

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## House Committee Votes to Impeach Judge Woodward—Troops Suppress Labor Riots in Two States—Chicago's Fair Reopened.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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FIFTEEN of twenty members of the house committee on judiciary voted for impeachment action against Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward of Chicago, and it was announced that formal charges against him would be drawn up and presented on the floor of the house within a few days. The house must then decide the matter of impeachment and if it finds the charges substantiated the jurist will be tried at the bar of the senate. According to reports in Washington, flagrant nepotism was to be the major charge against Judge Woodward, this being based on evidence showing he appointed the law firm of Loucks, Eckert & Peterson to many lucrative attorneyships in bankruptcy and equity receivership cases; that his son, Harold, was employed by this firm, and that Harold's compensation was raised from about \$2,000 to \$13,000 a year soon after Judge Woodward began making those appointments.

Judge C. E. Woodward

The vote in the committee was non-partisan. Three members were absent. Eleven Democrats and four Republicans voted for impeachment. Of the five casting their ballots against impeachment four were Republicans, one was a Democrat.

It may be the Woodward case will set a precedent in impeachment trials. To avoid a summer session of the senate, Senator Ashurst of Arizona has offered a resolution providing that an impeachment case may be first heard by 12 senators instead of by the entire senate. These twelve would hear the testimony and present it in a certified report to the senate at the next session.

LABOR troubles became so serious that state troops were mobilized in Minneapolis and in Toledo, Ohio, and despite the presence of soldiers there was a great deal of rioting and violence. In Minneapolis the striking teamsters and building tradesmen rejected an order of the regional labor board to end the strike immediately and insisted on fighting to a finish. The employers had accepted the labor board's terms. Governor Olson had brought 3,700 men of the National Guard to the city. In the midst of the disorder on the streets, Congressman Francis H. Shoemaker was arrested for inciting violence and was found guilty, being given the choice of ten days' confinement in the workhouse or a \$50 fine.

Toledo's battle centered about the plant of the Electric Auto-Lite company in which 1,800 non-striking employees had been besieged for fifteen hours by a great mob of riotous strikers and frequently fired upon by snipers on the roofs of nearby buildings. The windows of the plant were all broken by stones, and torches thrown through them started many fires. The police used tear gas bombs but were roughly handled by the mobs, so six companies of state troops were called out and they marching with fixed bayonets, scattered the strikers and released the imprisoned employees.

Later the strikers and their friends gathered again and fought furiously with the troops, showering them with bricks and paving stones. Dozens of soldiers were injured and finally the exasperated guardsmen fired on the mobs, two rioters being killed and many wounded. Tear gas and the more powerful "knockout" gas were freely used by both sides.

Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, was sent from Washington to Toledo as special mediator for the national labor board of the NRA.

SENATOR ROBINSON, majority leader, heard rumors that some senators were planning a filibuster for the purpose of killing the administration's tariff bargaining bill. He said he was ready to squelch any such scheme by prolonging the daily sessions of the senate. "If that is the intention we will meet at 10 a. m. and stay until 8 p. m.," he said. "And, if that doesn't work, we'll come here at 9 a. m. and stay until the evening."

The house, after two days of work, passed the administration's industry loan bill and sent it back to the senate. The senate had approved a bill fixing the maximum total RFC five-year loans at \$250,000,000 and limiting the amount the twelve federal reserve banks could advance to \$250,000,000. But the house discarded the senate provisions and inserted its own, which increase the RFC total to \$300,000,000 and cut the reserve bank maximum to \$250,000,000. The difference was to be adjusted in conference.

CLARENCE DARROW's report on the NRA, submitted some time ago to President Roosevelt, has been made public, and in the main it was just what was expected from the Chicago lawyer and his colleagues. It analyzed eight of the more important codes and found that seven of them foster monopolies, help big business and do a lot toward putting small concerns out of business. These seven codes are: Electrical manufacturing, foot wear division, rubber manufacturing, motion pictures, retail solid fuel, steel, ice, and bituminous coal. The report found no monopolistic features in the cleaners and dyers' code.

Administrator Johnson and his chief counsel, Donald R. Richberg, had been given the report previously for the purpose of composing a reply to it. This they did, to the extent of 50,000 vigorous words. They answered all the Darrow charges and asserted the report was "superficial," "intemperate," "inaccurate," "prejudiced," "one-sided," "inconsistent," "nonsensical," "insupportable," "false," and "anarchistic."

Darrow came back with a caustic answer that drew further violent language from the NRA chiefs, and the battle then became general. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, a supporter of Darrow's views, spoke for hours in the senate demanding that congress stay in session until the existing "abuses" are corrected.

Next came a bitter attack from organized labor, asserting that the Darrow board's report was "a disservice to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress."

A row broke out in the Darrow group that left several members not on speaking terms with one another. William O. Thompson, a member of the board, accused Lowell Mason, the board's counsel, of tampering with the records, and Mason's one-time connection with the Insull interests was brought up.

Darrow and General Johnson, strangely enough, took a social ride to Mount Vernon in the administrator's car, but seemingly all they talked about was history and religion.

PAT HURLEY, former secretary of war, appeared before the senate civil service committee in a warlike mood and angrily demanded that there be a full examination of charges that he was party to a patronage plot hatched by Republicans at his home in Virginia. He declared that it should be determined whether the Department of Justice is out to smear all members of the preceding administration or whether A. V. Dalmat, the special assistant attorney general who made the charges, is "just an irresponsible falsifier in charge of the wooden pistol section of the Department of Justice."

Mr. Dalmat read to the committee letters from C. W. Broom and Lee Shannon, who told the Justice department assistant that persons whom they declined to name had informed them of the meeting at Hurley's home, where prominent Republicans were alleged to have planned how they could hold on to patronage jobs despite the change in administration. Dalmat denied that he had made the charges himself.

CHICAGO'S exposition, A Century of Progress, was reopened for another summer with a big military parade and much ceremony. The fair has been reconstructed and redecorated and is a bigger and better exposition this year than the one that called forth so much enthusiastic praise in 1933. The best of the former exhibits and features have been retained, but many new ones have been added and everything has been brought up to date. There are 12 new foreign villages for the edification and amusement of visitors. The Chicago and Detroit symphony orchestras will give long series of fine concerts; the scientific and manufacturers' exhibits have been vastly improved and enlarged; the "Midway," bettered in various ways, has been moved to the lake front of the island; and the entire exposition is resplendent with new colors and new lighting.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT told congress what kind of offer bill he was willing to accept—the compromise explained in this column recently—and such a measure was promptly introduced by Senator Key Pittman. Some members of the silver bloc were far from satisfied with the bill, but there was every indication that it would be passed before the end of the session, the senators from the silver states accepting it in lieu of anything better from their point of view. If they sought to defeat it the probable result would be a long fight and no silver bill whatever. The bill really leaves to the discretion of the President the making of silver a part of the monetary system and the stabilization of its price.

REPORTS from Peiping are true, the Japanese have perpetrated another outrage on the helpless Chinese in Manchukuo. The story is that Chinese farmers in the southeastern part of the puppet state refused to give up their arms on demand of the Japanese troops and that as a result army planes bombed twenty farm villages, killing a thousand persons, injuring hundreds of others and destroying all the homes. An explanation from Tokyo, claiming the farmers were really bandits or rebels, may be expected soon.

CONSTITUTIONAL government has been discarded by another European nation. In a bloodless coup d'etat the Bulgarian army took control of that country under a military dictatorship. King Boris either sponsored the movement or quietly yielded to it. He promptly signed about thirty decrees that were prepared in advance, dissolving the parliament and putting the new government in power, with Kimon Georgiev as premier.



King Boris

Members of the former government and several other persons were arrested. Not only in Sofia, the capital, but throughout the country the military leaders were in control.

The program of the new government was set forth in a long manifesto calling for the creation of a disciplined, orderly state. The principal alterations in the structure of the government include a sharply reduced membership in the legislature which is to be under firm control of the administration, a reduction in number of the country's political subdivisions, a general weeding out of municipal and provincial authorities, and an intensification of attention upon the interests of villages and rural regions.

Boris, the forty-year-old king, may be relegated to a position of comparative unimportance, as was the king of Italy by Mussolini and his Fascists. But Boris is known as a good fighter and perhaps he can keep himself at the head of his people in fact as well as in name.

WHILE the Paraguayans and the Bolivians were engaged in the biggest and most important battle in the Chaco war, with between 60,000 and 80,000 men on both sides, the League of Nations council at Geneva sent cables to 31 governments asking if they would put an arms embargo on the two nations. This action was taken after the council had adopted a resolution favoring such an embargo at the earliest possible moment, in accord with the message given the congress and the world by President Roosevelt. The State department in Washington was pursuing conversations with Peru, Chile, Brazil and Argentina in the effort to bring an end to the bloody fighting in the Gran Chaco. Bolivian Minister Finot objected strongly to the proposed embargo, asserting it would impose an injustice on Bolivia because Paraguay has an arms and munitions factory and Bolivia has none.

Good news came from Rio de Janeiro, where representatives of Peru and Colombia reached a peaceful settlement of the differences between their nations over the jungle border village of Leticia and thus dissipated a war cloud which has hung over South America for twenty months.

FOR more than thirty years the radical La Folletteites of Wisconsin have been operating as Republicans and under that label have competed, often with success, for control of the state. Now this is to be changed. With the aid of delegates from labor and farm organizations, the followers of Senator La Follette, assembled in convention in Fond du Lac, formed a new party and named it the Progressive party.

No statement of principles was made, all attempts to bring one forth being squelched.

Senator La Follette kept in the background until questions of organization were settled. With the party name decided, the senator came into the picture with a prepared speech.

The period called Republican prosperity, he said, had culminated in the collapse of the country's economic life. "The disaster of 1929 and the acute distress and suffering of the American people that followed were made possible by the betrayal of the people's trust by men in both parties, controlled through their party organizations by privileged interests."

A few hours later a state central committee was formed, with former Gov. Philip La Follette as its chairman, and in Milwaukee it began mapping out the campaign for the autumn congressional and state elections.

APPROXIMATELY \$8,000,000 damage was done by a conflagration in Chicago that was described as the worst that city had experienced since the great fire of 1871. It started in the Union Stock Yards, familiar to all visitors to the city, and within a few hours had swept over an area equivalent to about eight city blocks. The flames also leaped across Halsted street, destroying many shops and residences. Happily only one human life was lost, though the injured, mostly firemen, numbered some 1,100. As the stock-pens were comparatively empty over the week-end, the loss of live stock was restricted.

## THE CHURCHES

### NAZARENE CHAPEL

9:45 a. m.—Sunday school, E. B. Ester, superintendent.  
10:45 a. m.—Preaching.  
7:30 p. m.—N. Y. P. S.  
8:30 p. m.—Evangelistic service.  
7:30 p. m.—Wednesday prayer meeting.  
Tuesday, June 5 at 2 p. m. W. M. S. meets at Verna Spomer's.

The revival will continue throughout this week. Souls are repenting, forsaking sin, paying the price for pardon and purity and God is saving and sanctifying. Inspirational song service and special numbers add to the spirit of the services each evening. Come, get blessed and go out to be a blessing.

MRS. CLARA FOLDER, Pastor.  
(Clipper)  
PRAIRIE VIEW CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

10:45 a. m.—Sunday school  
11:00 a. m.—Preaching  
8:00 p. m.—N. Y. P. S.  
9:45 p. m.—Evangelistic service  
8:00 p. m.—Thursday cottage prayer meeting will be at the Bleaksey home.  
Sunday school showed a good increase Sunday. If you believe in Sunday schools prove it by attending.

The N. Y. P. S. lesson study have been very interesting. They teach us more about ourselves and we surely need this teaching.  
They tell us that the meanest man is the one who knows what he ought to do and will not do it. That the most cowardly man is the one who is afraid to do the thing he knows he should.

(Clipper)  
MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER FOR BRIDE-TO-BE

A miscellaneous shower, a pre-wedding party for Miss Juana Burk, who will be married June 3 to Mr. Russell W. Shook, of Ames, was given at the home of Mrs. H. O. Burk on Wednesday, May 23, by the Lacy Harry Home club. Light refreshments were served.

The following guests were present:

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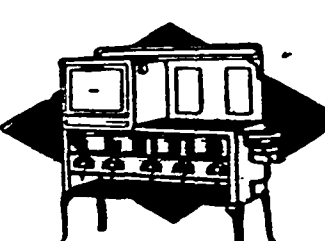
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## Dr. B. I. Townsend

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## Dr. F. H. Binkley

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## Dr. Ed. Melton

VETERINARIAN

Phone: Office 84, Residence 219.

## L. A. Reilly

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

(Successor to Boynton & Reilly)  
Kingfisher, Oklahoma

## Clay O. Oakes

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

First Nat'l Bank Phone 213  
Kingfisher, Oklahoma



## Fred L. Boynton

REPUBLICAN

## for County Judge

Professional ethics prevents him asking you to vote for him, but he wishes it very much and will greatly appreciate it. A resident Republican lawyer since 1892. His efforts saved the county from \$650,000.00 road bonds.

Mrs. Dot Choate, Mrs. Francis Fulmer, Mrs. Allen Edmonds, Mrs. Helen Jones, Mrs. Andrea Miller, Margaret Joy Miller, Mrs. Clara Kneese, Mrs. Loren Cline, Helen Rose Cline, Mrs. Mabel Bradford, Patsy Jean Bradford, Mrs. Pearl McMeekan, Mrs. Margaret Hickman, Mrs. Lyman Hickman, Mrs. John McCaleb, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Goucher, Henry Eta Goucher, Josephine Goucher, and Miss Virginia Shook of Enid.

(Clipper)  
OKLAHOMA'S "SILENT" VOTE

The Green Valley Citizen, the campaign organ of Cyrus S. Avery, candidate for governor, calls attention to Oklahoma's large "silent" vote. A column is devoted to the subject. It is worthy of that much space and more, for something should be done about it. Voting is a duty no citizen should shirk, but the vote cast for president in 1928 showed that approximately 193,313 voters shirked that duty in Oklahoma in 1928.

In the first congressional district there were 91,979 in the second, 15,218 in the third, 19,714 in the fourth, 18,732 in the fifth, 38,468 in the sixth, of which Kingfisher county is a part, 16,785, and in the seventh district 17,285.

And, strange as it may seem, usually

those who yell loudest and longest about the way things are run, are the ones who fail to vote.

(Clipper)

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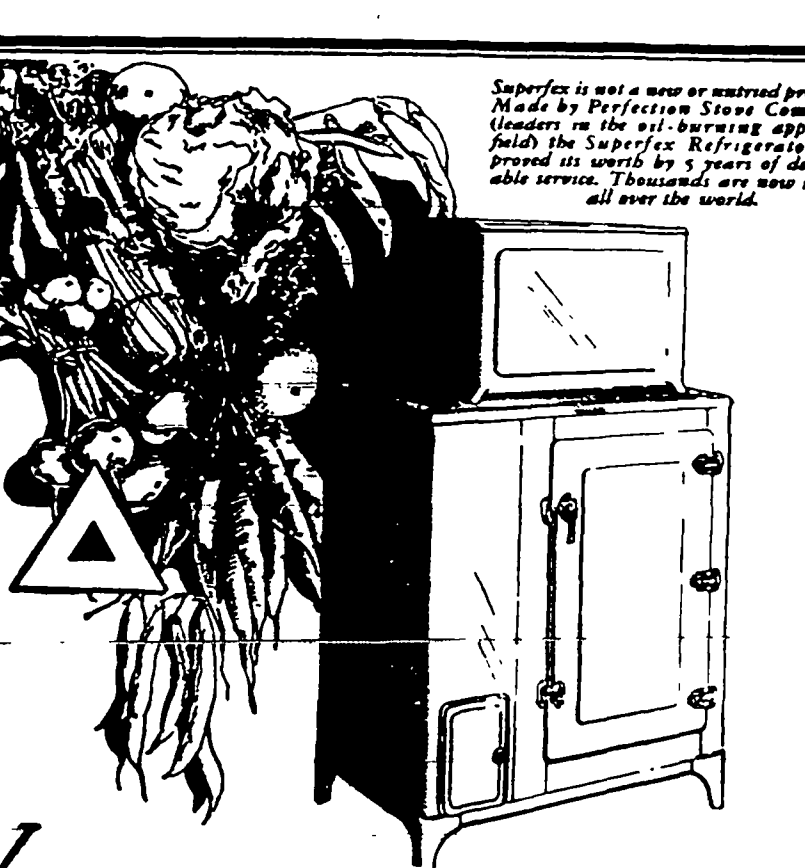
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