Weekly News Review

Mistrial Ruling in Hines Case May Be Setback for Dewey

By Joseph W. LaBine

New York

Long before a racket conspiracy charge was placed against Tammanyman James J. Hines, New York's District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey was mentioned as a potential G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee, even as a 1940 presidential possibility. By the time the state finished presenting evidence in Jimmy Hines' trial, Tom Dewey's political importance was pretty well settled. So certain was this importance that observers tried to find political significance in repeated clashes between the district attorney and Justice Ferdinand Pecora.

Of one thing they could be sure: Justice Pecora's political background was the antithesis of Tom Dewey's. One-time assistant district

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DEWEY
He tripped over the poultry.

attorney under Tammany regimes, later a New Deal district attorney candidate, still later a member of the securities exchange commission, Ferdinand Pecora had a thoroughly un-Republican background before he was named to New York's Supreme court in 1935.

Political or otherwise, Justice Pecora has found cause to sit emphatically and repeatedly on the vigorous young district attorney. Once, when Mr. Dewey pouted that he was being treated like an "interloper in the courtroom," the justice shot back that he resented the remark. By the time he was through presenting evidence, the 36-year-old racket smasher could rest assured he had built a good case, though his courtroom conduct had sometimes been irregular.

As the defense began its case, two abrupt developments threatened Tom Dewey's attempt to convict Jimmy Hines of conspiracy in Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer's policy racket. First, Defense Attorney Lloyd Paul Stryker asked that the case be thrown out on grounds of insufficient evidence, but Justice Pecora denied the motion after a day's consideration.

Few minutes later, the district attorney began cross-examining Attorney Lyon Boston, who made an admittedly half-hearted, youthful investigation of Jimmy Hines while an assistant under William C. Dodge, Dewey's predecessor. Under discussion was William Fellowes Morgan, commissioner of markets, who testified regarding the poultry racket before New York's famed "runaway" grand jury in 1935.

Asked Dewey: "Don't you remember any testimony about Hines and the poultry racket there (before the grand jury) by him?"

"One moment!" boomed Defense Attorney Stryker. "I move for a mistrial."

The defense contended Tom Dewey had made unfair reference to grand jury testimony about a possible criminal matter with which Jimmy Hines was not charged. Though the prosecution claimed Attorney Stryker had opened the subject, Justice Pecora thought otherwise. Two days he pondered the mistrial motion. Then, to a tense courtroom, he read a two-hour opinion upholding the defense. Result: One juror was ordered withdrawn and the state's laboriously built case was thrown out.

Next day, Manhattan wondered whether Tom Dewey's defeat would cost him a chance to be New York's governor. A more pertinent question was whether he wanted the job. Biggest worry of Empire state Republicans who would run him for governor is that no one knows how he stands on labor, utilities, social security, relief, civil liberties or budget-balancing. But all-important to voters is the district attorney's record of law enforcement. So greatly is he feared that Franklin Roosevelt is willing to support Gov. Herbert Lehman for re-election despite the governor's opposition to New Deal reform measures.

Foreign

The fact that he became a grandfather for the second time was only one reason why British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain felt old. To offset a London Times editorial urging German annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten population, the prime minister had to speak louder than usual. Lest Adolf Hitler think Britain was capitulating, lest France think Britain had deserted her in the hour of need, he told Ambassador Nevile Henderson to give Der Fuehrer another warning for good measure. The warning: That Britain means business in demanding Czechoslovakia's preservation.

Thus, armed with latest Czech concession offers, watched by pro-Czech allies that included Britain, France, Russia and Rumania, Adolf Hitler strode on the stage at Nuremberg's Nazi congress to speak his mind on the subject as he had never spoken it before.

His points: (1) That, if they cannot defend themselves, Sudetens will "receive help from us"; (2) that Czech President Edouard Benes spread false rumors of German troop movements during recent Czech municipal elections, thereby practicing intimidation; (3) that, though Germany wants peace with European democracies, nothing can prevent her from assuring self determination for Sudetens.

Actually, Der Fuehrer's only new assertion pertained to Sudeten "self determination." Did this mean he favored a plebiscite? That night, as Europe pondered his words, the consensus said yes. Did his speech carry a dangerous threat of war? Most observers thought not, though jittery France had rushed so many troops to her German border that it might be almost embarrassing to withdraw them.

Politics

In Maryland, Democrats could choose one of three nominees for the U. S. senate.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, whom Franklin Roosevelt wanted removed because his New Deal batting average is only .292. By record a political opportunist, Senator Tydings was once a ragged boy on the docks of Havre de Grace, rising to Maryland's house of delegates at the age of 23. His helper was Murray Vandiver, state Democratic chairman who helped him through school, guided him into politics, was later unseated from Maryland's treasurership with Protege Tydings' aid. A distinguished war veteran, he rose to congress with the help of Vandiver's enemies, was boosted into the senate as compromise candidate by Gov. Albert C. Richie and Frank Furse. His favorable New Deal votes: Miller-Tydings price control act on trademarked goods, SEC, neutrality and "pump priming." His handsome wife of two years is the daughter of Belgium Ambassador Joseph Davies.

Rep. David J. Lewis, whose election Franklin Roosevelt urged in a Labor day speech at Denton, Md., since he has been a faithful New Dealer. David Lewis dug coal in Pennsylvania when nine years old, studied law at night, finally began practicing at Cumberland. In congress since 1911, he has fostered parcel post, social security and workmen's compensation. During the World war he handled telephones and telegraph. He fought the bonus, as did Veteran Tydings.

Arthur E. Hungerford, New Dealer whom the New Deal ignored, who closed his campaign by charging "there should be a grand jury and a federal investigation of the methods used."

On election's eve, PWA Administrator Harold Ickes spoke encouragingly of two proposed bridges over Maryland's Potomac and Susquehanna rivers. Anti-New Dealers charged Franklin Roosevelt was buying votes. Same day, the senate's campaign expenditures investigating committee found M. Hampton Magruder, Baltimore's internal revenue collector, had attempted to coerce non-civil service workers into voting for David Lewis. Thus closed the most heated campaign in Maryland's history.

By the time Maryland's first votes were counted next evening, Millard Tydings' nomination was certain, though more than one unprejudiced observer mourned the defeat of a great liberal, David Lewis. For governor, Democrats nominated Attorney Gen. Herbert R. O'Connor. Meanwhile, Republicans chose Oscar Lesser and Gov. Harry W. Nice for senator, governor, respectively.

● Nothing is more embarrassing to a politician than unwanted support. Hanging to the coat-tails of Maine's three Republican congressmen, Clyde Smith, James Oliver and Ralph Brewster, have been the Pine Tree state's Townsend pensioneers, providing a juicy topic of speech-making for their Democratic opponents. Principals in the race that until 1936 was said to forecast America's political future ("As Maine goes, so goes the nation") have been Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, seeking re-election, and ex-Gov. Louis M. Brann, seeking a third term. Maine's political visitors included Republican Chairman John D. M. Hamilton, Democratic Chairman James A. Farley. Adding a touch of color, Candidate Brann brought Crooner Rudy Vallee back to his home state, had him sing Maine's "Stein Song." If the nation goes as Maine goes, next November's elections will go Republican, for despite Rudy Vallee, despite Townsendism, the G. O. P. elected a governor and three congressmen.

White House

Fortnight ago, U. S. citizens were jerked into consciousness of war's proximity. At Bordeaux, Ambassador William S. Bullitt reportedly asserted: "The United States and France are indefectively united in war as in peace." In England, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy spoke his mind about dictators. Meanwhile, back home, Franklin Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were periodically mentioning America's inescapable interest in any 1938 foreign conflict.

What John Public deduced was that his government had joined European democracy's drive to "stop Hitler." *(See FOREIGN.)* But after the U. S. press had harped on this idea for a week, the President administered a verbal thrashing. At a Hyde Park press conference, he charged these interpretations of Roosevelt-Hull Bullitt statements were 100 per cent wrong; that there was political attempt to misinterpret the record; that Ambassador Bullitt never said the U. S. and France were "indefectively united."

Back at its Bordeaux correspondent for confirmation went Associated Press. Next day came an admission that Associated Press was wrong, that Franklin Roosevelt was right. Said the correspondent: There was a misinterpretation of the ambassador's words.

What was America's foreign policy? For an answer, the President referred reporters to the Roosevelt-Hull speeches on the subject. A few hours later came a typical Hull pronouncement on the subject, issued by way of accepting an invitation to the eighth international conference of American states.

Said Foreign Policy Maker Hull: "The nations of the world are faced with the issue of determining whether relations shall be characterized by international anarchy or by the principles of fair play, justice and order under the law. No nation and no government can avoid the issue. Neither can any nation avoid participation . . . in determining which course . . . will prevail."

● Non-stop from Hyde Park, the President sped to his son, James, bedded of a gastric ulcer at Rochester's Mayo clinic. Already there were Eleanor Roosevelt and James' wife, Betsy. Accompanying the President was son Elliott. Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt arrived, James went into the operating room, came out two hours later minus his ulcer. By evening he was resting well.

● To Brooks Hays, Arkansas Democratic national committeeman, the President wrote endorsing a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing poll tax. To his press conference, the President charged such taxes (effective in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia) kept may people from voting. In the same category he placed Women's Rebellion, Inc., a New Jersey group trying to prevent WPA workers from voting.

Miscellany

Each September, Atlantic City woos beauty and publicity by inviting bathing-suited contestants from each state, by naming one of them "Miss America." To "Miss America" goes a silver cup and stage-screen tryouts. Last year's winner, New Jersey's Bette Cooper, scorned her honors and went back to school.

This year, Atlantic City hoped for better luck. Up and down before judges paraded 43 girls from almost as many states. Finally they gave the title to Marilyn Meseke of Marion, Ohio, gave second place to

CALIFORNIA'S CLAIRE JAMES
She was insulted and disgusted.

Claire James of Los Angeles, third place to Muriel La Von Goodspeed of Salt Lake City.

Next day, Atlantic City felt repercussions. Stormed doll-like Claire James: "I am insulted . . . I can't stand any more . . . I am disgusted." Raged her mother: "Some of the judges called me this morning and said it was an outrage that Claire didn't get first place."

In New York, Producer Earl Carroll opined that Atlantic City's judges were incompetent, that Claire James was the "true Miss America."

● Sirkka Saloner, who has never used lipstick, rouge, face powder or cold cream, was named "Miss Europe" at Copenhagen.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Government Must Be Kept Liberal, Cry of President and Spokesmen

Roosevelt's Definition of Term Means He Has Cast Die For Realignment of Political Parties; Time May Prove Fallacy of Today's Liberal Doctrines.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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WASHINGTON.—There is a great to-do being made these days about "liberalism." We are told in the press, through the radio, in personal conversations that "liberalism," liberal thinking, is vitally necessary; it is urgent that our government be kept liberal, and that our daily lives be moulded along liberal lines. President Roosevelt says so, and sought in a recent speech to define liberalism; his spokesmen repeat and emphasize what he has said; the vast army of ballyhoo artists on the government payroll is saying it after the manner of a stooge for a ventriloquist. A lot of Republicans, trying to ape the New Dealers, are saying it, too, and making just as much of a mess of the proposition as the less slick-tongued among the New Dealers.

Well, any way, at any cost, there must be liberalism. If we don't be liberal, we are warned, the devil will get us. The nation, its 130,000,000 inhabitants and all of their works will sink to the depth of perdition. It's a very sorry situation, indeed.

Recognizing the need, the urgent necessity for liberalism, Mr. Roosevelt undertook recently to define it. I quote his words from a recent speech in Maryland where he had gone to try to bring about the defeat of Sen. Millard Tydings in a race for the Democratic senatorial nomination:

"For example, Mr. A is a composite conservative. He admitted that in 1933, interest rates charged by private bankers to ordinary citizens who wanted to finance a farm were altogether too high; he admitted that there were sharp practices, excesses and abuses in issuing securities and buying and selling stocks and bonds; he admitted that the hours of work in his factory were too long; he admitted that old people, who became destitute through no fault of their own, were a problem; he admitted that national and international economics and speculation made farming and fishing extremely hazardous occupations; and he even admitted that the buying power of farmers and fishermen had not kept pace with the buying power of other kinds of workers.

"But conservative Mr. A not only declined to take any lead in solving these problems in co-operation with the government. He even found fault with and opposed, openly or secretly, almost every suggestion that was put forward by those who belonged to the liberal school of thought.

"Mr. B, I said, was a composite liberal. He not only admitted the needs and the problems like Mr. A, but he put his shoulder under the load; he gave active study and active support to working out methods, in co-operation with the government, for solving the problems and the filling of the needs. Mr. B did not claim that the remedies were perfect, but he knew that we had to start with something less than perfect in this imperfect world."

Would Force Realignment Of Politics of Country

Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncement on what constitutes a liberal followed very closely a statement he had issued in a meeting with the newspaper correspondents at the White House, saying that he had no objection to election of "liberal Republicans." Said he: "If there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket, I would not have the slightest objection to his election. The good of the country rises above party."

The importance of these two declarations?

Mr. Roosevelt has cast the die for a new alignment of political parties. He has swept aside all previous bonds that held men and women within the Democratic party or the Republican party or the lesser political groups and has said, in effect, "Come with me into a new fusion of forces and action." Of course, no one who has studied Mr. Roosevelt's course since his political ears were first pinned back in defeat of his malodorous plan to add six justices of his own choosing to the United States Supreme court could have failed to recognize this eventuality. He was planning to force realignment in politics in this country for some months; but now the thing is out in the open, and the Democrats and Republicans, alike, know what confronts them if it is their desire to maintain the present political party setup.

What will happen is quite another question. Undoubtedly, the Democratic party will be the greater sufferer. It has to be so, because Mr. Roosevelt became titular head of the Democratic party by virtue of election to the presidency in 1932 and again in 1936 as the candidate of that party. So many of the former Democrats have become wedded to the New Deal either by conviction or as a result of having won office on New Deal coat tails that there is no turning back for them. Thus, there is a split, with those who subscribe to the New Deal theory of liberalism on the one hand and the Democrats who adhere to the hundred-year-old principles of the Democratic party on the other. There will be some Republicans drawn into the new alignment, but they will be fewer than the wing formed from Democrats. The Republicans who will go over to any new alignment will be of the type of Harold Ickes, now secretary of the interior, Senator Norris of Nebraska (who once wore a Republican label) and others of the here-today-gone-tomorrow category.

And further, as to what will happen: my observation is that these so-called liberal movements don't last very long. They crack up on the very principles which are supposed to be their foundation stones. Always, there are too many "leaders." Every "liberal," who catalogues himself as such, shouts about it and produces plans for saving the world wherever anybody will listen, conceives himself to be a leader. Someway, the ideas and ideals of these liberal leaders always differ. Each invariably takes the position that his plans must be adopted unanimously or the world will go to pot.

Ideas Subject to Quick Change; Try Something Else

Then, too, their ideas are subject to such quick change that few of them are retained very long. They are cast aside for something else that has more glamor. A case in point is an incident of recent history. After New Dealer Senator Pope had been licked for the Idaho Democratic nomination for senator by the youthful Worth Clark, there was talk among the New Dealers about having Senator Pope seek reelection independently; it was proposed and discussed with Mr. Roosevelt whether Senator Pope should embrace the faith of the LaFollette's progressive ticket in Idaho. It was found, however, that the LaFollettes had a candidate for the senate on their ticket. To the suggestion that he withdraw and let Senator Pope be their candidate, the LaFollette spokesman said: no sir-ee! Senator Pope isn't progressive enough for us—and Senator Pope had campaigned as a 100 per cent New Dealer.

One can walk around the halls of congress any day when the session is on and find hundred-per-centers arguing how far "reform" must be carried; what "liberalism" means. And, in downtown Washington, where the really important headmen of liberalism are to be found, they are constantly fuming and fretting at each other. Instances are on record where two rabid liberals actually have sought to get each other discredited in the eyes of the President because of their differences over what liberalism means.

The only thing about which they seem to agree is that anyone who insists on sanity in governmental thinking—anyone who takes heed of lessons of experiences and traditions of the past—must, of necessity be a tory, a bloodsucker, a trampler of the poor, an obstructionist, a "republicrat," or some other animal in human form who is overcome with personal greed. On that point, the liberals that we see in the government these days present a united front.

Time May Prove Fallacy Of Today's Liberal Ideas

That is the story of the self-appointed liberals. To them has been given the right—in their own minds, at least—to guide the destinies of the nation. I assume that if they regard me at all they classify me as coming from across the railroad tracks, question my mental balance. But I shall continue to study their methods, commend what is good, criticize that which is obviously unsound. More important, I shall continue to cling to the doctrine of the ages that human nature is going to be changed by some Power that is considerably above the level of human intelligence; I shall hold to a conviction that real progress comes by that method and not from the crackpots who look upon the human race as a fresh litter of guinea-pigs.

But, anyway, we have liberalism defined at last by a man who is qualified to define it, and we find that it differs from what liberalism formerly meant. It was only a few generations ago that liberalism meant restricting, not increasing, the powers of government. Neither Mr. Roosevelt's definition nor his record in office coincides with the former understanding of the word. It seems to me likely, therefore, that we will go on for quite some years with this quarrel, and that may be—and this is just a hunch—time will prove the fallacy of some of the so-called liberal doctrines of this day.

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Smart Fall Styles That Are Flattering

HERE are two charming fashions with the crisp, slim-waisted, very feminine look that proves they are new and smart! And you'll notice that the sleeves are proudly puffed up, not out—they give height, not width, to the shoulders. These two simple designs, each accompanied by a detailed sew chart, make it very, very easy for you to have two leading fashions of the coming season at very little cost.

Two-Piecer With Jacket Blouse.

This charming fashion is extremely good this fall. It's tailored or dressy, according to the materials in which you make it up. The skirt is slim and plain. The jacket-blouse as youthful and be-

coming as it can be. For street, make it of wool crepe, flannel or faille. For afternoon, choose velvet or broadcloth for the skirt; satin, velvet or silver cloth for the jacket blouse.

With Smart, Slenderizing Lines.

Notice that the front panel of the skirt is cut in one with the midriff section—that's a smart detail that you see in expensive models, and it's excellent for large women. You can trust the suave, slick lines of this dress to make you look several pounds slimmer. It fits beautifully. Shoulder darts, and gathers above the waistline, ease it over the bust, without any hint of bulkiness. Make this of satin, silk crepe, velvet or sheer wool, and you'll like it better than any dress you've had for a long time.

The Patterns.

1477 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39 inch material for the jacket-blouse; 2 yards for the skirt.

1585 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5⅛ yards of 39 inch material for long-sleeved dress; 4⅞ yards for short-sleeved.

Fall and Winter Fashion Book.

The new 32-page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25 cents.) You can order the book separately for 15 cents.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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