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Current Events
 IN REVIEW
 by Edward W. Pickard
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Trade Leaders Ask That Work Relief Be Ended

THAT work relief as administered by the federal government be gradually discontinued is the recommendation of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The board adopted a report of a committee headed by John W. O'Leary of Chicago which held that the work relief "proves in operation to fall far short of its purposes and to create new problems."

"The committee," said the report, "does not propose sudden and instantaneous stoppage. Those gradual steps should be taken which are always essential when adjustments have to be made upon a considerable scale."

"There is at present danger that, ceasing to have work for unemployed persons as its function, this activity will undertake to replace some of the functions of private enterprise in advancing recovery. There can be no substitute for private enterprise in the development of improved economic conditions."

These five general conclusions from its study were set forth by the committee:

Experience has demonstrated the difficulty of attempting to obtain accurate figures on unemployment through census methods.

Estimates of unemployment on national basis are necessarily inaccurate and lend themselves to exaggeration.

Projects of work relief should not be allowed to take the place in any degree of established agencies for performance of government functions.

Projects of work relief should not be permitted to compete in any degree with private enterprise for workers, skilled or unskilled, and should be so conducted as to encourage workers to seek private employment.

It is evident that further advance in business activities will require the services in private enterprise of persons now on work relief at public expense.

Divided Court Upholds Work Insurance Law

NEW YORK'S state's unemployment insurance law was upheld by an equally divided United States Supreme court, Justice Harlan Fiske Stone being absent on account of illness and taking no part in consideration of the case. There was no formal opinion and no announcement of the lineup of the court.

In the opinion of legal experts the court's action has wide implications affecting not only state employment insurance and other social legislation, but also the administration's social security program.

C. I. O. Unions to Remain Suspended by A. F. of L.

BY A vote of 21,679 to 2,043 the convention of the American Federation of Labor approved the action of the executive council in suspending the ten unions that are with John L. Lewis in his Committee for Industrial Organization movement. However the convention accepted the advice of President Green and voted to renew the council's offer to talk peace with the rebel unions and to give the council power to call a special federation convention and expel the rebels if peace negotiations fail.

Labor Wants More Money for La Follette Inquiry

WHILE it was figuring what to do in the matter of the suspended C. I. O. unions, the American Federation of Labor in convention at Tampa dealt with a number of other topics. Among these was the adoption of a report of the committee on legislation demanding of congress additional appropriations for the special senatorial sub-committee investigating violations of civil liberties. This group, headed by La Follette of Wisconsin, has confined its investigations almost wholly to activities of employers in combating unions or in protecting their plants against mob violence during strikes. A large part of the testimony taken has concerned agencies which furnish professional strikebreakers or which sell arms and tear gas to industrial corporations.

The report said: "Millions of dollars will be available to defeat the La Follette investigation. If our reports are as accurate as we believe them to be, then the greatest and most adroit lobby that has ever operated in Washington is being organized to kill this astounding expose of the raising, financing and directing of private armies."

Officials of detective agencies that supply guards for industrial plants assert the real purpose of the La Follette investigation is to make con-

ditions easier for John L. Lewis' committee on industrial organization to promote unionization of steel, coal, and textile workers according to the industrial union plan. They said Lewis delivered several million votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt last November 3 and is in a position to seek a pay off.

In Washington, John J. Abt, counsel for the La Follette subcommittee, announced the dispatch of questionnaires to 700 detective agencies in all parts of the country.

J. E. Davies Appointed Ambassador to Russia

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, wealthy lawyer of Washington, has served the Democratic party in various ways for many years and has contributed liberally to its campaign funds, and now he has been rewarded.

President Roosevelt has appointed him American ambassador to Soviet Russia, to succeed William C. Bullitt, who was transferred to the Paris embassy.

Mr. Davies, whose wife is the former Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton, heiress of the big Post cereal fortune, is a native of Wisconsin and practiced law in that state until 1913, when he went to Washington. He was chairman of the federal trade commission under President Wilson in 1915-16, and was taken along by Wilson as an economic adviser to the Versailles conference. Before that he had served as western manager of Wilson's campaign and as secretary of the Democratic national committee and he was offered in 1918 the ambassadorship to Russia, to Italy and the governorship of the Philippines.

He declined, however, so he could run for the United States senate from Wisconsin. He was defeated. He was active during the recent campaign, serving on the advisory committee at Democratic headquarters in New York.

President Roosevelt signed the Davies commission before he left on his South American cruise, but the announcement was withheld until word was received from the soviet government that Davies was persona grata at Moscow.

John G. Winant, who resigned as head of the social security board to take part in the Presidential election campaign, has resumed that position at the urgent request of Mr. Roosevelt and is directing the big task of enrolling the future old age pensioners.

Spanish Rebels Recognized by Italy and Germany

MUSSOLINI and Hitler threw Europe into spasms of alarm by suddenly calling into session the ministerial councils of Italy and Germany, causing them to recognize formally the Fascist government of Gen. Francisco Franco as the legal government of war-torn Spain. It was taken for granted that Austria and Hungary would follow suit. Maj. Ramon Franco, brother of the Spanish insurgent chieftain, had been in Rome and probably informed Il Duce that the general, whose attacks on Madrid were meeting with unexpected resistance, might lose the war unless he were given active support by the nations that sympathized with his cause. Mussolini and Hitler did not immediately announce that they would quit the international agreement for intervention in Spain.

Great Britain and Russia were stunned by the action of the two dictators and cabinet meetings were hurriedly called. The British are determined not to be drawn into the Communist-Fascist conflict but they believe that Italy and Germany, especially the former, have designs in the Mediterranean that would peril Britain's seaway to the Orient and are preparing to meet any such threat. Russia's reaction was awaited breathlessly, and the soviet government was being provoked still further by the fact that General Franco declared a blockade of the port of Barcelona, capital of the almost independent province of Catalonia. This move certainly was made to stop the landing of munitions and food from Russia destined for the Spanish loyalist forces. England, France and other nations were greatly concerned over the blockade, for the port is largely used by their shipping. The Spanish rebels have created a strongly fortified port at Palma on the island of Mallorca that can be used as a base for bombardment of Barcelona from the sea.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the house of commons that British ships on the high seas would be protected against interference by either side in the Spanish war.

According to the loyalist government, submarines, "either Italian or German," attacked Spanish government warships at the entrance to the Cartagena harbor and torpedoed the cruiser Miguel de Cervantes.

President Warns Business to Aid Employment

SAILING from Charleston aboard the cruiser Indianapolis for Buenos Aires and the Pan-American peace conference, President Roosevelt directed the release of a statement in which he announced that the government will continue to spend money on a work relief program until July 1, 1938 at least. It is estimated that congress will be asked to appropriate as much as \$1,500,000,000 for relief in the next session.

Although he professed himself gratified at the inroads upon unemployment by industry, the President commented upon the fact that private business has not yet absorbed vast masses of the unemployed and that millions of persons remain on the Works Progress administration pay roll and other governmental agencies.

Mr. Roosevelt declared it was a "widely known" that many of the largest industries will not hire workers over forty years of age. To a large extent, he charged, this policy is responsible for the relatively large number of older workers on relief. And industry must expand opportunities for the hiring of unskilled workers, he said.

The mayors of the United States, in annual conference in Washington, were gratified by assurances from both Harold Ickes, head of the PWA, and Harry Hopkins, head of the WPA, that the administration will not cease its spending efforts to keep alive the emergency organizations intended to deal with the unemployment problem.

Rex Tugwell Resigns to Join Molasses Concern

REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, known as the No. 1 brain-truster, has resigned from his posts as undersecretary of agriculture and resettlement administrator and accepted the executive vice presidency of the American Molasses company, of which another brain-truster, Charles W. Taussig, is president, and a third, A. A. Berle, Jr., is a director. In accepting the resignation the President wrote to Mr. Tugwell: "Later on I fully expect to ask you to come back to render additional service."

Mr. Tugwell will serve on a special committee of 38 just appointed by the President to study the farm tenancy problem. The new resettlement administrator is W. W. Alexander, who has been first assistant.

John G. Winant, who resigned as head of the social security board to take part in the Presidential election campaign, has resumed that position at the urgent request of Mr. Roosevelt and is directing the big task of enrolling the future old age pensioners.

Germany and Japan Unite to Combat Communism

COMPLICATING the already complex European situation and directly threatening war is the alleged fact that Germany and Japan have united to fight the spread of communism, and that their pact is expected to be adhered to by Italy and perhaps various central European nations. This is of course directed mainly against soviet Russia, and Moscow is actively aware of the menace. It is understood that the agreement provides that Germany and Japan shall keep strong military forces in East Prussia; and Manchukuo respectively; that the two nations shall exchange military information and orders, and that in certain contingencies Germany shall supply Japan with war materials.

Russia sent word to Tokio that it would not co-operate further in granting Japanese fishing concessions until the reported Japanese-German military pact was canceled.

An immediate source of friction between Russia and Germany was the conviction at Novosibirsk of E. Strickling, German engineer, on charges of sabotage and plotting against the soviet regime. He and eight other defendants were sentenced to death and were said to have confessed their guilt. The German ambassador to Moscow asked that Strickling's execution be postponed until the embassy had time to study the evidence and file formal protest.

Two More Unions Join the Maritime Strike

EDWARD F. McGRADY, assistant secretary of labor, was still trying to bring about a settlement of the great strike of maritime workers, but didn't seem to be getting along very well. Indeed, the situation was made worse by nationwide strike calls to the Masters, Mates and Pilots association and the Marine Engineers union. Federal operation of emergency ships to Alaska and Hawaii was discussed but not decided.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Great Contralto, Is Dead

MME. ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK, one of the greatest operatic and concert contraltos of the period, died in Hollywood, to the sorrow of the nation generally and especially of the men of the A. E. F. for whom she sang throughout the war. A German by birth, she loved her adopted country.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

One Big Catch War Comes Closer More Houses Needed Would Not Eat Ladies

President Roosevelt, interrupting his journey to attend to official business, did a little fishing from a whale boat off Port-of-Spain. It was poor fishing, but the President did not complain; he caught something worth while on election day—to catch forty-six out of a possible forty-eight fish is good fishing.



Arthur Brisbane

Europe and Asia seem to be getting a little closer to war, although many wise ones think it still far off.

Germany admits willingness to side with Japan in a fight against bolshevism. Practical Stalin, man of few words, tells Japan what he thinks of her pact with Germany by refusing to renew a treaty that permits Japan to fish in Russian waters off the coast of eastern Siberia.

That fishing privilege is vitally important to the feeding of Japan's surplus millions, increasing at the rate of one million new Japanese every year.

Langdon Post, New York's commissioner of housing, tells the American Federation of Labor that a great national shortage of houses exists, because there has been no building. New York City, especially, is in a bad way, according to Mr. Post; there the shortage in housing "may have tragic consequences."

That is good news for the building trades, and temporarily good news for landlords; they will not overbuild. As usual, politicians will seize the opportunity to raise taxes, and presently money lenders will be once more selling real estate under foreclosures.

Life is a brief game of seesaw—now up, that is prosperity; then down, that is depression. The budget is not the only thing that needs balancing.

Our neighbor, Nicaragua, well advanced in modern intelligence, establishes a military flying school, orders fighting planes from the United States, hires a first-class instructor. There is progress everywhere, and you realize it when you read in chapter 26 of Westminster's "The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas":

In ancient Nicaragua women were held unworthy to perform any duty in connection with the temples, and were immolated outside the temple ground of the large sanctuaries, and even their flesh was unclean food for the high priest, who accordingly ate only the flesh of males.

What a jump from a civilization in which the high priest would not eat ladies that had been slaughtered to a modern air school in which young Nicaraguan women, once excluded from the temples, will be allowed to fly planes and learn how to release bombs!

Schumann-Heink, artist of the operatic stage, and a fine example to all women, is dead at seventy-five.

Young ladies who say "I can't have children because I must have a career," and sometimes have neither, please observe that Mme. Schumann-Heink had a magnificent artistic career and many children also, including two boys killed in the big war, and one on a submarine, who survived.

Winston Churchill, able Englishman, thinks Great Britain, France and the United States should remain "one in support of democracy," and calls the United States "a child of our blood and ideals." This country is the child of many different kinds of blood and ideals. Greater New York includes the biggest Italian city in the world, bigger than Rome or Milan; more than a million of Italian birth or descent. The same New York contains two million Jews, many more than ever were in Palestine.

Colombia has written a new constitution, authorizing its government, among other things, to confiscate private property without paying the owners. Conservative citizens of Colombia call that "communist," which seems hardly an exaggeration.

More pay increases, more bonuses, more distribution of accumulated surplus by big corporations. Sixty-five thousand workers in textile and shoe industries learn that they are to have Christmas bonuses and better wages.

Two young female geniuses, Misses Fanny Hurst and Agnes Repplier, disagree about book writing. Agnes Repplier says it is "perilously easy"; Fanny Hurst says no, it is hard.

Publishers say all depends on the kind of books you write and the brain you have.

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On to Success—
 With It Comes Boldness in New Ideas; Our Sphere of Friends and Activities Expands

A POOR salesman may be a genius at gardening; an indifferent stenographer sometimes never suspects her own gift for cookery, for dress design, for ability to pick up foreign languages. By thinking candidly about yourself, by being as friendly to yourself as you would be to another, you can often draw up a picture of your tastes, abilities, desires and hopes which will astonish you.

Take an inventory of yourself, paying special attention to the things you like but which you have little of in your daily life. Then start putting them into it.

From Interest to a Specialty
 Often we have to begin slowly—reading, or finding courses of instruction within our means, or working out a program for ourselves in solitude; but every day something can be done toward the new way of living. It can grow

from an interest into a hobby, from a hobby into a side line, from a side line into a specialty. Then comes the day when the unsatisfactory work can be given up (to someone who will find it as satisfying and as absorbing as we find our own new field) and success is at last really and noticeably on its way to us—or we are on our way to it.

Vitalizes Character
 Then living begins to be fun. We meet people with the same tastes, not just the chance acquaintances who come our way in an uncommittal profession. Having succeeded once, we begin to show a little daring; we try new ideas more boldly; and our world of friends and activities expands even more. Chances we couldn't even imagine until we got inside our real work turn up on every hand. Best of all, even a small success has a vitalizing effect on character.

That is the most interesting discovery that success brings in its train: those who are living successfully make the best friends. They are free from malice and spitefulness. They are not petty. They are full of good talk and humor.—Dorothea Brande in Cosmopolitan.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Ab uno disce omnes. (L.) From one learn all; from a single case infer the whole.

Blague. (F.) Boastful talk; an incredible story.

Damnnum absque injuria. (L.) Loss without legal injury.

Locum tenens. (L.) One holding another's place; a deputy, a proxy.

Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. (L.) Perhaps sometime it will be pleasant to remember even these things.

Enfants perdus. (F.) A forlorn hope.

Haud passibus aequis. (L.) With unequal steps.

In propria persona. (L.) In one's own person; in person.

Quot homines, tot sententiae. (L.) Opinions as many as the men.

"Snow" in Hollywood

Snow never falls on Hollywood, yet "snow," of a sort, bothers cameramen on outdoor sets whenever the breezes blow in gusts. This meteorological freak is due to millions of tiny wisps of silver foil which blow off the portable deflectors. Edges of the sheets of foil are purposely not glued down, for their waving in the breeze gives a "soft" light on the camera subjects.

Bacteria Attacks Unprotected Areas of Meat—Expert Explains Way to be Sure Meats Will Keep Thru Summer

By S. Eugene Colgin

I have smoked more than two billion pounds of meat. On my father's farm 30 years ago I discovered what happened to meat during smoking in the old smokehouse. Fine drops of moisture appeared on the hams and sides. The smoke was "condensing" on them. This led to my discovery that smoke could be condensed, and simply "brushed on" the meat. What untold hours of backbreaking labor FIGARO Condensed Smoke has saved since then!

Years of research, since, have revealed what really causes meat to spoil. Note photograph "A." This is what the eye of the microscope sees when focused on that old enemy, green mold. Mold is a

cidness, usually near the bone. It is a bacteria, shown here through the microscope's eye. And photo "C" shows that pest called the "skipper," which is in reality the larva of a fly. It lays its eggs on the meat, and at the first warm spell, they hatch. There is only one known way to prevent all these troubles. That is thorough smoking. Of course everyone knows how uncertain the old smokehouse is. Other so-called smoking methods, or substitutes for smoking, are likewise risky. How can you tell whether or not the meat is thoroughly smoked? But if you want to be SURE your meat will come through the hot summer months sweet and wholesome and eatable, brush every square

inch with FIGARO Condensed Smoke. It penetrates. It positively prevents skipper, mold, rancidness, or drying out of the meat. And it costs only one-third of a cent per pound! Your dealer has it, or can get it, in two sizes—32-oz. (enough for 500 lbs.), \$1.50; and 16-oz. (enough for 250 lbs.), \$1.00.—Adv.

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