

Congress Closes Its Stormy and Costly Session

Reorganization Bill Left Unfinished in Face of Strong Effort to Force Its Passage.

By JOHN R. BEAL WASHINGTON, June 17 (UP)—When the 75th congress adjourned Thursday it left its biggest single issue—government reorganization—to be argued again next session.

Senate and house leaders who were backed in an attempt to give President Roosevelt blanket power to shift and realign the administrative agencies of government, after pushing the bill to the brink of passage, promised to renew the fight when congress meets again.

Other subjects sure to create controversy for next year's crop of legislators include:

1. Taxes. Although the 1938 tax law was intended to be a more or less permanent revision of the federal revenue statutes, congress drastically revised new deal theories as represented in the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes and flatly rejected a proposal to subject closely held corporations to a surtax.

Mr. Roosevelt allowed the bill to become law without his signature, and called for revision next year. Chairman Pat Harrison, D. Miss., of the senate finance committee, in a dramatic senate speech, virtually served notice that if the shadow of undistributed profits tax now retained fails to work he will seek outright repeal.

2. Railroad legislation. A crisis in the financial affairs of the nation's rail carriers led the president early this year to hold a conference to map a course of legislative aid. In a special message, however, he left the problem to congress.

The house interstate commerce committee has under consideration plans for a thorough reorganization of all transportation agencies.

3. Regional Planning. President Roosevelt asked for legislation to set up seven great regional authorities in the United States patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority. Sen. George W. Norris, I., Neb., introduced a bill to establish a power authority in each of the seven areas; Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield, D., Tex., of the house rivers and harbors committee, sponsored another bill creating planning authorities. Neither was passed.

4. Monopoly. President Roosevelt said in his message to the special session last November that revision of anti-trust legislation was necessary, but sent no further detailed suggestions until toward the end of the regular session. He then recommended a comprehensive study of the subject during the recess. As a result, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo., sponsored a resolution creating a joint legislative-executive committee instructed to report by Jan. 3, when the new session opens.

5. Farm Legislation. The present law, originally intended to be a permanent substitute for the invalidated agricultural adjustment act which fell before the supreme court because of its processing taxes, became a patchwork measure when two basically different bills were put together in conference. Congressional leaders believe a new attack must be made on the problem next year.

6. The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty. Secretary of State Cordell Hull recently announced a draft treaty that will be used as a basis for negotiations with Canada. A previous treaty governing power development on the international waterway was rejected by the senate in 1934. It was President Roosevelt's first serious defeat by congress. Any new treaty on the subject is likely to cause extended debate in the senate.

Executive reorganization was proposed to congress by President Roosevelt in January, 1937. He asked power to shift functions and departments and absorb independent agencies into 12 cabinet departments, including a department of welfare and a department of public works.

A few days later Mr. Roosevelt announced his plan for reorganizing the supreme court, and the fight that ensued overshadowed the executive reorganization measure. A joint committee was created to study the subject, but eventually split. The senate group introduced a bill to carry out the program in a general way. The house group introduced four bills, designed to enact most of the program piecemeal.

The house passed two of its bills during the 1937 session.

The senate called up its own broad reorganization bill last Feb. 15. Immediately it provided a new battleground for the new deal and anti-

new deal democrats who had split over the court issue. The opposition saw in the measure a grant of power so great they believed the president could become a dictator.

For six weeks the battle raged, intensified toward its conclusion by a tremendous barrage of telegrams and messages from the public. Nevertheless administration forces defeated amendments designed to curb the president's proposed power and passed the bill March 28 by a four-vote margin. A technicality prevented the senate from sending it to conference with the house and the measure went back to the lower chamber, which substituted its own four bills—including the two it had passed—and the battle was renewed. At its height President Roosevelt, vacationing at Warm Springs, Ga., made public a letter to an unidentified friend asserting that he had no desire to be a dictator.

On the night of April 8 the house unexpectedly recommitted the bill to the committee, 204 to 196.

A subsequent Florida primary in which Sen. Claude A. Pepper, D., Fla., was renominated, interpreted as a new deal victory, led to reports that the bill would be revived. Leaders in both houses denied any such intention, but because the possibility of revival seemed to threaten a filibuster against the vital lending-spend bill, they finally issued a formal statement pledging not to attempt to bring it up this session.

They coupled that pledge with a promise that they would press for enactment next week—a promise that was met by opponents with renewed defiance.

DOORMAN ONCE DROVE FOR KING

LONDON (UP)—George Ladbroke, former chauffeur of the Duke of Windsor and the man who drove Wallis Warfield across France before the abdication, now earns his living by opening doors of cars and taxis at a Mayfair restaurant.

In better days Ladbroke lived with his wife and four children in a six-roomed flat on the first floor of one of the quietest parts of Buckingham Palace, but now they live in a small flat in the suburb of Kennington.

Ladbroke's present wage is 62 cents a week, less 29 cents for health and unemployment insurance, leaving a total of 22 cents a week. But he makes more than \$15 a week in tips, and the Treasury pays him a pension of \$10 a week for his services to the duke.

"I was with the duke for 18 years," he said. "When I left him after the abdication you would have thought it would have been easy enough for me to get another job. I had about the best reference anybody could have, but not a bit of it.

"Last summer I went abroad with some Americans, driving them round the continent. After being with the duke I naturally know the continent well. The job lasted 11 weeks and that's the only driving job I've had since December, 1936.

"I suppose I could have got a chauffeur's job if I had accepted about \$15 a week. I have my high ideas, but that's not enough for me, with all my experience.

"So when I was offered this job as a doorman I accepted it. I earn more than I should as a chauffeur, although I should like to get back to driving again with some nice people.

"The Duke of Windsor is god-father to three of my boys. He used to have many a chat with them in the old days. But things have changed, though it's no use grumbling."

CONDITIONS FAVOR RUST

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP)—The bureau of entomology and plant quarantine reported today that "in most of the wheat growing region west of the Mississippi river conditions have been unusually favorable for the development of rust."

The Texas crop, the bureau reported, was not damaged greatly while Oklahoma is "spotted". Stem rust, the report said is rather heavy in some local areas and moderately heavy in several others. Much of the wheat, however, will mature before severe damage occurs and the aggregate loss is not expected to be large.

J. EDGAR HOOVER BUMPED

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UP)—J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-men, suffered a slight back injury today received in a minor automobile accident.

The accident occurred in downtown Washington shortly after Hoover had arrived from New York by plane. The car in which he was riding was bumped by a truck. He declined medical treatment.

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Next Congress to Investigate Foreign Policy

Senator Pittman, Senate Chairman Says Re-Examination of Policy Will Be Undertaken.

By ALLAN L. FLETCHER WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP)—Chairman Key Pittman, D., Nev., of the senate foreign relations committee, predicted today that the next congress would make a broad re-examination of the United States' foreign policy.

Intensifying world antagonisms and international developments since enactment of the neutrality act in January, 1937, he said, necessitate a "careful study and re-evaluation of the United States' position in world affairs."

"Because of the limited time and the complicated nature of the problem facing us," he said, "it is obvious that it would have been an impossible task for congress to perform at this past session, especially in view of the serious local situation. I am confident, however, that our local difficulties will clear considerably in the near future, and that in January we will be able to devote ourselves to this problem.

"Every member of our committee has left here with the understanding that he will conduct a personal study of the world situation during the recess, and be ready to give our policy a sweeping re-examination early in the next session."

The committee will call in officials of the state department, diplomatic representatives, and other authorities on world affairs in its effort to review the world situation "comprehensively."

Pittman's prediction of action early next session was supported by a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the foreign relations committee at the time it was considering a proposal by Sen. Gerald P. Nye, R., N. D., to amend the neutrality act to remove the embargo against the Spanish government.

The letter, dated May 12, 1938, opposed revision of the neutrality act "in the closing days of congress," but suggested that "it would be more useful to reconsider it (revision) in its broader aspects in the light of the practical experience gained during the past two or three years, rather than to rewrite it piecemeal in relation to a particular situation."

In the closing hours of the last session, the senate approved a resolution by Pittman recording its "unqualified condemnation of the inhuman bombing of civilian populations." The measure was aimed at Japan and nationalist Spain, both of which frequently have bombed unfortified cities as "military objectives."

While it was not considered probable that the United States would participate in an international committee to investigate the bombing of civilians, as suggested by Great Britain, Secretary Hull, in a recent speech, urged joint international action to "restore sanity" to the world.

TO RETURN MEN HOME

PARIS, June 15 (UP)—The United States department of state today authorized the American embassy here to issue certificates of identification to 19 wounded American members of the Spanish loyalist international brigade now in French hospitals.

The 19 men embark aboard the liner President Harding, leaving for the United States June 23. As soon as they leave the French government will give authorization to 19 more Americans to enter this country from Spain. At present there are 30 wounded Americans among 300 international brigade members awaiting permission to enter France.

HAS APPLE 64 YEARS OLD

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 16 (UP)—C. W. Baskins, a resident of North Platte for many years, believes he owns the oldest fruit in the state—an apple.

The apple was given to Miss Rose Ranck, who later became Mrs. Baskins, by her pupils in a country school near White Deer, Pennsylvania about 1874. The fruit was preserved by covering it with cloves. The Baskins later moved to North Platte where Mrs. Baskins died in 1934.

FINK VENNER FILES

LINCOLN, June 16 (UP)—Pink F. Venner, Lincoln grocer and former resident of Otoe and Cass counties filed as a candidate for Lancaster county assessor on the democratic ticket yesterday.

BATTLE OVER SEX INSTRUCTION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16 (UP)—Heated controversy over a proposal to give sex instruction in Sunday school classes was indicated today as a social welfare committee revamped its report for presentation to the United Lutheran Synod of New York, in convention here.

The original recommendation, contained in a five-point report of the committee, had been scheduled for an acceptance vote by delegates yesterday. The committee, however, announced that after reconsideration it would re-word the proposals.

Maryland River Gives Up Body of Murdered Lady

Authorities Seek Slayer of Woman Whose Body was Found Weighted Down with Plow Blades.

SALISBURY, Md., June 18 (UP)—The body of an unidentified woman, heavily weighted with steel plow blades, was dragged from the Nanticoke river near here today by Sheriff Charles H. Truitt who said he was convinced the victim had been murdered.

She was five months pregnant, according to physicians who examined the body at Peninsula General hospital here. They said death was not caused by drowning.

Examining physicians said the woman was about 30 years old. She was dressed in a red and white flowered dress and tennis shoes. She wore no underwear.

Sheriff Truitt was called to a spot along the Nanticoke between here and Vienna, Md., by two boys who were fishing from a boat. The water was clear and comparatively shallow, enabling them to see the body anchored to the bottom.

It was recovered by the sheriff with difficulty because of the unusual weight—about 60 pounds of steel plow blades.

The plow blades plus the fact that they were fastened to the woman's neck and wrists by long lengths of farm binding twine suggested a rural tragedy.

"There's no question in my mind but that the girl was murdered," Sheriff Truitt said. "The medical examination indicates she was dead before she was put in the water."

"The plow points used as weights make it look like a farmer might have done it but we aren't overlooking the possibility that it might have been a blacksmith or someone who picked up the blades in a junk yard."

BURIAL SERVICE CALLED PAGAN

HINGHAM, Mass (UP)—A new procedure for funerals is advocated by the Rev. J. Harry Hooper, minister of historic Old Ship church (First Parish, Unitarian), in an editorial in "The Christian Register," official Unitarian publication.

The minister contends that "traditional funeral practice seems . . . to be a false show, pagan rather than Christian in nature, glorifying the physical body rather than the human soul. From this point of view there is much that is distasteful; the body placed or display in the home, the open casket at the funeral and its subsequent inspection, the procession with the body to the grave or crematory."

The new procedure would provide for immediate removal of the body to the "undertaking rooms, thence as soon as legally possible to the crematory. No casket . . . would be used. Soon after the ashes were ready, they would be placed in a simple cardboard container and then scattered beneath the sod in a cemetery lot, or . . . in some beautiful woodland glade.

"On this occasion there would be a brief service conducted by the minister, attended by a handful of those most deeply loved. The service would express the thought that here we leave the mortal part of the one we love and from here we go on to celebrate the indestructible part, the human soul."

"Immediately following the scattering of ashes, there would be held in the family church a public memorial service. Somewhere in the service this thought would be indicated: 'We commemorate this day, not the end of the physical body, but the passing of a human soul. The body has served its purpose and has been laid aside. The soul, we dare believe, goes on to further life.' Our memorial of the dead (thus) would end with thought of an expanding spiritual life."

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U. S. Watches Jewish Purge in Germany

Action of Hitler Government Causes Watchfulness for American Jews in the Reich.

By HOBART C. MONTEE WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP)—Administration officials studied reports of new arrests of Jews in Germany today with indications that the breach between the two governments is steadily widening.

While maintaining silence in accord with this government's policy of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, officials let it be known that they feel that the present "purge" of Jews violates all humanitarian principles and must add to the friction between the people of Germany and the United States.

This friction has been growing for many months and is considered now by some authorities to have reached serious proportions. The latest official contribution to that friction from here was a sharp note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the German foreign office informing Berlin that this government would not countenance attempts by Germany to repudiate responsibility for the debts of Austria which Germany absorbed in April.

This note was delivered to the foreign office on June 9 by Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson after Germany had failed to pay a monthly installment of approximately \$150,000 due on June 1 as interest on the \$20,000,000 share of the Austrian loan of 1930, largely held by private American citizens.

Hull said that the American government considers Germany bound "both under international law and under equity" to assume responsibility for the former Austrian government's debts.

Previously, on April 6, Hull formally had notified Germany that the United States expected her to assume full responsibility for all Austrian obligations.

Contributing to the tone of sharpness in Hull's note was the fact that Germany also has failed to reply to representations made by the state department several weeks ago concerning a decree ordering all Jews, whether living in Germany or abroad, and whether of German or foreign nationality, to register all property held in Germany valued at more than 5,000 marks. The decree stipulated that such Jewish-owned property might be "utilized" by the German government for the "good of the state."

Other outstanding incidents and developments in the long-growing friction between the two countries have been:

1. The suggestion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York that an effigy of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler be put in a "chamber of horrors" at the forthcoming New York World's Fair, and the German embassy's formal protest to the state department over these remarks.

2. The recent refusal by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to sanction the sale and export of helium gas to Germany for use in its new giant dirigible, sister ship of the ill-fated Hindenburg.

3. Espionage plots uncovered in this country, some directly involving German citizens.

4. Congressional attacks on alleged un-American activities in this country, including the operation of nazi training camps here.

5. This government's reluctant recognition of German's absorption of Austria.

6. Official speeches of members of President Roosevelt's cabinet denouncing nazi ideas and activities, and warnings against the spread of nazi and fascist doctrines in this country.

7. President Roosevelt's initiative in suggesting the organization of an international committee to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria.

8. Continuous newspaper and magazine denunciation of the German government, and particularly of Hitler and his chief aides, and unflattering caricatures in the press of this country.

ONE OF QUADRUPLETS DIES

LIVERPOOL, England, June 16 (UP)—William Taylor, one of the three-day-old quadruplets born to Mrs. Esther Taylor Tuesday, died today. Another, Bryan, was in critical condition.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of a teamster, and the other quadruplets, both girls, were progressing satisfactorily. The mother, not having seen the babies, was not told of William's death. It was expected that she would see the other babies tomorrow.

RAZE ROCKEFELLER HOME

NEW YORK, June 16 (UP)—The brown stone house in which the late John D. Rockefeller lived for more than 50 years was being razed today.

Much of the furnishings and paneling and some of the stained glass windows of the 80-year-old landmark—"4 West 54th"—have been placed in the museum of the City of New York. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., owner of the property, contracted to have the residence wrecked.

Los Angeles Policeman Fights His Conviction

Earle E. Kynette Will Carry Case to the U. S. Supreme Court If Necessary.

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (UP)—Capt. Earle E. Kynette, convicted with a subordinate police officer of bombing a private detective, asserted today that he would "fight through to the supreme court" if necessary in seeking to gain a reversal.

He charged that it was a "travesty on justice" for the jury to convict two of the defendants and to acquit one, Lieut. Roy J. Allen, the second man convicted, said that he also was prepared to carry the case to the nation's high court.

Kynette and Allen headed the powerful police intelligence squad. The jury found them guilty of planting a bomb in the automobile of Harry Raymond, former San Diego police chief. Raymond almost was blown through the garage roof last Jan. 14 when he pressed the starter of his automobile. Wounded in 150 places, he lay near death for several days.

Kynette and Allen were found guilty of malicious use of explosives. Kynette, an explosives expert and accused by the prosecution of being the man who actually planted the bomb, was convicted additionally of attempted murder and deadly assault.

Both were acquitted of murder conspiracy, the only count in the indictment that might have carried a death penalty.

Fred A. Browne, another subordinate of Kynette, was exonerated of all charges and released.

Unless the decision is reversed, Kynette will be sent to prison for a term of from two years to life. Allen's conviction permits a sentence of from one year to life. They plan to appeal when they are returned to court Tuesday for sentencing.

MILK EXTOLLED AS OLD AGE FOE

AMES, Ia. (UP)—If Ponce de Leon and his men had kept a couple of dairy cows, their search for the fabled fountain of youth need not have been so urgent, according to Annette Peterson, extension nutritionist at Iowa State College.

Milk, richer in calcium than any other food, would have prolonged the youth of the explorers by building bone strength and rigidity, Miss Peterson said.

The same applies to Johnny and Mary. When they fail to get their share of calcium, bone growth is stunted and sound and even teeth fail to develop.

For a while an adult can survive despite a deficiency in calcium, his body drawing on the reserves stored in his bones. But constant drain on these sources soon affects bone strength and rigidity, Miss Peterson said.

The nutritionist recommended a quart of milk a day for children and a pint for adults. If an adult has been drinking less than a daily pint of milk for any length of time, however, consumption might well be increased to a quart, she said.

Some fruits and vegetables contain calcium, but in such small quantities that uncomfortable large amounts would have to be consumed to meet the day's calcium requirement.

Besides, Miss Peterson said, calcium found in milk is better utilized by the body than vegetable and fruit calcium.

The entire day's supply of milk need not be taken in liquid form. She suggested serving milk dishes such as creamed vegetables, souffles, cream soups and custards.

GARLIC CROP WEAKER

SAN JOSE, Cal. (UP)—California's "strongest" crop is to be weakened some this year. Owing to poor prices realized last year as a result of over-production, the state will reduce its garlic acreage this year by 200.

Your courtesy in phoning news to No. 6 is appreciated.

Schmelling-Louis Fight a Great Card

Throwback to the Golden Days of Sports Since Dempsey-Tunney Fight in 1927.

By STUART CAMERON United Press Sports Editor

NEW YORK, June 17 (UP)—The fight—Joe Louis against Max Schmelling for the world's heavyweight championship—was shaping up today as the first throwback to the golden decade of sports since the second Dempsey-Tunney fight in 1927.

Dempsey and Tunney at Chicago . . . ringside seats which went for \$209 and upwards the pair . . . headlines from Syracuse to St. Petersburg. . . A fifth consecutive boxing gate past the million-dollar mark . . . and a whole world waiting for the outcome . . .

Later, they said it would never happen again: that such a fictitious extravaganza would never be duplicated, now that that golden decade—1929 to 1930—was passed.

Eleven years have passed since that million-dollar fight. (Actually the gate was \$2,658,669.) The heavyweight title has changed hands six times since then but never under the fabulous conditions that prevailed at Chicago.

But today, at long last, the spectacle of a former champion trying to regain the title from the man he knocked out two years ago seemed certain to bring the golden decade back to life.

Joe Louis vs. Max Schmelling—it seems that there's hardly a man, woman or child old enough to read who are not waiting to find out who will be the better man on the night of next Wednesday, June 22, 1938.

The fight has all the angles of any great heavyweight fight in the past and still has angles to spare. There just isn't any beginning or ending of them. For one, there's that swell, old boxing bromide of a white man trying to re-establish the supremacy of his race. Then, we have a former champion trying to regain his crown, a feat attempted by four old-time titleholders and accomplished by none.

Probably no angle can match the one surrounding speculations on Schmelling's future if he should lose. Remember, Schmelling came to New York in 1936 to be a chopping block for the almighty Joe Louis, the tan tornado with living death in either hand. The press of his native Germany all but ignored the fact that he was to fight. The press of the United States speculated solely upon how short a time it would take Louis to flatten the German.

But Schmelling won; won by one of boxing's most amazing knockouts. Still not the champion of the world, Schmelling was rated No. 1 among the heavies. So he went back to Germany. Received enthusiastically by Fuehrer Hitler, he became Germany's one great sporting figure, an example of nazi culture and supremacy.

What if Schmelling loses now? What would the Reich think of him? What would become of Der Max and his gorgeous wife, Film Actress Anny Ondra? Now, a Louis angle: He went into a decline after that Schmelling kayo, and only a superlative showing against Natie Mann in New York last February restored some of his old-time prestige. And it was this showing which keeps Louis the favorite in the advance betting.

This betting, by the way, is somewhat surprising in the face of Louis' less than brilliant training camp showings. Schmelling has trained splendidly.

On Louis' side are youth and speed; on Schmelling's, experience, tempered by the toll that age takes.

So go the angles, these and many more. And they make Louis-Schmelling the biggest talking fight of a decade. There's something like \$460,000 in the coffers of Promoter Mike Jacobs right now and fresh thousands are tumbling in every day. If this is another million-dollar fight it would be the third in New York history. The first was Dempsey-Firpo in 1923 which drew \$1,188,603, and the second was Dempsey-Sharkey in 1927, which drew \$1,083,530.

FINLAND GOOD DEBTOR

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 15 (UP)—Risto Ryti, governor of the Finnish State bank, told today why Finland paid her \$161,925.50 debt installment to the United States.

Finland pays the debt, he said, because she agreed to pay, is able to pay and therefore fulfills an obligation. In the second place, he added, the debt was not contracted because of the World war, but for foodstuffs brought from the United States during Finland's grave shortage.