

News Review of Current Events

"WON'T LET PEOPLE DOWN" No Retreat from New Deal Objectives, Says the President . . . Attitude Toward Business



Silk to feed anti-Japanese bonfire flames is being gathered from the shapely limbs of girls at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the delegates to the third annual convention of the American Student Union staged a demonstration for a boycott against Japanese goods. Silk stockings, shirts and neckties were burned.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK © Western Newspaper Union.

No New Deal Retreat

READING his annual message on the state of the nation before the senate and house at the opening of congress, President Roosevelt declared his purpose to advance upon the same fundamentals of the New Deal that have hitherto been proposed. He said: "I do not propose to let the people down. I am sure the congress of the United States will not let the people down. We hold our principles and our objectives to be sound. We will never go back on them."

The President again urged congress to enact legislation for control of wages and hours of work. He asked that all segments of the nation co-operate with the government to achieve better economic balance. The budget for 1939 which he was preparing, he said, would show a further decrease in the deficit, though not an actual balance.

Reasserting his approval of proposed changes in tax laws, he said: "Three things should be kept in mind. First the total sum to be derived by the federal treasury must not be decreased as a result of any changes in schedules. Second, abuses by individuals or corporations designed to escape taxpaying by using various methods of doing business corporate and otherwise—abuses which we have sought, with great success, to end—must not be restored. Third, we should rightly change certain provisions where they are proven to work definite hardship, especially on the small business men of the nation."

"But speculative income should not be favored over earned income."

Speaking of his attitude toward the nation's business as a whole, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"The overwhelming majority of business men and bankers intend to be good citizens. Only a small minority have displaced poor citizenship by engaging in practices which are dishonest or definitely harmful to society. This statement is straightforward and true."

"No person in any responsible place in the government of the United States has ever taken any position contrary to it."

Mr. Roosevelt declared that when attention was called to specific misuses of capital "there has been a deliberate purpose on the part of the condemned minority to distort the criticism into an attack on all capital. That is a willful deception but it does not long deceive."

He called for prompt agreements on a farm program—now in conference between the house and senate—and asked specifically that congress "keep the cost of its administration within the figure of current government expenditures in aid of agriculture."

Concerning international matters, the President said: "I am thankful that I can tell you that our nation is at peace. It has been kept at peace despite provocations which in other days, because of their seriousness, could well have engendered war."

"Resolute in our determination to respect the rights of others, and to command respect for the rights of ourselves," he added, "we must keep ourselves adequately strong in self-defense."

Power Loans O.K.

THE Supreme court ruled the government could make loans and grants for publicly owned electric plants.

Secretary Ickes, the public works administrator, said the decision would affect construction of 52 power projects costing \$84,026,288 for which his agency had allotted \$30,191,944 as loans to be repaid and \$21,674,408 as federal grants.

The constitutionality of the government's activity was challenged by the Alabama Power company and the Duke Power company. They sought to enjoin federal financing of projects in four Alabama municipalities and at Buzzard Roost in Greenwood county, South Carolina. Justice Sutherland delivered the opinion of the court.

Farley Finds a Surplus

JIM FARLEY, in his annual report as postmaster general, was able to show a surplus of more than 12 millions for his department. To do this, however, he deducted an expense item of about 60 million dollars, calling it a "nonpostal" item. He charged off the air and ocean mail subsidies and all free mail.

Dealing with the activities of the postal inspection service, Farley said the traffic in spurious lottery tickets is believed to have been broken up with the arrest and conviction of a band of racketeers in the East who disposed of more than 10 million dollars' worth of such tickets in the last few years.

Dies Wants Investigation

MARTIN DIES, Democratic congressman from Texas, wants congress to investigate the charges made by administration spokesmen that big business brought about the current economic recession in an effort to discredit the New Deal. Dies referred specifically to what he called astounding charges by Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, and Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The Texan asked for appointment of a committee of seven house members to determine "who are the monopolies or monopolists engaged in the sitdown strike to produce economic chaos" and to afford Ickes and Jackson an opportunity to "vindicate themselves from the grave charges that they are demagoguing to arouse the hatred of the majority against the minority."

Mr. Dies said that when attention was called to specific misuses of capital "there has been a deliberate purpose on the part of the condemned minority to distort the criticism into an attack on all capital. That is a willful deception but it does not long deceive."

Worst Year for Strikes

ACCORDING to the national labor relations board, the United States passed through the worst labor strike period in its history in 1937, but the board believes the prospects for 1938 are much better. The board revealed in a secret report that there were 4,017 strikes during the first ten months of 1937, more than ever recorded during any entire previous year, and that 56 per cent, another all-time peak, were caused through efforts by employees to organize for collective bargaining.

It blamed the situation on refusal of employers to recognize rights of workers to organize under the Wagner labor relations act.

Boulder Dam Payments

JOHN C. PAGE, reclamation commissioner, informed Secretary Ickes that Boulder dam, which cost about \$123,000,000, returned more than \$2,000,000 to the federal treasury during the first year of operation.

Page said the dam, completed two years ahead of schedule, yielded \$1,100,000 in power revenues during 1937 and \$906,000 in payments for generating machinery by power purchasers.

Fierce Fighting in Spain

GENERAL FRANCO'S troops in Spain were fighting desperately to recapture from the loyalists the important city of Teruel. The battle went on for days despite deep snow and intense cold. The rebels claimed their forces had fought their way into the northern outskirts of the town, but this was denied by the government, though it was admitted the rebels had taken Concaud, a point from which they could continue their offensive.

Ireland Now "Eire"

THE Irish Free State went out of existence as its new constitution went into effect, and now its 26 counties are officially known as Eire in Gaelic and Ireland in English. Religious and military ceremonies throughout the country marked the change which its sponsors hope will be followed by complete separation from Great Britain.

China Reorganization

INSTEAD of surrendering to the Japanese invaders, the government of China has been reorganized and plans made for continued resistance against the enemy. Chiang Kai-shek, as was predicted some time ago in this column, has dropped all his civil duties and will devote himself to building up and leading the army. He is now commander in chief of the land forces and temporarily at the head of the navy. Finance Minister H. H. Kung, his brother-in-law, succeeds him as president of the executive yuan, or premier, and other important changes have been made in ministries and key posts.

It was announced that he has in training a new army of 800,000 men to support the 900,000 who are combating the Japanese.

The government decided to abolish all reformatories for political offenders and to release all inmates. This was termed a step toward complete freedom of thought within the republic.

Information reaching Shanghai supported reports that Japanese peace overtures to China had been rejected. The Chinese pointed out that they were anxious to negotiate but said the Japanese terms were impossible.

Japan's columns were steadily moving southward in their progress of conquest, and the belief that Canton would soon be attacked was strengthened when the invaders bombed the area about that southern metropolis, killing hundreds. The Canton city officials threatened to destroy the city utterly rather than surrender it.

Auto Workers Let Out

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION starts off the New Year by reducing its working force by approximately 30,000 in its various plants in the United States. The bad news was announced by President William A. Knudsen. He said, however, that 205,000 men would still have their jobs and that the monthly payroll would be more than \$24,000,000.

Mr. Knudsen said that in order to spread the work as far as possible the corporation's plants would be operated on a three-day week for the present.

"The corporation has kept its men employed up to very recently by reducing the hours given per man in order to help the general economic situation in the communities where plants are located," Knudsen said. "The inventories, both in the field and at the plants, accumulated through this policy, have, however, reached a point where adjustments must take place, as it is impossible to carry larger stocks than the demand makes possible."

"Purchasing power is down, and the used car market is at the bottom. This came about with the increased unemployment situation. And without the used car market, there can't be a market for new cars. When general employment falls off, there's nothing we can do."

In making his announcement at a press conference, the General Motors head said that in his opinion one of the main reasons for the current business recession was the fact that the price level rose too fast in the spring of 1937 and that the nation could not digest it.

Commenting on the bad news about General Motors, Senator Van Nuys of Indiana declared that congress should act immediately to restore business confidence. Revision of the tax on undistributed profits and the tax on capital gains so that they would be more favorable to business would have an immediate beneficial effect, he said.

Dodd Leaves Berlin

WILLIAM E. DODD, who resigned as ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Dodd sailed from Hamburg for the United States. His departure from Berlin was unceremonious in the extreme. His relations with the Nazi government had been strained and, at his own suggestion, the German foreign office omitted the formal farewells usually accorded a departing envoy.

SPEAKING of SPORTS By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

Are Star Players the Best Pilots in Big Leagues?

DO STAR baseball players make the best managers? Toss that one at some of your sports expert friends at a hot stove league session one of these cold winter nights and see if the fur flies. You'll probably find the answers are, "Yes," "No" and "Yes and No."

It all depends on whom you pick. The records, however, will probably support the fellow who says that playing ability has nothing whatever to do with managerial ability. If you were asked to name the greatest ball player of all time, you would undoubtedly select Ty Cobb or Babe Ruth. Cobb had a thorough trial at managing the Detroit Tigers after the departure of Hughie Jennings. He was not a success. It was said that Cobb could never figure out why his men couldn't bat, run bases, field, throw and think as well as he had done.

Babe Ruth has been trying mightily for a manager's berth ever since he retired. So far he has failed to connect, although half a dozen such jobs have been filled in the majors. That would seem to indicate that there is considerable doubt in the baseball world about his managerial talent.

Take the present crop of big league managers. Probably not more than four out of the sixteen would have to be reckoned with when the round-up of all-time stars is made. They are Mickey Cochran of the Tigers, who was a catcher; Frank Frisch of the St. Louis Cardinals, who was a second baseman; Bill Terry of the Giants, who was a first baseman, and "Pie" Traynor of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who was a third baseman. And not all four of these could be counted completely successful managers.

Then study the other side of the picture. Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees would have no trouble in proving he is a successful manager. Yet he was never a good enough player to land a big league job and spent his playing days in the kerosene circuit. Bill McKechnie, now at Cincinnati, who was a success at St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Boston, was just another ball player in his day. Nobody ever called him a star.

Connie Mack, who must be reckoned as the No. 1 manager for all time, has never been mentioned on anybody's all-star team. Jimmy Dykes, the successful manager of the White Sox, missed being an all-time star player by a narrow margin. Burlingame Grimes, present manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was a star in his day, but hardly to be placed among the top-flight performers of all time. And he has yet to prove he is an effective manager.

Bucky Harris of the Washington Senators quit playing when he was close to being a great star and Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox who had practically arrived at that estate seemed to diminish in playing value when he added the managerial weight to his shoulders.

Case of Jimmy Wilson

Jimmy Wilson, manager of the Phillies, was a better-than-average catcher, but not an immortal. Still, he's a good manager in a rather hopeless spot. Casey Stengel, now pilot of the Boston Bees, was a flashy, aggressive player, somewhat theatrical. He was hardly a star, but he can be regarded as a good manager. Gabby Street, who once won a pennant for the Cards and is present manager of the St. Louis Browns, was an adequate catcher, but not a star. He derived his principal fame from having been Walter Johnson's battery mate.

Charley Grimm, manager of the Cubs and successful in making them finish one, two, three in the National league in the past five years, was not an all-time star as first basemen go in his playing days. He was graceful and resourceful, but there are a few that would outrank him in all-star reckonings.

Oscar Vitt, the newcomer in the major leagues' managerial ranks as pilot of the Cleveland Indians, has not yet had a chance to prove his worth in the fastest company. He was definitely not a top-rank star when he was actively toiling for the Detroit Tigers some years ago.

"Poker Face" in Comeback

LITTLE "poker face" is coming back to tennis. Fresh from her divorce, Helen Willis Moody is starting the comeback trail that may lead her through the courts at Wimbledon and Forest Hills to the Olympian heights of women's champion once more.

There is a story from the West coast to the effect that Helen very nearly turned pro a while back and joined up with the troupe that features Fred Perry, Wilmer Allison and Bill Tilden. Then the story goes, she considered her long layoff might be a detriment and resolved to fight her way back to the top of the amateurs before she tried her mettle on the pro courts.

This accomplished, she would be a drawing card of sufficient magnitude to demand a sizable contract from the man who bosses the pros. But Helen may find her comeback trail strewn with hurdles. There's her arch opponents, Helen Jacobs, and Helen Marble to think about. And what's more, there's that durable Polish girl, Jawiga Jedrejowska, who is a sort of feminine juggernaut.

Coach Blasts Alumni

MOST of the ten football coaches who lost their jobs at the end of the 1937 season would probably add a hearty "Amen" to the remarks of L. C. Boles, athletic director at Wooster (Ohio) college before the recent meeting of the College Physical Directors society at New Orleans.

He charged that "influential alumni, trustees and curbstone coaches can still bring sufficient pressure" to force the dismissal of athletic instructors simply because they fail to produce winning teams.

Referring to the "pressure" brought on university authorities to drop instructors not producing enough victories, Boles said:

"At this very moment, able members of college physical education departments, who, according to their contract, were regular members of their college faculties, are now looking for a new position because the 'win at any cost' group is dissatisfied with their coaching record."

Boles said one was led to believe a sports writer in a recent magazine article had "hit the bull's-eye" when he referred to college football as "one of the last great strongholds of old-fashioned American hypocrisy."

Appeals from college presidents to their alumni to come to the support of the athletic team, Boles said, indicate the close tieup with college finances.

"The many possession, so-called 'bowl games' have resulted in many undesirable rumors," the coach asserted.

The ten coaches whose official heads fell after the 1937 season were: Harvey Harman of Pennsylvania, Harry Kipke of Michigan, Prince Callison of Oregon, Harry French of Georgia, Ed. Walker of Mississippi, Don McCallister of South Carolina, Ralph Sasse of Mississippi State, Tom Sullivan of St. Lawrence and Clyde Propst of Southwestern of Tennessee.

Dodger Finances Again

WITH what promises to be one of the most prosperous baseball seasons on record coming up in 1938, the sorry plight of the Brooklyn Dodgers fast is becoming of serious concern to rival clubs in the National league.

They are sitting by helplessly and not laughing while strife and indecision in the Dodgers' front office tears the stuffing out of one of the most valuable holdings in the business.

There is gloom in the other offices when the subject comes up. They just have heard that the Dodgers' 1938 spring training schedule has been made out for them by the Yankees, there being no one in the demoralized Brooklyn headquarters to attend to such chores since General Manager John Gorman got his walking papers some weeks ago.

Here and There—

Probably the most nettled victim of that recent pea soup fog in London was the goalkeeper of a soccer team who stuck doggedly to his post not knowing the game had been called off until long after the other players had left the field. A searching party finally found him . . . Lining up talent for the Brooklyn Dodgers is supposed to be one of the hardest assignments in baseball, but Ted McGrew, former National league umpire who retired in 1931 to become a scout for the Dodgers, is thriving upon it . . . McGrew, who weighed 170 pounds as an umpire, now tips 206 . . . Two Chicago owned thoroughbreds are tied for the lead on the American sire list in the number of races won by their sons and daughters in 1937 . . . They are Reigh Count, owned by Mrs. John D. Hertz, and Wise Counsellor, the property of Fred A. Burton . . . Each has been represented by 54 winners.

Gather Yarn Scraps for Flower Afghan

Rows and rows of flowers in all colors of the rainbow—that's the feature of this striking afghan which is the gayest, easiest thing out! You simply crochet it in strips that are 7 inches wide, and



Pattern 1623

do the flowers in scraps of yarn or in three shades of one color for a lovely jeweled effect. Ideal in four-fold Germantown. Pattern 1623 contains complete directions for making the afghan; illustrations of it and of all stitches used; a photograph of section of afghan; material requirements; color suggestions.

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.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

More Jobs; Less Cost

In 1906 the infant automobile industry provided jobs, directly or indirectly for about 80,000 people and what today would be considered inferior cars, sold for \$5,000 and up. Advertising created a demand that today provides jobs for approximately 5,000,000 people, has resulted in radically improved cars and has reduced the price to where one out of each five people in the nation can, and does, own a car.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic which has been helping women of all ages for nearly 70 years. Adv.

Consider Your Strength Consider well what your strength is equal to, and what exceeds ability.—Horace.

ARE YOU ONLY A 3/4 WIFE?

Men can never understand a three-quarter wife—a wife who is lovable for three weeks of the month—but a full-wife—no matter how loudly your nerves scream—don't take it out on your husband. For three generations one woman has told another how to go "miling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure. Make a note NOW to get a bottle of Pinkham's today WITHOUT FAIL from your druggist—more than a million women have written in letters reporting benefit. Why not try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND?

Virtuous in Youth Be virtuous while you are young; and in your age you will be honored.—Dandemis.

666 checks COLDS and FEVER first day LIQUID TABLETS SALVE, NOSE DROPS Headache, 30 minutes. Try "Rub-My-Tim"—World's Best Linctus

GET RID OF PIMPLES

New Remedy Uses Magnesia to Clear Skin. Firms and Smooths Complexion—Makes Skin Look Years Younger.

Get rid of ugly, pimply skin with this extraordinary new remedy, Denton's Facial Magnesia works miracles in clearing up a spotty, roughened complexion. Even the first few treatments make a noticeable difference. The ugly spots gradually wipe away, big pores grow smaller, the texture of the skin itself becomes firmer. Before you know it friends are complimenting you on your complexion.

SPECIAL OFFER

Here is your chance to try out Denton's Facial Magnesia at a liberal saving. We will send you a full 6 oz. bottle of Denton's, plus a regular size box of famous Milnesia Waters (the original Milk of Magnesia tablets) . . . both for only 60¢ Cash in on this remarkable offer. Send 60¢ in cash or stamps today.

DENTON'S Facial Magnesia SELECT PRODUCTS, Inc. 4462-23rd Street, Long Island City, N. Y. Enclosed find 60¢ (cash or stamps) for which send me your special introductory combination. Name Street Address City State MAIL THIS COUPON NOW