WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—To administer the wages and hours law, which recently went into effect, Elmer F. Andrews left a job which gave him shorter hours and more wages. As New York state industrial commissioner, his salary was $12,000, and he could get by nicely with a seven or eight-hour day. This job pays $10,000, and, considering its volume of detail, its complications, its novelty and its controversial entanglements, it looks like a 24-hour shift for Mr. Andrews.

E. F. Andrews Has Taken on Full-Time Job

He is a professional engineer, born in New York, earnest and diligent, a glutton for detail, living moderately in Flushing with his wife and three children until his removal to Washington. In addition to his five years as state industrial commissioner, having succeeded his former chief, Miss Frances Perkins, in that office, his experience in wage and hour adjustments has been with industrial concerns and chambers of commerce.

After his graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, he was pilot in the U. S. army air service in the World war. He built railroads and factories in Cuba and engaged in construction work in New York City, planning civic improvements for the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, among other large-scale enterprises. In these years he engaged in compensation studies for various industrial groups. He was labor adviser for the National Labor board in the coal mining regions of Kentucky, Alabama and Pennsylvania.

Never belligerent, Mr. Andrews has been more of an arbiter than a fighter, although he did take on certain employment agencies for a battle when he was industrial commissioner. He swings no nightstick, and tells the employers this isn't going to hurt them in the least. He is a New Dealer, but goes to Washington with perhaps more political detachment than any similarly placed official down there. Mr. Andrews is 48 years old.

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THE late Newton D. Baker liked to discourse on the importance of "keeping intellectually liquid," and free from embarrassing alliances and commitments. John Harlan Amen, runner-up for Thomas E. Dewey in the national racket-busting tournament, is that way, too. Assigned to the sensational crime and graft clean-up in Brooklyn, he allows the reporters to drag out of him the admission that he "never belonged to anything."

J. H. Amen Distinguished Non-Joiner

As an assistant United States attorney, he has been netting racketeers steadily since the United States put teeth in the Sherman act in 1934. In view of J. Edgar Hoover's revelations as to the overlapping of crime and venal politics, Mr. Amen's political detachment is interesting. It is also interesting in our new realization that federalization of our government has been in part due to the failure of the states really to govern. Mr. Amen, like Mr. Dewey, has made his name in this overlapping zone of state and federal authority.

He is a grave, aloof aristocrat, with an academic background of Phillips-Exeter, Princeton and Harvard. He is a son-in-law of President Cleveland, with a residence in Park avenue, great intellectual and social reserve.

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THIS writer happened to be in Italy when the fascist regime was emerging and saw underprivileged youth joyously engaged in beating up holdouts and laggards and slashing up the library of an old professor who had indiscreetly affirmed his faith in democracy. James Marshall, president of the New York board of education, is alarmed about our jobless youth, aged from 18 to 24. He says it was this condition which made fascism in other countries and we had better watch our step. He proposes a drastic national solution.

Jas. Marshall Alarmed Over Jobless Youth

Mr. Marshall is a lawyer by profession, the son of the late Louis Marshall, one of the most eminent lawyers in New York's history. He was appointed to the board of education in 1935 and became president of the board last June. He is a genial, philosophical pipe-smoker, an alumnus of the Columbia school of journalism, and the author of a novel, "Ordeal by Glory."

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WNU Service.

The Name Roswell

The name Roswell, of Teutonic origin, is a form of Roswald and means "mighty steed," or "power of a horse." It is one of the horse names derived from the national emblem of the ancient Saxons and thus supposed to be lucky.

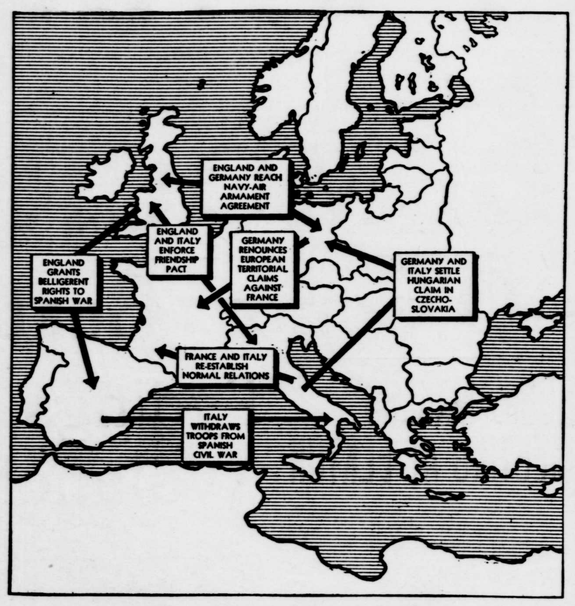
The Ordeal by Fire

When we speak of going through fire for someone or putting the hand into the fire for something, we little suspect the pagan origin of the expression; the ordeal by fire.

Weekly News Review

Germany, Italy Dictate Terms Of Proposed Four-Power Pact

By Joseph W. La Bine



EUROPE LAYS THE GROUNDWORK FOR PEACE
(See FOREIGN)

Foreign

The European domination won at Munich by Germany and Italy is but a prelude to Hitler-Mussolini plans for relegating France and Great Britain into second-rate status. Still to come is a four-power pact, but first must come the groundwork *(See MAP)* in which France and Britain are fattening themselves for the slaughter:

ENGLAND sees growing resentment toward Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who claims: "Our sole concern is to see that this country and her colonial communications are safe." But recalling successive British diplomatic defeats in Manchukuo, Ethiopia, Spain, China, Austria and Czechoslovakia, Chamberlain's foes wonder what he means by "safety." The real Chamberlain policy is appeasement of dictators at any cost. Thus the prime minister has forced a 345-138 approval of his Italian friendship pact in the house of commons. Thus, too, he has dropped Britain's elaborate defensive armament plan and urged the retirement of War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha. Once active in opposing Spain's civil war, Great Britain must now grant belligerent rights to both Loyalists and Rebels. Still unfulfilled are Hitler's demands for return of war-mandated colonies and a 3-1 air domination over Great Britain. Then he will be ready to make peace.

FRANCE, now torn by financial distress resulting from feverish rearmament, has welcomed Reichsfuehrer Hitler's offer of a 10 or 25-year truce. This is more groundwork behind the eventual four-power pact. In return for German renunciation of territorial claims (in Europe) against France, Paris would re-establish normal diplomatic relations with Italy (already accomplished) and actually turn away from the League of Nations to live at the mercy of dictators. Since France faces bankruptcy unless she can halt rearmament, any kind of peace is welcome. Still another sign of French capitulation is Premier Edouard Daladier's renunciation of Communist party support, a move which gains favor with Soviet-hating Nazi-Fascist states.

ITALY AND GERMANY are now so sure of their positions that they find it unnecessary to ask British-French advice on handling Czechoslovakia's minority problem. Although the treaty of Munich stipulated four-power action on Czech minority problems, Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano have just transferred a large part of Czechoslovakia to Hungary. For Germany, recent weeks have opened a wedge permitting a successful economic "drive to the east." For Italy they have brought Franco-British recognition of her Ethiopian conquest, placing Premier Mussolini's battle-won empire in good standing with Europe's highest diplomatic society. At best the highly touted four-power pact will be a mere formality for totalitarian states.

Labor

Chief among objections to the national labor relations act are that it (1) makes the labor board prosecutor, judge and jury, and (2) permits employees, but not employers, to invoke its aid. Industry agrees generally that NLRB is fundamentally sound if these abuses can be corrected. Industry claims further that NLRB was designed to cover abuses practiced only by a minority of employers, that it fails to recognize that the average employer is honest. Changes in the act have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and National Manufacturers association. But when John Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization meets in Pittsburgh this month, NLRB will be defended against amendment proposals on the ground that changes would make the act impractical. Along with NLRB amendment proposals next January, congress will also get A. F. of L.'s plea for nonconfirmation of President Roosevelt's appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith, NLRB member whom Federationists say is pro-C. I. O.

International

America's demand that Japan maintain China's "open door" trade policy is based on the nine-power pact signed by China, Japan, the U. S., Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal. Under this territorial integrity agreement, Western powers have enjoyed profitable trade with

SEIHIN IKEDA
New sacrifices must be made.

wealthy and populous China. The situation began changing in 1931 when Japan walked into Manchukuo, and has become a greater threat to Western trade interests since the Chinese war began. Today, with the richest part of China under Japanese control, Western powers have feared that nation might go the way of Manchukuo, becoming a Japanese protectorate entirely dominated by Japan.

This fear has been justified by Japan's statement of policy in the Far East, interpreted in part as an answer to the U. S. "open door" demand. Japan has announced she intends to create a political and economic union of her empire with China and Manchukuo, which means that Western powers will be left on the outside. Since a foreign office spokesman has said no part of eastern Asia shall be "westernized," British, French and U. S. concessions in China are considered threatened.

Part of the "new deal" for the Far East includes a united front against Communism, which has become popularized in China the past 10 years. In this respect, and in making a final withdrawal from the League of Nations, Japan has lined up definitely with the other two "have not" nations, Italy and Germany.

Thus, more than a year after her undeclared war on China began, Japan has taken time out to tell the world why. But if Tokyo's statement of future policy has given heart to war-weary Japs, they have also been confronted with the situation's realities. Seihin Ikeda, Harvard-educated minister of finance, has warned that new sacrifices must be made to complete China's conquest and rebuild that nation. Although Japan will make immediate and drastic slashes in her domestic expenditures, the war budget will be hiked to push China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek out of the picture. When that is accomplished, Western powers might as well pack out of the Orient.

Transportation

In the opinion of three experts, American railroads have no right to cut 15 per cent from pay checks of 930,000 employees because: (1) it would be a stop-gap measure at best, only reducing the standard of living at a time when business in general is coming back; (2) the railroads' financial problem is still of short term aspect, having been critical less than a year; (3) although railway wages have not fluctuated so badly as wages in other industries, they have not been advancing proportionately so fast as in other industries; (4) a flat 15 per cent wage cut would not be equitable, since smaller roads—which are in worse shape—would derive less benefit than the larger, more prosperous lines.

This was the gist of a 40,000-word opinion handed down by President Roosevelt's emergency fact-finding commission after three weeks of deliberation. Board members: Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme court; Dean James M. Landis of Harvard law school, once chairman of the securities and exchange commission; Professor Harry A. Millis, University of Chicago economist and former member of the national labor relations board.

Likelihood of enforcing the 15 per cent wage cut despite the commission's findings is considered small. But this does not lessen the plight of U. S. railroads, whose sorry condition will probably receive attention from next winter's congress. Since utilities are getting government aid under the guise of U. S. defense insurance *(see below)*, moreover since the government plans to strengthen its defenses generally, railroad management will justify its request for federal aid on the same grounds. Already suggested is a revolving government fund for purchase of new equipment, plus a federal appropriation to pay one-quarter of railroad maintenance costs during a five-year test period. The American Association of Railroads' program includes (1) revision of ICC rate-making procedure; (2) low rate government loans; (3) abolition of government freight rates; (4) repeal of long and short haul rate law; and (5) new government regulations over competing water transportation such as the Mississippi river's newly-developed system.

Utilities

New Deal dams and power plants have offered public utilities serious competition, forcing down their prices and creating an unfriendly breach between electricity executives and the administration. One government power project not yet started is the St. Lawrence waterway, which President Roosevelt praised during September when the war scare first began. At that time, partly because he feared a lack of power reserve, partly because such a shortcoming might be good advertising for a St. Lawrence project, the President appointed a commission under Louis Johnson, assistant secretary of war.

When the commission reported recently, it failed to mention St. Lawrence waterway plans. But it made bigger and more puzzling news by drawing executives of 14 large utilities to Washington and getting their promise to start expanding. If this was a peace gesture, it was overshadowed by explanations that utility expansion is an important step in the government's defense program and a healthy move toward business recovery.

The program: In 15 areas (all east of the Mississippi) utilities will spend an immediate $350,000,000, boosting it to $2,000,000,000 if power consumption increases normally the

SECRETARY JOHNSON
The war department made peace.

next two years. Only government function will be Reconstruction Finance corporation aid in making loans up to $250,000,000.

Though generally regarded as an optimistic sign of recovery, utility expansion has been minimized in some quarters. The 1,000,000 new kilowatts in generating capacity is only a 3 per cent boost in U. S. power potentiality, considerably below the average increase in good business years.

Miscellany

Italy justifies her African aggression by definition: "Roman war creates, barbaric war destroys. Fascism marches in the footsteps of Rome; its war will also be good war and will never serve but to make life fruitful, to increase it and sanctify it."

Americans, Britishers Equal as Meat Eaters

The average American and the average Britisher eat about the same amount of meat in a year. Figures compiled by the Institute of American Meat Packers give the per capita consumption of meat (including lard) in the United States for 1937 at 135 pounds. Great Britain's figure is 133 pounds.

Americans eat more pork but less lamb and mutton than Britishers. Consumption of pork per capita in this country in 1937 was 65 pounds. The most recent figures show the annual consumption of pork per capita in Great Britain at 40 pounds.

There is little difference in the per capita consumption of beef in the two countries. Figures show 63 pounds consumed per person in the United States, compared with 64 pounds in Britain. A big difference is shown in lamb and mutton. The Briton eats about 29 pounds a year. An American eats 7 pounds.

Girl's Cornet Calls Workers

At most factories or foundries in Britain a bell, whistle, or siren calls the men to work and announces the luncheon hour. At the Canal Ironworks, at Shirley, Yorkshire, it is still a siren, but not one of the metal sort. It is Patricia Parkinson, the cornetist of the factory band—normally a typist. Patricia's cornet calls the men to work. There are over 5,000 who respond to her cornet and its calls are usually identified with the military bugle.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

General Housecleaning in Federal Communications Board Is Needed

History of Control of Radio Is Story of Troubled Days; Public Is Concerned Because Free Speech Is Involved; Split on Board Adds to General Confusion.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—It seems among the inevitable and unavoidable things that there must be growing pains when the government starts execution of any new policy. This always has been the case. I assume it is going to be true always, and it does not matter whether that new policy involves something as inherently governmental as government supervision of public services or something as inherently political as the national emergency council. The latter institution ought to have as a part of its title some words designating its value as the hod carrier in political emergencies, such as the recent "purge" of Democrats who insisted on being Democrats as distinguished from New Dealers.

With that preface, we can examine into the situation that exists in the federal communications commission. As laymen whose only contact with radio is on the listening end, or whose only contact with telephones is to use them for business and social intercourse, or whose only contact with the telegraph is to send or receive messages, well, obviously we laymen do not know much about the F. C. C. But that does not excuse any of us for lack of interest. For F. C. C. is just as close to you and me as the interstate commerce commission is, and unless I miss my guess it will be even closer in the years to come.

There has been a measure of control over radio for years, and they have been troublesome years, both for the agency administering the law and the industry forced to abide by the law. Within the last few years, however, there has come into existence the F. C. C. which is concerned not alone with radio, but with telephones and telegraphs. These latter industries, however, are themselves settled down and out of their teens. They have got by the growing pains, but as for radio, the story is quite different and decidedly more important, because there are fundamental dangers to you and me in the situation.

Federal Control of Radio Story of Troubled Days

The history of federal control of radio, as I said above, is a story of troubled days. The bulk of the trouble has been due to the type of personnel selected for administration of that control. That is to say, politics is to blame as much as anything. Politicians will endorse any screwy bird, long-haired theorist or narrow-eyed half-breed if such endorsement will get him votes or help hold the royal order of nose-pickers in line at election time.

And that is why, or largely why, the federal communications commission at this writing is undergoing pains like I used to have when I allowed my childish enthusiasm to overcome my judgment and ate apples before they were ripe. I wouldn't care how many of the boys on the government payroll had tummy aches about their jobs, or how many private and bitter words passed between highups or lowdowns in the commission except for the fact that precedents are being established that will affect you and me directly as the years roll by. The things that have developed in the F. C. C. concern us because they involve free speech, involve it as directly as any attempt to use censorship on your newspaper or mine. Besides, there is the certainty that radio has been used to foment or put to sleep some national issues. It brings the nation within any small room that happens to house a couple of good, workable microphones. If there was ever a place for establishment of basically sound and wise policies, it is in the government supervision of radio.

It is hard to get at the facts in the current dust storm within the commission. There are so many stories afloat, however, that somewhere there must be some truth. And this belief is buttressed by the known fact that President Roosevelt is considering what to do to get the tangle straightened out.

Trouble Shooter Fails To Smooth Out the Mess

To go back a bit, it will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt sought more than a year ago to smooth out the mess by transferring Frank McNinch from the job of chairman of the federal power commission to that of chairman of the federal radio commission. Every one conversant with the situation said at that time that the new chairman was a good trouble shooter and that he would get things working as a highly technical agency ought to work. But the truth is that Mr. McNinch has not succeeded. If anything, there have been more rows and the work of the commission has been slowed down even to a worse condition than it was.

The whole thing would not amount to a hill of beans except that it seems utterly impossible to get sound and judicial execution of a technical law under such circumstances, and the matter becomes of moment to everyone because this monster, radio, is still in swaddling clothes.

The battle within the commission crops up every once in awhile, just as it did when the commission recently fired Hampson Gary, its general attorney. Mr. Gary was asked for his resignation, and an alternative of another appointment elsewhere in the government. But he stuck out his chin, and said "no." Well, he promptly was fired.

Too Much Interested in Fighting Among Themselves

From all of the stories I have picked up, I suspect that Mr. Gary was no great shakes as a lawyer. On the other hand, it was equally apparent that Mr. Gary was being supported by a couple of commissioners who had hard noses and wouldn't quit fighting. It is an incident that is related as an illustration and as a basis for the statement that most of the members of the commission and a substantial portion of the subordinate personnel are much more interested in fighting among themselves than in trying to understand and administer an intricate law.

This column is not the place to attempt a list of the many rulings of the commission that have done the industry no good. Attention can be called, however, to the procedure under which these decisions are brought about, having in mind that such decisions have just as much force as the law itself.

It is the regular routine in a governmental agency for consideration of problems, determination of policy, interpretation of law, to have their initiative in suggestions from the top individuals. They are named as the policy-makers. They have to assume responsibility. In the case of the communications commission, there seems to be something of the same procedure followed, except that the individual members of the board, or some of them, persist in acting individually rather than collectively as a board.

This would not be so bad if the board members as a whole were in accord. But they are not. There is a split as wide as Pennsylvania avenue. The result is that on many, many occasions underlings have brought forward propositions that served only to fan the flames of disagreement between board members. And, of course, as these proposals became known the portion of the radio industry concerned was thoroughly upset because it had no way to defend itself—no place to tell its side of the case.

General Housecleaning In Commission Needed

Again, even this condition could be corrected and something of a workable nature developed if the bulk of the subordinates around the commission were sound thinkers. That, unfortunately, however, seems not to be the case. The place is packed and jammed with numerous men who think they are hot shots, whose only claim to recognition is that they, themselves, claim to be experts, or who have been unable to make good in the industry and have succeeded through political endorsement to get a place at the feed trough of government checks.

So I say that I am unwilling to charge continuation of the mess to Mr. McNinch. He apparently has tried, but as long as some members of the commission manage to gain public attention by their nauseating blurbs and as long as some of the silly flock, claiming to be "original New Dealers," continue to spew out venom about "unfairness of newspapers," it is likely the communications commission is going to get nowhere very fast.

Much of the silly propaganda, that newspapers are unfair to the New Deal, bubbles to the surface from points other than the communications commission. Those who serve as the mouthpieces for such clabber, however, can be seen flocking together frequently. It is only natural, therefore, to suppose that they are active in spreading their views among commission underlings who, in turn, get the germs incubated within their own organization.

I said earlier that it may be Mr. Roosevelt will have to ask for a general housecleaning and resignation of most of those in key positions. It is quite likely that he will dodge that action if any other way can be found to solve the problem. In any event, I hope that congress looks into the situation. If it does, maybe something concrete will be done to establish a sound agency—one that will consider the interests of listeners and services and manufacturers equally, just as the Interstate Commerce commission does in its supervision of rail and other forms of transportation.

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Foreign Commerce of U. S. Was Higher in September

WASHINGTON. — The commerce department said American foreign trade expanded in September over August.

September exports totaled $246,361,000, compared with $230,625,000 in August. Imports were $167,651,000, compared with August imports of $165,541,000. In September, 1937, exports totaled $296,579,000 and imports $233,142,000.

The $78,710,000 excess of September exports over imports brought the total export balance for the first nine months of this year to $860,234,000.

During this period exports totaled $2,295,196,000 and imports $1,434,962,000. In the same months of last year imports aggregating $2,427,446,000 exceeded exports by $49,089,000.

Exports of agricultural products rose from $61,441,000 in August to $75,197,000 in September.

You'll Enjoy Making This Appliqued Quilt

Pattern 1846

Here's a chance for variety! Get out your scrap bag and just have fun appliquing this cute pup in the material as it comes to hand. He's just one big simple applique patch on a 9⅞-inch block; the ribbon is put on in contrasting binding or embroidered on. He makes a fine pillow, too, with matching triangles added at the corners to form the pillow. Isn't that a thought for gift or fair? Pattern 1846 contains accurate pattern pieces; diagram of block; instructions for cutting, sewing and finishing; yardage chart; diagram of quilt.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Western Judge Swore An Error in Oaths

A story of the "wild and woolly West" of days gone by is told by Col. A. A. Anderson, artist, sportsman and head of the Yellowstone forest reserve, in his book, "Experiences and Impressions." Once he attended a local trial held in the judge's home in a log cabin in the Wyoming mountains. The judge, after having leafed over the statute books of Wyoming, told the jury to hold up their right hands. He then proceeded to swear them in. But just as he had finished, he looked again in the statute books and said:

"By Jupiter, I swore the wrong swore. I will have to swore you over again!"—Kansas City Star.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 52), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells.

Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for women*. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Serving a Feast

A cheerful look makes a dish a feast.—Herbert.

A Three Days' Cough Is Your Danger Signal

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your common cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you may get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained. Creomulsion is one word, ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

With a Purpose

Be not simply good, be good for something.

Don't Aggravate Gas Bloating

If your GAS BLOATING is caused by constipation don't expect to get the relief you seek by just doctoring your stomach. What you need is the DOUBLE ACTION of Adlerika. This 35-year-old remedy is BOTH carminative and cathartic. Carminatives that warm and soothe the stomach and expel GAS. Cathartics that act quickly and gently, clearing the bowels of wastes that may have caused GAS BLOATING, headaches, indigestion, sour stomach and nerve pressure for months. Adlerika does not gripe—is not habit forming. Adlerika acts on the stomach and BOTH bowels. It relieves STOMACH GAS almost at once, and often removes bowel wastes in less than two hours. Adlerika has been recommended by many doctors for 35 years. Get the genuine Adlerika today.

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