

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

TRADE TREATY WITH RUSSIA STIRS SHARP ATTACK ON SECRETARY HULL

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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TWENTY months of apparently futile moves to revitalize the commercial relations between the United States and Russia, and then suddenly Washington announces that the two nations had concluded a one-year trade agreement under which Soviet Republics agreed to increase their American imports by 150 per cent. In return for purchases of \$30,000,000 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 iron 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 agreements. For these two reasons especially it is attacked by many Republicans and not a few Democrats in congress.

Senator Pat McCarran 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 stamp, for it quit work on the tax measure for the time being and, according to report, left the writing of it to certain brain trusters of the Treasury department.

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 utilities interests. Representative Rankin of Mississippi declared that Representative O'Connor of New York, chairman of the committee, was unfit to conduct the inquiry because he was antagonistic to the administration.

O'Connor, rising to reply, was given an ovation by the house, and promised the investigation would be thorough and impartial.

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 bill.

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.

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 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.

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

SENATOR HUEY LONG has the political fate of his chief opponent, Mayor T. Semmes Walmesley 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 Walmesley's followers, tired of the conflict, formally deserted him when the commission council adopted a resolution endorsing recent statements of two commissioners 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 Walmesley'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."

PRESIDENT 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 Sequoia and the others on a fleet of boats.

NEWSPAPERS of northern Italy intimated that Premier Mussolini might abandon his projected war with Ethiopia if he could find a way of backing out without losing face.

But the Roman public was quite sure the duce's aggressive policy would be unimpaird. This opinion was strengthened by the sending of more troops to East Africa.

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 Italians 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 William 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 "white-washing" 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."

PERHAPS it was the summer heat in Washington; perhaps there was a lot of pressure from the direction of the White House. Anyhow, the backbones of the house Democrats, recently so stiff against "dictation" by the administration, weakened most noticeably when the house took up the re-drafting of the Tennessee Valley authority act.

Nearly all the recent "rebels" among the Democrats fell into line and the bill was short of every major provision that was objectionable to the President.

This victory greatly heartened the administration forces, and they pressed 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.

White Sheers for Summer Chic

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



THE forthcoming 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 putting 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 producing a washable type—comes from a tubing 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 soie which is shadow-patterned in self-color. You'll love it! Makes up adorably over a taffeta foundation. Comes in white or pastels, with first honors going, however, to white, since white keynotes to summer chic.

FOR GARDEN PARTY
By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Quaint, old timey frocks are new fashion for garden party wear. This one is of white mousseline de soie (a favorite fabric this summer). It is piped with mulberry. The broad-brimmed violet colored hat that 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 poses on one's hat. Imagine a soft white straw encircled with a wreath of real African daisies with a necklace of the same daisies 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 boutonniere in your buttonhole.

Of High Import 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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