

Filipinos Celebrate Passing Of Law Which Grants Island Freedom It Has Long Sought

Bill Provides for Granting of Complete Independence by 1945—U. S. War Department Begins Plan for Withdrawal of Troops

CIVIC LEADERS TAKE STEPS TO PREPARE CHARTER FOR PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

WASHINGTON.—With a flourish of his pen, President Roosevelt on March 24, wrote upon the statute books a plan for the complete freedom of the Philippine Islands in 1945 or soon thereafter.

To the click of cameras and in the presence of the authors of the measure and members of the Philippine independence mission here, the President signed the McDuffie-Tydings independence law, and Philippine leaders announced immediately it would be accepted on May 1 by their Legislature. Blowing of whistles and ringing of bells greeted news of the action in Manila.

"This a great day for you and for me," the President told President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Senate, adding that if invited he would attend the inaugural ceremonies of the new republic ten to twelve years hence.

Senator Tydings, cosponsor of the measure, said "May 1 had been designated as acceptance date for the bill to honor the memory of Admiral Dewey, who steamed in, destroyed the Spanish armada and took Manila Bay on that date in 1898."

Insurrection ended in 1901. Enactment of the measure came almost exactly thirty-three years after American troops captured General Emilio Aguinaldo to end the Filipino insurrection on March 23, 1901. General Aguinaldo now lives in comparative pensioned retirement, but still is an important figure in island politics.

Signing of the bill, which is a re-enactment with a few modifications of the Hawes-Cutting Law which passed Congress fourteen months ago, was accompanied by a warning from Secretary Dern against taxation of Philippine imports prior to independence.

"We still have obligations to these people, and trade restrictions such as proposed now in a bill before Congress would violate the spirit of this act," said the Secretary after he witnessed signing of the law.

He referred to the proposed application of a 5-cent-a-pound excise tax on Philippine coconut oil, contained in the general revenue bill now before the Senate.

Recalling he had already voiced Presidential objections to this taxation, the Secretary said:

"We ought not to spoil our fine record in the Philippines through an unjust taxation act at the last minute. An excise tax is equivalent to a tariff and we have no right to

Telescopic Mirror to Weigh Ten Tons When Completed

Glass Used in World's Largest Mirror Will Take Ten Months to Cool

CORNING, N. Y.—On March 24, men from all walks of life, from the scientist to the city street sweeper, saw a smoothly operating human machine of trained workers pour twenty tons of molten glass into a mold which, it is hoped and expected, will produce the world's largest telescopic mirror, 201 inches in diameter.

After the final ladle was turned into the mold, the glass was permitted to cool for two hours, and then the huge mechanism moved the mass to the specially built annealing oven where it will be gradually cooled for ten months.

The huge task is shown by statistics announced at the glass plant. The diameter of the finished mirror will be 201 inches. The mirror will be 24.82 inches in thickness. The solid slab will be five inches thick with supporting ribs on the bottom, radiating from a hole of forty inches in the center to the edges. The ribs at their edges are sixteen inches at the center and approximately twenty inches at the rim. The weight of the finished mirror will be eighteen tons, for which twenty tons of glass were used. The radius of the curvature will be 111 feet, focal length will be fifty-five feet.

The new telescope will collect not only four times as much light, but equally four-fold heat, ultra-violet and infra-red rays. In spectroscopes, photo-electric cells, vacuum tubes, amplifiers and galvanometers all these rays are analyzed and translated into information as definite as vision.

The new telescope will show a little more definitely how much oxygen there is on Venus; a little more clearly the temperatures, the red surfaces, the thinness of polar ice cap and a dozen other things that cause astronomers to suspect that Mars, if it ever had life, now may be a dying planet.

The principal facts about the new mirror are:

200-inch mirror to take ten months to cool.

Several years will be required to grind and set up finished telescope.

Government Now Turns To Small Gold Hoarders

WASHINGTON.—With about ten cases pending against hoarders of more than \$1,000 in gold, the government has begun an investigation into the refusal of small holders to return their gold to the Treasury, Attorney General Cummings has announced.

It is expected that within the next few months many new cases of gold hoarding will be presented to Federal grand juries throughout the United States.

Originally the Treasury submitted to the Justice Department a list of 10,000 gold-hoarding suspects. As a result, about \$39,000,000 was turned in. Cases against those returning gold were discontinued. In others the government found no cause for prosecution and the cases were finally sifted down to a small number.

Great Britain Takes Steps to Create Codes

May Inaugurate System Similar in Some Respects to NRA

LONDON.—After waiting in vain for years for the basic British industries to reorganize and rationalize themselves voluntarily the British Government is about to take the first experimental step in compulsion.

It may prove to be the first step toward the adoption of something analogous to the industrial code system that President Roosevelt has put into effect in the United States. This country is to begin with the wages in the cotton manufacturing industry, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons today by Sir Henry Betterton, Minister of Labor.

He said he had received deputations both of workers and of employers in that industry and that as a result of the discussions he would soon present a government bill for legislation. The government itself will not attempt to determine what the wages should be, but after a scale has been agreed upon by the manufacturers and employees that scale will receive statutory standing and become a wage rate legalized by Parliament.

Both sides in the controversy asked for this after having admitted that there had been persistent violations of previous wage agreements both by the textile manufacturers and by the weavers' trade unions. They now want government stabilization for the next agreement to prevent a break-down in the system of collective bargaining.

The experiment with the cotton industry is expected to serve as an entering wedge whereby the government later will be enabled to give statutory effect to voluntary wage agreements in the steel and coal industries.

Haiti to Talk With U. S. on Island's Future

Conferences Seeking to End American Supervision Will Be Held

WASHINGTON.—A friendly arrangement to end American supervision of Haitian customs receipts will soon be sought in a series of conferences between President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, President Steno Vincent of Haiti and experts of both countries. The Haitian President is to sail from Port au Prince next week.

Preliminary conferences have been held at the State Department on the subject. Norman Armour, the United States Minister to Haiti; Sidney de la Rue, for many years American financial advisor to the Haitian Government, and Albert Blanchet, Haitian Minister to the United States, were the principal conferees with various State Department officials.

The Haitian debt outstanding to bondholders in this country now stands at about \$11,000,000. Issued at intervals from 1922 to 1925, the Haitian bonds have been completely serviced both as to interest and amortization. They have been amortized at a faster rate than was called for in the original agreement, and would be completely paid off at the present rate of retirement in 1944.

In the executive agreement reached last August with the Haitian Government it was arranged that the last United States Marines would leave the island next October. The degree of fiscal supervision then existing was somewhat relaxed as well.

Health Commissioner of New York Plans to Revoke the Licenses of All Unsafe Private Hospitals

New Policies Adopted by Health Department Will Exclude Many Existing Private Sanitariums

NEW YORK CITY.—Revocation in the near future of the licenses of more than half of the 105 privately owned hospitals in the city has been announced by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals. This action, he explained, is to be a step in a new policy which will provide a "more proper system of classification" of those hospitals.

The withdrawal of the licenses will not result in the closing of the institutions, Dr. Goldwater said. It will, however, serve notice on the medical profession as to just what private hospitals the Health Department considers properly staffed and equipped to care for all types of patients, he said.

"The result of the new policy," he said, "will be to exclude from departmental recognition a large number of miscellaneous private establishments which undertake the care of patients suffering from acute and chronic diseases or which are functioning as 'hotel hospitals,' maternity homes, sanitariums, nursing homes or rest houses."

Basis for Cancellations. Voiding of the licenses, he explained, will be based largely on the presence in institutions of fire hazards, the lack of resident physicians and registered nurses and violations of other requirements.

In the past, Dr. Goldwater revealed, many institutions have attempted to bribe inspectors to turn in favorable reports. "So far as this department is concerned," he said, "the inspectors seem to have done their duty, but the department did not. Licenses will not hereafter be approved by the departments where conditions are not in conformity with regulations, and as rapidly as possible permits will be revoked where failure to conform is established."

Mayor LaGuardia Denies That A Rift Exists Between Lehman and New York on Economy Bill

City Officials Concerned Over Provision for Care of 30,000 CWA Employees to Be Dropped April 1

New York City.—Mayor LaGuardia and Paul Windels, Corporation Counsel, joined in denying that there was any rift with Governor Lehman over the fourth defeat of the economy bill this week, and the Mayor said the measure would be reintroduced next week with the Governor's support.

After disclosing that he had talked to the governor by telephone the Mayor said: "I can't indulge in any bickering, banter or controversy when I am seeking to save the city. Making faces, calling names or being sour is certainly not going to solve our problems. There's no controversy and I'm not going to let any one create one—my mission is too important."

Fears for the Needy. "I'm worried about the 30,000 persons who are going to be dropped from CWA; about people whose homes are going to be sold for tax liens; about the innocent, hard-working civil service employees who will have to be dropped or have greater cuts; and about the city meeting its commitments."

"This bill has been before the Assembly since Jan. 1. They have had committee hearings, conferences and caucuses on it, and it is still the same bill except that it contains some amendments they asked for and which I consented to. I repeat that it has been before them since Jan. 1 and it contains no surprises. I think all the governor says in his statement is his disappointment at the failure of the bill to pass. There has been no issue between the governor and me. The bill has to be passed."

After the bill went down to its fourth defeat the governor blamed Mr. Windels for failing to accede to a request for a recess so that Democratic Assemblymen could consider the measure in conference. When the Mayor was asked the city's next move he said: "It looks as if they're going to force increased taxes. Any hope of reducing some of the burdensome taxes is lost if the bill is blocked. It will delay public work so that we will not be able to absorb workers laid off the CWA program; it will make impossible completion of the Eighth Avenue subway; it will cause wholesale dismissals of employees perhaps before the year is over; it will cause pay cuts of a permanent rather than temporary nature."

"If I had the bill, the work might soon be started on the public works program. That would be a great relief, particularly for skilled workers who will be very hard hit when the CWA program is changed. This

Japan Pays League Dues Despite Her Resignation

GENEVA.—Japan paid 2,000,000 gold francs to the League of Nations on March 29. Officials interpreted the action as meaning that, though that country resigned from the League, she intended to pay her obligations promptly while still legally a member.

The payment cheered League circles considerably, because some other countries owe a total of some 22,000,000 francs in membership dues.

Japan resigned from the League in February, 1933. It requires two years for the resignation to take full effect.

Russia Seeking Seat in League To Aid Peace

Said to Have Informed Paris of Fear of Attack by Japan or Germany

GENEVA.—Confronted by Japan in the East and Germany in the West, Soviet Russia is pressing for membership in the League of Nations, it is revealed here.

Conversations between Joseph Paul-Boncour and Valerian Douglavsky, Soviet Ambassador to France, were abandoned during the French governmental crisis. After a period of delay which brought some misgivings here, Louis Barthou, Minister for Foreign Affairs, received Douglavsky last week, it is learned.

Meanwhile, League officials are informally sounding the anti-Soviet states, and it is believed that an extraordinary session of the Assembly will be called whenever the Paris conversations make this worth while. Admission to the League must be approved by two-thirds of the fifty-seven states, the constitution of the Assembly, and since Russia, as a great power, expects a permanent place in the Council, a unanimous Council vote also would be required. The Council meets on May 14.

Russia, in negotiating for membership, so completely reverses her past attitude toward the League that Geneva circles are inclined to believe that danger of war in the Far East is very grave. Russia, moreover, is understood to be informing Paris that the object of its membership can be plainly understood to be security in the case of attack by Japan or Germany.

Find Evidence Of Forgotten Art in Sahara

Desert Yields Pictures and Sculpture Believed Lost to Civilization

ALGIERS, Algeria.—Evidence that in prehistoric times there was a rich jungle life in the middle of what is now the Sahara Desert was reported unearthed today by two French explorers.

The scientists, Professors Gautier and Reygasse of Algiers University, returned from the Tassili des Ajer region thirty miles south of Fort Polignac, with the statement that art treasures they had found in the barren sands surpassed in technique the rock carvings found earlier near Oran.

Pictures and sculptures they uncovered were interpreted as confirming previous traces of a "lost" civilization first revealed in the same region more than a year ago with the discovery of a fourth century caravan trail.

The district of their explorations is in the neighborhood of the Ajer Plateau, almost 800 miles south of Algiers, an area of sand dunes, sparse vegetation and heat. Once, however, it had lush verdure and prospered, the professors believe, because they found many pictures of elephants, giraffes, ostriches and other creatures. Stone axes and tools were used in making the carvings and rock pictures, they reported.

This art, described as being of unusually rich workmanship and style, was said to resemble closely that of ancient Egypt and the Orient.

One painting showed eight horses and chariots, each with a driver, like those used by the famous Greek historian Herodotus.

N. Y. Medical Examiner Makes Amazing Charges of Insanity Among Public School Teachers

Says That Many Teachers Who Are Mentally Unbalanced Are Kept On by Political Influence

INVESTIGATION STARTED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION TO DISPROVE CHARGES THAT 1,500 TEACHERS ARE INSANE

NEW YORK CITY.—The Board of Education has started an investigation of the charge of Dr. Emil Altman, chief medical examiner of the board, that 1,500 of the city's 36,000 public school teachers were mentally unbalanced.

Dr. Altman charged that most of the 1,500 were suffering from paranoia and dementia praecox and that many were kept in their jobs by politics inside and outside the school system.

The charge was made to reporters, and shortly afterward Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, and other high officials of the department held a conference which Dr. Altman attended. He emerged from the conference smiling. He stood by his charge, softening it somewhat by observing that the number of mentally unbalanced represented only 3 per cent of the teaching staff.

"Three per cent is low for teachers," said Dr. Altman.

Percentage High in Intellectuals. Before Dr. Altman left the conference, an official of the board told newspaper men that the percentage among teachers was high because of their large classes, and that each pupil represented an emotional conflict for the teachers. With this in mind, one of Dr. Altman's interrogators asked: "Does that apply to college professors who do not have to bring their minds down to an immature level?"

"Yes, to all intellectual groups," said Dr. Altman.

"What is the proportion of mentally unbalanced in the laboring class?"

"Three per cent is a normal percentage of all occupations. It applies to the entire population."

Before Dr. Altman entered the conference, Superintendent Campbell issued a statement reading: "All teachers are under the constant supervision of principals and district superintendents who report regularly upon their efficiency and the character of their service. Every case of inefficiency, or of unsatisfactory service, is brought to the attention of the Board of Superintendents and proper action is taken. In view of this, we have asked Dr. Altman to furnish us with a complete list of the teachers he has in mind."

When Dr. Altman was asked by reporters on what he based his figure of 1,500, he said: "That is an estimate. In my files I have cases of about 700 school teachers who are mentally unbalanced."

This number, he said, represented the gleanings of ten years. But he thought that 800 others whose cases had not been reported to him was a conservative estimate.

In the interview which precipitated the conference headed by Superintendent Campbell, Dr. Altman said that supervisors of teachers were reluctant to report mental cases to the medical examiner.

"We have drained the country of crackpots, you might say," said Dr. Altman. "One teacher worked in three states under one-year contracts, lost every job, then came to New York and slipped into our schools. When the superintendent learned about it, she was already on permanent tenure and nothing could be done."

One of the cases in Dr. Altman's

set by Dr. Altman.

Delaware Charters Enable Government to Do Business Through Its Legal Agencies

WASHINGTON.—Through six government-controlled corporations—five of them incorporated under Delaware laws—the Roosevelt administration is enabled to engage in virtually any form of business enterprise, provided the use of public funds for their various purposes is approved by the Controller General.

This was the construction placed today upon the certificates of incorporation of the five emergency agencies chartered in Delaware by officials who helped draw up their provisions and who are now assisting in the administration of their activities. The powers conferred on these agencies are defined in the broadest terms and are similar to those enjoyed by private corporations chartered under Delaware law. The agencies involved are: The Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation.

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The Federal Subsistence Home-Steeds Corporation.

The Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.

One other government-controlled corporation, the Tennessee Valley

files is that of a woman teacher who seized a chair and thrust one of its legs into the eye of a boy. This was her explanation, according to Dr. Altman:

"I did it to distract attention of the class from me."

Kept by Retirement Board. As a result, she was retired by the Board of Superintendents, but the Teachers' Retirement Board returned her to her class. Subsequent classroom outbreaks led to the teacher's permanent retirement.

Dr. Altman said the mistaken kindness of members of the Teachers' Retirement Board, and its desire to avoid paying pensions, were responsible for many mentally unbalanced teachers remaining in the system.

He then related a case of a teacher suffering from mania depressive psychosis in whom a former city official was interested. Dr. Altman called in two alienists, Dr. Floyd C. Haviland, superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital and Dr. George H. Kirby, head of the State Psychiatric Institute.

The Teachers' Retirement Board rejected the findings of the alienists, refused to pay their bills, and said that the symptoms described by the alienists were not indications of a disordered mind, but were the result of seating the teachers on an upholstered chair throughout the examination. The teacher was returned to her classroom by the Teachers' Retirement Board.

Years in Asylum Reinstated

Dr. Altman said that no body of laymen, such as the retirement board, made up wholly of laymen, should have the power to overrule the findings of alienists.

One of the most recent cases to which Dr. Altman took exception was the reinstatement of a teacher who had been years in an insane asylum.

"For a time there was a group of teachers under observation at Bloomingdale for manic depressive psychosis," said Dr. Altman. "While they were being observed and treated, they commuted between the sanatorium and the schools, where they continued their work."

Reverting to the reinstatement of the mentally unbalanced by the Teachers' Retirement Board, Dr. Altman said:

"Our big problem is to induce the retirement board not to return these teachers to the schools. We must think of the school children. We asked how the mentally unbalanced were permitted to get into the school system, he replied:

"There is no way of keeping many of them out of the system. No physician could detect the presence of any abnormality in many of them. They are highly educated and very intelligent. The trouble is that we get the drippings of the whole country."

Dr. Altman said that C. W. A. workers were tabulating the cases recorded in his office to determine if there was an occupational disease among school teachers.

Abraham Lefkowitz, spokesman for the Teachers' Union, characterized the estimate of Dr. Altman as absurd. He said that there must be some maldistributed teachers among the 36,000 in the city's public school system, but that their number was nothing like the 1,500 set by Dr. Altman.

NEWS and VIEWS of FATHER DIVINE

Radio Audience Again Hears Message

BROADCASTER TELLS LISTENERS THAT NONE NEEDS ACCEPT THE TEACHINGS OF FATHER DIVINE UNLESS THEY FEED A HUNGRY SOUL

The World Has Been So Long Taught That God Was a Sort of Spiritual Abstraction That the Idea of God in a Body, Entering Into the Affairs of Men in a Business-like Way, Has Come as a Shock

RADIO BROADCAST OVER KVOS, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, MARCH 5

Peace, everybody! Once again I am happy in bringing to your attention the Name of God—"Father Divine." And with this Name and in this Name, and the Spirit of this Name, I bring you the Message of God, as it is revealed to us in this day, for the healing of the nations, for the cleansing of the hearts and minds and bodies of men, and for the establishment of the Kingdom of Righteousness upon the face of the earth. And as I bring you the Name of God and the Message of God, I bring you assurance of the existence of this Name and this Word in this world; not enshrined merely within the narrow confines of churches or institutions, or creeds or dogmas, or even books, but rather I bring you the report of this Spirit and Power and Principle of Righteousness embodied and personified and specifically manifested and revealed in the appearance and form of Man. I submit for your consideration the fact that millions have been able to see that God Almighty has gained the Victory over all the powers of mortality IN A BODY, and that in and through this Body He now reigns and rules and governs the hearts and lives of men, in this world and in this day. It is natural that anything so radical should be most vigorously questioned. The world has been so long taught that God was a sort of spiritual abstraction that the idea of God in a Body, entering into the affairs of men in a business-like and practical way, has come as a shock. Some are inclined to become indignant over the matter, considering the proposition as just so much nonsense. They are not condemned on that account. They are, no doubt, honest in their feeling. However, it is always wise to be guided in one's decisions and judgments by a certain spirit of tolerance. If this Father Divine business is not of God it must fall, but if it is of God nothing shall prevail against it. Before making any final decision it would be wise to ascertain the facts in the case, and then weigh the whole matter within one's heart and mind, as such a matter should be earnestly and conscientiously considered. These radio talks are being delivered to the public that all may have opportunity to learn the facts concerning Father Divine and His Message and Works, in a legitimate way. I am not selling anything, nor soliciting anything for myself nor for anyone else, I speak on behalf of no organization or society or institution, no one pays me one penny for whatever service I may be rendering in this way. There are no strings on this message at all, it is merely presented to you for your consideration and what you make of it is entirely your own business. If you find that it answers a hunger in your heart and brings to you the comfort and assurance that you have not been able to obtain elsewhere, your experience is but the duplication of the experience of millions throughout the world to whom this Message of the Living God has been a Key to Heaven here upon this earth.

Many suppose that Father Divine is presenting some captivating new metaphysical theory or mysterious occult doctrine, or some new "psychological discovery." The fact of the matter is that the teaching advocated by Father Divine is supposed to be the foundation of our present civilization. The teachings of Jesus Christ have not been hidden from the world. It is claimed that they have been preserved and perpetuated by a very elaborate and very costly institution generally known as orthodox Christianity. There are a great many churches in this land claiming to present the doctrine of Jesus Christ. The Bible is widely circulated, and quite often read. From many thousands of pulpits, voices are raised each week in the Name of Christ. These speakers and the churches and organizations with which they may be affiliated are supported by the public on the assumption that they are perpetuating the ideals and principles of Jesus Christ. That is the general claim of these institutions. But there must be something amiss. Father Divine, when asked to sum up His Message, says quite simply, "Live exactly according to the teachings of Jesus Christ, as

recorded in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John." This does not bear out the accusation of some orthodox ministers that Father Divine is anti-Christ. Surely one who advises all mankind to live according to the teachings of Jesus Christ cannot be considered as opposed to Jesus Christ. Any intelligent person would reach an entirely opposite conclusion.

Many have said, "There is nothing new in that, we have been advocating that for 10,000 years." And they are right. They have been ADVOCATING it, no doubt. In that respect, they are on the same basis as Father Divine. But there is yet something to be explained. In the wake of advocacy of these principles by Father Divine, we find that the sick are healed, by the thousands, the dead are raised (many authentic cases on record), lepers are cleansed and evil spirits are cast out of the hearts and minds and bodies of men. Criminals of all types confess and forsake their evil ways. The burden of sorrow is lifted from the hearts of the people and they find food and comfort and consolation and health and happiness for soul, mind and body. In short, we find that as Father Divine stands among men, advocating the principles of Jesus Christ that the Kingdom of Heaven, the reign of godliness, is being established in His Personal Presence, and that from this Personal Presence it is extending throughout the world, even reaching this city of Bellingham tonight and causing you to listen, as it causes me to speak, bringing God before the conscious minds of men that He might be considered as a LIVING REALITY, and a real factor in the lives of His children in this world today. These things are actually taking place, as Father Divine stands and advocates these principles. Why have these signs not followed those others who claim to have served Jesus Christ, for these many years? Why do these signs fail to follow many who in this day CLAIM to be advocates and followers of Him who specifically declared that these signs would follow them that believed? There must be some explanation, and there is, of course, Jesus said that the signs would follow, not all who ADVOCATED merely, but all who BELIEVED. A man may say a lot of things that he does not actually believe. Or he may honestly advocate something as being good, and altogether desirable, without actually accepting that which he advocates as the rule of his own life. Perhaps this is the explanation of the results following Father Divine's advocacy, and the lack of results following those who claim to have perpetuated these traditions and principles for so long. Father Divine does not merely advocate these principles. He says, "I stand before the world as A SAMPLE AND AN EXAMPLE." The expression of these principles comes forth not only in His speech, but in every deed and action. He is the Embodiment and the Personification and the Incarnation of the Word of God as expressed to the world in and through Jesus Christ. No man can find that in any particular, Father Divine deviates in His Personal Life from the principles advocated and exemplified by and through Jesus of Nazareth. To reject Father Divine is to reject these principles that have been so earnestly advocated.

Are these principles of Christianity merely for the purpose of oratory? When they become flesh and live and move before the eyes of men, are they any less acceptable than when they are presented verbally, with the accompaniment of sanctimonious atmosphere and traditional ecclesiastical dignity? One would imagine that those who have so long advocated the Christ life would be the first to recognize and acknowledge one who LIVED IT, but such is not the case. They see the challenge.

They can hear what is taking shape in the hearts and minds of the people. "Live what you advocate or keep still while we hear the one who does." The world is being awakened to a realization that the teachings of Jesus Christ are not the futile hopes of an impractical

ideal. (Continued on page 6)

Woman Repents Theft and Tries To Pay Debt

Mgr. of W. T. Grant Store Refuses to Accept Payment for Goods Stolen Two Years Ago

Testimony of MARIE DAVIS At 152-160 W. 126th Street, New York City Thursday, March 22, 1934

Among the many testimonies and confessions at the 126th Street Extension of the Kingdom, in New York City, coming from the Throng around the Banquet Table, on March 22, was the following, which is just an indication of what Father is doing in the lives of millions, in all parts of the World:

"Peace, Father! Father, you know that I have stolen things from all the stores, but especially the department stores, Father, and I have confessed it, but I stole two pairs of shoes from Blumstein's and I went down the other day to pay for the shoes, Father. He asked me how I got them, and I told him I took them, but I did not know just what the price of the shoes was, it was so long ago. I knew they were one dollar and something, but I would give him four dollars so I would be sure and give him enough. He said that if I was willing to come down and confess that was enough, without my paying for the shoes, because he was never going to tell ANYBODY what HE did. But I started to tell him about YOU, and he said someone had brought a paper in before. I gave him another one, and he said you were Wonderful! I said, "No man could come and make me come in here and pay for those things that I stole five years ago." I insisted upon paying two dollars a pair for the shoes, but he would only take one dollar, and he said I was not the first one of your Followers that had come in to pay a bill.

When I went in, he said: "What bill do you owe for?" And I said: "I am not coming in to pay a bill, I just came in to pay for something I stole, and I told him I had stolen so much from these other stores, and I explained that I wanted to be free, and he said: "Well, I will take one dollar a pair for the shoes, but don't you ever steal anything again." And I said: "You couldn't pay me to take anything from this store again." Then he went over and was talking to another man, and I thought he was a detective, and I said: "Oh, Father, if I did not get arrested stealing the shoes don't let me get arrested paying for them," and I went out.

I went into the next store, and told them I had stolen thirty pairs of stockings, and I did not know how many handkerchiefs, and a lot of slips and silk bloomers, I offered to pay for them to W. T. Grant, and he said that every two years they checked up, and if anything was missing the manager would have to pay for it, and they had changed managers and they would have to go through a whole lot of red tape to find out, and it would cost more than the goods were worth. He said: "If you confess it, it is enough, you don't have to pay for it," and I said, "Well, I had confessed it to a man and to God, but I did not feel satisfied until I came back to the store where I stole them from, and I wanted to get it off my mind, and he said, "Well, you don't have to pay for it," I said, "Hell, I will go back to Father, and if He makes me come back you will have to take the money." And he said he did not know what kind of a man that was

(Continued on page 4)

THE LAW

By FATHER DIVINE

As I think and feel and speak and act, So I am using my Divine Creative Power To produce more feeling, speech, action and experience OF THE SAME KIND in myself and others.

1. This is the perfect law of liberty, health, wealth and peace.
2. I have heard and I rejoice.
3. It is written in my heart.
4. I will never forget it.
5. I will remember it forever and do it.
6. And you shall be blessed in your doing.
7. I place myself under Divine Law.
8. I accept its power with praise.
9. I accept its privileges with joy.
10. I accept its responsibilities with Divine fearlessness.
11. No person, thing or condition has power to make or keep me weak, or ignorant, or poor, or unhappy.
12. I am the lawmaker of my own life.
13. I am the builder of my own conditions.
14. I am the way to all that I desire.
15. I hold no one responsible for my own condition except myself.
16. Therefore today, and from today on, I will blame no one, not even myself, but will build for Health, Wealth, and Joy by practicing there is one Presence and One Power.
17. The Good Almighty, Omnipresent and Eternal.
18. I renounce the past and all its negative influences.
19. By my active use of the Divine Power within me, I will overcome all my personal resistance, weakness and self-pity.
20. I live this day for my own freedom, for the glory of God, and for the bringing of His Kingdom into earth.
21. I depend upon God and God only for my life and my living.

Reformed Man Recites Story Of Remarkably Wicked Life Led Before His Conversion

Mr. Mesach of 50 Wells Street, Yonkers, N. Y., Tells of Murder, Theft, Adultery Committed Before He Bowd in Submission to the Words and Teachings of Father Divine

Long since, Father Divine has said, "From henceforth I will Preach Christ in Words, but more so in deeds and in actions, and I will put My Spirit in you and cause you to walk in My Statutes." His Word is being fulfilled daily, in the lives of countless thousands in all parts of the World, and every Government, every business organization, and every Church, has reason to rejoice. If this had been accomplished only in the case of the single individual who speaks herein, it would still be cause for rejoicing, and something to Praise God for, that He is Walking and Talking in the Land and dealing in the affairs of men, for there is no way of knowing how many lives have been saved by the redemption of this individual from killing anyone or anything that opposed him. His testimony, given in Father's Personal Presence at the 126th Street Extension of the Kingdom, in New York City, Thursday evening, March 22, was as follows:—

"Father, in the old body, when I came to You, I was forty-one years of age, and Father, I was nothing but a malefactor. The first thing I did that I haven't confessed, I grabbed a gun to kill my so-called Caretaker, who was my step-mother. I have had ten lying names. I gave them to myself, Father, because I would do devilment and then lie to get out of the devilment I did.

And Father, I went into Cairo, Illinois, and I slipped up on a fellow and cut him. They sent me to the Penitentiary in 1911, and I came right back after getting a pardon in 1913, and cut up another, even worse, and they sent me right back. I started planning to tie up the jail, and I didn't do it. I got caught and they sent me out to the County Farm. I said I was going to leave, and I went, shackles and all. They took me back and I got away again and took shackles and all home. Then I went to Memphis, Tennessee, and there a fellow said something about some gambling I did at home, and I jumped up and knocked him on the side of the head. He hit me, and I shot and killed him. I had stolen the gun I shot him with, at the State Normal School, and I had so much malice in me when I worked at the State Normal School. All of those things are holding me, Father, and I can't get any peace until I run over some of them.

Then, after I killed him, I ran over into Arkansas, and I took the same gun and shot a man's chickens. Then I took sick and like to die, and I had a revelation. I saw this fellow rubbed in tar, and some fellows got in a row with him and me, and I went to Vicksburg, Mississippi. I did some stealing, and they put some shackles on me, but I came right out. Father, these things are riding me, and I sure need to get rid of them because some sicknesses are coming back on me, and I know it is because of these sins. And you know, Father,

(Continued on page 4)

over there I stole a gun, and I stole a man's pants, and the Law got after me again, and another fellow, I stole his breeches, too, Father. Then, a fellow came and gave me five dollars and told me to get away, because they had all of these charges against me.

Then I went to Florida, through Waycross, and they put me in jail there. You blessed me, and they turned me loose, and I went on to Jacksonville and kept doing plenty of devilment and I did plenty of fighting. I knocked a man on the head with a hammer and it was only you saved me. I went to Pensacola, Florida, and they caught me. I stole a coat there, and they locked my hands and my muscles, and they brought me back to Memphis, Tennessee, and I had to confess about killing the fellow. I heard a Voice, "When the whole World denies you I will be with you to the last day." And Father, you set me free, and then I began to stick up. One night we went out in an automobile, four of us. There used to be about ten go together, but we went out four that night, and we passed a car and stopped, and I beat that man unmercifully. I thought God was in the Sky then, and I said, "If you don't give me some money I will kill you, as sure as God is in the Sky," and the man gave me money, so I would not kill him. Then I would steal the money from the other fellows I was with. We got another fellow, and took thirty some dollars away from him.

After that, Father, I went back to Memphis and took up with a man's wife, and he came, and I had a "45" to kill him with if he hit her, but he did not hit her. Then I ran away and took her to Middletown, Ohio. She went back home, and did not come back just when I thought she should, and I sold out everything she had and went down to see her. I found she was out one

(Continued on page 4)

MILLIONS HAVE COME TO KNOW THE NAME OF FATHER DIVINE, WHICH IS THE NAME OF GOD AND THE LIGHT OF TRUTH AND REALITY

In All Ages Men Have Spoken of This Great Father Under Different Names, but in Some Way or Other He Is Recognized and Acknowledged by All—Even the Atheist Will Supply Another Name for Him

RADIO BROADCAST OVER KVOS, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, MARCH 12

Will Consider Race Problems At Yale Seminar

Selected Group of 100 Will Study Social and Religious Questions

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University's fourth summer seminar in education will be devoted to a study of the social, religious, and education problems which arise in areas where different races and cultures come into contact with one another, it has been announced by Dr. Chas. T. Loram, Sterling professor of education, who is director of the seminar. A cosmopolitan faculty has been assembled for the seminar, which will be limited to one hundred students, and which will be given under the auspices of the department of education of the Yale Graduate School.

"From the time that mankind became populous enough for civilizations to fringe one another, the problems resulting from the overlapping of cultures have been apparent," Professor Loram said today. "The establishment of the first trade routes, bringing together people of greater cultural differences, complicated the situation. Today, in a world knit closely together by the devices of modern science and invention, the problems have become extraordinarily complex and paramount. The ultimate analysis and solution of these problems would prove an effective approach to the realization of world peace and concord. For this reason the seminar should be timely and of universal interest."

The members of the seminar will consist of directors of education, superintendents, supervisors, inspectors of schools, principals, and teachers at training colleges and secondary and elementary schools, government officials, missionaries, social workers, and others interested. Among the number will be twenty officials and representatives from the West Indies; twenty-five officials of the General Education Board, and, it is hoped, a number of men from the Department of Indian Affairs at Washington.

The general topic, "Education and Culture Contacts," is subdivided into eight formally presented series of lectures. The method to be followed is the "discussion" type which is used extensively at Yale and has proved very successful. The period of discussion following the lecture proper will give to the members of the seminar an opportunity to raise questions and advance contributions and opinions. In addition there will be special discussion groups and informal evening lectures. The student body will meet three hours each morning except Sunday for lectures and discussion.

The seminar will be held from July 30 to September 8. A limited number of tuition scholarships will be available to missionaries on furlough and others not in permanent employment.

WOULD ELECT PRES. WITH DIRECT BALLOT

A Constitutional Amendment Would Abolish Electoral College

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has endorsed direct voting for Presidents. He favors the general principles of the Lea constitutional amendment which would abolish the Electoral College system, permit names of Presidential candidates to go on ballots and abolish the present State unit system.

Peace, Everybody! With the passing of each week, the Name of Father Divine looms larger and larger and brighter on the horizon of this world's experience. The significance of the Name varies with individuals but to everyone it means something unusual, something different, there seems to be a certain something about this Name that will not permit anyone to dismiss it from mind as being unimportant. The Name of Father Divine sticks wherever it is heard, and where that Name sticks, the meaning of the Name in the Light of Truth and Reality, begins to unfold itself. In this way, millions have come to know the true significance of this Name of God. For most surely the Name of Father Divine is the Name of God. We know that there must be one original Creator and Producer of this Creation or Production known to us as the universe. There must be one original Father of all things. Putting it in scientific language one would say that for every effect, there must be a cause. Even Napoleon, the man who boasted that he made circumstances, after he had reaped the inevitable reward of human vanity in his defeat and captivity, was obliged to say as he stood looking into the starry night, "There is no use trying to deny God, else who made all that?"

Where there is a design, there is surely a designer, where there is a plan there is most certainly a Planner. Where there is a work there is a worker. In the finality of things, the work and the worker, the plan and the planner, the design and the designer may turn out to be one and the same, but in our accepted interpretation of things, in general we concede a cause underlying every effect. To say that there is one great Father of all things is merely to say, that there is one great Original Cause for all things. And when we speak of the Divine Father we surely mean God Almighty, the Great Creator, the Great Producer and the Great Maintainer of the Universe. In all ages men have spoken of this Great Father under different names, but in some way or other He is recognized and acknowledged by all. Even the atheist who tries to deny this Great Father under any form of religious identification or terminology will supply some other name for Him. Even when he says that the First Uncaused Cause is unknown and unknowable, he is just calling God the Great Unknown. He is merely saying, "Where my human powers of comprehension leave off, there God begins," which is one of the most honest acknowledgments of the Truth and of God that the mind might express. The attempt to avoid recognition of God is impossible. This name Father Divine is the name that has been accepted by millions as the name of this Great Father of all. It means God Almighty. But it has a different practical meaning than any name of God that the world has ever known. Father Divine is the name not only of a Great Absolute or Ultimate Spiritual Reality, to be considered more or less as a philosophical abstraction, but Father Divine is also the name of that Great Spiritual Reality MADE FLESH and revealed in the form of MAN. This Great Principle or Power of Spirit, or whatever one wishes to call it, is manifesting and revealing itself in this world and in the affairs of this world, in a way that it has never revealed itself before. The Creator is at work. Something is being manifested. A design and a purpose is being executed. A plan is being carried out. A POWER IS IN ACTION. God Almighty is establishing His government, and HIS administration upon the face of this earth. It cannot be denied that in the State of New York alone thousands of criminals have given up their former careers and are now serving this Power in establishing this new order of things by living lives of such beauty and purity as we have not seen in this world heretofore. It cannot be denied that the sick are being healed of all manner of disease. Thousands are proclaiming, the fact every day. The facts are ringing in the ears and dancing before the eyes of

mankind. They cannot be denied. It cannot be denied that multitudes are made happy in this new day BY SOMETHING OR OTHER. You can hear them singing songs of joy and happiness in every part of this land today. Expressions of peace and joy and good-will are pouring forth from the hearts and lips of men who but recently spoke only with curses and glored in their own hatefulness. These are facts. SOMETHING is happening. To declare that there is no cause for all this is to make one's self appear ridiculous. Where there is an effect there is a cause. And likewise where there is no effect there can be no cause.

I want to touch on that point later. It is not difficult to ascertain just where all this new revelation of the Power of God originates in this world. All anyone need do is start out to locate the exact center of the most vital spiritual movement in this world today, and there is but one place to end up—in the Presence of Father Divine. And I am referring to the Personal Presence of this meek and lowly little figure that is known to the world as Father Divine and to millions as God in the flesh. One will find that from this specific point in the world this great spiritual quickening is spreading like wildfire. The words that fall from the lips of Father Divine are quite evidently words that accomplish that whereunto they are sent. When He declares that He will do a thing, IT IS DONE. He has not failed, down on any one of the revolutionary and radical statements made by Him, particularly during the past two years. Among other things, He said He would clean up New York City. Mayor LaGuardia publicly acknowledged Father Divine as his Counselor and Advisor, and contrary to the expectations of the most astute politicians he was elected Mayor of New York and through him Father Divine is cleaning up New York City politically as it has never been cleaned before. If it is merely a man doing this, why has no man been able to do it before? Surely brilliant men have tried to overthrow corruption in New York and they failed.

Quite evidently there is a Power behind what is going on in New York City that has not been there before. Anyone can trace it objectively to this modest figure, known as Father Divine, but when they get there, what they see will depend upon their power of discernment. Some, judging by the fact that they see the form and figure of a man, will say that they cannot see that there is anything unusual about this figure. They say Father Divine is just a man—a good man and a great man, perhaps, but after all, just a man. But what they call Him does not in any way interfere with what He is doing. Wherever this figure goes the people are moved to most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy and happiness. They sing and dance and a change takes place in their hearts and minds, and life loses its desolate and dreary outlook for them. Why? Father Divine may not say a word personally, yet in His Presence something within the hearts of men is moved to rejoicing. There are exceptions, of course. Some are not moved at all. Why this, I do not know exactly. I know the materially blind do not see the light of the sun and I can understand that some may be afflicted with spiritual blindness, as well. Nevertheless, the materially blind are healed by the Power of this Presence and I am sure the spiritually blind may be brought to the light also. I am calling attention now, however, to the fact that Joy and Happiness are contagious in the Personal Presence of Father Divine. After a few minutes in this Presence I found my own life so completely changed that those who have known me in years gone by will verify my statement that I am a truly born again man, and I am a new creature with a new goal in life, and a new Power within me to accomplish a good purpose. What I am doing today in the interest of the common good I am not doing for hire. In strict accord with the teachings of Christ I accept no compensation for my ministry and avoid marketing merchandise of the

(Continued on page 4)

REFORMED MAN RECITES STORY OF WICKED LIFE

(Continued from page 3)

night with another man, and I took her and cut her up. Then the Law came for me, and when he came, I took his gun and ran him right out through the corn, Father. Then a mob got on me, and I am thanking You because You saved me. But I went right back to the same town—caught a train and went to Memphis, and they got me again. I told a lie that set me free, and then I went home where my caretaker is. I took a gun away from my sister's husband, then I went back, and took my baby brother. The Cop came down when I hung around there to get to kill somebody else, but he said if he had known it was me at first, he never would have come down there. I stayed around there a while, and after I got back there, I started another racket, Father. I tell you, Father, women and slow horses have just about been the death of me.

Father, they brought fifty-seven different highway charges, and assault, and murder, and that should have been enough, but I went back and tried to shoot another one, Father, but the gun would not shoot, or I would have killed him. And then one shot me in the back and I could not shoot with my right hand, had to shoot with my left, and I missed him, but I said I would get him. I went to Chicago, and I worked and I bought a gun for thirty and some-odd dollars, Father, and I went back and got the man I thought was the one, Father. I shot him, and killed him, too. Father, You know, Father, please have Mercy, Father, if You had not come, nobody could ever have turned me around, because I was past catching, and I did not have a mind to do anything but kill, Father, and I couldn't help myself.

Then, Father, You know I took and went back to see the woman whose husband I had killed, and we were sitting down there talking and there were four "Laws" came in and got me. They caught me away from my gun, Father, and they took me to the Station House. They took my gun, and my things, and they said, "Well, he was tried once, and they overlooked that, and turned me loose again." I told them good-bye, and I lit out, Father, but I didn't have any gun. I came back to Chicago and I saw a snitcher looking for me. They used to be talking to me and didn't know me, but after a while they would recognize me by my speech and I would just light out and go again. So, Father, I am asking You to please forgive me, please, Father! (At this point, he had been known as such a bad man, sobbed.) Father, You know I was so awful that children and everything, used to run away from me, but, Father, I know You have blessed me, so please just let me spit out everything. I want to get rid of everything, Father.

You know, Father, I went out to a place, and the man shot me, and I shot up his piano. And one thing, Father, out there. You brought it back to me in Cairo, Illinois. I got a suit in 1911 and I didn't pay for it. I only paid eight dollars on it. And in Memphis, Tennessee, the first wife I married, I got a suit for forty or fifty dollars, and I didn't pay for that. I owed two men Five Hundred Dollars, and I went back and paid part of that, but then I borrowed it again. And, Father, I read Your Message how we have to pay up everything, but, Father, I owe so much I don't know what to do. I have asked You to please bless me so I could pay it, Father. You have blessed me so much already, but, Father, I want You to please set me free. I want my mind and my spirit is not yet free.

And, Father, I came back to Philadelphia, and I could not stand for anybody to say anything to me. I had two guns, and I stole two more—that was four—and I came to Philadelphia with four guns. I said, "If I go up Jefferson Street, and I catch even the cop talking to the woman I call mine, I am going to shoot him." I didn't find the cop talking with her, but I found someone calling on her and I shot him. I had T. B. at that time, Father, and when I came back out I choked that woman. Then I took another man's wife, Father, and when I took her, then You let me come into Yonkers, and I knocked another man down upon there. Please forgive me for that. And right on Atlantic Avenue I cut another man up, and one I took a stick and beat him. I ask You to forgive me for that. And another I beat with a shovel, I ask You to forgive me for that.

When I came into Yonkers I said I wouldn't do it any more, but I worked in a coal yard, and I started again there. A contractor started to fight with me, and I took and cut him, and he died, too, Father. Oh! Father, You have brought this back to me again, and I just want to be free—there is a man in Yonkers I owe—I don't know whether it is two hundred dollars or what, and I owe the City about a hundred dollars, Father. I used to play the numbers, and I hit it for \$108.00 one time. I went to the bank and got the man excited telling him about it while I got a twenty dollar bill changed, and he gave me ten dollars extra. Father, please forgive me for that, and I will take it back

U. S. URGED TO ABROGATE AMENDMENT WHICH CONFERS RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN CUBA

Assistant Secretary of State Welles Believes We Should Maintain Policy of Being Good "Neighbors"

WASHINGTON.—Abrogation of the Platt amendment, and particularly "elimination once for all of the right which we possess in the existing treaty to intervene in Cuba," is advocated by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State.

Discussing the relations between the United States and Cuba before the District of Columbia division of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, in an address broadcast over a network of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Welles emphasized the "good neighbor" policy of the administration as governing current negotiations for changes in the relationship.

The assistant secretary, who was detached from that post to serve as Ambassador at Havana during the turbulent period which brought the overthrow of the Machado regime and subsequent rebel governments, reviewed in detail the events of the last year in Cuba, before turning "to the constructive measures of co-operation which we hope to be able to carry out."

As the first of these, he recalled the President's message to Congress on February 8 outlining a program for the stabilization of the sugar industry in the United States, involving fixed quotas of continental and insular marketing and a fair quota for Cuba based on her exports over a recent three-year period.

In that connection he pointed out that Cuba shipped 3,384,000 short tons of sugar to the United States in 1924, but only 1,601,000 tons in 1933. He attributed this to the "steady increase in our tariff on Cuban sugar." He said the shrinkage was not due to increased production by the best farmers of the South, who increased production only 500,000 tons, "but to the vast increase in the production of sugar in the Philippines and to a lesser degree in our other insular possessions," where low costs and lack of duties made rapid increase of production advantageous.

"What Cuba has lost in the American market," he went on, "has consequently been of no direct advantage to the American farmer, but on the other hand, it has been of the gravest and most serious prejudice to the American farmer who raises hogs, and to our dairy farmers in every section."

In explanation of this point he quoted Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as citing the decline in Cuban purchasing power attending the reduction of sugar shipments. "It had proceeded, he said, to a point where Cuba no longer provided the once substantial market for American butter, cheese, milk, pork, lard, corn, oats, wheat, flour and vegetable oils."

"What the President of the United States proposes, therefore, is not only the act of a good neighbor, but also of obvious self-interest to the American farmer and manufacturer," Mr. Welles continued. "We cannot regain the export trade for our own products unless we make it possible for the Cuban people to purchase them."

"Secondly, we are concluding negotiations for a new commercial treaty which will stimulate trade between Cuba and the United States, and in which, in return for reciprocal concessions, the Pres-

WOMAN REPENTS, Tries to Pay

(Continued from page 3)

that was making us pay for these things. I said, "Hell, no man could ever make me come in here and tell you about these things." And I told him how I used to be so sickly, and You healed me. He said that here in Harlem lots of things were stolen, because the people did not have the money to buy the things they wanted, but I told him lots of these things I took, I did not even need them, and I told him how You stopped me from drinking and playing cards and doing all sorts of things, and how I was living at that time in an apartment with the toilet out in the hallway and no steam heat, but I have a plenty of everything. He said, "Well, you go, and you won't have to pay for anything, just don't steal again." And I came out from the store, and I was not afraid when I came out of that store, because the man talked different. (Father personally interrupted the testimony at that point to say: "There is nothing to be afraid of.") Oh, I thank you, Father! I thank You, Father, to forgive me all these things. I confessed these things to You once before, but I want to confess them again. Thank you, Father.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE AN INVESTIGATION OF 'BRAIN TRUST' IS PASSED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Congress to Question Dr. George Wirt Concerning His Charge of Extreme Radicalism Among Government Officials

A Special Committee of Five Will Quiz Dr. Wirt and Other Witnesses After Easter

WASHINGTON.—After forty minutes of partisan discussion, but without a dissenting voice, the House on March 29 passed the Bulwinkle resolution authorizing a Congressional investigation of the charges recently made by Dr. George A. Wirt that a group of radicals was seeking to change the existing form of government and to replace President Roosevelt with a "Stalin." Dr. Wirt also charged that a "brain trust" called Mr. Roosevelt a Keresky, but refused to name the culprit.

The resolution was reported by the Rules Committee, and carried to the floor so that the House could adjourn over the Easter holiday. It authorizes a special committee of five to subpoena Dr. Wirt and any others named by him who might disclose the identity of any persons who made the statements charged by Dr. Wirt.

Immediately after the resolution was passed an appropriation of \$500 was approved. Speaker Rainey said he would appoint the committee next week, with Mr. Bulwinkle as chairman, and Dr. Wirt would be called as the first witness.

Special quarters will be required to accommodate the throngs expected to attend the hearings.

Mr. Bulwinkle told the House that Dr. Wirt should be brought here and be forced to "put up or shut up" in justice to President Roosevelt and the entire country.

Republicans Support Inquiry

"If you are going into this thing, do it properly and investigate all these rumors floating about here for weeks and months," Minority Leader Snell told Mr. Bulwinkle. "The Republicans do not oppose this thing, but they would like to see a thorough job."

Naming a group he called "radicals," Representative Fish of New York read to the House a list headed by Rexford Guy Tugwell, which he has published several times, and who he said were "Socialists at heart." Clarence Darrow was also on the list.

When Representative McGugin of Kansas asserted that the Bulwinkle resolution was a revision of the original and a "shameful, hypocritical and cowardly effort to smooth over the issue presented by Dr. Wirt," half a dozen members were immediately on their feet.

Mr. Bulwinkle and other Democrats attempted to interpose questions, and Representative Sivovich of New York made a point of order against the "personal attack."

Mr. McGugin said that the Democrats were limiting the investigation to Dr. Wirt and showed "po-

Austrian Ban on Magazines Puzzles American Editors

Many Well-Known Weeklies on List of 100 Foreign Publications Named

VIENNA.—In surprise orders issued recently the Dollfuss government banned 100 foreign publications, including several from the United States, and ordered the removal of nude statues from the streets of Austrian cities.

The order against the foreign publications marked the beginning of a drive against "objectionable or immoral" newspapers and magazines sold here, it was announced.

The list of those banned included "The Saturday Evening Post," "The American Magazine," "Variety," "True Story Magazine," "Wide World," "Pearson's Magazine," "La Vie Parisienne," "Paris Pictorial," "The Daily Sketch" and "The News-Chronicle." The latter two are British publications.

Officials did not say whether the American periodicals prohibited were offensive on political or moral grounds, nor did they give any other reason specifically applying to these particular publications.

"It's a Gag," Says Sid Silverman

In Philadelphia George Horace Lorimer, editor of "The Saturday Evening Post" and president of the Curtis Publishing Company, said: "I do not know any reason why they should do it." Magazine editors in New York chuckled over the order. Sid Silverman, editor of "Variety," observed: "It's a gag." Summer Blossom, editor of "The American Magazine," asserted that the order was "silly." A spokesman for Macfadden Publications, Inc., said he believed the Austrians had confused their magazine, "True Story," with one of a similar name published in Berlin.

Government workers, after receiving the order that nude statues be eliminated from the streets here, began tearing down a number which they regarded as coming within the scope of the new instructions.

Among the statues torn down was that of a naked figure of a farmer sowing grain. It had been erected on Tabor Street by the former Socialist city government, most of the members of which now are in jail as a result of the Fascist victory in the civil war last month. Other statues carted away were those of nude figures said to have no particular connection with politics.

It was stated that no formal censorship had yet been ordered against café jokes relating to members of the government, but persons whose remarks lack respect for officials are warned and sometimes arrested.

MILLIONS HAVE COME TO KNOW NAME OF FATHER

(Continued from page 3)

love of God. This change was wrought in my life by the Power of the Presence of Father Divine. No man could ever do it. I know from my own experience that something greater than man is operative in that particular Personal Presence. To me it is God. I was able to see God. Others have also undergone the same transformation.

Father Divine has declared that He will overthrow the money changers in the Temple, meaning according to His own interpretation of this statement that He will do away with every device and scheme whereby the work of God is used as a basis for collecting money. It has been a wonderful thing for me, personally. I now find myself working hard physically most of the week, over on Vandover Island, where I make my home, and I have found a real joy in labor that I did not know when I was grafting on the message of Truth and exploiting the word of God. Father Divine says that He is going to put all the ministers to work and I know that He will keep His word. And let me offer this word of consolation to these gentlemen of the cloth, it will be worth the blisters to avoid the heart-ache that shows up every Sunday morning in those cursed collection baskets. Father Divine also declares that He

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BUSSES CONVEY HAPPY CROWD FROM NEW YORK

(Continued from page 5)
Some other to win."
So long as you live in mortal consciousness...

ties of materialism, of mortality. Therefore, unconsciously, when you are allowing those old mortal tendencies...

The last Speaker's Testimony is not unique. It is not out of the ordinary. It is not something out of the state of expression that 90 percent of the people, living in mortal consciousness have not experienced.

The Person Of Jesus

Oh, that man could but discern the great significance of complete self-denial and sacrifice, and of being "BORN AGAIN."

Now, in reference to living in connection with those who are living in mortal consciousness, you are subject to their thoughts, their mind, their ideas and their opinions...

The Great Mysteries

These are the great mysteries. I AM producing them and bringing them to fruition in the midst of the people as a Sample and as an Example.

Then I say, DIAL in on this Fundamental and live according to this Teaching, and the Spirit of God's Presence is in reality, SUFFICIENT; sufficient to reach every emergency and every condition...

Inspiration From God

Living in mortal consciousness, you will be as it was with Peter, before he made a complete surrender, and a complete self-denial, his message came forth by the Spirit from the within to him, and he explained: "some say you are Moses and some say You are Elias, and some say You are one of the old Prophets that has arisen from the dead."

Claim Bible Is Among World's Best Sellers

The American Bible Society announced recently that it was mystified by the omission of the Bible from the list of American "best sellers" published since 1875, which was compiled by Edward Weeks for the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.

lying dormant within, but when Jesus stilled all of the theories and doctrines of men, all of the different philosophies and the theories and versions of men from all of the Seminars, that he had heard of, and had tried to extract some thought from, when he stilled all of your versions and said "Whom do you say I AM?" when this question was put plain to the very depths of Peter or Simon's Soul, the answer came forth spontaneously from the Spirit within, for he had been detached from every mortal version and from every theory and doctrine of man, there and then, and he got a message directly from Him that liveth forever and forever. ("Oh it is wonderful!" sanctioned the people.) It is indeed wonderful! DENY yourselves, and that is why the infirmities of those who were concerned, rested upon him, the last Speaker. It was because he was trying to save them, according to the flesh. "If you live after the flesh, you shall die, but if you through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, you shall live." Thousands and thousands of people will come into that place that is termed "INSANITY," in mortal consciousness, when they reject the Fundamental PRINCIPLE, and will not accept of this Message. It is indeed wonderful!

These are hard sayings, but yet they are true. They must needs do one thing or the other. This is a Message that can not be rightfully rejected. You know not what you do, if you reject it. Therefore, it is a slight case of insanity to reject it. It is indeed wonderful! (Applause.) And if you rebel against it, that which is termed more than ordinary insanity will take place. It is indeed wonderful! ("It's wonderful!" assured the people.) That is the Mystery.

God's Work Will Go On

Take these thoughts to consideration. You must live it and it and not reject it, for it is the LIFE SUBSTANCE of all of the people. It is their only HOPE OF SALVATION now, henceforth and forever. There are thousands of people in this Spirit or recognition apparently, who have not come BOLDLY to the THRONE OF GRACE, who have not done exactly what CHRIST has done. CHRIST did not say, "If you wish to follow ME, have your more than ordinary insanity will take place. It is indeed wonderful! ("It's wonderful!" assured the people.) That is the Mystery.

None Forced to Accept Teaching of Father

cal idealist to be artistically framed in a setting of stained glass windows, architectural extravagance and ecclesiastical horseplay; but that these principles actually constitute the foundation of healthy, happy and successful existence here upon this earth. Father Divine is the visible, tangible, actual, living, walking, talking, practical and incontrovertible proof of the truth of every word spoken by Jesus Christ. Those who claim to accept Jesus Christ cannot reject Father Divine. As a matter of fact, the acceptance of Jesus Christ is the acceptance of Father Divine. In speaking to me personally one day, Father Divine said, "I do not particularly present myself personally as the sample and example that must be accepted by all. If they will accept of Jesus of Nazareth as their sample and example and live exactly as He lived, they will not be far from Me." It has been demonstrated to my knowledge and in my experience that the Spirit that enters into a man's heart and causes him to DESIRE to live according to the teachings of the Christ and the Spirit that furthermore endows him with the ABILITY TO DO SO, is the very Spirit that knows just who Father Divine is. I observe that those who have no desire to live according to the teachings of Christ cannot see that Father Divine is anything more than a man. And to the degree that they reject these principles in their lives, I find that they reject these principles as they are Embodied and Personified in the Body and the Life known as Father Divine. It is truly wonderful to be able to know that God actually dwells upon earth in a Body in this day, and that this is the day of His Victory. Surely all professing Christians, and all who believe in the promises of God and the teachings of Jesus Christ should be

and every other abomination. It is ridiculous and it is a disgrace even to the NAME OF CHRIST, as being termed JESUS. It is indeed wonderful! It is a dishonor, I say, to the Name OF CHRIST, as being termed JESUS. ("It's true," supported the throng.) It is indeed wonderful!—to allow anything between your Soul and Saviour, any of your human fancies, tendencies and pleasures, human affections, etc. "You will be weighed in the BALANCE and found WANTING." It is indeed wonderful! Taking the Name of God, and many of you, take the Name of God in vain. "Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord, Thy God in vain, for HE will not hold him guiltless that taketh His Name in vain." You must be willing to surrender and DENY yourself of all of your fancies, pleasures and their tendencies, and live wholeheartedly consecrated to the CHRIST, giving God your whole life, your Soul and your body, your fancies, your tendencies, and your pleasures, for you to come to your rightful inheritance, or else you will lose that which you think you are possessing. I thank you.

These are facts and figures too stout to be denied. "How can you say you love God, and will allow anything to be between you and your Saviour, to appease your mortal fancies, tendencies and pleasures, your human affections

Germany Moves to Complete Government Organization for Control of Nation's Business

Business Enterprises to Be Organized Into Twelve Groups, Each of Which Will Have a Director

BERLIN.—Far-reaching possibilities in Germany's latest regimentation of trade and industry are apparent as further details of the program expounded by Minister of Economics Kurt Schmitt become public.

These twelve groups, each of which will have a director appointed by Schmitt to watch over its needs from procuring world markets down to the details of employment are: (1) mining of rough metals; (2) machinery, electricity and jewelry; (3) finished metal work; (4) stone, wood and glass products; (5) chemicals, oils and paper; (6) leather, textiles and clothing; (7) food products; (8) handicrafts; (9) merchandizing; (10) financing; (11) insurance; and (12) transportation.

Disturbing factors which are bound to enter in the operation of the new regulations are the Aryan paragraph and the encouragement of small industry, both of which are national policies. If the Aryan restriction is applied to the new organization, Jews and other non-Aryans will be barred from membership and cannot continue in business.

NONE FORCED TO ACCEPT TEACHING OF FATHER

happy to hear that these principles have become a Reality among men. No doubt, each denomination or sect will feel that God should have come according to their preconceived ideas, and since He failed to do them that honor, they may refuse to accept Him.

That order has in no way abolished protective custody, but merely makes a few reservations regarding mental explanation offered.

That order has in no way abolished protective custody, but merely makes a few reservations regarding mental explanation offered.

I BEHOLD GOD IN YOU

Let your Spirit now inspire All my being and my word— For it is my heart's desire To give thanks to you, my Lord.

Never have I seen before All your Blessings, as to day, And my heart now all the more— Million thanks to you would say.

greater dilemma regarding departments and chain stores and similar large mercantile and manufacturing establishments. The Nazi platform calls for their suppression in Germany. Schmitt has prevented this by taking the stand that their existence is necessary for national economy. Moves against them have been limited to agitation chiefly from smaller competitors. The opposition now can bring pressure on Schmitt to prevent these establishments from becoming members of the new organization.

Considerable has been taken out of the ban on wholesale arrests by Nazi party members and Brown Shirts, announced with great gusto two days ago, by official instructions given privately to the German newspapers. These forbid explanations that the order of Prussian Premier Gen. Herman Goering does not go as far as its words might indicate.

This new organization presents a

LEHMAN CONTINUES AID TO Fight for Economy Bill Despite Anger at Windel's Tactics

ALBANY, N. Y.—Supporters of Mayor LaGuardia's economy bill do not feel that they have reached the end of their rope yet, although the bill is probably the most mauled measure that has been before the Legislature for a generation.

Following a conversation between Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia over the long-distance telephone, the Capitol awakened to a realization that the bill would have another day in court under its present auspices, even though the Democratic leaders should put in an economy bill of their own.

English Premier Urges Delay in Economic Parley

LONDON.—Resumption of the World Economic Congress cannot be considered until economic conditions take a more favorable turn, Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons today.

The Premier's statement assumed added significance in view of the fact that Richard Washburn Child, special emissary of President Roosevelt, is now in London conferring on European economic conditions.

Where to Buy the World Echo

- NEWARK, N. J.—Divine Kingdom, 51 Bedford St.; Robert Burns, 304 15th Ave., Top Floor. PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.—Charles Rabb, 312 W. Bayview Ave. MATAWAN, N. J.—Mary Shaw, Second St. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Bro. Peace, 64 Canal St. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mrs. Pearl Edmunds, 216 N. S. Carolina Ave. YONKERS, N. Y.—Elizabeth Boyd, 27 Willow Pl. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Martha Veiga, 150 Webster Ave. JAMAICA, L. I.—Ivan Harry, 108-33 157th St. GREAT NECK, L. I.—J. E. Jones, 105 Van Nostrand Ave. INWOOD, L. I.—749 Bayview Ave. JAMAICA, L. I.—L. H. Robinson, 108-49 N. Y. Ave. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Katie Vaughan, 470 Broad St. BOSTON, MASS.—Martin Jenkins, 41 Warwick St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Walter A. Carmichael, 2134 Lombard St. HARRISBURG, PA.—Edward Holman, 318 Mulberry St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Mrs. O. Kearns, 743 E. 4th St. RICHMOND, VA.—Robert Smith, 909 1/2 W. Marshall St. OAKLAND, CAL.—Ray Kenagy, 825 Filbert St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—T. J. Hampton, 800 Bush St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—A. Ray Kenagy, 722 Hayes St. GLENDALE, CAL.—Mrs. Ella Argue, 1239 Lexington Dr. OAKLAND, CAL.—Oscar H. McFarlin, 1658 7th St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Miss June Cobb, 5322 S. Central Ave. VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA—Mrs. O. Adams, 1916 W. 5th Ave. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Father Divine's Peace Mission, 318 2nd Ave. South. NEW YORK CITY—103 West 117th St., 150-160 W. 126th St., 20 W. 115th St., 204 W. 63rd St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Robinson, 406-408 Gates Ave.

DIVINE

- Lost and Found Column
The following lost articles may be claimed any day with proper identification at our office, at 30 West 115th Street, New York City.
TWENTY dollars in paper money, found on Post Ave., Westbury, L. I.
A BILL found, 1755 University Ave., Bronx, Friday, March 9th.
PINS, watches, neckties, ear-rings, rings, pens, pencils and other odd things.
A BILL found on I. R. T. Station, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
A PACKAGE containing clothing found on Church Ave., Brooklyn.
BRASS pins, gloves, pocketbooks, small change and other money of large and smaller denominations.
TWO dollars found on 7th St., Oakland, Cal., refer to Miss Lena Spears, 1772 8th St., Oakland, Cal.
SMALL sums of money and a purse with a large amount in it found in Elizabeth, N. J., refer to Mr. Charles Gary, 307 Bond St., Elizabeth, N. J.
POCKETBOOK found in Elizabeth on 3rd St., refer to Mrs. Lillie Green, 303 Pine St., Elizabeth, N. J.
LOST—Feb. 7th mortified green fountain pen. Return to office, 20 W. 115th St.
LADY'S watch found in New Haven, Conn., in 1932.
CHILD'S watch found in a down town store on 2nd Columbus Ave.
A PIN found on Lenox Ave. street car, Feb. 6th.
A BILL found at 516 W. 115th St., Sunday, the 11th.
A BILL found in New Haven, Conn., R. R., Feb. 12th.
SOME bills found: Bedford Ave. and New Williamsburg Bridge, Tuesday A. M., Feb. 6th, Brooklyn.
KEYS found on 118th St., near Lenox Ave., Sunday, noon, Feb. 11th.
MAN'S scarf found on Dec. 24th at 115th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
1 SMALL black change purse found in one of the meeting houses.
1 SMALL brown change purse found in 115th St. meeting house.
1 BROWN key case with keys found in 115th St. meeting house.
MAN'S necktie found on street, Dec. 22nd.
1 DARK brown purse with large sum of money found Dec. 22nd on Amsterdam Ave. and 66th St.
MAN'S gold watch on 10th Ave. and Shelton Blvd., Jamaica, Dec. 27th.
MAN'S lodge ring found the latter part of Dec. 27th.
DOG collar found on street.
BRACELET found in Grand Central Station.
KEYS found at 111th St., and 6th Ave., Jan. 8th, Monday.
PAIR black silk gloves found at 115th St. and 8th Ave.
FOUNTAIN pen found during summer at 138th St. and Convent Ave.
EVER-SHARP pencil found 3 months ago, at 7th Ave., bet. 115th and 117th St.
HACK driver's pin for 1934.
WRIST watch found last year in 5 and 12 cars.
PIN found in Rush Memorial Church, 1932.
FOUNTAIN pen found 1933 at 114th St. Subway.
MONEY found on Mariposa St., bet. Staymen and Reid Aves., Dec. 24, 1933.
MONEY in bill found in Newark, N. J., on 14th St., bet. 25th and 26th Sts., on Saturday, Jan. 13th.
ONE dollar bill found in Brooklyn.
OSE dollar bill piece found in Wana-mokey store.
\$30.00 found Dec. 4, 1932, on 104th and Columbia St. Station.
LADY'S sweater dress found Jan. 16th on 8th Ave. El.
LADY'S wrist watch found on 115th St. and 8th Ave., last October.
KEY found near corner W. 152nd St. and 7th Ave.
LADY'S black belt found near corner W. 152nd St. and 7th Ave.
A PACKAGE containing man's shirt, socks, wash cloth and cake of soap on bus to Richmond, Va.
A MAN'S white coat, stick pin, RING found on 138th St. and 7th Ave. and Lenox Ave.
COMBINATION pen and pencil found in Newark, N. J.
FOUNTAIN pen found at 138th St. in the Bronx, Jan. 6th, 1934.
SILVER MARK found on Lenox Ave., near 125th St., Jan. 7th.
DURING month of December, 1933, \$5.00 found in 10 cent store on 14th St.; 2c found in 8th Ave. Station and 124th St.; 1c found in Kroger's, 125th St. Call for address 23 W. 121st St., N. Y. C. Juanita Stewart.
FOUND paper money on roof of No. 74 W. 15th St., three months ago. See S. Alexander, 23 W. 121st St., N. Y. C.
2 FOUND on 63rd street and Broadway. PACKAGE of envelopes containing things of value found on 115th street Sunday 21st.
BUNCH of keys found on Lenox Avenue and 129th street Saturday evening, Jan. 27th.
BUTTERFLY breast pin found on 8th Avenue street car 1932.
CAMERA breast pin found on 138th street 1933.
HANDKERCHIEF with small key found in Brooklyn, N. Y.
NECKLACE found in Brooklyn, N. Y.
SMALL finger ring found on 125th street and Lenox Avenue.
STOCKINGS found on the Putnam street car in Brooklyn on Jan. 19th.
MAN'S watch (Elgin Natl. Waterbury Co.)
4 PIECES of men's suit material purchased by John J. Martina, of 474 3rd Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., in 1933 from an unidentified man who worked in one of the clothing stores, and stole these things. Mr. Martina purchased same, knowing that they were stolen goods, but has returned same to the store, and has his name and now wants the rightful owner to claim the same.
OTHER articles such as ear rings, gloves, keys, beads, bracelets and many other things.
MONEY of different denominations from \$1 to \$50, and purses of all sizes containing money and different articles.
155 DOLLARS in bills found at 410 A. M., Wednesday or Thursday morning.
A TAM found around Oct. 1933, on St. Nicholas Ave. near 141st St.
A STONE found in Hotel Park Central during month of January.
PERSE found at 20 W. 115th St. in July, 1933.
FOUNTAIN pen found on 5th Ave., near 125th St.
A PIN and heart found Feb. 3rd on 8th Ave. Subway and 50th St. Station.
PIN with pictures found at 20 W. 115th St. during the month of July, 1933.
THE holder found on Street Car in Brooklyn (Putnam St. car).
PIN found in 115th St. dining room.
KEYS found 124th St., between 2nd and 3rd Aves., Feb. 27th or 28th.
2 COAL baskets found on Merrick Road, Jamaica.
1 SKID chain found on Liberty Ave., Jamaica, apply to 146-05 107th St., Jamaica, Robert Rosen.
\$3.00 PENNY in Newark, N. J.
MAN'S ring found 63rd St. Meeting House.
RINGS, watches, pins, ear rings, purses and many other things.
A FASHION book purchased in Blumstein's found in 115th St. Meeting House.
LADY'S small finger ring found at 115th Street on February 18, 1934.
TEN dollars found at 525 West 44th Street by one of the unemployed, on February 26th.
GLASS case containing glasses found at 115th Street on February 25th.
PAIR lady's stockings found somewhere in one of the meeting places, also pens, pencils, comb, keys, tie pins, ear rings, breast pins, etc.
PURSE containing \$10.00 found in McGlothy's 5 and 12 cent store, 2592 3rd Ave., Bronx, in 1932.
BILL found in Auditorium of 20 W. 115th St., Jan. 25th.
UMBRELLA found at last Easter parade at 135th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
MONEY, rings, pins, pencils, pens and other articles found in Bridgeport, Conn., and other places.

LAUNDRY OWNERS PROSECUTED FOR UNFAIR PRACTICES

NEW YORK CITY.—Unfair competition and the necessity of meeting the demands of drivers and outside workers were cited by several Manhattan laundry owners as reasons for their inability to comply with the State minimum wage scale for inside laundry workers. Thirty-four Manhattan laundry owners appeared for hearings before the State Labor Department on charges that they had paid women and minor employees less than the State minimum of 31 cents an hour.

PERIL TO RELIEF SEEN

The fourth failure of the economy bill in the Legislature was declared by Controller W. Arthur Cunningham. In a speech to the members of the Downtown Athletic Club, 19 West Street, he declared that the steadily worse.

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Plan to Combine Permanent Improvement With Temporary Relief in Aid for Puerto Rico

More Than Half a Million Persons Have Received Food and Clothing in Last Six Months from Government

ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO LOWER DEATH RATE FROM DISEASE AND MALNUTRITION

By Emma Bugbee
(Who accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt on her Puerto Rican tour)

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt went down to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to see for herself the conditions of health among the islanders and to inspect the needlework industry. These things she investigated thoroughly, both the seamy side and the hopeful, but before her swift journey ended she had gained, in addition to her glimpses of infants limping on liver oil and needleworkers in crisp, white aprons working for a living wage in a well-lighted factory, a vision also of a vast permanent welfare program which may change the whole face of insular living conditions in another generation.

Many details of economic policy for "El Nuevo Trato" (the New Deal) in Puerto Rico remain to be determined. After Rexford Guy Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, whose visit coincided with Mrs. Roosevelt's, makes his reports and after the expected visit of the President himself to the islands later in the spring.

But everywhere in the islands visited by the President's wife there was hope and expectation in the air. Her visit was a symbol of better times to come, and her promise that the President had their welfare at heart was accepted as more than a mere affable gesture, because already the islands have seen evidence that their welfare is taken to heart in Washington. The administration has gone an impressive distance in carrying out a program of permanent improvement plus immediate relief from economic distress. It has acted on the double principle that a hungry man cannot work, and that it is little use to feed a man today unless you provide some way for him to earn his bread tomorrow.

Swamp Colonies Visited

Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to the slums of San Juan and the shabby cabins of the needleworkers hiding in the banana and coffee forests of the mountainous center of the island, called attention not only to the miserable existence of these workers, but also to the hope that soon the swamp colonies will be replaced by decent cottages on sanitary sites, and that the wings of the Blue Eagle will unfold the needleworkers.

A few Puerto Ricans resented Mrs. Roosevelt's visit in that it emphasized unduly, they thought, the sore spots of the islands. Why call attention, they said, to conditions, however ugly, which nobody would otherwise notice? Why not emphasize the beauties of the islands, and thus bring tourists, who would inevitably restore prosperity. The answer, of course, though Mrs. Roosevelt herself never phrased it just so, is that conditions which imperil the lives of thousands must not be ignored, but must be emphasized for early reform.

Nothing is Unbearable

"Nothing is unbearable," said Mrs. Roosevelt. So, though she found crazy cottages on stilts over malaria-breeding ditches, though she found naked children tumbling with razorback hogs in the mud, and though many of the homes she visited showed squalor and disease from which she retreated without a word, she found also a tremendously efficient relief program already under way.

Many Swamps Drained

She found some of the swamps already drained, and other parts of the still colonies condemned, with plans to remove their tenants to higher land and erect cottages formulated by the Federal government. The relief administrator for Puerto Rico, James Bourne, a former fruit grower, whose wife is a member of the faculty of San Juan University, and was a friend of Mrs. Roosevelt in Dutchess County, has a reform program. He plans to build 10,000 model concrete cottages, of three rooms and a lean-to, earthquake and hurricane proof, costing \$600 each; also, similar wooden cottages, capable of withstanding a wind of 150 miles an hour, which would cost half as much and could be rented for from 25 to 50 cents a month, with the understanding that after all costs were covered by these payments the house would belong to the tenant.

The insular government of Puerto Rico already possesses land for the first of these model colonies, 5,000 acres acquired by Federal Land Bank foreclosure, and many others confiscated for non-payment of taxes.

The Relief Administration has built 300 miles of municipal roads, using C. W. A. workers, and hospitals of 1,000 beds for tuberculosis victims at Ponce and Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan; drained or filled 1,000 acres of malarial swamps; built playgrounds, parks, telegraph lines (only one town on the island is now without electric lights); built and repaired 100 bridges, and erected 100 public school buildings to replace those destroyed in the last hurricanes. It also has provided sanitary facilities for 30,000 families, in the campaign to eradicate hookworm, to say nothing

ing of bringing immediate remedies through the distribution of four tons of quinine.

Food and clothing has been distributed to 500,000 persons. Mrs. Roosevelt found the children looking better than she had expected. This was explained by the fact that they had been on relief rations for six months, and the Federal Surplus Food Corporation had distributed 1,500,000 pounds of pork among their families. The "pork parade" has become a weekly festival in many isolated towns where formerly almost no meat was eaten. Three thousand women have received wages in the Relief Administration's sewing rooms, where 40,000 dozen garments have been made and given away to the destitute.

It was by way of one of the new C. W. A. roads that Mrs. Roosevelt finally arrived at the cabins of the needleworkers in remote mountain regions hitherto accessible only by horseback. Leaving her car at the entrance of a really charming public school, complete with a portrait of George Washington, as well as sewing machines and woodworking tables, the President's wife started off on foot into the woods.

Emerging presently from a banana and palm jungle into a little clearing, she found three or four tiny palm-thatched cottages, on bamboo poles. Inside the first, after a polite knocking at the door, she found a weary looking woman, huddled in a dark inside bedroom, stitching on a cheap cotton nightgown. Two half-naked children tumbled on the floor beside her. There was no furniture save a bed and hammock, no cooking utensils except a basin over a charcoal burner.

The woman looked sixty, but told the President's wife she was thirty years old. She earned about \$2 a week by doing the cheap embroidery and scalloped edges on sleazy nightgowns. In this village alone 120 families had been on relief rolls for six months, twice as many, Mr. Bourne pointed out, as in all the Virgin Islands.

San Juan has fifty acres which can be developed at once to replace the worst of the slum colonies. The Department of Agriculture likewise has 2,000 acres in which it proposes to establish subsistence farm villages, each cottage is to have three-quarters of an acre of ground on which to grow a little garden produce. The barter system would prevail in community centers. Home garden plots would greatly relieve Puerto Rico's food problem, for under present conditions large masses of the population own no land and, although nature smiles on the island, and bananas, vegetables and breadfruit grow generously, most of the land is occupied by the sugar plantations and the workers huddle in gardenless villages. Most of the food is imported from the United States, at a cost greater than the same articles bring in New York City.

Hookworm Kills Thousands

The people live on rice, beans, salt codfish and coffee. Malnutrition, malaria and hookworm strike down thousands yearly. The death rate from tuberculosis in 1932 was 301.6 a 100,000, as compared to 63 for the United States. The death rate of infants was 132.4, as compared to 58 on the continent. If it were not for the healing sunshine and warmth, in which the people live largely out of doors, conditions would be infinitely worse, of course.

It is under such conditions that

a vast proportion of the cheap handmade garments sold in the United States are produced by women who must stitch diligently ten and twelve hours a day to earn miserable wages. Fifteen cents a day is an average for some of them, and they are subject sometimes to exploitation from the agents who parcel out the work. To a sentimental city dweller it sounds idyllic to report that the mountain woman in her home, swinging in her hammock under the banana trees, while her babies tumble amid the flowers at her feet, can earn a living for her family even though her husband is disabled by hookworm. Somehow the conditions Mrs. Roosevelt found did not match this picture.

N. R. A. Code Scheduled

Just what code the N. R. A. will be able to devise for the home-worker remains to be determined after further hearings in Washington, one of which will be held this week. Miss Rose Schneiderman, who has been on the islands for two months, will present her findings, coupled with those of Miss Caroline Manning, Department of Labor investigator, who has been there for six months.

Minimum wages for the factory workers and a licensing system for the homemaker are to be advocated. The investigators believe the small factory system must eventually replace homework, because it is more sanitary, more easily safeguarded from exploitation, and in the end more economical for the

employer since it reduces the cost of distribution and the tremendous waste from damage to materials in the home. The island already has several model workrooms, which have demonstrated the possibility of making money, while keeping the workers on a living wage.

Mrs. Roosevelt scrutinized every detail of these factory buildings, with their laundries, ironing boards and packing rooms, as closely as she did the mountain cabins. She catechized the employers on the wages paid, commending the establishments where superior work was done, accompanied by higher wages. Eventually, she hopes, the island women will specialize on really exquisite embroidery on fine materials and the cheap trimming of sleazy materials will be left to machine workers of the cities.

OCCUPATION AND AGE DETERMINE OUR FOOD NEEDS

Fat Is the Result of Deposit of Unused Calories in the Body

We must have a certain number of calories, depending upon our age and occupation, to preserve life. Years ago when nutrition as a science was in its infancy we judged foods almost entirely by the calorie or fuel value. We gave them another score for the protein, that is to say muscle building content. We did not care particularly about the minerals, and we did not even know that the vitamins existed. Now we score our foods on all these counts. There is less talk about the calorie value, but its importance still remains.

The average person needs twelve to thirteen hundred calories a day just to exist. This is known as the basal requirement and to this must be added more for all the exercise we take. A man doing heavy labor may use up four to six thousand calories. Persons who lead sedentary lives, however, may get along on two to three thousand calories a day.

Wirt Denies Giving Names

He Says He'll Go to Jail Rather Than Be "Gagged"

GARY, Ind.—Announcement by Representative George Foulkes in Washington that Dr. William A. Wirt had telegraphed to him the names of the "brain trust" who had told him of a plot to overthrow the government brought an emphatic denial from the Gary educator.

"There isn't the slightest grounds for any such statement," Dr. Wirt declared. "I did not give to Representative Foulkes any intimation as to the identity of my brain trust informers. You can rest assured that these names will not be sent out from Gary." Earlier, Dr. Wirt had announced that he would go to jail before he would testify before any "limited" investigation of his charges against the members of President Roosevelt's advisory group.

His remarks came after he had learned that the House of Representatives has approved the Bulwinkle resolution ordering a special investigation into his revelations and that the debate on the resolution was marked by charges that the Democratic leadership had deliberately narrowed the scope of the inquiry.

The Importance of Words

A Recent Incident Serves As An Example

From The N. Y. Times. Attrition among the insane teachers in the city schools has operated ever so much faster than among the little Injuns who sat on the fence. The unbalanced teachers started out to be 1,500. The next day they were down to 700. The next day there were none. It all simmers down to a statement made some time ago by a member of the Board of Examiners before a women's club. He said that we have 1,500 teachers who are mentally or emotionally "unfit" for their job.

School teachers might turn the incident to good use in their English classes. It will show the little boys and girls what potency there is in the right word. Proclaim that there are a lot of unfit teachers and nobody will be much surprised. Announce that there are insane teachers and everybody sits up. Tell a class of college boys that influential friends are a help and nobody will go out in the world and be snobs and the country is electrified.

If you tell the world that a man of 40 has probably done his best work, people will say, "Of course." But if you express the opinion that at 40 years of age a man should be chloroformed, millions of people learn for the first time that there was a great physician and wit named OSLER.

NOTED ECONOMIST SEES NO SIGNS OF WAR SOON

Says Economic Policies Affect Peace as Well as Prosperity

In a speech before the Academy of Political Science, Sir Arthur Salter, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford University, and former Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, said in part:

"Not only as an internationalist but, if I may say so, as a private citizen of the world, I am more anxious now about political events than economic events; and as much concerned with the effect of economic policies in helping or injuring peace as with their effect in helping or impeding prosperity. This does not mean that I believe there is an imminent danger of a great war. I do not."

"What I fear in the next few years is not war, but provocative policies and preparations which will bring war later; not actual conflict, but the very weakening of the collective peace system, without which, more than ever, I am convinced that peace cannot be permanently maintained."

"I will not now discuss whether the League of Nations or the wider system of coordinated action between signatories of the League and the Kellogg Pact, which had been growing up, needs modification. But I would like to reaffirm my undiminished faith that the essential principles upon which these two great instruments were based are the right ones and the only possible ones. There is no practicable alternative."

Committee Recommends Slight Changes in Immigration Laws

Group of 48 Men and Women Appointed by Secretary Perkins Submit Report

WASHINGTON.—Retention of the restrictions imposed on immigration by the present laws was recommended by a committee of forty-eight men and women appointed several months ago by Secretary Perkins to study the immigrant problem.

Only minor relaxations were suggested. The committee urged proper provision for reuniting families separated by immigration and providing asylum for refugees from political, racial and political persecution within the immigration quotas.

Relentless war on aliens who commit crimes and on the racketeer and gangster was recommended. The committee proposed, however, that provision be made so that illegal entrants who have proved themselves desirable citizens could legalize their residence. It opposed deportation of aliens brought to this country as children, but who have never qualified for citizenship.

Adequate educational facilities for Americanization of immigrants through education and teaching the English language, the committee said, should be provided, with a government bureau to assist in adjusting them to American conditions between admission and naturalization.

"Our immigration laws have met the challenge of the depression," said the committee, which was headed by Carleton H. Palmer. "They have permitted the most drastic reduction in immigration and yet have retained flexibility adapted to changing conditions."

"The committee sees no reason for substantial amendment. It believes that the present policy of restriction should be continued, that the vigorous enforcement of our immigration laws will not only protect the best interest of the United States but in most cases serve the welfare of the would-be immigrant."

"It is unthinkable that with millions still unemployed, we should open our doors to aliens who would be leaving a refuge in their own country to seek work here."

"The committee believes, however, that the family constitutes the foundation and strength of our society and that the right of husband and wife, parents and children to be united cannot be disregarded. We are therefore recommending that proper provision be made for reuniting families."

"There is a second group of aliens deserving special consideration at this time. We refer to refugees. Asylum for those who flee from religious, racial and political perse-

MACHINE TO TRANSLATE LANGUAGE DISCOVERED

Said to Be Built of Cardboard and Tin

GUAYAQUIL.—Cuenca, the Athens of the Andes, is all agog over the discovery among the papers left by Octavio Cordero Palacios, who died in 1930, of the directions for constructing the metaglota, a contrivance of marvelous simplicity, that will translate any of nine languages to which it is adapted.

This machine will be exhibited and demonstrated before the notables of Cuenca by the heirs of Cordero Palacios, who have built one of the contrivances from bits of tin and cardboard according to the instructions and plans, and with which they have translated "The Raven," as well as some modern poetry.

A company has already been formed to exploit this linguistic marvel, so foreign promoters need not make the trip to Cuenca to try and secure rights. But it is possible that they might be able to sign up these folk on the abaco rabollogico, which extracts roots and elevates numbers to any power and is no larger than a match box.

Probably these wonders will be like other Andean inventions, but the local press is taking the metaglota quite seriously.

Education is one of the oldest and most valued of American traditions. Our share of this unfortunate group can be taken care of within the present quotas and without amendment to the law."

DePriest Wins House Inquiry on Discrimination

Date Not Decided for Consideration by Congressmen

WASHINGTON.—An investigation of the exclusion of Negroes has been approved by the House Rules Committee.

It voted favorably on a resolution from the House public restaurant by Representative De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress. When the proposal will be presented to the House for action has not been decided.

Mr. De Priest questioned the right of the Chairman of the Accounts Committee, Representative Warren, Democrat, of North Carolina, to keep Negroes out of the restaurant.

ALBANY.—Senator George Blumenthal, Brooklyn Republican, has introduced a resolution memorializing Congress to prohibit all restaurants under its control from "discriminating against people because of their color."

Declaring he had read newspaper accounts saying Negroes had been barred from the Capital restaurant in Washington, he continued:

"Such treatment tends to create racial prejudices and animosity, and the people of this State are not in accord with such practices."

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Subscription Rates

Domestic		Foreign	
One Year.....	\$2.00	One Year.....	\$2.50
Six Months.....	1.00	Six Months.....	1.25
Three Months.....	.50	Three Months.....	.75

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

New Series Vol. 1, No. 12 Old Series Vol. 35, No. 22 Saturday, March 31, 1934

World Echo does not accept advertisements that do not meet its high discriminating standard. Readers of World Echo are, therefore, earnestly requested to invite our attention to any failure on the part of any advertiser to adhere to representations made in any advertisements in World Echo.

RESURRECTION

The coming of Easter each year is hailed with pleasure and delight by Christians throughout the world. Mixed with a devout and holy recognition of the significance of the day as the anniversary of the day upon which Christ rose from the dead 1900 years ago, there is in the observance of this Christian festival—a feeling of gladness that is shared by Christians and non-Christians alike. We have come to associate Easter with new clothes, flowers, sunshine and smiles. And this is good because all of these things represent happiness of some sort. It is good if we do not forget the deeper significance of the day.

The story of the resurrection of Christ is well known to people all over the world. Even the heathen knows it. The question is not, Do you know the story of the resurrection? What is of more importance is, What does it mean to you? Christians are taught that the story of the resurrection impresses upon us the divine and undying qualities of the soul of man. This was God's priceless gift to man. And it is through the souls of men that God works to bring happiness, peace and harmony in the world.

Father Divine is bringing to the people of the world the real conception of resurrection. Daily we are witnessing the spectacle of human beings, who have experienced the living death of vice, sin and degradation, arising and walking among us clothed in honesty, decency, uprightness and spirituality. People who have discarded their old ideas which were based upon a misconception of the Word of God, are learning anew the things that God would have them do and the way in which He would have them walk.

The miracle of resurrection is being wrought before our eyes each day and, if we are not too blind, we will see it. Each week the WORLD ECHO carries in its columns the spoken words of those whose lives have completely changed. Whose very bodies have changed before our eyes through faith in God and a sincere desire to do His will.

No longer are people waiting in despair for death, so that they may find peace in a so-called Heaven. It is a consoling thought to know that our Heaven is here and that we may dwell in spirit and in Person with the Father each day if we will prepare ourselves to let His spirit reign within us.

Easter is with us again. The Father will give to His followers a divine message which will inspire them to go out and spread the glad tidings just as the message of hope was spread abroad when Christ rose from the dead. The Father is bringing a new message which opens the way to a new day among men.

NEW PROFIT SHARING PLAN OF GENERAL ELECTRIC WILL AID 50,000 EMPLOYEES OF COMPANY

Plan Drafted by Management for Employee Dividends on Common Stock

NEW YORK CITY.—An expanded profit-sharing plan to affect all employees of the General Electric Company has been worked out by the management and will be submitted to stockholders for approval at their annual meeting April 17. The plan provides that, in the discretion of directors, a sum not in excess of 12 1/2 per cent of the remainder of earnings, after the deduction of 8 per cent of the average book value of the common stock, may be set aside in any year out of the earnings of the company available for dividends on the common stock. The company has nearly 50,000 employees.

Based upon the present book value of the common stock, no participation in the plan can result until the annual earnings available for the common stock amount to about 88 cents a share. In 1933 the company earned 38 cents a share on the 28,845,927 common shares, while in 1932 earnings were equivalent to 41 cents a share on the common stock.

"In the seventeen years from 1916 to 1932," a statement by the company reads, "the average annual earnings of the company available for common stock, before deducting supplementary and extra compensation, were \$38,769,000, and the 5 per cent supplementary compensation paid under the old plan averaged \$2,371,000. Under the proposed plan the average maximum amount available for this period would have been \$2,405,000. In 1932 and 1933, of course, no amount would have been available under the new plan, although the company did pay out \$1,791,000 in 1932. The advantage of the new plan is that the payments will vary with the earnings of the company, which is in accordance with the theory of profit-sharing.

"Before any amount may be set aside for distribution to employees in important and supervisory positions, under the extra compensation plan, there must first be deducted from the earnings of the particular

MUSIC

Municipal and Free Concerts

By Orol Wiltshire

The large attendances at the Free Concerts in the public museums in New York indicate the desire for good music. A large number of people who have not the means to enjoy the high priced orchestral concerts, which run for the limited few, pack every available space in the auditoriums where these concerts are given every week.

It is maintained that the performances must be kept free of charge because these buildings are the property of the taxpayer. Therefore the seating or standing room is free, but the musicians are paid. The question has been raised as to whether these audiences would be willing to pay a small admission, say ten or twenty-five cents, if the city, or state, or other philanthropic subsidy were withdrawn and other accommodation found.

Why should not the municipality provide daily concerts in suitable surroundings, where a low rate of admission could be charged and the community put on a self-supporting basis? How much more gratifying to know one is giving something for something. A much keener enjoyment would be the result. The old systems are falling away. They are no longer practical or in harmony with progress. The New Deal demands a self-supporting individual and suggests there are new ways available in all walks of life. If the musician is dependent on charitable remuneration, the effect upon his sensibilities is the same as any other person receiving a dole, a position in which no self-respecting man or woman cares to be placed.

Municipal interests have a great opportunity at the present time to do something practical for the community and of high artistic and cultural value. Starting with one such home for music in the form of daily concerts, the idea would catch on in other parts of the city and in other places outside the state of New York. A new market would be created and demand and supply in music would flow in a more even stream than ever before.

READERS OF NEWS CONFUSED BY LONG LIST OF INITIALS

28 Government Services Difficult for Average Person to Remember

So many services of the Federal Government commonly known by the initial letters of the words of their titles, are now in existence, most of them sprung up in the Roosevelt administration, that a list is here presented of twenty-eight of them to aid in interpreting Washington dispatches:

- AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- CAB—Consumers Advisory Board.
- CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps.
- CSB—Central Statistical Board.
- CWA—Civil Works Administration.
- EHC (Public Works)—Emergency Housing Corporation.
- EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority.
- EZAACMO—Eastern Zone Army Air Corps Mail Operations.
- FACA—Federal Alcohol Control Administration.
- FCA—Farm Credit Administration.
- FCT—Federal Coordinator of Transportation.
- FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
- FSRC—Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.
- GFA—Grain Futures Administration.
- HLB—(Federal) Home Loan Bank (Board).
- HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
- ICC—Interstate Commerce Commission.
- NRFB—National Recovery Review Board.
- NEC—National Emergency Council.
- NIRA—National Industrial Recovery Act.
- NLB—National Labor Board.
- NRA—National Recovery Administration.
- PIA—Petroleum Industry Administration (oil code).
- PRA—President's Reemployment Agreement.
- PWA—Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.
- RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
- TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS RETURN TO HOMELAND

OTTAWA.—A total of 56,441 Canadians who had taken up residence in the United States returned to their homeland across the border in the last four years, according to figures disclosed by Immigration Minister W. A. Gordon.

These repatriations, in contrast to the period of 1928-1930, when hundreds of thousands of job-seeking Canadians migrated to American border cities, were as follows: Fiscal year of 1930-31, 26,811; 1931-32, 17,691; 1932-33, 16,320, and for the ten months ended with January, 1934, 7,619.

Scientists Say New Experiments Are Finding Ways to Release Vast Energy Stored in Atom

Success Would Enable Science to Increase Volume of Gold, Radium and Other Valuable Minerals

NEW YORK CITY.—Science has obtained conclusive proof from recent experiments that the innermost citadel of matter, the nucleus of the atom, can be smashed, yielding tremendous amounts of energy and probably vast new stores of gold, radium and other valuable minerals.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared before a meeting of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University at McMillin Academic Theatre, Broadway at 118th Street.

Although much energy must still be used to bombard matter in order to release atomic energy, the efficiency of the process is increasing and there are hopeful signs that eventual use of atomic energy on a practical basis may be possible, Dr. Compton said. He cited as an instance a recent test during which the expenditure of energy corresponding to 100,000 volts during an atomic bombardment produced energy of the order of 3,000,000 volts.

"Atomic physicists have always been struck by the relatively tremendous amounts of energy which are locked up inside the nuclei of atoms, particularly inside the nuclei of those atoms which are a little heavier than they ought to be on the ordinary scale of atomic weights," Dr. Compton explained.

"Energy Can Be Released." "Experiments prove that this energy can be released under the influence of atomic bombardment. Thus far, however, the number of bombarding particles required to produce one disintegrating nucleus is so large that the process is inefficient as an energy-producing one."

"Many millions of atomic projectiles have to be fired in order to produce one of these tremendously high energy disintegration products. Tremendous energies are released from the individual atom, but thus far the aggregate amount of energy that has to be put in is so large that the process is very inefficient as an energy source.

"Perhaps this situation may change with the greater power in voltage and current in some of the new generators.

"It is a situation like that of lighting a fire. With a small match or a weak flame the wood cannot be ignited. Once, however, enough heat has been put in the match, so that the fire really starts, it then proceeds spontaneously to deliver all of the chemical energy to the wood. Perhaps in a similar way, when atomic disintegration can be carried out on a sufficiently large scale, the efficiency of the process may be found to increase."

Sees Gold a By-Product.

There is "every reason to believe" that gold may be produced as a product of some one of the disintegration or atom-bombing processes, Dr. Compton added. He cautioned, however, that there was as yet no evidence that gold could be obtained on a sufficiently large scale to be of any practical importance.

Other experiments show that ordinary materials can be turned into radioactive materials by means of atomic bombardment, he explained. Man thus may achieve the power to "manufacture" large quantities of radioactive materials, "enormously increasing" the world supply of radium and other radioactive materials, he added.

Dr. Compton said that although in the past it has been thought by the "atom shooters" that very high voltages, possibly millions of volts, may be necessary to crush the atom, recent tests show the "surprising" fact that the process of atomic bombardment is effective even at voltages well under 100,000 volts.

National Emergency Council Backs Industrial Campaign for Home Renovation and Reparation

Durable-Goods Committee Considers Plan a Means to Stimulate Industries Lagging in Recovery

WASHINGTON.—Agents of the National Emergency Council have begun work on the task of lining up the various groups interested in the construction industry behind the Administration's better housing campaign. It was especially pronounced in the Durable Goods Committee of the NRA, which happened to be in session here to consider various means of stimulating the durable goods industries, which are the laggards in industrial recovery.

The fact that the National Emergency Council has decided in favor of the campaign in behalf of better housing was officially admitted in a statement by Frank C. Walker, executive director of the council. Mr. Walker said that the definite details of the project were still under consideration and that a final decision concerning the campaign for home reparation and renovation during the summer and spring would not be reached for another ten days or two weeks.

Mr. Walker's warning that a final decision had not been reached was construed as a firm warning to all parties involved—manufacturers of building materials, jobbers, retailers, railroads, the building trades unions and credit agencies—that the program cannot be undertaken unless all of them are willing to co-operate in reducing the costs of home reparation and modernization. By the time President Roosevelt returns from his vacation, in about ten days, representatives of the National Emergency Council expect to have a reasonably clear idea of the extent to which these groups are willing to go in setting up a "bargain counter" for minor residential construction work, which is to be the first phase of a continuing home-building program fostered by the Federal government.

George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and chairman of the NRA's durable goods committee, said tonight that he thought a nation-wide home "renovizing" program was feasible.

"The campaign in Philadelphia is the best example of what can be done," he said.

Other members of the committee who did not wish to be quoted—all of them officers of corporations in the capital goods sector of industry—expressed similar sentiments, and also indicated their readiness to co-operate in reducing the costs of building materials for home reparation and modernization if assured of a large outlet by a government-directed campaign.

Following is Mr. Walker's statement concerning the project:

Some six weeks since, the National Emergency Council began the study of an extended national campaign for modernization of homes. Its conclusion is that such an effort would be an important factor in recovery. It has examined in detail the credit features of such a campaign, and various plans which are felt necessary to support the mortgage market.

In the course of its studies it has consulted all the various agencies of the Federal government interested in homes. These include officials active in the National Recovery Administration, subsistence home-steads, slum clearance, public works emergency housing and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Their views have been correlated and the outline of the campaign now is approaching assembly.

The National Emergency Council has been interested in this movement largely because it would provide an additional outlet for idle private capital and at the same time would energize the heavy and durable goods industries.

There are many who advise us that general reparation and remodeling of homes will result in the expenditure of at least \$1,000,000,000 and will materially increase employment.

There is no major industry in which the percentage of unemployment is so high as it is in residential building.

Within the next ten days or two weeks a definite decision will be reached as to whether such a campaign will go forward.

The National Recovery Administration, of course, is interested in heavy industry and any campaign would certainly have to have the cooperation of that administration. There has been no discussion by the National Emergency Council as to who will lead the campaign.

Persons close to General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, who has been mentioned as a qualified director of the home renovation campaign, said that he would not be willing to undertake the job unless it were made a part of the NRA program. The present plan is to have the campaign conducted separately, although, of course, with proper liaison with the NRA.

The suggestion that General Johnson might be put in charge was not encouraged by the members of the Administration who have the primary responsibility for developing the housing program. They were inclined to attribute the suggestion to the desire of critics of General Johnson to force him out of the NRA.

Seven or eight joint committees of government experts and representatives of private industry, labor

FACTS ABOUT TEETH

Dentists Differ on Preservation Theories

Parents of young children are among those chiefly affected by revolutionary ideas now agitating the dental profession. A great debate is under way. The old-school dentists maintain that healthy teeth are a question of brushing and general mouth cleanliness. The innovators say it is all a question of proper diet. They dismiss the tooth-brush as an empty gesture.

Under the circumstances, what are conscientious mothers to do? They want to keep step with the march of progress and do the right thing by their young, but is it quite safe to abandon the tooth-brush and the mouth-wash? The young themselves are reported to be indifferent to what is going on. At first high hopes were raised by the prospect of no more teeth-brushing. But on looking further into the matter it turned out that it only meant more spinach and cod liver oil.

There is no single statement in the arraignment above by Mr. Hearst that cannot rightfully be challenged and successfully refuted, with their implications, including the generous sop—"with the best intentions in the world."

It seems to me that this whole diatribe against the New Deal by Mr. Hearst for strength and sanity, is on par with the honesty and integrity of the life-guard that he mentions who "with the best intentions in the world" threw to a drowning man a coil of lead pipe for a life preserver. In this analogy Mr. Hearst has clearly demonstrated that he knows what lead pipe can be used for, at the same time he has shown that he has not the slightest idea of what a life preserver is.

It would seem that one of the utterly impossible things for Mr. Hearst to do is to remain steadfast in any sustained effort to see that even the things he projects, or has a part in projecting, shall become realities. I have been reading Mr. Hearst for twenty-five years and if I know anything at all Mr. Roosevelt is the only President that has anywhere even approximated the radicalism of the Hearst newspapers. If he cannot support Mr. Roosevelt, with all his faults and the short comings of his New Deal, it is proven beyond cavil that there is only one man in the United States that he could support as President of the United States, and that is himself. That he could do that no one doubts at all and without any uncertainty as to his loyalty.

The whole criticism of Mr. Hearst is based on the assumption that the NRA has been an hindrance and not a help to business. A list of the leading stocks on the New York stock exchange shows an increase in value for the last year of from 25 per cent to 650 per cent—or a total increase of value of over thirty-two billion dollars. That is over one-third of the total annual business of the country measured in terms of profits or new wealth at the peak of prosperity.

As for this thing we have had, being an industrial depression, it has been the very opposite. The industrialists in collusion with bankers and speculators ruined the purchasers. The industrialists manufactured until they broke down the transportation systems of the nation by glutting the market with their goods and caused them to be put into the homes of the American people at unconscionable prices by methods of high pressure salesmanship, until every home was groaning under the burden; and while they were performing this ungodly feat the banker and speculator were working at the cash end of this poor hapless boob, the result being that the man who feeds the industrialist and the banker and speculator was crushed and fell limp and broken at the feet of his oppressors. No, Mr. Hearst, this thing we have had was not an industrial depression—it was a goose depression, the goose that lays the golden egg was killed. That is the reason Mr. Roosevelt used the "forgotten man" as a rallying cry in his campaign and everybody said that he was right about it, including the Hearst newspapers.

The whole problem of the President has been and is right now how to restore purchasing power to this man that has been crushed. Out of a world population of two billion people Secretary of State Cordell Hull says that one billion and six hundred million are below the poverty line—that is, in dire distress, and it can be said with utmost safety that over one hundred and ten million of them are in this country, who, if not in dire distress, are facing the issue with much misgiving if not by that matter. God knows we should help Mr. Roosevelt help them. He is the only real, big brother these men and women have on this planet today.

With great eagerness Mr. Hearst brings forth for canonization 99 per cent of the business men of the nation and huris down to death and hell the 1 per cent who are "wreckers and racketeers." The people who have suffered would reverse his percentages.

As Al Smith would say, "Now let us look at the record."

A good, normal year the country can always look confidently to about sixty billion dollars of business. About ninety per cent of this goes into the pockets of the rich. Only about ten per cent of the population live on any kind of profits. Our industrialists, our utility magnates, our bankers, our insurance companies, our brokerage firms, our great contractors and organizers, our builders and our promoters—in fact, big business, and big business controls ninety per cent of the wealth of the nation, stand today face to face with a national indictment against its name as being rotten from top to bottom, and after a most careful and discriminating examination only a few of outstanding examples of business integrity and social justice will be found.

Mr. Hearst says that the 99 per cent need protection from the 1 per cent. It is more in accord with truth to say that the 90 per cent need protection against the ten per cent. It is notorious in this country who have received protection in the past and who receive it now. The great masses of the people have received no protection whatever. They have been and are as dumb driven cattle. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to right that matter. The most unthinkably absurd thing that could be suggested is to give ninety-nine per cent of a great class protection against one per cent. If those men are righteous they need no protection—they have a buckler and a shield, and the wicked shall not prevail against them, so says Holy Writ. Mr. Hearst should read about it.

But back to the record. No amount of talk can do away with the fact that on January 1, 1933, commodities stood at 51 and on January 1, 1934, they stood at 73—a clear gain of 40 percent and during that time prices increased only 20 per cent.

No amount of criticism of the NRA can, for one minute, destroy the fact that during the last year 8,671 Minnesota farms were saved; Iowa 7,734, and all other States in proportion. In most of these cases the farmer was put back on his farm and given money to do business with, even to liquidate little pestering bills about his home town and to start life anew.

No one will deny that a year ago wheat stood at 32 cents and that it now stands at 70 cents; that corn stood at 19 cents and that it now stands at 44; that hogs stood at 2.68 and now stand at 4.00 per hundred-weight.

There is no record among the statisticians that will show, in any panic in the history of the nation, such astounding rise in percentages in industrial stocks and farm products as can be shown, in the recovery of the nation, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, for the time involved.

But the most amazing thing of all is the faith of the people. When Mr. Hoover was President every great man in the nation said that what we needed was faith. Mr. Hearst said some of the finest things about faith—the faith of the people in their government and leaders, that it was the bedrock of all recovery. We have that faith today in unmeasured extent and blessing in our President. Why tear it down and rip it out of the heart of the American people? Has he not shown a most liberal spirit in meeting any just criticism even to the point of shifting his stand to meet it?

If the William Randolph Hearsts of this country have their way they will further blast the hopes and fortunes of a long suffering people—God save the mark and the day!

The National Mirror

By WILLIAM T. AMIS

AS A COIL OF LEAD PIPE AS A LIFE PRESERVER

"It would appear that when business in the present emergency has succeeded in getting its head above water the NRA, with the best intentions in the world, has alertly thrown it a millstone, or a coil of lead pipe as a life preserver, and has promptly sunk it again . . . the administration must not forget that the economic situation has been very largely an industrial depression . . . the country has recovered from previous panics without the operation of an NRA or any similar method of dominating or dragooning business . . . the disturbing interference with business by the NRA has positively delayed recovery instead of helping it . . . there is no need to interfere with business except to protect 99 per cent of business men in the United States from the 1 per cent of wreckers and racketeers."—William Randolph Hearst in a National Broadcast from Los Angeles.

Grace of Walk Determined by Foot Control

If you ever attended a fashion show employing professional mannikins, you have noticed the ease and grace with which those girls turned as they showed the gowns.

True, mannikins often lift their arms as they turn, and, indeed, all their movements are exaggerated—for display purposes.

But fundamentally their walking, turning and poses are artistically correct and illustrative of the principles of good posture.

These principles are the common property of sculptor, artist, dancer and actress.

Let us consider that trick of turning the way a professional does it. (By the way, have you ever noticed that a good bit of clowning in the circus and on stage and screen is done with the feet? You must be careful so that they won't be ludicrous.)

Stand with the weight of the body over the ball of the right foot, the left foot a few inches in back of the right. Yaw slightly if any weight should be on that left foot. The line of the left leg should be somewhat relaxed.

To turn and walk in the opposite direction from that which you are now facing, turn left, pivoting on the balls of the feet and shifting the weight from the ball of the right foot to the ball of the left.

Your right leg now becomes the relaxed line—a sculptor would call it a "soft line" or a "line of beauty."

You are now ready, with that one smooth turn, to walk in the opposite direction. Always, in making a turn, turn toward the side of the relaxed leg and foot.

Try it. It's really much simpler than it sounds.

Gracefulness of Manikins Is Attained by Posture Practice

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Firm Moves to Adopt Employment Assurance

CHICAGO.—Stockholders of the William Wrigley, Jr. Co. have approved a plan submitted by Philip K. Wrigley, to set aside \$1,000,000 from the company's surplus to provide employment assurance.

Thus 2,000 employees, under the system, will be guaranteed against depressions or dull seasons. Should it become necessary to lay off workers, such employees will receive up to 80 per cent of their pay while idle.

and credit agencies are being formed to work out the details of the program. Even for this, first-hand special legislation will be necessary, especially for the formation of a government-backed insurance company to assume a small share of the risk attendant upon the extension of loans to home owners for repairs and improvements.

Special legislation will be necessary also for the creation of the mutual mortgage insurance association which is to be the keystone of the longer range program for reorganizing the mortgage market to facilitate the construction of new houses. It was authoritatively reported today that the policy of the Administration will be to make the standard American home mortgage a low-interest-bearing instrument which must be amortized over a period of years—perhaps twenty years.

It was stated that the Administration has no intention of endeavoring to guarantee the great mass of "speculative" high-interest-bearing mortgages which cropped up in the post-war decade. The tentative program is predicated on the theory that existing credit institutions can be brought to lend money for home construction at 5 per cent or less. If that proves to be impossible, it was indicated, the government will be compelled to advance into the field—as it has already advanced into the field of credits for agriculture—through a tremendous expansion of the facilities of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

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