Weekly News Review Mistrial Ruling in Hines Case May Be Setback for Dewey -By Joseph W. La Bine-

New York

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

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



DISTRICT ATTORNEY DEWEY He tripped over the poultry.

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

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

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

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

Asked Dewey: "Don't you remember any testimony about Hines and the poultry racket there (before the grand jury) by him?"
"One moment!" boomed Defense
Attorney Stryker. "I move for a

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

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

Foreign

The fact that he became a grandfather for the second time was only one reason why British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain felt old. To offset a London Times editorial urging German annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten popula-tion, the prime minister had to Hitler think Britain was capitulat- gressmen.

ing, lest France think Britain had deserted her in the hour of need, he told Ambassador Nevile Henderson to give Der Fuehrer another warning for good measure. The warning: That Britain means business in demanding Czechoslovakia's preser-

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

spoken it before.

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

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

Politics

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

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

Joseph Davies.

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

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

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

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

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

White House

Fortnight ago, U. S. citizens were jerked into consciousness of war's proximity. At Bordeaux, Ambassa-dor William S. Bullitt reportedly as-serted: "The United States and France are indefectively united in war as in peace." In England, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy spoke his mind about dictators. Mean-while, back home, Franklin Roose-velt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were periodically mentioning America's inescapable interest in

any 1938 foreign conflict.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellany

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

This year, Atlantic City hoped for better luck. Up and down before judges paraded 45 girls from almost as many states. Finally they gave the title to Marilyn Meseke of Marion, Ohio, gave second place to



CALIFORNIA'S CLAIRE JAMES She was insulted and disgusted.

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

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

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

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

WHO'S **NEWS** THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

EW YORK .- In 1918, the Bolshe viks were fixing to shoot Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, but he persuaded them to let him go to Seversky Gets America so he could get a new wooden leg. He got it, also a beau-tiful wife, a \$5,-A Wealth of Things Here

000,000 airplane factory, and a lot of flying records, culminating in his east-west transcontinental record of 10 hours and 3 minutes, from New York to Los Angeles. Flying for Imperial Russia in the

World war, he engaged in more than 100 dogfights with the Germans and dropped 13 of them. But one day they dropped him—into the Bal-tic. A forty-pound bomb, which he had failed to release, exploded as the ship struck the water, and blew

Recovering consciousness later, he discovered that, witless as he was, he had been clinging to a pontoon. The water was red around him. Shifting his good leg over the pontoon, he made a torniquet of his torn trouser leg. He swooned again, as a Russian destroyer picked him up. He crow-hopped the Chinese border on his wooden leg, as a stupid border guard refused to recognize his page 12.

Washington received him hospitably, in April, 1918, and made him a consulting engineer for the army air service. He later experienced some rough going, but the only real crack-up in his career was encompassed in that drop into the Baltic. He was steadily on the uptake, designing planes, flying and bringing through his factory. In 1933, he designed and built an amphibian plane which made a record of 177.79 miles per hour. Trained in the Imperial Naval academy, he has contributed greatly to aviation engineering and design.

Several years ago, using an alarm clock and few electrical odds and ends, he made a waltzing plane, swaying rhythmically with band music from below. His waltzing days were over and he found this a satisfactory substitute.

SIMON LAKE, the inventor of the submarine, 72 years old, hopes some day to get an under-sea peek at the sunken continent of Atlantis. In a mid-town hotel in New York, Redeem the

he is up to his knees in blue-Submarine prints of submarine adaptations and gadgets which he hopes will be found useful by the deep sea boulevardier. His father is 91; his grandfather lived to the age of 96 and his sister to 102. Although his once red hair is white, he thinks he is just now getting his

start in life. His 25 basic patents alone made the submarine possible. Like many, possibly most, inventors, he could devise a scheme for almost anything except getting what was coming to him. So, in his genial, casual way, he is broke.

Reading Jules Verne, when he was 10 years old, led him to capsize a rowboat on the Toms river in New Jersey and test his staying powers in the submerged air chamber. In 1894, he made a wooden submarine 14 feet long, with a soda water tank supplying compressed air. It worked nicely. In 1894, he made the Argonaut, Jr., in which he cruised under the water for thousands of miles on Chesapeake bay.

Like the Wright brothers, he aroused little attention. He finalgot Washington interested when he telephoned to the capi-tol from the bottom of the sea. His working submarine came through. Washington didn't seem to care much what he did. so he took his invention to foreign capitols. Czarist Russia made him some impressive offers but he decided they were a dissolute lot and, as a self-respecting American business man, he wouldn't have anything to do with them.

All in all, he became fed up with bureaucrats and red tape and governments in general and turned to deep sea treasure hunts. The submarines, of course, destroyed much more treasure than they ever dredged up. This troubles him. Vigorous and energetic, with a wrinkled, knobby weather-beaten face, genial and friendly, he plugs along alone in his hotel to redeem the submarine by making it a general cargo and passenger carrier.

• Gansolidated News Features.

WNU Service.

The Letter Writers The average Englishman writes 78 letters a year; an American writes 67; a New Zealander, 66; Swiss, 60; German, 56; Dane, 46; Austrian, 38; Dutchman, 34; Swede, 26; Frenchman, 26; Norwegian, 20, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese write less than 20 letters a year.

BILLIONS of TOOTHPICKS

A Yankee Brought the Idea from South America; Now These Tiny Splinters Provide a Big Industry in the Busy State of Maine.



Y WHATEVER avenue

he enters the state of Maine, the newcomer promptly realizes that it can best be described as a land of trees. Forests cover more than three-fourths of the area. The present 15 million acres of woodland represent a shrinkage of less than 20 per cent from the primeval condition. In recent years the few salients slowly won along the forest border by newly cleared farms are much more than offset by the steady push of pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock seedlings, everywhere winning back abandoned

At the first session of its legislature, Maine adopted a seal with the north star as the crest, below which the shield carries the white pine and moose, the two monarchs of the Maine woods. The descrip-tion of the seal, in the 1820 laws of Maine, says of the pine: "It is as well the staple of the commerce of Maine, as the pride of her forests." Seventy-five years later, the pine



After the spring breakup in Maine, logs are drifted down rivers to the saw mills. It's the job of these log rollers, with caulked shoes, to keep the lumber moving.

cone and tassel was declared by legislative resolve to be the floral emblem of Maine, having been selected by an informal popular ref-

As early as 1656, the town authorities of South Berwick passed an order against waste of timber. In more recent times forest conservation was accepted as a business policy, and protective measures against fire were early adopted and generously supported by timberland owners, even before state laws were passed. Maine was the first state to erect lookout towers and also the first to build them of steel. The first lookout station was erected by private landowners on Squaw mountain in 1906. At present the state maintains 86 fire stations.

The first sawmill in America was built near York in 1623, and another at South Berwick in 1631; and 50 years later there were 24 mills in the province of Maine, including the first gang sawmill on the continent at a site aptly named Great Works. Opportunity for the infant colo-

nies came from the depletion of England's forests. During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, naval reserves meant oak, not oil, but Queen Elizabeth and her Stuart successors squandered the royal forests to provide increased revenues independent of parliament, while admirals protested. There was a scarcity of oak timbers, and the white pine of New England gradually became England's chief source of the masts sorely needed by its navy.

In a way the royal navy's timber policy contributed to the Revolu-

Much of America's paper comes from trees felled in the Maine woods. Here the timber is being shredded preparatory to paper manufacture.

tion. The "broad arrow," which in English forests was the sign of naval authority over chosen trees, did not hit the mark when intro-duced into New England. The commandeering of mast pines was regarded by the colonists as an invasion of property rights. An official complaint is on record that only 1 tree in 500 suitable for masts was sent to England.

A diameter of two feet being the lower limit for "broad arrow" trees, the Maine sawmills turned out boards just within the limit, so that roofs of old houses of that period show splendid pine boards 22 or 23 inches wide, but almost never one of 24 inches.

Scores of "broad arrow" lawsuits were tried, but impartial juries were impossible to find for mast cases. The prejudice against masts reached a climax at the outbreak of the Revolution, when the export of masts was violently stopped, the opposition at Falmouth leading lat-er to the bombardment and burning of that town. Shutting off the supply of American masts for seven years so weakened British fleets in their rigging that they suffered unduly from storms during the Revolution. One "broad arrow" inspector in his report mentioned one pine of over 17 feet in circumference.

In time Bangor became the world's largest lumber - shipping port, and in 1830 Maine led all states in output of lumber. Throughout the timber states of the West many of the most skilled lumbermen hail from the Pine Tree state.

Cut Fast, Grows Fast

The three decades of the Twentieth century have witnessed the heaviest cuts of the whole 300 years of lumbering in Maine. But there is good reason to believe that at present Maine spruce and fir are growing faster than they are being cut. More spectacular than the 300-

year life of the lumber industry has been the development of pulp- and paper-making. This has becor state's largest industry, with Maine leading all other states in pulp production from 1914 to 1930. spruce, poplar, fir, and hemlock from the forests of Maine are converted into newsprint, and also into high-grade paper for books and for the popular magazines, and into writing paper and wrapping paper of all grades, including the finest tissue. Paper bags, cartons, even pie and luncheon plates, demonstrate the variety of wood-pulp uses.

The white birch, which adds so much beauty to the scenery of river bank and lake shore, is converted into spools, shoe-pegs, clothespins, and toothpicks. In the form of toothpicks, the annual output of which reaches scores of billions, Maine birch is exported largely to the Latin countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

Clipper Days

For more than two and a half centuries shipbuilding flourished and became the chief industry in 50 coast and river towns. The clipper-ship era was when Maine came into her own with these beautiful ships built of Maine timber by Maine builders, and largely officered and manned by natives of Maine whose birthright was a knowledge of the ways of the sea.

Bath not only won fame for its wooden ships, but when iron and steel replaced oak and pine, Bath met the new demand by building the first steel sailing vessel, a four master. This vessel and the last wooden four-master built in Bath were both sunk by the Germans, the wooden William P. Frye being the first American ship thus sacrificed. Battleships, cruisers, gun-boats, and destroyers, as well as the ram Katahdin, are included in the total output of more than a million and a quarter tons of shipping launched at Bath alone.

Smart Fall Styles That Are Flattering

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

Two-Piecer With Jacket Blouse. This charming fashion is extremely good this fall. It's tailored or dressy, according to the materials in which you make it up. The skirt is slim and plain. The



ming as it can be. For street, make it of wool crepe, fiannel or faille. For afternoon, choose vel-vet or broadcloth for the skirt; satin, velvet or silver cloth for the With Smart, Slenderizing Lines.

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

.The Patterns.

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

1585 is designed for sizes 36, 38 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5% yards of 39 inch material for long-sleeved dress; 4% yards for short-sleeved.

Fall and Winter Fashion Book. The new 32-page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book-25 cents.) You can order the book separately for 15 cents. Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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