

News Review of Current Events

SPY RING IS SMASHED

Two Men and a Girl Arrested for Selling American Army Secrets to a European Nation Not Yet Named



Here, photographed after their arrest in New York, are Johann Hofmann of Dresden, Germany, and Guenther Gustav Rumrich, former United States army sergeant and a deserter, two of the three persons accused of complicity in an international spy plot, the aim of which was the sale of United States military secrets to a foreign government. The woman, a hairdresser on the German liner Europa, was messenger and paymaster for the ring.

Edward W. Pickard  
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK  
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Three Taken as Spies

GOVERNMENT agents and New York police broke up a ring of spies engaged in selling secrets of the American army and navy to a European nation described as a world power but otherwise not named. Three alleged members of the ring were under arrest and held in heavy bail. Two of them, a former sergeant in the United States army and a private in the army, were said to have confessed. The third was a German girl, hairdresser on the German liner Europa. The G-men were diligently searching for other members of the band.

Guenther Gustav Rumrich, the ex-sergeant, who is a deserter, said he was engaged in obtaining secrets and information concerning military operations of the United States army and navy and forwarding it through confidential channels to various addresses in Europe.

Erich Glaser, the private, had been stationed at Mitchell Field, New York, the largest army air base on the East coast and key to the air fortifications of the metropolitan area. He supplied certain air corps codes to Rumrich.

Johanna Hofmann, the woman arrested, admitted she was the "liaison officer and paymaster" between the ring and its employers. Secret code keys and considerable quantities of money were found on her person.

So far as investigators have been able to learn Rumrich sold the foreign power a gold brick. He never transmitted any information that could not be found in the army and navy journal, a publication obtainable by any one.

However, army officials considered the matter of considerable importance and armed guards were placed around military centers along the Atlantic seaboard. At Mitchell Field special protection was given the hangar housing a bomber used for testing one of the air corps' most precious secrets, a bomb sight capable of aiming heavy air projectiles with great accuracy.

Reorganization Fight

REORGANIZATION ROOSEVELT'S bill for reorganization of the executive branch of the government came up in the senate, and immediately was confronted with a strong combination formed to force amendments that would greatly lessen the wide discretionary powers given the President by the measure. This was comprised of both Democrats and Republicans, being much the same line-up that defeated the Supreme court enlargement bill.

The coalition was headed by Republican Senators Borah of Idaho, Vandenberg of Michigan and McNary of Oregon and Democratic Senators Wheeler of Montana, O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Burke of Nebraska.

An amendment by Wheeler empowering congress to veto any of the President's reorganization proposals within sixty days gained wide support.

Opponents of the bill contend it smacks of dictatorship and would strip congress of its constitutional powers.

Senator Byrnes of South Carolina opened the debate in behalf of the bill.

More Power for Unions

ORGANIZED labor was winner in several decisions handed down by the Supreme court. The rights of employers and of nonunion employees were restricted. A majority of the court upheld the exercise of power which a dissenting

opinion denounced as despotic and wholly at variance with the principles of constitutional liberty in this country.

In a Milwaukee case the court held that a demand by a labor union that an employer force his employees to join that union constituted a labor dispute under the Norris-La Guardia act. It reversed a decree issued by Federal Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger and upheld by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which permanently enjoined a union from attempting to coerce an employer whose employees had refused to join that union.

In two cases the court upheld the right of the national labor relations board, without notice, or hearing, or an election, to require employers to withdraw recognition from an employees' association alleged to have been fostered by the employer.

In a fourth case the court refused to review a decision by the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest tribunal, which upheld a contract requiring membership in a particular union as a condition of employment.

Soviet Chiefs Face Death

WITHIN a short time we may expect to read of the execution of 21 prominent citizens of Soviet Russia, latest victims of Dictator Stalin's blood purge.

They were put on trial before a military tribunal, and there was little doubt as to their fate. Among the accusations against them were conspiring with foreign powers to dismember the Soviet Union, plotting to assassinate Lenin and Stalin, inspiring the assassination of Sergei Kiroff, and putting to death the writer Maxim Gorky and two others previously supposed to have died of natural causes.

Most prominent of the men put on trial were Former Premier Alexis I. Rykov, who succeeded Lenin and held office for nearly two years; and Nikolai Bukharin, chronicler of the red revolution and editor of the government newspaper Izvestia before March, 1937.

Austrian Nazis Checked  
CHANCELLOR SCHUSCHNIGG evidently is determined not to let Hitler go too far in Austria. He is sternly suppressing all illegal Nazi activities, and is using the army in doing so. In the Nazi province of Styria thousands of peasants planned to march on Graz and Nazis intended to occupy the government buildings. So the chancellor sent motorized units from the Vienna garrison to guard all approaches to the city, and airplanes scouted about looking for the expected marching columns. This prompt action prevented the threatened uprising and not a shot was fired.

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Senate to Probe Reds

SENATOR COPELAND of New York successfully put through his resolution for a special investigation of subversive activities of Communists in the merchant marine. It will be conducted by a committee named by Vice President Garner.

About the same time Harry Bridges, C. I. O. leader on the west coast, arrived in Washington to resist being deported as an undesirable alien. Bridges also demanded a hearing before the senate committee on commerce and labor which had under consideration the bill to extend to maritime labor relations the scope of the railway labor act and the authority of the national mediation board.

Anglo-Italian Plans

SUPPORTED by a large majority in the house of commons, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain moved rapidly toward realization of his plan for European appeasement, the basis of which was to be a speedy truce with Italy, to be followed by a four-power pact including Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Chamberlain abandoned entirely the British foreign policy based on collective security. He got rid of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, putting in his place Lord Halifax, outspoken friend of Nazi Germany, and defied the opposition of the Labor party in parliament.



Neville Chamberlain

The earl of Perth, British ambassador to Rome, had conversations with Italian Foreign Minister Ciano and was then called to London for further instructions. It was said Perth and Ciano agreed the following points must be discussed and, if possible, made a part of the London-Rome treaty:

Britain must recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

An Anglo-Italian Mediterranean pact should be arranged to include Italian naval parity with Britain in the Mediterranean, reduction in Italy's troops in Libya, and British assurances that the Suez canal will be safeguarded against closing or air attack.

Immediate cessation of anti-Italian propaganda in the British territories in the Near East in return for which Italy will guarantee not to include anti-British propaganda in its Bari radio broadcasts.

Withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" from Spain was to be demanded by Britain, and it was understood in London that Chancellor Hitler of Germany had agreed to that, and that Italy would not refuse, although Mussolini especially wishes that Franco be granted belligerent rights.

France in Tight Place

FRANCE, it was expected, would adopt a course parallel with that of Britain, for, as Foreign Minister Delbos said, she might otherwise find herself isolated in Europe. However Premier Chautemps served notice on Chamberlain that the French would join in the proposed four-power pact only if protection were assured for Czechoslovakia and Austria. The French secret defense committee met to organize an arms expansion program involving \$55,400,000 and to lay plans for defending the Czechs against German aggression.

Chautemps and Foreign Minister Delbos told the chamber of deputies the government intended to seek peaceful settlement with Italy and Germany, but that France would not permit the "installation of any hegemony in central Europe" and would fulfill her engagements with the countries of the little entente.

Thereupon the chamber indorsed this policy of the government by a vote of 439 to 2.

Isolationists Cheered

AMERICAN isolationists saw in the new European developments the eclipse of the internationalism fostered by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, and were greatly encouraged in their determination to keep the United States free from foreign entanglements. At the same time the proponents of powerful national defense were elated and the administration's big navy program received a great boost. The house naval affairs committee was about ready to report favorably the billion dollar navy construction bill, which may include provision for the establishment of more naval bases, mainly in the Pacific.

May Cut Farm Subsidies

FARMERS who harvest more than their allotted acreage of major crops face drastic deductions in their federal subsidy payments under the new farm program.

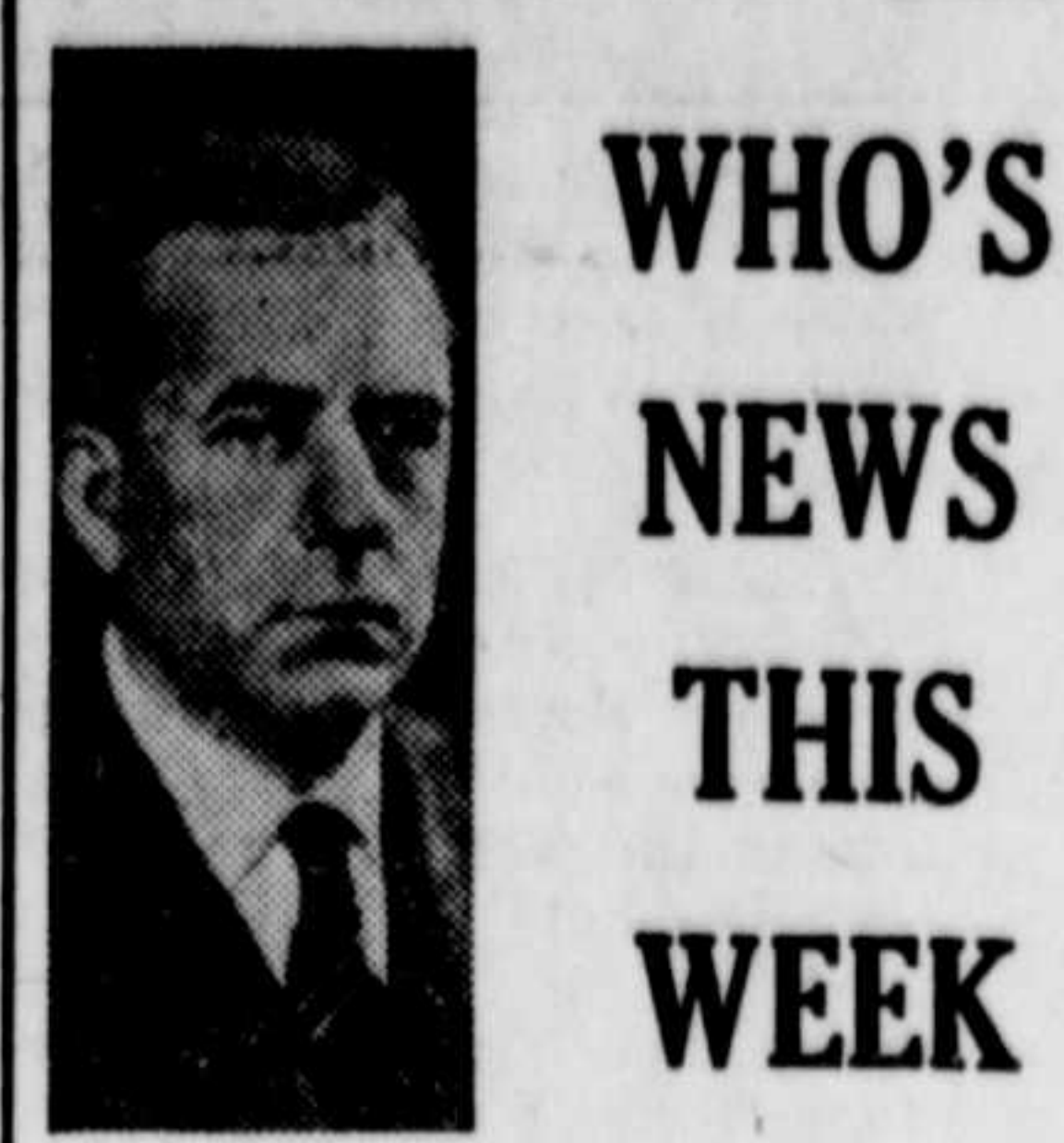
The agricultural adjustment administration announced detailed regulations governing payment of benefits from the 500 million dollars congress is authorized to appropriate for financing the new crop control law.

Crops affected include cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, potatoes and others designated officially as "soil depleting."

In announcing the regulations, J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator, said the subsidy or soil conservation phase of the farm program was designed to do more than improve and maintain soil fertility. He said it will tend to keep production in line with crop requirements.

Dieterich Drops Out

SENATOR W. H. DIETERICH of Illinois "in the interest of party harmony" has withdrawn as a candidate for Democratic renomination in the April 12 primaries. This leaves the field clear for the factional fight between District Attorney Igoe of Chicago and Congressman Scott Lucas backed respectively by the Kelly-Nash machine of Chicago and Governor Horner. Dieterich has been a devoted supporter of the administration and may be consoled with a nice federal post.



By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—A bequest of \$1,000,000, left to Harvard university by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, will make it possible for newspapermen to go to school at Harvard.

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

Scribes Get Free Course at Harvard

It might be better if they would go to school to John Stewart Bryan, handsome, fluent, and erudite head of the committee which will pick the candidates for the Harvard sabbatical years.

Mr. Bryan is publisher of the Richmond News-Leader and president of the College of William and Mary. He talks rapidly and interestingly on poetry, politics, history, philosophy, the classics and humanities. If Mrs. Nieman had engaged him to do \$1,000,000 worth of traveling and talking to newspaper men, instead of giving the money to Harvard, the light shed in the dark caverns of journalistic minds surely would have matched any possible Harvard effulgence. And, like Erasmus, Mr. Bryan loves to travel and talk.

The glow in Mr. Bryan's own mind was imparted partly by Harvard and partly by the University of Virginia. Of the southern aristoi, he practiced law in Richmond and then engaged with his father, the late Joseph Bryan, in energetic co-management of the family newspaper, then the Richmond Times. The elder Mr. Bryan had established a tradition of independence which his son has maintained.

With the passing of such free-swinging journalists as Halstead, Greeley, Watterson, and more recently, Fremont Older, Mr. Bryan remains one of the few distinguished exemplars of that kind of spark-plug newspapering.

He was president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association from 1926 to 1928.

Sixty-six years old, he still keeps up with his horsemanship, taking all the jumps until a few years ago. He is caught up in an incredible whirl of directorates, public and civic posts, clubs, philanthropies and social and political activities—always with time to talk. And now he'll have to measure copy-readers and reporters for a college workout.

Example of Spark Plug Journalist

MME. PAUL DUPUY, whose French chateau is now occupied by the duke and duchess of Windsor, was the first publisher to introduce American comic strips in France. The French liked the comics, but they wouldn't take the columnists. Mme. Dupuy found they liked to do their own interpreting and shied away from omniscience in all forms.

She is the American-born widow of Paul Dupuy. When M. Dupuy died in 1927, he left in her hands the biggest string of newspapers and magazines in France.

In the French tradition, in which the widow quietly assumes command of the cafe or shop, she picked up the vast publishing business, managing it at first from a sickbed, as she was convalescing from a long illness.

The publications included the Daily Petit Parisien, with a circulation of 1,800,000; Dimanche Illustré, a Sunday newspaper in which Mme. Dupuy introduced the first Sunday supplement in France; La Science et la Vie, comparable to the Scientific American; Omnia, an automobile journal; Le Republicain des Hautes-Pyrenees, a provincial daily; Nos Loisirs, a women's magazine; Agriculture Nouvelle, a weekly, and several others.

Mme. Dupuy was Helen Browne, blonde and beautiful daughter of William H. and Mary C. Browne of New York. She attended the Anne Browne school for young ladies at 715 Fifth avenue, New York. Studying in Paris, she met M. Dupuy, son of the founder of the Petit Parisien.

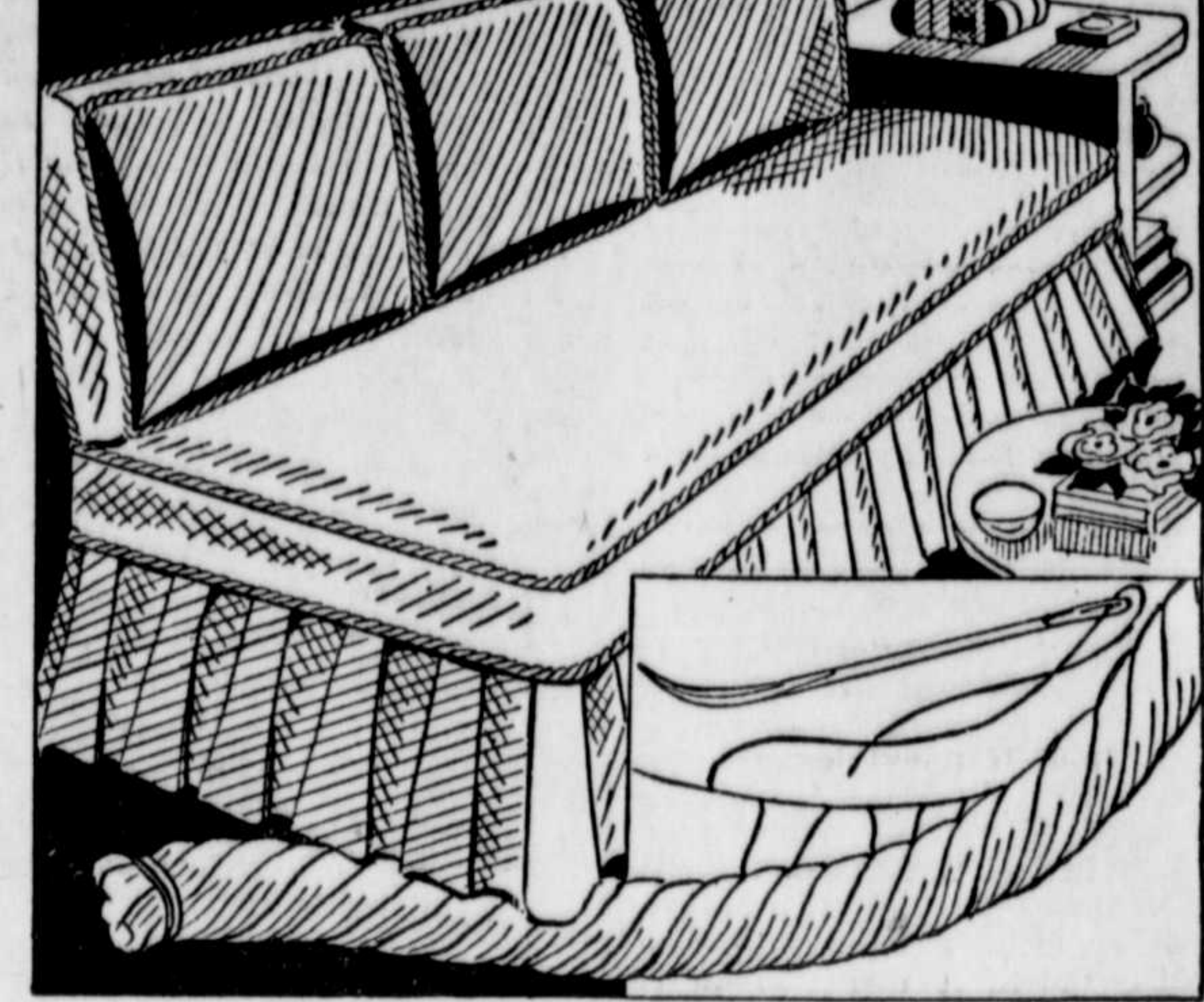
They were married in 1907 and have two sons and a daughter, the Princess de Polignac. For many years, their marriage has been cited as one ideal international romance—a bit of background which is, no doubt, of interest to the duke and duchess as they move into her charming old Chateau de la Maye, near Versailles.

Invented Knitting Machine

Watching his wife slowly knitting woolen stockings, Rev. William Lee, a Nottingham clergyman, hit upon the idea of making a machine do this work. In time he succeeded, and knitted upon his crude machine the first silk stockings. A victim of prejudice, Lee died a poor man. That was more than 300 years ago. In 1864, William Cotton, of Loughborough, brought out a machine on Lee's principle, and soon it was adopted all over the world.

HOW to SEW

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS



Trim Your Couch Cover in Contrasting Cord

IF SPRING is not in the air yet it soon will be. It is the season when every room in the house seems to need a lift. If your couch or daybed looks as though it has had a hard winter now is the time to give it a thought.

The couch of the type shown here may be made to fit into almost any decorating scheme if it has a smart and appropriate cover. The one shown here is ideal for a room with modern furniture or for one that follows no particular period. It would also give an interesting accent in a Colonial or provincial room. The cushions match the couch cover. A roughly woven navy blue cotton material is used and the seamlines are outlined with heavy cream colored cable cord. If you would like a gayer color scheme, use red cord with navy blue. Cream or yellow cord with brown material also makes an attractive cover.

A curved candlewick tufting needle such as is shown here at the lower right is good to use for sewing the cord in place. Thread about size 8 or 10 to match the cord should be used. The needle shown is really a medium size needle which is another piece of sewing equipment that you will find useful if you like to renovate old furniture.

So often mystifying technical details stand in the way of making things that would add beauty and comfort to your home. It is with this in mind that Mrs. Spears wrote and illustrated her book, SEWING, for the Home Decorator. With clear sketches and text it explains the simplest and most professional methods of making new slipcovers, correctly styled curtains, difficult dressing tables, pleasingly proportioned lamp shades and dozens of other things that will give your rooms new charm and freshness. This book will save you many dollars. Read

ers wishing a copy may address Mrs. Spears, 210 So. Desplains St., Chicago, Ill., enclosing 25 cents (coins preferred) and a copy of the book will be sent postpaid, by return mail.

SORE THROAT WITH COLDS Given Fast Relief

Take 2 Bayer Tablets with a full glass of water.

Crush 3 Bayer Tablets in 1/2 glass of water—gargle twice every few hours.

The speed with which Bayer tablets act in relieving the distressing symptoms of colds and accompanying sore throat is utterly amazing... and the treatment is simple and pleasant. This is all you do. Crush and dissolve three genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back.

This medicinal gargle will act almost like a local anesthetic on the sore, irritated membrane of your throat. Pain eases promptly; rawness is relieved. You will say it is remarkable. And the few cents it costs effects a big saving over expensive "throat gargles" and strong medicines. And when you buy, see that you get genuine BAYER ASPIRIN.

Famous Food Expert To Conduct Feature

BEGINNING with this issue this paper is pleased to announce a new series of articles which we believe to be the most original and up to date food department in the country.

We wanted to offer a food department that was live—interesting—different. We wanted to get away from the usual "recipe column." We believe the women of this community are primarily interested in food in its relation to health, in its effect on growing children. Information of this sort has usually been too scientific to be understood by the average person, but in this series it is presented in clear, understandable language and applied so that it will fit the average household.

C. Houston Goudiss, famous author, lecturer, and radio personality, will conduct this department each week. Many housewives will want to make scrapbooks of these articles. Don't miss a single issue.

Modern Methuselahs

Next time you read a news story about someone dying at the age of one hundred twenty-five years, put your tongue in your cheek, says the Commentator. The best records we have of human age limits are those kept by the life insurance companies. Their records show that only 30 persons out of every 1,000,000 reach the age of one hundred. Of the millions who have held policies in the United States for 150 years there is not a single instance of anyone living beyond the age of one hundred six. It's incomplete and verbal records which set most old age records.

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

Yourselves First Be that which you would make others.—Amiel.

Smokers know that LUDEN'S Menthol Cough Drops 5¢

"... soothe a raw throat instantly."

Pride Offends The proud are always most provoked by pride.—Cowper.

FEEL NERVOUS, WEAK? Bob White's SUPERIOR CHICKS NEW LOW PRICES on our money-making spring chicks. Blood-tested, leading breeds. All chicks unconditionally guaranteed. Bob White's Hatcheries 4001 Eastern Ave. Baltimore, Md.