeking "cheap publicity."

Federal Judge T. Webber Wilson of the Virgin islands had given testimony that exasperated Ickes and the secretary demanded that the judge be removed from office for "official misconduct." Then Ickes wrote Tydings a letter carrying his charge of "whitewashing" and saying of the judge's testimony: "There was no cross-examination to test his truthfulness, and if any statement ever needed such a test, it was his.'

Judge Wilson had told the committee that there had been "administrative interference" with his court and that Morris Ernst, counsel for the Civil Liberties Union, while a guest of Governor Pearson, had threatened to put him "on the spot" in the press unless he granted a rehearing to a government employee accused of theft.

Tydings accused Secretary Ickes of "gross deceit upon the American people" by stating in an Interior department press release that Paul C. Yates, administrative assistant of Pearson, had been discharged, when "you know and I know that Mr. Yates had resigned five days before your press release was issued."

there was a lot of pressure from white or pastels, with first honors the direction of the White House. going, however, to white, since white Anyhow, the backbones of the keynotes to summer chic. For that house Democrats, recently so stiff against "dictation" by the administration, weakened most noticeably when the house took up the redrafting of the Tennessee Valley authority act. Nearly all the re-cent "rebels" among the Democrats fell into line and the bill was shorn of every major provision that was objectionable to the Pres-

This victory greatly heartened the administration forces, and they ressed forward to try for another in the conference on the utilities bill. Also in the senate they carried on a determined fight for the amendments broadening the powers of the AAA. Senators Borah and Byrd were the chief opponents of the New Dealers in this latter battle.

MOST notable of recent deaths was that of Lieut. Col. Alfred Dreyfus of France, central figure of the famous "Dreyfus case" of some 35 years ago which kept France in a turmoil for four years. Dreyfus, a Jew, was then a captain and was tried and convicted of selling military secrets to Germany. He was a prisoner on Devil's Island for four years and then was pardoned because it had been established that he was the innocent victim of plotters and traitors. Dreyfus served his country again in the World war. He was seventy-five years old when he died.

O LD JACOB S. COXEY, of Massillon, Ohio, is again on his way toward the White House, having been nominated for President by acclamation by a national Farmer-Labor convention in Omaha. To be sure there were only a few delegates, and some of them bolted; and the convention, which was to have lasted five days, had only one on. But it was a regular affair. Leslie Erickson of Minneapolis was osen to be "General" Coxey's inning mate. The platform innded a lot of things, among them aing planks for sharing the ealth, inflation and technocracy.

White Sheers for Summer Chic Of High Import



HE forthstanding note in summer fashions is the increased interest in femininity. Wherefore the glory of diaphanous materials of rapturous loveliness once more, as in the picturesque days of old, hold sway in the realm of pretty summery apparel. Everywhere dotted swisses, embroidered or plain organdies and nets, chiffons and dainty sheers of multi-type flatter the summer landscape. The call for white is insistent in these weaves of elusive ethereal beauty with new and delectable colors put-

ting forth rival claims. First and foremost among the new sheers is a mousseline de soie. The important message about these voguish mousselines is that modern science has succeeded in pro-ducing a washable type—comes from a tubbing as fresh and lovely as ever was. Every woman who heretofore lamented the fact of the un-washability of the exquisite mousselines which are so dear to her heart will rejoice at the good tidings that there is a new mousseline de soie which actually can be laundered.

And here's some more good news -a mousseline de sole which is shadow-patterned in self-color. You'll lo heat in Washington; perhaps over a taffeta foundation. Comes in "one more" party frock to add to your summer collection, why not choose plain or shadow-patterned monsseline de soie?

The lovely, white, frothy, filmy,

vaporous frocks in the picture are typical of smartest midsummer trends. At the top to the left a cape and a ruche of crisp white net, which is really more of a tulle than a net, with two wax-white camelias, lend enchantment to a gown of the same tulle posed over white moire.

The young girl seated below is wearing a daring ingenue gown. Chanel uses yards and yards of ruffles edged with fine val lace on the cape and skirt of white mousseline de soie.

The pretty creature sitting opposite is gowned in finest of cotton net. The bodice top is modishly shirred. The bolero of matching net ties with a big casual bow at the throat. The voluminous skirt is the very picture of grace, walking, dancing or sitting down. There is a belt trimmed with gold kid leaves with garland to match in her hair. Speaking of embroidered net, for

party frock which goes formal, who could think of anything more entrancing than the ensemble worn by the charming girl to the right in the group! Dots embroidered in delicate bonbon colors, pink, blue waist. In the graceful matching wrap with full cape sleeves, Mainbocher revives the "fascinator fashion" which is making a big hit with debutantes this season. The dainty tulle hood frames the face with an aureole of crisp little ruffles. It can be thrown back off the head with perfect ease.
© Western Newspaper Union.

USED EXTENSIVELY

Frogs have hopped into the mid-

dle of the fashion swim this season.

suits of wool and linen, on blou

London Fashions of 1910

Influencing U. S. Styles

Fashions of 1910, arriving via ondon and the silver jubilee, are

influencing the styles of 1935 in the United States.

Flowers, feathers, silk ribbons

laces, lingerie touches, are being worn in the 1919 manner. The

worn in the 1919 manner. The vogue for outdoor dining has transformed the afternoon dress and garden party frock of 1910 into the daytime dining ensemble of 1935.

Cartwheel hats, reminiscent of "Merry Widow" days, accompany dainty printed silk suits, with the most feminine of blouses. Black silk taffeta silps rustle under cream-colored lace daytime coats and dinner gowns. Accordion pleated silks in the manner of Fortuny make hostess gowns to be worn against tufted sofas and modern Victorian interiors,

the way down the front.

formal costumes

Frog fastenings are used on every-

FROG FASTENINGS FOR GARDEN PARTY By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Quaint, old timey frocks are nev shion for garden party wear. This one is of white mousseline de sole (a favorite fabric this summer). It is piped with mulberry. The broad-brimmed violet colored bally buntl hat is flowered in violet shades matching the corsage bouquet. It is a very pretty custom which has been revived—that of wearing flowers to match the posies on one's hat. Imagine a soft white straw encircled with a wreath of real encircled with a wreath of real African daisles with a necklace of the same daisles about your neck mounted on a velvet ribbon or a stiff old-fashioned bouquet posed at the front of a navy straw sailor, with a matching bouttonniere in your buttonhole.

Is World Within

Invisible Power Functions Through Radiations of Thought.

Every person lives in two worlds at once. One is the physical world surrounding him or her and of which the body is one functioning element or combination of elements. The things which can be seen, heard, felt, smelled and touched make up the realizable world to individuals. It is such a gloriously wonderful world, this physical one, that it would seem sufficient just to be in it, and of it, and able to be a part of it, however small. But with an overflowing Goodness, each person is given another world to inhabit,

This other world is within, and is sacred to each individual. No one else rules or governs there. It is a little world, a microcosm, ruled by the scepter of the individual himself. It is variously called, as the world of the Mind, the world of the Spirit, the Real Person, the World Within, etc. It is invisible. The individual cannot see it, nor an outsider. Whether this will always be so, no one can predict, since many things once invisible have been revealed by delicate instruments, But there are forces which are known to exist, such as electricity, which in the years of its having been recognized has yet to be seen. So it is with the World Within each individual, call it what you will. Because this world is not visible

does not mean that its power is not felt. We know from electricity that a force does not have to be seen to be felt, nor put to use. And so each person has a power which is not visible in itself, but functions through the radiations of the thoughts as felt by others, and through the actions prompted by the workings of this World Within. The power of this world is so strong that no one has been able to gauge it. The study of it is one of the fascinating pursuits of scientists and doctors, who are probing continually and endeavoring to turn the invisible into the visible, and to find reasons and causes for the results. But it is a research which fluctuates with the times and with the reactions of the mind of the one doing the probing, the research, and the experiments.

And all the time and within each individual there exists this second world. Parents watch the signs of its working by the expressions and actions of their children. They seek to influence the currents favorably for the greatest good, just as scientists and inventors seek to direct electricity into many channels. In school days trained advisors to students attempt to aid them further. Sometimes the individuals are helped, sometimes hindered, although suggestions are made with high

All through life each person is exerting an influence for good or bad, for trouble or happiness, for health or sickness, by the workings of their own World Within as subtly felt or actively expressed. The influence of parents on children, and vice versa, and yellow, look confetti-like or their sheer white background. Pink satin ribbons tie the throat and the

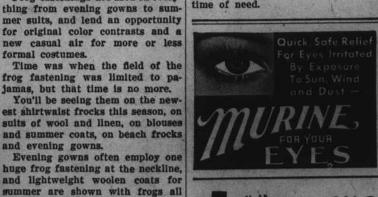
@ Bell Syndicate.-WNU Service.

Stores Run on Railroads

Fitted up as stores, 15 railroad cars are running on the North, White-Russian and Baltic. Kursk, Kazan and Western railroads of Russia. The traveling stores carry food and industrial products, and serve railroad workers, farmers and lumber camps in small communities.

Burden on German Wives

As the result of a recent ruling of a court in Berlin, rich American girls who marry Europeans must be ready to support their husbands in time of need.



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This beverage set can be crocheted at very little expense. It consists of six six-inch tumbler dollies and six cups to hold glasses. The crochet work is simple and the inexperienced should have no trouble crocheting it. It's practical and also adds to the refreshment service appearance. If not wanted for your own use give it a thought as a gift for someone who will appreciate it. It is a very popular number with crochet workers who are ever on the lookout for something useful in novelties.

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