

SWEENEY BEATEN IN OHIO BALLOTING

Vorys and Elston, Also in
Isolationist Group, Take an
Early Lead in Count

COFFEE OUT IN NEBRASKA

But Thomas of Same Group
Leads in Idaho—Race in
Arkansas to McClellan

COLUMBUS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Representative Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, who opposed pre-war foreign policies of the Administration, was defeated by Michael A. Feighan, ex-legislator, tonight in his bid for renomination.

Representatives Charles H. Elston of the First district (Cincinnati) and John M. Vorys of the Twelfth (Columbus), Republicans who took a similar stand, appeared to be renominated.

Democratic party leaders in the Twentieth (Cleveland) district, all three Cleveland newspapers and Mayor Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, opposed Mr. Sweeney.

Returns from 175 of 277 precincts gave Feighan 10,796, Sweeney 7,385.

"It is a difficult assignment," he said, "to try to beat a combination of newspapers, Communists and misguided persons."

Feighan told citizens that they would show by their vote whether Cleveland was for or against President Roosevelt's war measures.

In 300 of 389 precincts Elston polled 4,164; Heintz, 1,147; 150 of 482 precincts gave Vorys 5,127; Frank 1,758.

The New York Times

Published: August 12, 1942

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Judge Sweeney Seeks Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Municipal Judge Martin L. Sweeney has announced his candidacy for Congress from the Twentieth District to succeed the late Charles A. Mooney. He is the first candidate to enter the race. Judge Sweeney is a crusader and a foe of prohibition.

The New York Times

Published: June 6, 1931

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WET WINS IN CLEVELAND.

Judge M. L. Sweeney Gets Democratic Nomination to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Municipal Judge Martin L. Sweeney, a foe of prohibition, won the Democratic nomination today in the Twentieth Congressional District by a wide margin.

The vote was exceptionally light.

The Twentieth District was formerly represented by Charles A. Mooney, a Democrat who died recently.

Sweeney's opponents were Leon Kujawski and Walter O'Donnell.

D. Hayden Parry and Oscar Hensley were running about even for the Republican nomination.

The New York Times

Published: August 12, 1931

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HIBERNIAN ORDER ELECTS.

M. W. Delaney of Chicago Made President at Newport Session.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24 (AP). — Michael W. Delaney of Chicago was elected today national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the final session of the annual convention.

Mr. Delaney, a vice president during the past year, succeeded Judge Martin L. Sweeney of Cleveland.

Other officers elected were John J. O'Connor, vice president; Thomas Kieran, Canadian vice president; Leo Kelley of Pittsburgh, secretary; Thomas J. Finnegan of New Jersey, treasurer.

National directors elected were M. J. Connolly of Connecticut, John O. Ragan of New York, James Kelly of Minnesota and John H. Greene Jr. of Newport.

Officers of the auxillary were re-elected.

The 1932 convention will be held in Chicago.

The New York Times

Published: July 25, 1931

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Feighan, Defeated in Ohio, Ending 28 Years in House

Special to The New York Times

CLEVELAND, May 9—Changing times, and a young, aggressive liberal campaigner, have marked the end of the Congressional career of Representative Michael A. Feighan, a colorful and controversial figure who served in the House for 28 years.

Mr. Feighan, 65 years old, was defeated for the Democratic nomination in Ohio's 20th district, covering most of Cleveland's West Side and suburbs, in Tuesday's primary election. The winner was James V. Stanton, Cleveland City Council president, 38 years old, who received 25,211 votes. Mr. Feighan received 14,570 votes, while three other challengers trailed him.

Winning the Democratic nomination is almost tantamount

to election, since the district is 70 per cent Democratic.

Mr. Stanton's Republican opponent in November will be J. William Petro, a lawyer.

Ironically, Mr. Stanton used the same tactics to defeat Mr. Feighan this year that were used in 1942 when Mr. Feighan was first elected to Congress.

In 1942 the incumbent Congressman was the late Martin L. Sweeney, also a Democrat. Charges during that primary campaign were that Mr. Sweeney was too conservative and too old to serve the district. Mr. Feighan campaigned then as the young liberal challenger who could do more for the district and its residents.

This year Mr. Stanton, who waged an aggressive campaign, used the same tactics as he covered precinct meetings, as well as house parties,

Mr. Feighan, through seniority, became chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and was the ranking Democrat on the full committee behind the chairman, Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn.

In 1965 Mr. Celler spoke on the floor of the House in an effort to abolish Mr. Feighan's subcommittee, and made a bitter attack against Mr. Feighan. The effort failed.

Mr. Feighan also had several arguments with the late columnist Drew Pearson. In 1964 Mr. Pearson quoted Mr. Feighan as saying that President Kennedy was "soft on Communism."

In a House speech in rebuttal, Mr. Feighan said Mr. Pearson "was acting as an agent for a foreign power, the Communist regime of Yugoslavia and its dictator, Tito."



Associated Press

Michael A. Feighan

The New York Times

Published: May 12, 1970

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CONFERENCE BACKS CENTRAL BANK BILL

**Ex-Senator Owen Says Change
Would Bring World's Great-
est Era of Prosperity.**

COUGHLIN PLAN EXPLAINED

**Representative Sweeney Presents
Details of Congress Measure
to Sound Money League.**

Support of Federal legislation to consolidate the Federal Reserve Banks in a government-owned central bank was urged at a conference yesterday of the Sound Money League in the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel.

The speakers were Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, former United States Senator, now president of the league; Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, one of the sponsors of a bill to provide for the central bank; Amos R. E. Pinchot; Louis B. Ward of Washington, representing the National Union for Social Justice, of which the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit is president; Mrs. Blanche Brownell Grant, chairman of the Women's New Economic Committee, and Allan R. Brown, New York attorney.

There were morning, afternoon and evening sessions. At the evening session Mr. Sweeney explained the bill to establish the Bank of the United States of America.

"This bank," he said, "will take over the capital assets of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, paying for them in legal-tender currency. The bill further authorizes the issuance of legal-tender currency in exchange for bonds of the United States Government equal to 100 per cent of the deposits of all banks that are subject to check and payable on demand and to 5 per cent on all time deposits, including savings and investment deposits."

He asserted this was not an inflationary measure.

Mr. Ward outlined the money policy urged by Father Coughlin. Mr. Pinchot said the country needed a dollar that would have a stable buying and debt-paying power.

Mr. Owen said at the afternoon session that if the Central Bank Bill was passed it would be the beginning of the greatest era of prosperity the world has ever known.

Mrs. Grant urged a return to "a true economic democracy, not a political democracy controlled by a financial oligarchy composed either of bankers or politicians."

At the evening session the conference adopted a resolution urging early passage of the Sweeney-Nye bill.

DEMOCRATS TO LEAD IN NEW HOUSE BY 191

Final Returns Show They Will
Have 313 to Republicans'
117 and Farmer-Labor 5.

SENATE PLURALITY IS 23

Figure Is 59 to 36, With One
Farmer-Labor—Colorado
Seat Is Still in Doubt.

TO FILL HOUSE VACANCIES

Special Elections Are to Be Called
in Massachusetts, Connecticut,
Illinois and Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—
Final returns from the recent Con-
gressional elections show the Demo-
crats to have won out with majori-
ties of twenty-two in the new Senate
and 191 in the House.

The line-ups compared with the di-
visions in the session to convene next
month follows:

NEW SENATE.

Democrats	59
Republicans	36
Farmer-Labor	1

PRESENT SENATE.

Democrats	47
Republicans	47
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancy	1

*Result of the race in Colorado to fill the
vacancy created by the death of Senator
Charles W. Waterman, Republican, is still
to be finally determined. Latest figures
showed Karl C. Schuyler, Republican, lead-
ing his Democratic opponent, Walter Walker.

NEW HOUSE.

Democrats	313
Republicans	117
Farmer-Labor	5

PRESENT HOUSE.

Democrats	220
Republicans	210
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancies	4

*Special elections have yet to be called to
fill the unexpired terms of the late Repre-
sentatives Vestal, Republican, Indiana, and
Karch, Democrat, Illinois, and those of Repre-
sentatives Dallinger, Republican, Massa-
chusetts, and Tilson, Republican, Connecticut,
resigned.

Roster of the New Senate.

Names of members of the new Sen-
ate, including hold-overs, follow, (*)
indicating those re-elected:

- Alabama—Senator Hugo L. Black, Dem.*; John D. Bankhead, Dem.
- Arizona—Carl Hayden, Dem.*; Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.
- Arkansas—Hattie W. Caraway, Dem.*; Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.
- California—William G. McAdoo, Dem.; Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.
- Colorado—Alva B. Adams, Dem.; Edward P. Costigan, Dem.
- Connecticut—Augustine Lonergan, Dem.; Frederic C. Walcott, Rep.
- Delaware—Daniel O. Hastings, Rep.; John G. Townsend Jr., Rep.
- Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.*; Park Trammell, Dem.
- Georgia—Walter F. George, Dem.*; Richard B. Russell Jr., Dem.
- Idaho—James P. Pope, Dem.; William E. Borah, Rep.
- Illinois—William H. Dieterich, Dem.; J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.
- Indiana—Frederick Vannuys, Dem.; Arthur R. Robinson, Rep.
- Iowa—Louis R. Murphy, Dem.; L. J. Dickinson, Rep.
- Kansas—George McGill, Dem.*; Arthur Capper, Rep.
- Kentucky—Alben W. Barkley, Dem.*; M. M. Logan, Dem.
- Louisiana—John H. Overton, Dem.; Huey P. Long, Dem.
- Maine—Frederick Hale, Rep.; Wallace H. White Jr., Rep.
- Maryland—Millard E. Tydings, Dem.*; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Rep.
- Massachusetts—David I. Walsh, Dem.; Marcus A. Coolidge, Dem.
- Michigan—James Couzens, Rep.; Arthur H. Vandenberg, Rep.
- Minnesota—Henrik Shipstead, Far-Lab.; Thomas D. Schall, Rep.
- Mississippi—Pat Harrison, Dem.; Hubert D. Stephens, Dem.
- Missouri—Bennett C. Clark, Dem.; Roscoe C. Patterson, Rep.
- Montana—Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.; Burton K. Wheeler, Dem.
- Nebraska—George W. Norris, Rep.; Robert B. Howell, Rep.
- Nevada—Patrick A. McCarran, Dem.; Key Pittman, Dem.
- New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Dem.; Henry W. Keyes, Rep.
- New Jersey—Hamilton F. Kean, Rep.; W. Warren Barbour, Rep.*
- New Mexico—Sam G. Bratton, Dem.; Bronson Cutting, Rep.
- New York—Robert F. Wagner, Dem.*; Royal S. Copeland, Dem.
- North Carolina—Robert R. Reynolds, Dem.; Josiah W. Bailey, Dem.
- North Dakota—Gerald P. Nye, Rep.*; Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.
- Ohio—Robert J. Bulkley, Dem.*; Simeon D. Fess, Rep.
- Oklahoma—Elmer Thomas, Dem.*; Thomas P. Gore, Dem.
- Oregon—Frederick Steiwer, Rep.*; Charles L. McNary, Rep.
- Pennsylvania—James J. Davis, Rep.*; David A. Reed, Rep.
- Rhode Island—Jesse H. Metcalf, Rep.; Felix Hebert, Rep.
- South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith, Dem.*; James F. Byrnes, Dem.
- South Dakota—Peter Norbeck, Rep.*; William J. Bulow, Dem.
- Tennessee—Kenneth McKellar, Dem.; Cordell Hull, Dem.
- Texas—Morris Sheppard, Dem.; Tom Connally, Dem.
- Utah—Elbert D. Thomas, Dem.; William H. King, Dem.
- Vermont—Porter H. Dale, Rep.*; Warren R. Austin, Rep.
- Virginia—Claude A. Swanson, Dem.; Carter Glass, Dem.
- Washington—Homer T. Bone, Dem.; Clarence C. Dill, Dem.
- West Virginia—Henry D. Hatfield, Rep.; Matthew M. Neely, Dem.
- Wisconsin—F. Ryan Duffy, Dem.; Robert M. La Follette Jr., Rep.
- Wyoming—John B. Kendrick, Dem.; Robert D. Carey, Rep.

Membership of the New House.

Following is the list of members of the new House:

- Alabama—John McDuffie, Dem.*; Lister Hill, Dem.*; Henry B. Steagall, Dem.*; Lamar, Dem.*; Giles C. Allgood, Dem.*; William B. Oliver, Dem.*; William B. Bankhead, Dem.*; Edward B. Almon, Dem.*; George Huddleston, Dem.*
- Arizona—Lewis W. Douglas, Dem.*
- Arkansas—William J. Driver, Dem.*; John E. Miller, Dem.*; Claude A. Fuller, Dem.*; Ben Cravens, Dem.*; Heartsill Ragon,

- Dem.*; D. D. Glover, Dem.*; Tilman B. Parks, Dem.*
- California—Clarence F. Lea, Dem.*; Harry L. Englebright, Rep.*; Frank H. Buck, Dem.; Florence P. Kahn, Rep.*; Richard J. Welch, Rep.*; Albert E. Carter, Rep.*; Ralph R. Eltse, Rep.; John J. McGrath, Dem.; Denver S. Church, Dem.; Henry E. Stubbs, Dem.; William E. Evans, Rep.*; John Henry Hoeppel, Dem.; Charles Kramer, Dem.; Thomas F. Ford, Dem.; William I. Traeger, Rep.; John F. Dockweiler, Dem.; Charles J. Golden, Dem.; John M. Burke, Dem.; Sam L. Collins, Rep.; George Burnham, Rep.
- Colorado—Lawrence Lewis, Dem.; Fred Cummings, Dem.; John A. Martin, Dem.; Edward T. Taylor, Dem.
- Connecticut—Charles M. Bakewell, Rep.; Herman P. Koppleman, Dem.; William L. Higgins, Rep.; Francis T. Maloney, Dem.; Schuyler Merritt, Rep.; Edward W. Goss, Rep.*
- Delaware—Wilbur L. Adams, Dem.
- Florida—W. J. Sears, Dem.; J. Hardin Peterson, Dem.; Robert A. Green, Dem.*; Millard Caldwell, Dem.; Mark Wilcox, Dem.
- Georgia—Homer C. Parker, Dem.*; E. E. Cox, Dem.*; B. T. Castellow, Dem.; Emmett Owen, Dem.; Robert Ramspeck, Dem.*; Carl Vinson, Dem.*; Malcolm C. Tarver, Dem.; Braswell Deen, Dem.; John S. Wood, Dem.*; Charles H. Brand, Dem.*
- Idaho—Compton I. White, Dem.; Thomas C. Coffin, Dem.
- Illinois—Walter Nesbit, Dem.; Martin A. Brennan, Dem.; Oscar De Priest, Rep.*; P. W. Moynihan, Rep.; Edward A. Kelly, Dem.*; Harry P. Beam, Dem.*; Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.*; Thomas J. O'Brien, Dem.; Leonard W. Schuetz, Dem.*; Leo Kocialkowski, Dem.; Fred A. Britten, Rep.*; James Simpson, Rep.; Frank R. Reid, Rep.*; John T. Buckbee, Rep.*; Leo E. Allen, Rep.; Chester Thompson, Dem.; J. Leroy Adair, Dem.; Everett M. Dirksen, Rep.; Frank Gillespie, Dem.; James A. Meeks, Dem.; D. C. Dobbins, Dem.; Henry T. Rainey, Dem.*; J. Earl Major, Dem.*; Edwin M. Schaefer, Dem.; William W. Arnold, Dem.*; Claude V. Parsons, Dem.*; Kent E. Keller, Dem.*
- Indiana—William T. Schulte, Dem.; George R. Durgan, Dem.; Samuel B. Pettengill, Dem.*; James I. Farley, Dem.; Glenn Griswold, Dem.*; Mrs. Virginia Jenckes, Dem.; Arthur H. Greenwood, Dem.*; John W. Boehne Jr., Dem.*; Eugene B. Crowe, Dem.*; Finly Gray, Dem.; William H. Larrabee, Dem.*; Louis Ludlow, Dem.*
- Iowa—Edward C. Eicher, Dem.; Bernhard M. Jacobsen, Dem.*; A. C. Willford, Dem.; Fred Bierman, Dem.; Lloyd Thurston, Rep.*; Casius C. Dowell, Rep.*; Otha D. Wearin, Dem.; Fred C. Gilchrist, Rep.*; Guy M. Gillette, Dem.
- Kansas—W. P. Lambertson, Rep.*; U. S. Guyer, Rep.*; Harold McGugin, Rep.*; Randolph Carpenter, Dem.; W. A. Ayres, Dem.*; Kathryn O'Loughlin, Dem.; Clifford R. Hope, Rep.*
- Kentucky—William V. Gregory, Dem.*; Glover H. Cary, Dem.*; Cap R. Carden, Dem.*; Brent Spence, Dem.*; Virgil Chapman, Dem.*; Fred M. Vinson, Dem.*; Andrew J. May, Dem.*; John Y. Brown, Dem.; Finley Hamilton, Dem.
- Louisiana—Joachim O. Fernandez, Dem.*; Paul H. Maloney, Dem.*; Numa F. Montet, Dem.*; John N. Sandlin, Dem.*; Riley J. Wilson, Dem.*; Bolivar E. Kemp, Dem.*; Rene L. Derouen, Dem.*; Cleveland Dear, Dem.
- Maine—Carroll L. Beedy, Rep.*; Edward C. Moran Jr., Dem.; John G. Utterback, Dem.
- Maryland—T. Alan Goldsborough, Dem.*; William P. Cole Jr., Dem.*; Vincent L. Palmisano, Dem.*; Ambrose J. Kennedy, Dem.; Stephen W. Gambrill, Dem.*; David J. Lewis, Dem.*
- Massachusetts—Allen T. Treadway, Rep.*; William J. Granfield, Dem.*; Frank H. Foss, Rep.*; Pehr G. Holmes, Rep.*; Edith Nourse Rogers, Rep.*; A. Piatt Andrew, Rep.*; William P. Connery Jr., Dem.*; Arthur D. Healey, Dem.; Robert Luce, Rep.*; George Holden Tinkham, Rep.*; John J. Douglass, Dem.*; John W. McCormack, Dem.*; Richard B. Wigglesworth, Rep.*; Joseph W. Martin Jr., Rep.*; Charles L. Gifford, Rep.*
- Michigan—George G. Sadowski, Dem.; John C. Lehr, Dem.; Joseph L. Hooper, Rep.*; George Foulkes, Dem.; Carl E. Mapes, Rep.*; Claude E. Cady, Dem.; Jesse P. Walcott, Rep.*; Michael J. Hart, Dem.*; Harry W. Musselwhite, Dem.; Roy O. Woodruff, Rep.*; Prentiss M. Brown, Dem.; W. Frank James, Rep.*; Clarence J. McLeod, Rep.*; Carl M. Weideman, Dem.; John D. Dingell, Dem.; John Lesinski, Dem.; George A. Dondero, Rep.
- Minnesota—Ray P. Chase, Rep.; Theodore Christianson, Rep.; Henry Arens, Far-Lab.; Magnus Johnson, Far-Lab.; Paul J. Kvale, Far-Lab.*; Ernest Lundeen, Far-Lab.; F. H. Shoemaker, Far-Lab.; Einar Hoide, Dem.; Harold Knutson, Rep.*
- Mississippi—John E. Rankin, Dem.*; Will Doxey, Dem.*; William M. Whittington, Dem.*; Jeff Busby, Dem.*; Ross A. Collins, Dem.*; W. M. Colmer, Dem.*; L. Russell Ellzey, Dem.*
- Missouri—Clarence E. Cannon, Dem.*; James R. Clairborne, Dem.; John J. Cochran, Dem.*; Clement C. Dickinson, Dem.*; Richard M. Duncan, Dem.; Frank H. Lee, Dem.; Ralph F. Lozier, Dem.*; Jacob L. Milligan, Dem.*; Milton A. Romjue, Dem.*; James E. Ruffin, Dem.; Joseph B. Shannon, Dem.*; Clyde Williams, Dem.*; Ruben T. Wood, Dem.
- Montana—Joseph P. Monaghan, Dem.; Roy E. Ayres, Dem.
- Nebraska—John H. Morehead, Dem.*; Edward R. Burke, Dem.; Edgar Howard, Dem.*; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Dem.*; Terry Carpenter, Dem.
- Nevada—James G. Scrugham, Dem.
- New Hampshire—William N. Rogers, Dem.*; Charles W. Tobey, Rep.
- New Jersey—Charles A. Wolverson, Rep.*; Isaac Bacharach, Rep.*; William H. Sutphin, Dem.*; D. Lane Powers, Rep.; Charles A. Eaton, Rep.*; Donald H. McLean, Rep.; Randolph Perkins, Rep.*; George N. Seger, Rep.*; Edward A. Kenney,

- Dem.; Fred A. Hartley Jr., Rep.*; Peter A. Cavicchia, Rep.*; Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.*; Mary T. Norton, Dem.*; Oscar L. Auf der Heide, Dem.*
- New Mexico—Dennis Chavez, Dem.*
- New York—John Fitzgibbons, Dem.; Elmer E. Studley, Dem.; Robert L. Bacon, Rep.*; William F. Brunner, Dem.*; George W. Lindsay, Dem.*; Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.*; Loring M. Black Jr., Dem.*; Andrew L. Somers, Dem.*; John J. Delaney, Dem.*; Patrick J. Carley, Dem.*; Stephen A. Rudd, Dem.*; Emanuel Celler, Dem.*; Anning S. Prall, Dem.*; Samuel Dickstein, Dem.*; Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.*; William L. Sirovich, Dem.*; John J. Boylan, Dem.*; John J. O'Connor, Dem.*; Theodore A. Feyser, Dem.; Martin J. Kennedy, Dem.*; Sol Bloom, Dem.*; James J. Lanzetta, Dem.; Joseph A. Gavagan, Dem.*; Anthony J. Griffin, Dem.*; Frank Oliver, Dem.*; James M. Fitzpatrick, Dem.*; Charles D. Millard, Rep.*; Hamilton Fish Jr., Rep.*; Philip A. Goodwin, Rep.; Parker Corning, Dem.*; James S. Parker, Rep.*; Frank Crowther, Rep.*; Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.*; Francis D. Culklin, Rep.*; Fred J. Sisson, Dem.; John D. Clarke, Rep.*; Clarence E. Hancock, Rep.*; John Taber, Rep.*; Gale H. Staker, Rep.*; James L. Whitley, Rep.*; James W. Wadsworth, Rep.; Walter G. Andrews, Rep.*; Alfred F. Beiter, Dem.; James M. Mead, Dem.*; Daniel A. Reed, Rep.*
- North Carolina—Lindsay C. Warren, Dem.*; John H. Kerr, Dem.*; Charles L. Abernathy, Dem.*; Edward W. Pou, Dem.*; William B. Umstead, Dem.; Frank Hancock, Dem.*; J. Bayard Clark, Dem.*; J. Walter Lambeth, Dem.*; Robert L. Doughton, Dem.*; Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Dem.*; Zebulon Weaver, Dem.*
- North Dakota—James H. Sinclair, Rep.*; William Lemke, Rep.
- †Defeated in primaries.
- Ohio—Charles V. Truax, Dem.; Stephen M. Young, Dem.; John B. Hollister, Rep.*; William E. Hess, Rep.*; Byron B. Harlan, Dem.*; Frank L. Kloeb, Dem.; Frank C. Kniffin, Dem.*; James G. Polk, Dem.*; L. T. Marshall, Rep.; Brooks Fletcher, Dem.; Warren J. Duffey, Dem.; Thomas A. Jenkins, Rep.*; Mell G. Underwood, Dem.*; Arthur P. Lamneck, Dem.*; William L. Fiesinger, Dem.*; Dow W. Harter, Dem.; Robert T. Secrest, Dem.; William E. Thom, Dem.; Charles West, Dem.*; Lawrence E. Imhoff, Dem.; John G. Cooper, Rep.*; Martin L. Sweeney, Dem.*; Robert Crosser, Dem.*; Chester C. Bolton, Rep.*
- Oklahoma—Will Rogers, Dem.; Wesley E. Disney, Dem.*; William W. Hastings, Dem.*; Wilburn Cartwright, Dem.*; Tom D. McKeown, Dem.*; Fletcher B. Swank, Dem.*; Jed Johnson, Dem.*; James V. McClintic, Dem.*; E. W. Marland, Dem.
- Oregon—James W. Mott, Rep.; Walter M. Pierce, Dem.; Charles H. Martin, Dem.*
- Pennsylvania—Harry C. Ransley, Rep.*; James M. Beck, Rep.*; Alfred M. Waldron, Rep.; George W. Edmonds, Rep.; James J. Connolly, Rep.*; Edward L. Stokes, Rep.*; George P. Darrow, Rep.*; James Wolfender, Rep.*; Henry W. Watson, Rep.*; J. Roland Kinzer, Rep.*; Patrick J. Boland, Dem.*; C. Murray Turpin, Rep.*; George F. Brumm, Rep.*; William E. Richardson, Dem.; Louis T. McFadden, Rep.*; Robert F. Rich, Rep.*; J. William Ditter, Rep.; Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.; Isaac H. Dourich, Rep.*; Thomas C. Cochran, Rep.*; Francis E. Walter, Dem.; Henry L. Haines, Dem.*; J. Banks Kurtz, Rep.*; J. Buell Snyder, Dem.; Charles I. Faddis, Dem.; J. Howard Swick, Rep.*; Nathan L. Strong, Rep.*; William M. Berlin, Dem.; Charles N. Crosby, Dem.; Twing Brooks, Dem.; Clyde Kelly, Rep.*; Michael J. Muldowney, Rep.; Henry Ellenbogen, Dem.; Matthew A. Dunn, Dem.
- Rhode Island—Francis B. Condon, Dem.*; John M. O'Connell, Dem.
- South Carolina—Thomas S. McMillan, Dem.*; Hampton P. Fulmer, Dem.*; John C. Taylor, Dem.; John J. McSwain, Dem.*; James P. Richards, Dem.; Allard H. Gasque, Dem.*
- South Dakota—Fred H. Hildebrandt, Dem.; Theodore B. Werner, Dem.
- Tennessee—B. Carroll Reece, Rep.; J. Will Taylor, Rep.*; Sam D. McReynolds, Dem.*; John R. Mitchell, Dem.*; Joseph W. Byrnes, Dem.*; Clarence W. Turner, Dem.; Gordon Browning, Dem.*; Jere Cooper, Dem.*; Edward H. Crump, Dem.*
- Texas—George B. Terrell, Dem.; Joseph W. Bailey, Dem.; Sterling P. Strong, Dem.; Wright Patman, Dem.*; Martin Dies, Dem.*; Morgan G. Sanders, Dem.*; Sam Rayburn, Dem.*; Hatton W. Sumners, Dem.*; Luther A. Johnson, Dem.*; Clay Stone Briggs, Dem.*; Daniel E. Garrett, Dem.*; Joseph J. Mansfield, Dem.*; James P. Buchanan, Dem.*; O. H. Cross, Dem.*; Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.*; W. D. McFarlane, Dem.; Richard M. Kleberg, Dem.*; John N. Garner, Dem.*; R. Ewing Thomason, Dem.*; Thomas L. Blanton, Dem.*; Marvin Jones, Dem.*
- Utah—Abe Murdock, Dem.; J. Will Robinson, Dem.
- Vermont—Ernest W. Gibson, Rep.*
- Virginia—Schuyler Otis Bland, Dem.*; Colgate W. Darden, Dem.; Andrew J. Montague, Dem.*; Patrick H. Drewry, Dem.*; Thomas G. Burch, Dem.*; Clifton A. Woodrum, Dem.*; A. Willis Robertson, Dem.; Howard W. Smith, Dem.*; John W. Flannagan, Dem.*
- Washington—Marion A. Zioncheck, Dem.; Monrad C. Wallgren, Dem.; Martin F. Smith, Dem.; Knute Hill, Dem.; Samuel B. Hill, Dem.*; Wesley Lloyd, Dem.
- West Virginia—Robert L. Ramsay, Dem.; Jennings Randolph, Dem.; Lynn S. Horner, Dem.*; George W. Johnson, Dem.; John Kee, Dem.; Joe L. Smith, Dem.*
- Wisconsin—George W. Blanchard, Rep.; C. W. Henny, Dem.; Gardner R. Withrow, Rep.*; Raymond J. Cannon, Dem.*; Thomas O'Malley, Dem.; Michael K. Reilly, Dem.*; Gerald J. Boileau, Rep.*; James Hughes, Dem.; James A. Frear, Rep.*; Hubert H. Peavy, Rep.*
- Wyoming—Vincent Carter, Rep.*

CLEVELAND VOTE

2 TO 1 DEMOCRATIC

Record for Nomination Polled
by Mayor Miller and Repre-
sentative Sweeney.

FORMER IS RENOMINATED

Faces Harry L. Davis, Who
Received Only Half Vote of
Opposition Candidates.

By N. R. HOWARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—This week's Mayoralty primary, with the largest total primary vote in Cleveland's history, offers interesting reflections, as the two surviving candidates, Mayor Ray T. Miller (Dem.) and former Mayor and Governor Harry L. Davis (Rep.), tune up for their finals Nov. 7. Miller and Davis shook off the insurgent threat in Tuesday's election, which under Cleveland's charter is a non-partisan free-for-all, by running ahead of Representative Martin L. Sweeney (Ind. Dem.), although Sweeney made a real bid for one of the two nominations.

The total vote was 215,076, or 60,000 more than the comparable election nearly two years ago. The Roosevelt landslide last November brought out the city's record vote, but it was not so much greater than this primary as to show that the new American absorption in politics has abated.

Mayor Miller, candidate of the regular city Democratic organization, headed in honorary capacity by Newton D. Baker and by W. B. Gongwer, polled 74,750 votes, and Sweeney, who campaigned as the "True Democrat," banging away at the Baker-Gongwer leadership and claiming President Roosevelt's backing, ran third with 59,766. Davis polled 73,903.

If these votes had been cast in an election between one candidate acceptable to all the Democratic voters, and another acceptable to the Republicans, the score would have been: Democrat 134,516; Republican 73,903, a Democratic landslide unheard of in this city's variegated years. Alfred E. Smith and President Roosevelt, in 1928 and 1932, were considered fortunate to have carried Cleveland by 9,000 and 30,000, respectively, and Mayor Miller won his first term by fewer than 10,000. A majority of 60,000 is incredible, and, even after it is discounted for all the anti-organization Sweeney voters who will support Davis next month, the non-partisan characters of the ballot and the more important "personalities" of the candidates, and the decline and fall of the old Republican organization within the past three years, the total Democratic majority of voters remains steeped with significance. In the primary two years ago, the total vote for two Democrats exceeded that for one Republican by fewer than 20,000.

Seeks Sweeney Faction.

In a sympathetic election night statement, Davis set about bidding for the Sweeney faction, and on his success depends his fight against Mayor Miller. Two years ago, a similar faction which had supported an independent Democrat against Miller, however, went 75 per cent to him on election day and 25 per cent to the Republican.

Davis is battling not only for the Mayoralty, but for his party's leadership as well. He was voted by the county organization into the chairmanship which the veteran Maurice Maschke resigned this Summer, with an inference that the chairmanship would be his permanently if he could write some victories into the flagging G. O. P. record. For the first time since 1914, the Republicans of Cleveland are out of city, county and State offices and patronage. Victory in the primary meant a first successful skirmish for the former Governor, who returns to active politics after several years' retirement, but it is regarded as essential from the viewpoint of his party leadership that he win in November. Subdivisions of the Republican organization now tractably supporting him would be likely to suggest his deposing and the "drafting" of former City Manager D. E. Morgan or former Representative James T. Begg, should Davis be defeated for Mayor.

Miller Got Government Aid.

For all of Representative Sweeney's claims, the national administration made no move to endorse his statement that he was its designee for Mayor. In fact, the while Sweeney made the most of reports of conversations with the President and Postmaster General James A. Farley applicable to his campaign or to his hatred for the Baker-Gongwer organization, Washington showed its complete aloofness by granting, at Mayor Miller's request, the largest public works bequests given to a single American city, nearly \$30,000,000 for a variety of city sewer, water and garbage disposal plants. This was greatly effective Miller propaganda in the last week of the campaign, particularly when unemployed voters actually went to work on some of these jobs.

Out of 215,000 votes, the Communist candidate for Mayor, who made daily speeches on the famous public square dedicated by Tom L. Johnson to freedom of expression, ran fourth in a field of seven with 3,455 or fewer than 2 per cent of the vote. Moreover, this was a loss of 1,800 votes by the same candidate from his poll two years ago under the same red flag. The Socialist, O. K. Wheelock, totaled 1,826, similarly a loss from the last Socialist poll. Some local analysts read into these meager facts a great loss of public interest in standard-brand left-wing doctrines since the new deal set in.

The New York Times

Published: October 8, 1933

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THREE FOR SMITH IN OHIO.

Announce as Delegates and Will
Fight the Democratic Machine.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Ex-Governor Smith's statement that he would accept the Democratic Presidential nomination if it were offered to him has spurred a boom for him in Ohio.

Peter Witt of Cleveland, who plans to run as a Smith delegate in the Twentieth District, announced tonight that there would be Smith delegates in all the districts of the State.

Andrew A. Meyer will run in the Twenty-first District under the Smith banner. He said his first choice was Smith and his second Roosevelt.

"I am against Newton D. Baker," Mr. Meyer said. "He is not progressive enough to suit me."

Representatives Martin L. Sweeney also has bolted the Democratic machine with the announcement that he would run in the Twentieth District. He will be Witt's running mate.

The New York Times

Published: February 9, 1932

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GETS REVIEW IN LIBEL SUIT

Schenectady Paper Wins Appeal in U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—
To the Schenectady Union Publishing Company was granted a Supreme Court review today of a decision directing a trial in the Northern New York Federal District Court of a libel suit brought by Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

Mr. Sweeney of Ohio charged that he was libelled by statements published in The Schenectady Union Star that he was opposing the appointment of Emerich Burt Freed as a Federal District judge at Cleveland on the ground that Mr. Freed was a Jew.

The statements were alleged to have appeared on Dec. 23, 1938, in a column called the Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round. Mr. Sweeney sought \$250,000 damages.

The New York Times

Published: December 23, 1941

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ASSAILS NEWTON D. BAKER.

Representative Sweeney Opens
Fight to Be Cleveland Mayor.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—With a demand for the resignation of Newton D. Baker as titular head of the Democratic party here, Representative Martin L. Sweeney, Insurgent candidate for Mayor, opened his battle against all Democratic organization candidates today.

"The titular head of the Democratic party in this county ought to step down," Mr. Sweeney said. "He appears before the people of Cleveland in a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde rôle."

"He is attorney for the citizens of Cleveland in the gas fight. The next day he appears in a North Carolina court as attorney for the utility people. The next day he appears in the Supreme Court of the United States seeking to prevent extradition of the biggest pirate since Captain Kidd, John Factor."

The New York Times

Published: July 9, 1933

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SURRENDERED DATA LINKED TO CONGRESS

Grand Jury at Capital Gets Franked Envelopes Issued to 7 Senate and House Members

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Bundles of franked envelopes used by members of Congress for their mail and discovered at the offices of the Make-Europe-Pay-War-Debts and Islands-for-War-Debts Committees, are part of the evidence considered in a grand jury investigation of Nazi agents in the United States, it was asserted today.

The unaddressed envelopes seized by government agents were said to be originally issued to Senators D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho; Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota; Representatives Stephen A. Day, Republican, of Illinois; Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, of Ohio and George Holden Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts; the late Senator Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, and former Representative J. Thorkelson, Republican, of Montana.

Prescott Dennett, secretary of the two committees, surrendered the material as part of a truckload of data, it was said at the Federal District Court, upon the suggestion of Judge Jesse O. Adkins after he had refused them to the grand jury.

It was said that the franked, unaddressed envelopes contained speeches by isolationist Senators and House members.

Senator Clark said that he had "never heard" of the two committees or of Mr. Dennett. At the office of Senator Nye, who is in Boston, it was said that he had no connection with either committee. Also denying connection, Representative Day said:

"If any of my franked envelopes were found at the two committees, it was entirely without my knowledge."

William P. Maloney, a special assistant attorney general, told Judge Adkins that "known German agents" contributed to the committees.

The New York Times

Published: September 26, 1941

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ROOSEVELT ISSUE IN CLEVELAND RACE

Democratic Candidates for Mayorality Animated by Convention Views.

CONGRESSMAN MAKES BID

Representative Sweeney Chal- lenges Mayor Miller and Has White House Favor.

By N. R. HOWARD.

Editorial Correspondence. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Public enthusiasm for President Roosevelt has been made the chief issue in a Mayorality contest warming up here, in which Mayor Ray T. Miller, the first Democratic Mayor since Newton D. Baker, and Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, another Democrat but a fiery rival of Miller, are battling for the "Roosevelt vote."

The disintegrating Republican organization has brought Harry L. Davis, Mayor for four terms and Governor of Ohio for one, out of near-retirement, politically speaking, as its Mayorality hope, and a fourth candidate is former County Commissioner Alva R. Dittrick, west side Republican. Because Davis's comeback experiment is a campaign question mark and because Dittrick is conceded small following away from the west side, all the excitement thus far is in the baiting of Mayor Miller and the ruling party organization by Congressman Sweeney.

The candidates go to a general election Oct. 3, at which the top pair wins the right to contest for the Mayorality Nov. 7. When the latest Cleveland charter, terminating the city manager government, went into effect early in 1932, Miller ran second in the first election to Daniel Edgar Morgan (R.) and ahead of Peter Witt (Independent), and in the run-off defeated Morgan by about 9,000.

Sweeney a Roosevelt Man.

Sweeney, serving his second term in the House of Representatives from the heavily Democratic Twentieth Ohio district, once was a ward leader in the Newton D. Baker Democracy that succeeded the powerful Tom L. Johnson machine. This organization sponsored him successfully for the Legislature nearly twenty years ago. Then Sweeney practiced law for ten years, was elected a municipal magistrate, and went from the bench to Congress in a special election in 1931 by one of the biggest majorities ever given any Congressional candidate. He had developed by this time into a partisan not wholly in sympathy with the organization, still headed by Baker, but in the Democratic convention elections of 1932 the Baker organization, to suppress a factional row elsewhere, made him one of its candidates for delegate.

At the Chicago convention at which President Roosevelt was nominated there was laid the groundwork for the most interesting part of this Mayorality campaign. The Ohio delegates, it may be recalled, went to Chicago pledged to Governor George White "for a while," many of them wishing eventually to vote for Baker. In the roll-calls of the first four ballots there was plenty of Ohio hostility toward Candidate Roosevelt. A Baker drive was launched a bit too late to stop the New Yorker, but it had several other candidates' delegates enlisted in it at the finish.

The Cleveland delegates were not long in regretting they had put Congressman Sweeney on the slate for factional strength. Sweeney bolted to Roosevelt first of the Ohioans, and went through to victory in the face of appeals and bitterness from the other Clevelanders.

Recognized in Patronage.

There has been every reason to suspect that neither the President nor his able *jefe politico* of partisanry, Postmaster General James A. Farley, has forgotten the Cleveland delegation's Chicago performance. The first bits of Federal patronage to come through to Cleveland this Summer were the appointments of a personal friend of Senator Robert J. Bulkley to the Customs Collectorship—one who meant nothing to the Cleveland organization—and of Joseph B. Keenan, the anti-racketeer Assistant Attorney General, a protégé of Congressman Sweeney. Atop of this, Farley blocked the naming of the most important woman in the Baker organization, Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke, to the Internal Revenue Collectorship. She is now Mayor Miller's welfare director and she was one of the anti-Roosevelt delegates to Chicago last year. Sweeney helped blockade Mrs. Pyke with a right willing heart.

Thus encouraged, and with a new photograph of the President autographed to his "friend," Congressman Sweeney opened fire to the Baker-Miller entourage by raking up the 1932 convention record of Delegate Miller and Delegate Pyke, and he has widened the attack to embrace labor as well, on various allegations that he was the spearhead of the reactionary Democrats' attempt to stop Roosevelt at Chicago; that he was on the J. P. Morgan "preferred list," and that his law practice was largely for utilities and other corporate interests. The real Roosevelt candidate, he insists, is himself.

Johnson Praised Miller.

On the assumption that Sweeney is an antagonist of the organization for selfish reasons, Mayor Miller thus far has paid no attention to the crowded nightly ward meetings addressed by Sweeney. He has been helped immeasurably by a curious personal incident. When General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, visited Cleveland late this Summer, the Mayor welcomed him, showed him a cooperating committee that really was functioning against unemployment and aroused Johnson's enthusiasm so that on his return to Washington the General proclaimed the Cleveland Mayor to be a red-hot zealot for the New Deal, full of works and deeds. This got wide publicity. It was sincere, too, because whatever Postmaster General Farley and other political experts may think of the Cleveland Democratic organization is nothing to General Johnson.

If the general restlessness that helped elect Miller early last year is still manifest at election time, Sweeney is rated as having a good chance. The great city patronage has failed by thousands of jobs to take care of all the Democratic claimants for jobs, and this is perhaps the most important political handicap the Mayor faces. His administration has been marked chiefly by a successful attempt to keep the city's credit good by continuing to balance budgets. There has been no money for normal improvements or expansions. Carried into office as an apostle for a "new deal" in a police department that he assailed, Mayor Miller has wrestled with the department and probably has slightly improved its morale.

Davis Attempts Come-Back.

As Mayor from 1916 to his resignation to become Governor in 1920, Candidate Davis was the greatest vote-getter this city ever saw. He rode the crest of the city's greatest period of growth and building, and it made him Governor. He did not seek re-election and two years afterward was unsuccessful in a second Gubernatorial election, since which time he has been content to leave politics alone. This year, circumstances virtually called him back to the Republican organization, the "elder statesman" and thirty-year boss, Maurice Maschke, having decided to retire and there being no one to take the remains of the Maschke organization. Davis was believed ready to back some one else for Mayor, but there was no one on the horizon. So he will test whether a one-time popular hero can survive retirement. For the first time since Baker's days as Mayor, the Republican candidate will have to depend on a skeleton election-day organization.

CONTROL OF HOUSE HANGS ON ONE VOTE

Should One Republican District
in 5 Pollings Tuesday Be Up-
set, Democrats Will Lead.

ACTUAL MAJORITY OF 1

But Republican Victory in Jersey
District Later Would Make Tie
if Kvale Helped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Elections Tuesday in five Congressional districts to name members of the House of Representatives to fill vacancies caused by deaths, will be watched closely by political leaders, partly because control of the House is involved and partly because they hope to gain from the results an idea of the likely outcome of the Presidential election next year.

There are really seven vacancies in the House but two of these will not be filled by election for some time.

Of the five elections to be held Tuesday the one in the First Ohio (Longworth's) District has attracted special attention. Others are in the Eighth Michigan, where Ross O. Eldrid, Republican nominee, is opposed by Michael J. Hart; in the Second Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), where Edward L. Stokes, Republican, is opposed by Charles S. Hill; in the Seventh New York, where William L. Padgett, Republican, and Joseph Delaney, Democrat, are the candidates, and in the Twentieth Ohio, where D. Hayden Parry, Republican, and Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, are seeking the seat.

Three Districts Seem Settled.

The Seventh New York and Twentieth Ohio Districts are strongly Democratic, and the election of Democrats is conceded by both parties. The Second Pennsylvania, political leaders generally agree, will elect a Republican.

The Eighth Michigan District, long represented by Joseph Fordney, co-author of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, is also Republican territory that seems likely to elect a Republican, but possibly with a greatly reduced majority. The Democrats, however, contend that there will be a political upset there and that they will elect their candidate.

The Democratic leaders are contending that they will win three of the contests, and thus gain control of the House organization.

Representative Wood, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, however, says that there will be no overturns in these House elections.

"The political status quo will be maintained in the selections," he declared. "The Republicans will elect three from normal Republican districts, the First Ohio, the Eighth Michigan and the Second Pennsylvania, while the Democrats will re-elect Democrats in the Seventh New York and Twentieth Ohio, which districts are overwhelmingly Democratic."

One Upset Carries House Control.

If the Democrats win the First Ohio or Eighth Michigan and carry the Seventh New York and Twentieth Ohio, the line-up of the House, after Tuesday, will be: Democrats, 217; Republicans, 215; Farm Laborite, 1; vacancies, 2.

The remaining vacancies are in the Eighth New Jersey, where Ernest R. Ackerman, Republican, recently died, and in the First New Hampshire, formerly represented by Fletcher Hale, Republican. The election in New Jersey will be held in December. It is believed that a Republican will win this seat. The New

Hampshire election will not be held until January.

If the Democrats gain three of the five seats Tuesday and the New Jersey election returns a Republican, the Democrats would have a lead of one over the Republicans when the House assembles, the line-up being: Democrats, 217; Republicans, 216; Farmer-Labor, 1.

Should the Republicans win three of Tuesday's five contests and later capture the New Jersey district the line-up would be: Republicans, 217; Democrats, 216; Farmer-Labor, 1.

ROOSEVELT BACKS BIG BUILDING DRIVE

Ohio Group Wins Backing 'Build America' Program of Private Construction

LABOR, INDUSTRY LINK

Caffrey of Cleveland FHA Says Aim Is Coordination of All Trades Interested

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Roosevelt gave his endorsement today to a program of building trade executives to promote privately financed construction to provide steadier employment for the 6,000,000 building trades workers.

The program, entitled "Build America," was presented to President Roosevelt by a group headed by James C. Caffrey of Cleveland, coordinator of Federal Housing Administration activities in the city. He described the purpose of the campaign as the consolidation of industry and labor forces behind a construction campaign to create new jobs.

On leaving the executive offices Mr. Caffrey represented the President as being "behind any movement which will consolidate industry, labor, capital, real estate factors and the buying public in a movement to start construction."

"President Roosevelt stated that he thought this movement would start new construction and that he hoped it would be a long-range program which would be minus fits and starts, but would move steadily toward its objective," said Mr. Caffrey.

High Cost Complaints Disputed

One of the purposes of the campaign, Mr. Caffrey went on, would be to offset "the subversive propaganda of the thirty-minute experts," who, he said, had been responsible for much misinformation on building costs. Better homes are now being built than were being constructed in 1928 and at 25 per cent less than the cost then prevailing, he said.

Asked whether he was aware that President Roosevelt had publicly criticized prevailing costs of building construction, including materials and wages, Mr. Caffrey replied that he was a lawyer and did

not care to be cross-examined "put on the spot" in that way.

"We told the President that we wanted to cooperate 100 per cent with the FHA and with the United States Housing Authority, using legislation sponsored by him as a vehicle for these organization to create jobs by private financing," put men to work," said Mr. Caffrey.

In its campaign, the group said it would work through national trade associations, national manufacturing groups and the 33,000 building trade councils of the American Federation of Labor.

Sales Phase Is Stressed

A statement left with Mr. Roosevelt said that "employment is dictated on sales" and that a "sustained promotional activity would give a larger impetus to recovery in building than any other single factor in industry," the Build America movement would be designed:

"To lead a constructive, cooperative campaign on sales promotion to create public confidence in building and in the integrity of building trades.

"To generate favorable conditions for the employment of men and materials in privately financed construction, and, by so doing, to increase the efficiency of the sales and advertising efforts of manufacturers, builders and all allied branches of the industry.

"To create opportunities for new construction and to provide the focal point for coordinated sales effort which the industry heretofore has been unable to supply.

"To supply the effective cooperation of the 'installation factors,' which, in the final analysis, is fundamental to building recovery, and to the efficiency of any and all advertising and sales effort to move materials and to create employment."

Labor Leaders at Conference

Senator Bulkley of Ohio accompanied the party to the White House. In addition to Mr. Caffrey, those in the group included Joseph A. McInerney, head of the A. F. of L., building construction department; Daniel Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Richard J. Gray, secretary of the Brotherhood of Masons and Plasterers.

Also present at the conference were Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Albert Dalton, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Clayton Grandy, assistant secretary of the Brick Manufacturers Association of America, and Frank Carnahan, secretary of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

WET DEMOCRAT IS CHOSEN.

Sweeney Has a Long Lead in the Twentieth Ohio District.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3 (AP).—

First official returns tonight gave Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, a wide lead for the Congressional seat from the twentieth Ohio district over D. Hayden Parry, Republican.

Returns from 150 of the district's 277 precincts gave Sweeney 16,538; Parry 6,639. Republicans conceded the victory on the basis of unofficial returns.

Municipal Judge Sweeney is a determined enemy of the prohibition laws.

Verbal skirmishes between Judge Sweeney and the Dry Maintenance League here have occurred several times, and once the league endeavored unsuccessfully to force him from office.

Federal prohibition agents had visited an alleged liquor resort at the same time Judge Sweeney was there. It was at a time when he was a candidate for re-election to the bench, with the endorsement of the Cleveland Bar Association.

The dry league asked the association to withdraw its endorsement and to bring pressure to bear to obtain Judge Sweeney's resignation. The association took no action however, and the judge said he had visited the resort on business and had seen no liquor sold in his presence.

In a radio speech on prohibition, Judge Sweeney said:

"The man or woman who doesn't think prohibition has increased intoxication on the streets of Cleveland, is either 'cock-eyed' or plays loosely with the truth. In 1929, 32,000 persons were held to the Municipal court here on intoxication charges."

Speaking from his experience on the bench, the Judge told his radio audience that "many of the intoxicated persons brought to court are young men and women from homes of respectable parents."

Judge Sweeney formerly was national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a graduate of Baldwin-Wallace College and the Cleveland Law School. He is 45 years old and has a wife and four children.

REPUBLICANS LOSE SEAT

Upset in Michigan District Gives Foes a Congress Lead.

DEMOCRATS' PLURALITY 2

Election of Republican in Jersey Next Month and Aid of Kvale Would Tie the House.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRAT WINS

Party Also Carries the 20th Ohio, but Is Badly Beaten in the Longworth District.

By **RICHARD V. OULAHAN.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — The party majority in the House of Representatives in the Congress which will assemble Dec. 7 passed from the Republicans to the Democrats today as the result of the election of a Democrat over a Republican in the normally Republican Eighth Michigan District. Returns from the other four Congressional districts in which by-elections were held today indicate that this was the only Republican upset.

Early tonight former Governor Green, campaign manager for Foss O. Eldred, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Michigan District, conceded his defeat by his Democratic opponent, Michael J. Hart.

The victory of Hart is notable in that he ran on a wet platform against the dry Eldred, and the district has been a Republican stronghold for thirty-two years. The district was represented for a long period by Joseph W. Fordney, Republican, joint-author of the tariff act of 1922. The vacancy filled today by Hart's election was caused by the death of Representative Bird J. Vincent on July 18.

In the election of November, 1930, Mr. Vincent was chosen by a vote of 38,891 to 18,838 over his Democratic opponent.

Hart's victory is certain to be hailed by the anti-prohibition forces as a great triumph for their cause.

Democrats succeed deceased Democrats in the Seventh New York and Twentieth Ohio Districts, a Republican succeeds a deceased Republican in the Second Pennsylvania District and John B. Hollister, Republican, has been elected easily in the First Ohio District to succeed the late Representative Nicholas Longworth, Republican, defeating David Lorbach, Democrat.

As a result of the general Congressional elections held in November, 1930, the Republicans won 218 seats in the House of Representatives, the Democrats 216, the Farmer-Labor party 1. This left the Republicans with an apparent majority of 1 over the combined opposition of Democrats and the lone Farmer-Laborite.

In consequence of today's by-elections to fill vacancies, all of them caused by death, the present showing

Continued on Page Three.

The New York Times

Published: November 4, 1931

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DEMOCRATS GAIN IN HOUSE ELECTIONS

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page One.

for the new House of Representatives is as follows:

Party.	Members.
Democrats	217
Republicans	215
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancies	2
Total membership	435

A by-election to fill one of the two vacancies will be held in the Fifth New Jersey District on Dec. 1, six days before the new Congress meets for the first time. This district is normally Republican, having been carried by the candidate of that party, Ernest R. Ackerman, who died Oct. 8, by approximately a two-to-one majority in the last three Congressional elections. In the election of November, 1930, Mr. Ackerman received 65,178 votes to his opponent's 33,851. Should the Republican candidate be chosen in the by-election on Dec. 1, the House would assemble on Dec. 7 with the following party line-up:

Party.	Members.
Democrats	217
Republicans	216
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancy	1

Thus it will be seen that even if a Republican is elected to fill the Republican vacancy in New Jersey, the Democrats will have a majority of one over the Republicans, and their strength will be a tie with the combined opposition of Republicans and the single Farmer-Laborite. But as the tally now stands as a result of today's by-elections, the Democrats have a majority of two over the Republicans and a majority of one over the combined Republican-Farmer-Laborite vote.

In no event, unless there should be one or more deaths of Democratic Representatives-elect in the meantime, can the Republicans, at the outset of the new Congress, have a majority or be tied with the Democrats.

As to Organizing House.

In these circumstances the Democrats are in a position to organize the new House by selecting one of their number as speaker, electing Democrats to other House offices choosing the chairman of committees, and dominating those committees by providing a Democratic majority membership in each.

Paul John Kvale of Minnesota, 34 years old, the only Representative of the Farmer-Labor party in the new Congress, apparently will have it within his power to determine whether the Republicans or the Democrats shall organize the House of Representatives on the opening day of the coming session if a Republican is elected in New Jersey on Dec. 1.

This would leave the party classification at 217 Democrats and 216 Republicans. If Kvale joined with the Republicans and the ranks of that party membership remained intact, a tie as between the two major parties would result. Such an outcome would produce a deadlock which might defer the organization of the House for a protracted period. Without organization effected no legislative business could be transacted.

Kvale, unlike his father, the late O. J. Kvale, also a Farmer-Laborite, to whose seat he succeeded, is credited with a disposition to throw in his lot with the Republicans in the matter of organization, provided concessions can be obtained by the Progressive, or insurgent, group of Republican Representatives from the regular Republicans of the House. The Progressive group has indicated that it will refuse to help the regulars organize the House unless there is revision of the House rules.

Concessions Are Probable.

It is probable that, should the Republican regulars see a chance to effect organization with the help of the Progressive group and Kvale, they will modify the rule which requires the signatures of 218 Representatives, or a majority of the membership, to discharge a dilatory committee from the consideration of a bill or resolution, and also will promise the recalcitrants some choice

committee places in return for their support in the organization battle.

Should the Democrats organize the House, as they appear to be in a position to do in consequence of today's by-elections, Representative John N. Garner of Texas probably will be chosen Speaker.

In the Democratic ranks, there is a small group which is opposed to having their party assume responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the House. They contend that with the outlook so propitious for electing the Democratic candidate for President in the national election a year hence, it would be a mistake for the party to put itself in a position of assuming responsibility for legislation which might produce an adverse reaction among the electorate.

This small group is concerned with the thought that if its party controls the House it will be obliged to initiate legislation designed to carry out the party promise to make a downward revision of the Hawley-Smoot protective tariff. It also would be charged with responsibility for revising the rapidly growing deficit in the treasury.

There have been rumors that some of the Democratic representatives-elect who hold to this view may walk out of the House Chamber, and thus prevent their party from marshalling the majority necessary to elect a Speaker and control the committees.

The possibility of Democratic party disaffections on organization might be largely or completely nullified, should some of the Progressive Republicans absent themselves from the Speakership fight because of dissatisfaction with the regular organization. There have been intimations that some of them would resort to such tactics, but no clear indication as to how extensive this movement might be. As to this possibility in both camps there is uncertainty at present.

Cincinnati Centre of Interest.

The election of Democrats in the Seventh New York and the Twentieth Ohio Districts, and the election of a Republican in the Second Pennsylvania District were expected. The only districts about which doubt was expressed were the First Ohio and the Eighth Michigan.

Great interest was shown by national politicians in the contest in the First Ohio District, which comprises part of the city of Cincinnati and extends into suburban and rural sections of Hamilton County. This interest was due in part to the fact that the district had sent Representative Longworth to Congress continuously since 1914, and had been represented by him previously from 1903 until he was defeated in the Bull Moose insurrection of 1912.

At the outset of the campaign the Democrats had high hopes of electing their candidate, Mr. Lorbach. Their hope was intensified by the fact that, while Representative Longworth's majority in 1928 was more than 30,000, it fell to 3,500 in 1930.

The prohibition issue was not involved in the battle between Mr. Lorbach and his now victorious Republican opponent, Mr. Hollister. Both declared for the wet cause. This will be accounted as a gain by the anti-prohibitionists, as Mr. Longworth in his last campaign was accused by some of their number of taking a neutral position on the prohibition question and by others as leaning to the dry side.

In his campaign speeches, Mr. Hollister praised President Hoover for his efforts to counteract the effects of the economic depression and asked that he, Hollister, be elected in order to support the President's policies. He opposed any attempt to revise the tariff in this time of economic stress, while the Democratic candi-

date criticized President Hoover and called for an immediate horizontal cut of 25 per cent in tariff rates.

Three Districts Stay in Line.

Joseph Delaney, Democrat, elected over William L. Padgett, Republican, in the Seventh New York (Brooklyn) District, will succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew V. O'Malley, Democrat, who died May 26. In the election of November, 1930, Representative John F. Quayle, Democrat, had been returned from this district by a vote of 22,387 to 8,884 for his Republican opponent. Mr. Quayle died in the month of his election and the late Mr. O'Malley was elected to succeed him.

Edward L. Stokes, elected as a Republican in the Second Pennsylvania District over Charles S. Hill, Democrat, will succeed to the seat vacated by the death of Representative George S. Graham on July 4. This is a banner Republican district. In the election of November, 1930, Mr. Graham, a veteran in the House and chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, was elected by a vote of 34,387 to 6,064 over the Democratic candidate.

Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, was elected today in the Twentieth Ohio District (Cleveland) over D. Haydn Parry, Republican. This district in the past has been heavily Democratic. Representative Charles A. Mooney, Democrat, who died May 29, was chosen to succeed himself in this district in the election of November, 1930, by a vote of 42,123 to 13,824 for his Republican competitor.

100 IN HOUSE FAIL TO REPLY TO BIDS

Wallgren, Canvassing Those
Ignoring Roosevelt Parley,
Is Rebuffed by Sweeney

EXCUSES IRRITATE WHIP

Predicts Some Will Cancel Pre-
vious Engagements 'Before
We Get Through'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—More than a hundred members of the House had failed up to this morning to respond to invitations to the Democratic "love feast" scheduled for next week-end at the Jefferson Island Club in Chesapeake Bay.

Sent out a week ago, the invitations carried a request for response.

When the lack of enthusiasm became apparent, Representative M. C. Wallgren, one of the Democratic whips began a personal canvass of the men who had not accepted or had declined the invitations.

The first man he tackled was Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, who replied:

"No amount of fishing, eating or drinking is going to change my views on the President's Supreme Court plan or any other plan. I don't want to be marooned on an island with what looks like rough weather ahead. I've got an office and telephone if the President wants to see me about anything."

Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, who has participated in occasional revolts, assumed a pained expression when asked about his failure to acknowledge the invitation.

"I am deeply sorry," he said, "but I have a previous engagement to attend the graduation of my son from Exeter Academy at the end of the week."

"Some of the boys are going to cancel the engagements that they thought they had before we get through," Mr. Wallgren said later, adding that he did not think that more than fifty House Democrats would be absent.

Senator Glass will not attend the conclave, he said today. On the other hand, his colleague, Senator Byrd, will be present and with him will go some others who opposed the administration court bill, Senators Bailey, Van Nuys, Burke and Wheeler.

Senator Wheeler, stating that "this conference will not weaken the opposition to the bill," added:

"I think we now have enough votes to recommit the measure to the committee, where it will rest for all time."

Senator Gerry of Rhode Island finds that he has an engagement to go to Biltmore, his country estate, for the week-end. Senators Wagner and Copeland of New York said that they had engagements which would prevent their attending the conference.

Cromwell Rebuked for War Talk; Hull Warns Him Not to Do It Again

U. S. Envoy's Speech in Canada "Contravenes Standing Instructions," Secretary Says in a Statement—Such Reprimand Unusual

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 21—Secretary of State Cordell Hull tonight reprimanded James H. R. Cromwell, newly appointed American Minister to Canada, for his pro-Ally speech in Toronto on Tuesday. He declared that such public statements by diplomats were likely to embarrass United States relations with other countries and asked Mr. Cromwell in future to observe instructions.

There have been no other occasions in recent State Department history of a similar rebuke to an American envoy, so far as veterans of the department could recall tonight.

Senators and Representatives of both parties had asked that Mr. Cromwell be recalled or otherwise disciplined for his strong expression of sympathy for the Allies and implied criticism of the isolationist attitude of the United States.

Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio yesterday introduced a resolution for a House investigation. Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts demanded today the impeachment of the Minister unless he was immediately recalled from his post.

Mr. Tinkham's observations were contained in an open letter to Secretary Hull in which he also assailed the Marquess of Lothian, the British Ambassador, for his speech on British war aims in Chicago last Autumn soon after the outbreak of the European conflict. He said the Ambassador's speech was "a clear violation of diplomatic privileges and immunities and another violation should be followed immediately by a request to the Government of Great Britain for his recall."

Mr. Hull's reprimand to Mr. Cromwell was contained in the following statement issued tonight:

"The Secretary of State has now

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The New York Times

Published: March 22, 1940

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CROMWELL DRAWS REPRIMAND BY HULL

Continued From Page One

examined the text of the address made at Toronto on March 19 by the American Minister to Canada, Mr. James H. R. Cromwell.

"Secretary Hull found the address contravened standing instructions to American diplomatic officers, as public discussion of controversial policies of other governments, particularly with governments engaged in war, without the prior knowledge and permission of this government, is not in accord with such instructions. Such public statements by our diplomatic representatives are likely to disturb the relations between this and other governments.

"Secretary Hull has telegraphed his views to Mr. Cromwell and has asked that in the future he observe the standing instructions."

Asked at his press conference today about Representative Tinkham's letter, Mr. Hull said he had not seen it.

According to reports Mr. Cromwell will arrive here tomorrow, but Mr. Hull said he had no information to that effect and no appointment to see him.

Called "Seditious Utterances"

In his letter to the Secretary of State Mr. Tinkham wrote that any disciplinary action short of immediate recall "will be insufficient to meet the present situation."

"Mr. Cromwell has made two offensive and disloyal speeches in Canada recently," he continued. "His utterances on both occasions were in flagrant violation of the neutrality proclamation of the President of last September.

"The speeches were intended to incite the American people to enter the present war in Europe and were seditious utterances. They were the speeches of an alien propagandist, not of a loyal American representative."

In the Senate, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts read into

the record a telegram from John L. Donnell on behalf of the Harvard Chapter of the American Independence League asking his "vigorous protest against Minister Cromwell's Canadian speech for its flagrant violation of our diplomatic integrity," adding that the league, described as an organization existing in eighteen colleges, "would favor a move for his recall."

Mr. Walsh also inserted a letter from Winfield M. Sides of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., which said, in part:

"I am a veteran of the last war, saw action, am married, with two fine children, a boy and a girl. I here record that I do not want my children to be led astray by such ignorant and unwise statements. How about taking some responsibility and see to it that a sharp reprimand be given to this supposed American diplomat?"

Secretary Hull's rebuke satisfied most critics of Mr. Cromwell's speech but not all of them. Mr. Sweeney said he supposed "it is the best you can expect right now" but declared he would still press his resolution for an investigation unless a majority of the House seemed to think that a reprimand was enough.

Fish Supports Action

Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri commented: "If Cromwell has any self-respect he will resign and if he doesn't he ought to be recalled."

Representative Hamilton Fish, who is the ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that Secretary Hull had "no other possible alternative" than to rebuke the Minister to Canada and that he was in "entire accord" with his action.

But Senator Claude Pepper of Florida and Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan defended Mr. Cromwell.

"In spite of anything that might be said," said Mr. Dingell, "Jimmy Cromwell's words express an absolute truth. His expressions are in harmony with 95 per cent of our people."

The only case that could be recalled here where the State Department had punished a diplomat for indiscrete remarks was that of Charles R. Crane, who was appoint-

ed Minister to China by President Taft. Mr. Crane was en route to his post when he made statements in Chicago that Secretary of State Knox considered improper. Mr. Crane was immediately recalled to Washington and never was permitted to proceed to his post in China.

In 1895 Thomas R. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain and himself a former Secretary of State, made a speech in Edinburgh in which he criticized the tariff policies of the United States. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution of censure, but no action was taken by the State Department.



Bruce Barton (R)

BULKLEY DEFEATED BY TAFT IN OHIO

Republicans Also Elect Their
Governor and Take Over
State Government

REPUBLICANS GAINS IN CONGRESS

Party Has Chance to Increase
House Delegation From Two
to Twelve Members

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—A tidal wave of anti-New Deal and anti-C. I. O. sentiment rolled in from the Ohio River territory and central farming districts to engulf this county's Democratic majority and sweep Republicans to victory in yesterday's State election. Nullifying Democratic pluralities of from 75,000 to 80,000 in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County with an avalanche of Republican votes in rural sections of the State, the electorate defeated Senator Robert J. Bulkley, champion of President Roosevelt's policies, and Charles Sawyer, Democratic Gubernatorial nominee.

Robert A. Taft, son of William Howard Taft, former President, is expected to defeat Bulkley by 150,000 votes on the basis of returns from more than half of the State's precincts.

In 6,443 of 8,599 precincts Bulkley had 781,019 votes and Taft 880,967. In 5,024 precincts, Sawyer for Governor had 648,802; and John W. Bricker 681,082. The latter's plurality over Sawyer is expected to be 75,000 votes.

The flood of Republican votes also swept the entire Democratic slate of State officials out of office.

With the Republicans showing surprising strength in many sections of the State, at least ten Democratic Representatives are likely to lose their seats in the lower house.

The big Cleveland Democratic vote resulted in the re-election of Representative Robert Crosser in the Twenty-first District and Representative Martin L. Sweeney in the Twentieth District, but failed to save the Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large.

George Bender and L. L. Marshall, Republican candidates for Congressmen at Large, were swept into office with the State ticket.

Republicans also are leading in ten of the twenty-two regular Congressional districts and have an opportunity to seat twelve members in the next Congress. At the present time only two of Ohio's twenty-four districts are represented by Republicans.

CONGRESS TO SEEK POLICY STATEMENT

Note to Japan Comes as Climax to Apprehension Over Plans for Increase in Arms

NO OBJECTION TO INQUIRY

Resolution Asking for Facts on Naval Needs Is Passed by Representatives' Group

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The demands made of Japan by the United States, Great Britain and France for information concerning her naval building program, it was indicated today, will precipitate increased demands in Congress for an explanation of President Roosevelt's foreign policy objectives.

This was the clear implication in comment by Senators and Representatives. There was no objection voiced to the dispatch of the American note, for it was recognized that the inquiry was warranted, but apprehensions were aroused because of a tendency to associate the note with developments and rumors of recent weeks. These date from the President's Chicago speech and have been marked by growing suspicion that some form of understanding in the field of foreign policy exists with Great Britain, notwithstanding emphatic Administration disclaimers.

If the note to Japan stood by itself, or if the naval expansion program stood alone, neither would have caused particular concern. The association of events, however, in the minds of many at the Capitol has served to precipitate a situation that, some intimated today, would not only occasion an extensive debate on foreign policy during Congressional consideration of the national defense expansion measure but might occasion serious difficulties for the passage of the bill.

Many Letters Voice Concern

Senators and Representatives have been receiving many letters from all sections of the country for some time voicing concern over the foreign policy of the Administration. This is increasing their determination to insist upon more explanation than has been given concerning the policy of the White House and State Department.

Even Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, close adviser of the President and New Deal supporter, is apprehensive. He was not available for comment today after the note to Japan had been published, but in a newspaper interview given last night he charged that war-scare tactics were being used to persuade Congress to approve, "like a pig in a poke," a new and costly foreign policy. The naval expansion program, he charged, in reality involved a change in foreign policy that has not been disclosed, but which should be clarified, es-

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CONGRESS TO SEEK POLICY STATEMENT

Continued From Page One

pecially in respect to intimations of an Anglo-American coordinated policy. He condemned any plan that would turn the nation's energies and money from national economic rehabilitation.

On the other hand, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, contended that the inquiry of Japan was justified and carried no other significance than appeared on its face.

Senator Walsh Not Sanguine

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, however, who will bear the burden of the battles both for the regular Navy Appropriation Bill and the defense expansion program in the Senate, was not so sanguine. He declared his belief in the defense program but said that it might be "jeopardized unless it is made clear and certain that we are acting for ourselves free from agreements or understandings of any other nations."

Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, said it was "right" to make the inquiry of Japan and that "if Japan is going to build battleships over 35,000 tons we will be compelled to do the same thing."

Congress was not in session today, but a group of between fifteen and twenty Representatives, who are concerned either over the foreign policy or the naval building, pursuant to a call issued last night by Representative Henry C. Luckey of Nebraska, met to consider "American foreign policy and national defense in relation to the proposed legislation for the expansion of the navy."

Resolution Is Adopted

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the chairman [Mr. Luckey] appoint a committee of nine, with himself as a member and with power to enlarge, to proceed by such measures as seem expedient to secure all possible information as to:

"1. American foreign policy.

"2. What navy is adequate to implement American foreign policy."

Among those present at the meeting were Representatives W. D. McFarlane of Texas, Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Harry Sauthoff of Wisconsin, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Louis Ludlow of Indiana, Caroline O'Day of New York, Gerald J. Boileau of Wisconsin, Knute Hill of Washington State, Herman P. Kopplemann of Connecticut, Walter M. Pierce of Oregon, H. Jerry Voorhis of California and Sam C. Massingale of Oklahoma.

Several of these were supporters of the Ludlow war referendum in the House, but they did not indicate that they would press that issue again. However, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, a leader of the strict neutrality group in the Senate, intimated that he and several other Senators would join soon in introducing in the Senate a war referendum proposal slightly different from the Ludlow formula.

Republicans generally were silent, preferring to await further developments before entering actively the controversy, but it was clear they would have definite things to say when they felt the time was right.

Comment at the Capitol

Comment follows:

SENATOR PITTMAN—As far as the United States is concerned, I am of the opinion that it is not only justifiable but necessary. I am also of the opinion that statements made from authoritative sources in Japan in addition to other information, conclusively demonstrate that the Japanese Government is building far beyond the limitation of the Washington Treaties and also the Lon-

don Treaty, which was entered into between Great Britain, the United States and France but which Japan refused to adhere to. It is entirely proper, of course, that our government should give the Japanese Government an opportunity to answer directly with regard to such matters. It is in entire accord with the London agreement that the parties to the London Treaty should also demand the same information, as that treaty carries the escape clauses.

SENATOR WALSH—In my opinion there is a unanimity of sentiment in the United States in favor of an attitude of strict neutrality and against a forceful role of the United States in world affairs. Our people desire and are willing to appropriate all necessary funds for naval defenses that are necessary and essential, in view of conditions throughout the world, for our safety and protection. The present measure for the expansion of our naval defenses, in my opinion, is likely to be jeopardized unless it is made clear and certain that we are acting for ourselves free from agreements or understandings of any other nations. I personally believe there is need of the adoption of the naval expansion program now pending before the Congress, but millions of Americans, including myself, desire it to be a non-aggressive defense program.

SENATOR NYE—I will join heartily in the widespread determination to hold off passage of the navy bill, at least until foreign policy has been specifically defined. Personally, I would recommend that we trim navy appropriations and apply the funds to satisfying human needs in this country.

SENATOR LYNN J. FRAZIER of North Dakota—Unfortunately, with conditions growing continually worse, a war scare is the only thing that will take the minds of the people off existing conditions. The President has always been a big-navy man, and with the internal situation growing worse there is no getting away from the fact that we are headed for a war scare and then for a war. I think the blocking of the Ludlow amendment in the House by the Administration was sufficient evidence of that.

REPRESENTATIVE CARL VINSON—The pending Naval Expansion Bill will permit this country to construct battleships of any tonnage. With reference to battleships I will be guided by the Administration when it receives the information it has requested from Japan. If Japan is going to build battleships over 35,000 tons we will be compelled to do the same.

REPRESENTATIVE BOILEAU—If it turns out that Japan is building bigger battleships, it does not necessarily follow that we should build to match them. Their problems are not the same as ours.

Strong Opposition Indicated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The government's armament program indicates that the United States is "going to take the offense and probably join hands with England and France," Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana declared today.

"I'm opposed to this huge naval program that's being undertaken," he said in an interview concerning the President's request that Congress authorize an \$800,000,000 expansion of the fleet.

"I'm perfectly willing to build a navy for defensive purposes, but I'm opposed to building a navy for offensive purposes."

An assertion that the nation had entered a rearmament race "towards national and world bankruptcy" came from Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a supporter of most Administration policies.

Replying to a request that he support a boycott of Japanese goods, Senator Thomas said that a boycott of one nation against another was a mistake and never could bring lasting or effective results. Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia commented:

"President Roosevelt has always had two hobbies—boats and stamp collecting. It would be cheaper for the country if he would confine himself to stamp collecting and drop his other hobby."

242 IN HOUSE ASK INQUIRY ON MEXICO

Petition for Study of Religious
Status of Americans Pre-
sented to Roosevelt.

HE EXPRESSES SYMPATHY

His Reply Upholds Freedom of
Belief, but Is Non-Committal
as to an Investigation.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A petition for an inquiry by the United States into the religious status of American citizens resident in Mexico was presented to President Roosevelt today by a delegation representing 242 members of the House of Representatives.

The petition pointed out that British officials had already announced their intention to undertake such an inquiry regarding British subjects, and stated the belief that this government should take some "simple and constructive measure" to the end of "evidencing an affirmative interest in the religious rights of American citizens of all faiths and creeds."

The committee that presented the petition received a sympathetic reaction from Mr. Roosevelt, who, while he authorized a statement of his regard for the right of religious freedom, declined to commit himself as to the request for an inquiry.

A statement of the President's reaction, written by himself in a memorandum for newspaper men, read as follows:

"The President stated that he is in entire sympathy with all people who make it clear that the American people and the government believe in freedom of religious worship, not only in the United States but also in other nations."

With the petition, the committee also gave Mr. Roosevelt a long memorandum prepared by Representatives William L. Higgins of Connecticut and Clare G. Fenerty of Pennsylvania, pointing out first that two-thirds of the signers of the petition were of the Jewish or Protestant faiths and also emphasizing that "the committee is unalterably opposed to any semblance of interference or intervention in Mexico."

In addition to the authors, the committee included Representatives Richard J. Tonry, John J. Boylan, Hamilton Fish, Emanuel Celler and James M. Mead of New York; William M. Citron, James A. Shanley and H. P. Kopplemann of Connecticut; Albert J. Engel of Michigan, John W. McCormack and George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, Edward J. Hart of New Jersey, Raymond S. McKeough of Illinois, Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio and J. Burrwood Daly of Pennsylvania.

The petition read:

At the present time, it is re-

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The New York Times

Published: July 17, 1935

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242 IN HOUSE ASK INQUIRY ON MEXICO

Continued From Page One.

ported that there are fourteen States in the Republic of Mexico where no minister of religion, be he Christian or Jewish, is permitted to exercise his sacred functions. Taking cognizance of this condition, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has promised the members of the House of Commons that he would interest the British Minister at Mexico, D. F., as well as the British consular officials throughout the aforesaid fourteen States of Mexico, to institute an inquiry as to the facilities for divine worship available to British citizens resident in or visiting these communities.

In view of the fact that there are more American citizens of all denominations than there are British citizens, both resident in and visiting the fourteen States where no minister of religion is permitted, the question naturally arises whether a similar inquiry might not be made in the republic of Mexico through the American Embassy and the American consular officials.

The undersigned members of Congress, together with the full membership of the committee, believe that some simple and constructive measure ought to be taken in order to ascertain the facts on this situation, evidencing an affirmative interest in the religious rights of American citizens of all faiths and creeds.

The memorandum left with the petition stated that the 242 members who signed the latter "are convinced that the atheistic drive in Mexico is a matter of international concern."

Concern Is Expressed.

"Although this committee is convinced that numerous, sincere and salutary efforts have been made by

the American Government in order to bring the Mexican Government to a full realization of the gravity of this problem," it added, "the members of the committee nevertheless feel obligated to voice their concern that absolutely nothing of an official public character has been put on record to show American concern for the traditional American principle of religious liberty, particularly where the rights of American citizens are involved.

"This concern, it may be added, is being felt with an increased depth of conviction by all classes and denominations in continental United States. As one of our members expressed the gist of our position to the Hon. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, it is the deeply rooted conviction of the members of this committee that there should be on record some overt statement or public statement which would clearly indicate in the eyes of our own people and to the expectant gaze of the civilized world that the American Government is entirely disassociated from the official persecution of religion in Mexico.

"It is the belief of our committee that this public statement can be couched in such friendly, courteous and dignified language that no possible offense can be taken by any official of the Mexican Government.

"Far from endangering the good-neighbor policy so carefully developed by the United States Department of State, under your administration, Mr. President, this public championing of the principle of religious liberty would win the most cordial admiration both from the vast bulk of the Mexican people and from the populations of all the other Latin-American nations.

"Interference" Is Opposed.

"After all, Mr. President, the committee is unalterably opposed to any semblance of interference or intervention in Mexico. This is a question of the moral vindication of an ethical principle. The members of our committee desire that American intervention of whatever

character should be stopped immediately.

"There is an impression in many quarters that there has been intervention of an undesirable character, in the sense that an attempt has been made to block the efforts of those interested in this campaign for human rights.

"It has been publicly charged and never denied that the administration gave orders that there should be no hearings either on the Borah resolution or on any other of the Mexican resolutions now apparently buried in committee in both the House and the Senate. These are indications that, as far as the public is concerned, the United States Government has scarcely manifested an attitude of neutrality, but has actively taken one side as against the other."

The memorandum reiterated that the United States should go on record as affirming the government's belief in the "rights of conscience," even suggesting the draft of a public statement to this effect that might be made by the President.

"The committee believes that this is an eminently fair, moderate and reasonable request," the memorandum added. "It further believes that if acted upon favorably it will prove by its beneficial results to have been an intelligent act of high-minded statesmanship."

COUGHLIN ENTERS POLITICAL ARENA

He Begins the Organization
of His Followers into State
and National Unions.

PLANKS OF HIS PLATFORM

By P. W. WILLIAMS.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, April 26.—The organization of the Michigan chapter of the National Union for Social Justice here this week opened a new phase of activity for the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin. For three years Father Coughlin has been planning the creation of a national political instrument, for five months he has been talking about it on the air.

When he faced his first audience of members the other night, Father Coughlin said that 8,500,000 American citizens qualified to vote in the 1936 elections had subscribed in writing to his sixteen-plank platform. He now undertakes the task of organizing these hearers into State and local groups, with State and local leaders to interpret the issues during the Fall of 1936 in terms of local candidates, while he talks over the air about general issues.

The movement began on Nov. 14, 1934, when the radio priest issued an appeal for 5,000,000 members in five months. On Jan. 7, less than two months later, he declared the 5,000,000 had been enrolled, and he increased his goal to 10,000,000 members. That mark was not reached.

A "Windfall."

The recent three-sided controversy of General Hugh S. Johnson, Father Coughlin and Senator Huey Long was a windfall for the priest. It brought thousands of new recruits to the National Union, according to a recent statement from the Shrine of the Little Flower.

According to authentic expositions of what is planned, Father Coughlin visions the Social Justice Union as a kind of gigantic "people's lobby." It will support legislative proposals Father Coughlin believes in and oppose those he frowns upon. More important, at election time it will support its chosen candidates, national, State and local.

In his radio discussions of the Union, Father Coughlin left no doubt that he considered the Union the direct opponent of the American Liberty Union and similar organizations.

The Platform.

The Coughlin platform follows:

(1) I believe in the right of liberty of conscience and liberty of education, not permitting the State to dictate either my worship to my God or my chosen avocation in life.

(2) I believe that every citizen willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just and living annual wage which will enable him to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of American decency.

(3) I believe in nationalizing those public necessities which by their very nature are too impor-

COUGHLIN LAUNCHING HIS DRIVE



International News.
The radio priest broadcasting a plea for support of his National Union.

tant to be held in the control of private individuals. By these I mean banking, credit and currency, power, light, oil and natural gas and our God-given natural resources.

(4) I believe in private ownership of all other property.

(5) I believe in upholding the right to private property, yet of controlling it for the public good.

(6) I believe in the abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve banking system and in the establishing of a government-owned central bank.

(7) I believe in rescuing from the hands of private owners the right to coin and regulate the value of money, which right must be restored to Congress, where it belongs.

(8) I believe that one of the chief duties of this government-owned central bank is to maintain the cost of living on an even keel and the repayment of dollar debts with equal value dollars.

(9) I believe in the cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmers.

(10) I believe not only in the right of the laboring man to organize in unions, but also in the duty of the government which that laboring man supports to facilitate and to protect these organizations against the vested interests of wealth and of intellect.

(11) I believe in the recall of all non-productive bonds and thereby in the alleviation of taxation.

(12) I believe in the abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

(13) I believe in the broadening of the base of taxation founded upon the ownership of wealth and the capacity to pay.

(14) I believe in the simplification of government, and the further lifting of crushing taxation from the slender revenues of the laboring class.

(15) I believe that in the event of a war for the defense of our nation and its liberties, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

(16) I believe in preferring the sanctity of human rights to the sanctity of property rights. I believe that the chief concern of government shall be for the poor, because, as it is witnessed, the rich have ample means of their own to care for themselves.

Bills in Congress.

In the present session of Congress the Coughlin union is backing six bills. If all six bills could be passed, Louis B. Ward, spokesman

for Coughlin, has declared that the whole Coughlin economic program would be enacted, but the Coughlinites are not counting on the adoption of more than one of these.

The bills which Father Coughlin and the National Union are supporting are the Nye-Sweeney bill to establish a central bank; the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance farm mortgages at 1½ per cent interest; the Patman Soldier Bonus Bill; the Thomas-Massengale bill to guarantee farmers their cost of production plus a profit; the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, and the Wheeler-Rayburn bill to abolish utilities holding companies.

The National Union's Washington lobby for the advancement of these measures has been in operation for several months, under the general charge of Mr. Ward, who also is the author of a biography of Father Coughlin which has been printed but for some unexplained reason not yet distributed.

Father Coughlin's Tour.

The Coughlin plans for organizing his radio hearers call for a "swing around the circuit" remarkably like the speech-making tours of Presidential candidates of past years. Detroit's meeting was the first of a series of twelve each to be held in a different State. The next will be in Ohio, where followers have been coming to the Royal Oak priest in batches.

Some weeks ago the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's Church in Cincinnati and of the People's Power League there, delivered his organization, lock, stock and barrel, into the hands of Father Coughlin. In Cleveland Congressman Martin L. Sweeney has an active League for Social Justice which he has enlisted as an organization in the priest's union.

Other States where Father Coughlin's union is said to be particularly strong are Massachusetts, New York and Iowa.

The organization of the State chapters will be directed by the board of trustees of the National Union. In October, 1936, members will elect a new board of trustees of the National Union, and boards of trustees of each of the State chapters will also be elected at the same time.

SWEENEY WINS SUIT DELAY

Representative Avoids Making Deposition Until After Primary

ELYRIA, Ohio, May 11 (AP)—Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio was successful today in efforts to escape making a deposition in his \$250,000 libel suit against The Elyria Chronicle-Telegram until after Tuesday's primary.

"We are not making any further effort to take his deposition before the primary," said R. H. Rice, attorney for the newspaper, "but we'll pursue the matter thereafter."

Mr. Sweeney sued The Chronicle-Telegram and nearly seventy other newspapers as a result of publication of a Washington column, which he said accused him of racial prejudice.

The Representative halted through injunction a scheduled Cleveland deposition April 29. He said that his presence in Congress was a "paramount duty."

A Washington jurist yesterday refused Mr. Sweeney an injunction there against the taking of depositions, but offset this action by ruling that deposition jurisdiction rested in the court here in which Mr. Sweeney sued, and not in the District of Columbia.

The New York Times

Published: May 12, 1940

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Sweeney Libel Suit Upheld

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Holly declined to dismiss yesterday a \$250,000 libel suit brought by Representative Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat of Ohio, against the publishers of Chicago Evening American and The Herald-Examiner. The court held the publication complained of was "libelous per se" and not "fair criticism of the public acts of a public official." The article, relating to Ohio politics, was in a Washington column published Dec. 23, 1938. The two newspapers have since been consolidated into The Chicago Herald-American.

The New York Times

Published: March 31, 1940

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23,000 HERE CHEER COUGHLIN ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

**Garden Throng Boos Roosevelt
for Bonus Veto, Wagner,
Morgan and the Press.**

PRIEST SCORES RELIEF PAY

**Capitalism Must Be Voted Out
of Existence if Scale Goes
Through, He Declares.**

*The text of Father Coughlin's
speech is printed on Page 18.*

Before a howling, booing crowd that packed Madison Square Garden to the roof last night, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin attacked President Roosevelt and declared that if capitalism stood in the way of social justice that system should be "constitutionally voted out of existence."

On two counts the Detroit radio priest excoriated President Roosevelt and each time the President's name was booed as were references to the "Morgans, the Baruchs and the Warburgs," "plutocratic government" and the "kept press," which Father Coughlin said voiced the views of the wealthy few against the interests of the masses.

Scornfully he described President Roosevelt's message vetoing the inflationary Patman bill for prepayment of the soldiers' bonus as a "money changer's argument" from one who at his inauguration promised to "drive the money changers from the temple."

Relief Scale Criticized.

Again he attacked the President for setting up a wage scale for work relief so far below the prevailing scale that Father Coughlin said it was bound to lower the American standard of living.

"Think of it," he shouted from the flag-draped rostrum from which he denied radical leanings, communistic policies and ambitions for public office. "Think of it—a meager \$50 a month for administrative work in relief plans. We may as well face it, that we are going to have a permanent public-works program, and we may as well start now paying decent wages. We dare not risk paying unjust wages, for that policy is the breeder of communism. There is an American standard of living.

"My friends, if we are forced to see \$19 or even \$50 a month paid for such work in what we call a New Deal, then this plutocratic capitalistic system must be constitutionally voted out of existence."

There was a moment's silence while these words, which were among several passages in his address which were not included in the prepared text released to the press, sank into the consciousness of the crowd. Then a roar broke out and lasted with almost deafening intensity for one full minute.

Wagner's Name Booed.

Father Coughlin turned his fire also on United States Senator Robert F. Wagner for his opposition to immediate payment of the veterans' bonus and the crowd responded with lusty booing for the name of the man upon whom organized labor has been wont to look as its best friend in Congress.

The radio voice that has won millions of converts to the Union of Social Justice appeared in person before 23,000 men and women, who can best be described as young and of the white collar class, and who paid from 50 cents to \$2, or a total of \$15,000 or more, for the privilege of seeing as well as hearing.

More than 18,000 of them were

Continued on Page Nineteen.

23,000 HERE CHEER FATHER COUGHLIN

Continued From Page One.

jammed into seats on the main floor of the great arena, in the boxes, the mezzanines and balcony. Downstairs an overflow crowd of 5,000 heard the radio priest's voice, as usual through loud-speakers. They seemed satisfied when, having finished his main address, he visited them in the basement and felicitated them.

Father Coughlin's followers saw a bespectacled man in priestly garb, standing before a cluster of microphones, reading a manuscript which he held in one hand while he used the other, with index finger extended, to drive home the points of his lecture on social justice. As he warmed to his speech perspiration trickled down his cheeks.

There was a boo or a cheer in nearly every one of his paragraphs. He stirred his audience up to the point of action, but singled out no definite objective except that of acting as an "organized articulate lobby," to see to it that "the laws which the people want" are enacted by their representatives in Legislatures and the Congress.

The National Union for Social Justice, Father Coughlin said, was not a "new political party" in the making, and he advised his followers to organize within their own parties "as Republicans or Democrats for the primaries and as Americans at the final elections." In that way, he shouted, America could be restored to the Americans.

On the platform with Father Coughlin sat three Representatives who were cheered for having voted to override President Roosevelt's veto message. Except for them and his business manager, Louis B. Ward, who introduced him to the crowd, Father Coughlin held the stage alone. He ignored balcony nominations of "Coughlin for President" as though he had not heard them.

Mr. Ward opened the meeting amid cheers as he cited the action of the House of Representatives in overriding the President's veto of the bonus. At the same time Mr. Ward announced that another rally of the National Union for Social Justice would be held in Chicago on June 5.

"One-half hour after the House overrode the President's veto of the bonus"—a burst of cheers swept through the Garden—"one-half hour after the President, for the first time in history, became his own messenger boy, four members of the National Legislature started from the Capitol by plane and train to greet you here," Mr. Ward told the crowd.

Platform Is Approved.

Then he read the sixteen-point platform of the National Union. Time after time the throng howled its approval of items, particularly those dealing with banking affairs.

"The National Union for Social Justice," said Mr. Ward, "wholeheartedly endorses legislation emanating out of the present Congress. We endorse the Thomas-Patman Bonus Bill."

It was the signal for another shout of approval. There was whistling, cheering and handclapping. The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill was endorsed, as was the Wheeler-Reyburn Holding Company Bill and other pending legislation.

Father Coughlin's manager brought more cheers when he said it was the hope of the National Union for Social Justice that by pressure on Legislatures and the Congress it would be able to force not only the passage of the soldiers' bonus but other legislation that it sponsors.

Mr. Ward had the crowd properly whipped up by 8:30 when Father Coughlin arrived.

He came down the aisle through cheering crowds, preceded by an escort of the National War Veterans Association. Under his arm he carried a portfolio and in his hand he had the manuscript of his speech. This he waved above his head to stem the applause after the crowd had shouted for more than five minutes.

James E. Van Zandt, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, stepped before the microphone after Father Coughlin had received his tumultuous welcome. The veteran's address was frequently punctuated with cheers for his assaults on the bonus veto message of President Roosevelt or boos for points made by the President in his message.

"President Roosevelt," Mr. Van Zandt said, "had many days in which to write his veto message with the assistance of his administration advisers. I have not yet had time in which to completely analyze that message, but I would like to comment briefly upon some of the familiar and overworked arguments advanced against immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates.

Not Favored Class.

"The main point made by the President was that the immediate payment of the certificates would place the veterans in a favored class. He intimated that the veterans were asking for a special privilege. He seemed to overlook the fact that Congress in 1924 passed the Adjusted Compensation Act to give the veterans at least a small share of the wages they lost by reason of joining the colors and donning the uniform of their country. That act was a recognition of the fact that it was unfair to pay the veterans a dollar a day when even common laborers received at least ten times that amount.

"It was not a bonus and I may say that the veterans never asked for a bonus. The idea of adjusting their compensation originated in the Congress itself. Therefore, it is a little difficult to understand why the President should have stressed the fact that benefit payments have been made and are being made to the veterans of the World War and their dependents, and not to civilian workers who helped to win that war."

At the close of his address Mr. Van Zandt aroused the crowd to howling enthusiasm when he declared that the veterans were "standing on the threshold of success" and urged his hearers to telephone or telegraph their Senators to vote for the immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Three Representatives who voted to override the bonus veto were introduced by Mr. Ward amid cheers as they took seats on the platform. The fourth Representative of the group he had alluded to was not present. The three who came as Father Coughlin prepared to talk were Theodore L. Moritz of Pittsburgh, Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio and William H. Connery of Massachusetts.

As Mr. Ward voiced the hope that

Senator Wagner would vote tomorrow to override the bonus veto, the Senator's name was greeted with a rising chorus of boos.

When Father Coughlin finished his address the crowd cheered him to the echo and the band started playing.

Representative Connery spoke briefly as the crowd began to file out and Father Coughlin went down stairs to the basement to greet the overflow meeting.

Representative John V. Truax of Ohio made a short talk lauding Father Coughlin's views, and Mr. Ward made a final plea to the audience to send messages to Senator Wagner urging him to vote to override the President's bonus veto.

COUGHLIN DEMANDS COHORTS MOBILIZE

In Opening Bid for Political
Action by Followers, He Asks
Independent Congress.

FOR CHECKING 'DICTATOR'

He Plans Drive for Workers, to
Begin in Auto Field—Nye and
Thomas at Detroit Rally.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, April 24.—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin mustered his forces tonight for a country-wide drive to make his National Union for Social Justice an effective instrument for changing the present social, economic and financial structure.

The aggressive radio priest opened his campaign at a meeting of the Michigan unit of the national union in the Olympia Auditorium. Fifteen thousand persons filled every available seat in the great indoor bowl and an overflow gathering of thousands of others in Northwestern Playfield heard the speeches of Father Coughlin and others over loud-speakers.

The aims of the organization, which is to have chapters in the forty-eight States and in the District of Columbia, were outlined as follows:

To uphold and defend the right of private ownership of property within the United States, but always subordinate to the inalienable supremacy of human rights.

To protect the masses of the people within the United States against the greed and domination of and exploitation by powerful vested interests.

To promote the common welfare by securing for all of the people within the United States, irrespective of race, creed or station in life, genuine application of the principles of social justice.

Specifically, Father Coughlin announced that the union would devote its influence to supporting the Frazier-Lemke bill for the relief of

Continued on Page Eight.

The New York Times

Published: April 25, 1935

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COUGHLIN DEMANDS COHORTS MOBILIZE

Continued From Page One.

farm debts; the Wagner labor bill, the Wheeler Holding Company bill, the Nye munitions bill, the Nye-Sweeney coinage bill and the veterans' bonus.

Cheers greeted an announcement by Louis B. Ward, close associate of Father Coughlin and temporary chairman of the meeting, that 8,500,000 persons qualified to vote had signed the radio priest's "sixteen principles for social justice."

More cheers rolled through the auditorium when Mr. Ward made a reference to reforming the national banking system, with abolition of the Federal Reserve Banks. A mingled chorus of applause and boos went up when Mr. Ward spoke of "the time when Father Coughlin was under attack by a certain kept General, Hugh S. Johnson."

The speakers also included Edward Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers' Union; William Collins of the American Federation of Labor; Representative William P. Connery Jr., of Massachusetts; Representative Thomas O'Malley of Wisconsin, Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

Cotton Men at Meeting.

The arrival of Robert Harriss, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and J. J. O'Donnell, Boston cotton broker, here today to participate in tonight's meeting was viewed in some quarters as evidence that the cotton interests, on the warpath against the AAA's cotton policy, were cooperating with Father Coughlin's National Union.

In outlining the organization's plan of campaign, Father Coughlin declared that "it is our intention to drive out of public life the men who practice the philosophy of plutocracy."

He accused the administration in Washington of having entered into speculation in farm products, after mentioning the defeat of the McCarran prevailing-wage amendment to the relief bill and the failure to provide tariff protection for farm products.

Speaking directly to the citizens of Michigan, Father Coughlin declared that the "loose mass" of workers must be woven into an organic body.

"There are at least 1,000,000 laborers either directly or indirectly employed in the automotive industry," he said. "These laborers, almost individualists, are practically devoid of bargaining power because they lack solidarity. It is here we shall begin."

For "an Amalgamation."

Father Coughlin called for "a union of organizations, a consolida-

tion of forces, an amalgamation of scattered strengths," saying:

"The National Union in presenting to you its Michigan unit, which is devised for the attainment of our common ends through our common efforts, proposes to work under the Constitution of the United States."

"We reject atheistic communism. We disavow racial Hitlerism. We turn our backs upon industrial fascism. We have no part with plutocratic individualism and less with immoral capitalism as we find it in Michigan or in the United States today.

"We insist upon a Legislature as the fathers of our country created it, not under the dictatorship of a President, not under the dictatorship of the fear of the high commissioner of prostituted patronage which tends to make America a one party government."

Father Coughlin asserted that his organization demanded "an executive with an American concept of the Presidency enjoying the veto, if he will, but recognizing that the Constitution never merged and never intended to merge the legislative and executive branches of government."

REPLIES TO DICKINSON.

Sweeney in Cleveland Prefers Alphabet Groups to Revolution.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8 (AP).—Martin L. Sweeney, Cleveland Representative in Congress, takes exception to the remarks Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa made here Saturday night at a Republican meeting about the Roosevelt administration.

Mr. Sweeney spoke up last night at a meeting of the Roosevelt League for the Advancement of Social Justice and replied to some of Dickinson's attacks.

"The Senator criticized facetiously the various recovery agencies and referred to the series of alphabetical titles of these agencies," Mr. Sweeney said. "I am willing to take a hundred or more agencies so arranged alphabetically to the distaste of the Senator rather than to face the prospect of a situation that can be spelled in a ten-letter word called 'revolution.'"

The New York Times

Published: January 9, 1934

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TODAY ON THE RADIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

OUTSTANDING EVENTS ON ALL STATIONS

(Time Is P. M., Daylight Saving, Unless Otherwise Indicated)

- 1:15-2:00—Presentation, Harmon Aviatrix Trophy to Jacqueline Cochran, at Advertising Club—WMCA.
- 1:45-2:00—King George and Queen Elizabeth, at Provincial Government Farewell Luncheon, Halifax, N. S.—WABC (Also WJZ at 2).
- 5:45-6:00—Description of the Departure of King George and Queen Elizabeth From Halifax, N. S.—WOR.
- 8:00-9:00—Vallee Varieties: Edward Everett Horton; Comedian; Rubinoff, Violinist, and Others—WEAF.
- 8:00-8:15—"Merit System in a Democracy," Attorney General Murphy, at Civil Service Assembly Meeting, Washington—WJZ.
- 8:00-9:00—Variety Show: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Guest; Kate Smith, Songs, and Others—WABC.
- 8:15-8:30—"Farmer and the Constitution," Senator Ellison D. Smith, on Commodity Club Program, Park Central Hotel—WJZ.
- 9:00-10:00—Good News of 1939: Connie Boswell, Songs—WEAF, WHN.
- 9:00-10:00—Major Bowes's Amateur Hour—WABC.
- 10:00-11:00—Variety Show: Bing Crosby, Director—WEAF.
- 10:00-10:45—Philharmonic-Symphony Concert, Messimo Freccia, Conductor, at Lewisohn Stadium—WABC.
- 10:15-10:30—Postmaster General Farley, at Democratic Women's Regional Conference Dinner, Hotel Roosevelt—WOR.
- 10:45-11:00—"Would War Mean an American Dictatorship?" Representative Hamilton Fish—WABC.
- 12:00-3:00 A. M.—Christian German Refugee Benefit, Winter Garden; Stage and Radio Stars—WMCA (Also WABC at 12:30).

Where there is no listing for a station, its preceding program is on the air
WMCA..570 WEAF..660 WOR..710 WJZ..760 WNYC..810
WABC..860 WHN..1010 WEVD..1300 WQXR..1550

MORNING

- 6:25-WOR—Farmers Digest
6:30-WEAF—Variety Program
WJZ—Weather; News; Music
WABC—Eye Opener Club
6:55-WOR—News; Studio Music
7:00-WOR—Morning Music
WABC—Phil Cook Almanac
WMCA—Popular Music
WNYC—Sunrise Symphony
WHN—Studio Music
WEVD—Polish Music
7:15-WOR—Gambling's Musical Clock
WHN—News; The Early Bird
7:30-WEAF—Variety Program
WOR—Sorey Orchestra
WMCA—News; Music
WEVD—News; Studio Music
WQXR—Breakfast Symphony
7:45-WABC—News; Music; Women's News
7:55-WJZ—News; Miller Orch.
8:00-WEAF—Gene and Glenn, Songs
WOR—News; Cowboy Songs; Music
WMCA—Fern Scull, Organ
WNYC—News; World's Fair News
8:15-WEAF—Hi Boys Instrumental Group
WJZ—Radio City Four, Songs
WABC—Bob Byron, Songs
WMCA—Religious Talk; Music
WNYC—Employment Service; Music
WEVD—Italian Music
8:30-WEAF—Music from Cleveland
WOR—World's Fair—Ed Fitzgerald
WJZ—Richard Leibert, Organ
WABC—Vocal Music
WNYC—Home Economics Talk
WHN—News; Hillbilly Music
8:45-WOR—The Goldbergs—Sketch
WJZ—Vocal Music
WABC—Baseball—Arch. McDonald
WMCA—News Bulletins
WNYC—News; New York Today
WEVD—Children's Stories
8:55-WQXR—News; Music of Grieg
9:00-WEAF—News; Women in News
WOR—Betty and Buddy, Songs
WJZ—News; Woman of Tomorrow;
H. J. Hulihan, Guest
WABC—Richard Maxwell, Tenor
WMCA—The Voice of Courage
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Polly the Shopper
WEVD—Studio Music
9:15-WEAF—Miller Orchestra
WOR—Syncopators Orchestra
WABC—Studio Music
WMCA—Personality—Renee Thornton
9:30-WEAF—Poetry and Philosophy
WOR—Alice Blair—Sketch
WJZ—Breakfast Club; Music
WABC—Manhattan Mother—Sketch
WMCA—Today in New York
WHN—Edwin C. Hill, Comments
9:45-WEAF—Edward McHugh, Songs
WOR—Women Make the News
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
WMCA—Poetry—Bobby Burns
WHN—News; Food Talk
WEVD—Devotions (Off, 10 to 12)
10:00-WEAF—Central City—Sketch
WOR—Pure Food Hour
WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
WABC—Pretty Kitty Kelly—Sketch
WMCA—News; Hillbilly Variety
WNYC—Musical Essays
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments
10:15-WEAF—John's Other Wife—Sketch
WJZ—Jane Arden—Sketch; Music
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
10:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WABC—Hilltop House—Sketch
WNYC—Morningside Trio
WHN—Variety Show
WQXR—Music of Hawaii
10:45-WEAF—Women in White—Sketch
WJZ—Breen and DeRose, Songs
WABC—Stepmother—Sketch
WMCA—Insurance Talk
WQXR—News (Off, 11-4)
10:50-WMCA—Narcotics—Juanita Hansen
11:00-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WOR—New Jersey Federal Symphony
Orchestra, Henry Nosco, Conducting
WJZ—Mary Marlin—Sketch
WABC—Captivators Orchestra
WMCA—Dance Music
WNYC—News; String Music
11:15-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WJZ—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Scattergood Baines—Sketch
WMCA—Woman's Program; Music
WNYC—Studio Music
WHN—Dance Music
11:30-WEAF—Young Widder Brown—Sketch
WOR—Keep Fit to Music
WJZ—Pepper Young's Family—Sketch
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
WHN—Health Talk; Dance Music
11:45-WEAF—Road to Life—Sketch
WOR—Camping—Dr. Shirley Wynn
WJZ—Getting the Most Out of Life
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
WNYC—Health Talk
11:55-WMCA—Racing; Music

AFTERNOON

- 12:00-WEAF—The Carters—Sketch
WOR—Manhattans Orchestra
WJZ—Southernaires Quartet
WABC—Clara Smith, Comments
WNYC—Organ Recital
WEVD—News; Studio Music
12:15-WEAF—The O'Neills—Sketch
WOR—Jack Berch, Songs
WJZ—Bailey Axton, Tenor
WABC—Nancy James—Sketch
12:30-WEAF—Frontiers of American Life—
Dr. Mark A. Dawber
WOR—News; Consumers Quiz Club
WJZ—Farm and Home Hour
WABC—Helen Trent's Romance
WMCA—Family Problems—Drama
WNYC—Missing Persons; Music
WHN—Popular Music
WEVD—Jewish Variety Show
12:45-WEAF—News; Spinning Wheel Sing-
ers
WABC—Our Gal Sunday—Sketch
WMCA—Jerry Baker, Songs
1:00-WEAF—Zadel Skolowsky, Piano
WABC—The Goldbergs—Sketch
WOR—Health Drama; Songs
WMCA—Nick Kenny, Comments
WNYC—Missing Persons, Music
WEVD—Jacob Mason, Tenor
1:15-WEAF—Three Romeos, Songs
WOR—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
WJZ—Farm Reporter
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WMCA—Advertising Club Luncheon;
Presentation, International League
of Aviators Harmon Aviatrix
Trophy to Jacqueline Cochran
WEVD—News; Music
1:30-WEAF—Markets and Weather
WOR—Hilltop House—Sketch
WJZ—Peebles Takes Charge—Sketch
WABC—Road of Life—Sketch
WNYC—Your Baby and Your Health
—Dr. M. C. Lillienfeld
WHN—Health Talk; Dance Music
1:45-WEAF—Words and Music
WOR—Rutgers University Forum
WJZ—Rosa Lee, Soprano
WABC—King George and Queen
Elizabeth, at Farewell Luncheon of
Provincial Government, Halifax,
N. S. (Also WJZ at 2)
WNYC—Herman Neuman, Piano
2:00-WEAF—Betty and Bob—Sketch
WOR—Martha Deane's Program
WABC—Barclay's Daughters—Sketch
WMCA—Dance Music
WNYC—Savings Bank Insurance Talk
WHN—Popular Music
WEVD—Fivel Shor, Songs
2:15-WEAF—Arnold Grimm's Daughters
WABC—Dr. Susan—Sketch
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
WHN—News; Lorraine Barnett,
Songs
WEVD—Citizenship Court—Sketch
2:20-WMCA—Racing; Music; Interviews
2:30-WEAF—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WJZ—Light Opera Music
WABC—Your Family and Mine—Play
WEVD—Symphony Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WOR—David Harum—Sketch
WABC—When a Girl Marries—Play
WMCA—News; Music (To 3 P. M.)
WHN—Dance Music
3:00-WEAF—Mary Marlin—Sketch
WOR—Baseball Comments; Music
WJZ—Ralph Blane, Tenor; Orch.
WABC—Baseball; Waite Hoyt
WNYC—Books and Authors Talk
3:10-WABC—Baseball: Yankees-Indians
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WOR—Variety Program
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Cincone Orchestra
WJZ—Hoosier Hop; Variety
WNYC—Child's Garden—Frances
Miner
WHN—Rich Orchestra
WEVD—Polish Music
3:45-WEAF—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WOR—Freudberg Orchestra
WNYC—News; Greater N. Y. Fund
Program
WHN—Swing Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WJZ—Maupin Orch.; Vocalists
WNYC—Federal Opera Chorus
WHN—Dance Orchestras
WEVD—Polish Music
WQXR—Dance Music
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Music Moods
4:30-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WOR—Piano Musicals
WJZ—Rhythm Auction; Variety
WMCA—Variety Show
WNYC—Composers Forum
WEVD—Devince School Program
WQXR—Symphonic Music
4:45-WEAF—Midstream—Sketch
WOR—Hitmakers Orchestra
WHN—Baseball: Dodgers-Cardinals
WEVD—Italian Music
4:55-WJZ—News; J. Dorsey Orch.
5:00-WEAF—Miller Orchestra
WOR—Joy Orchestra
WABC—Genevieve Rowe, Songs;
Alexander Semmler, Piano
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
WNYC—Music for Young People
WEVD—Dramatic Sketch
5:15-WOR—Texas Jim, Songs
WABC—Swing Music
WMCA—Dance Music
5:30-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch
WJZ—Affairs of Anthony—Sketch
WABC—Outdoors—Bob Edge
WEVD—Laura Boccia, Songs
WQXR—Variety Concert
5:45-WEAF—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch
WOR—Departure, King George and
Queen Elizabeth From Halifax,
N. S. Described
WJZ—Street Interviews
WABC—March of Games
WMCA—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WEVD—Drama (Off, 6 to 8)

EVENING

- 6:00-WEAF—Jimmy Kemper, Songs
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—News; Salon Music
WABC—News; Talk—Edwin C. Hill
WMCA—Racing: Investments
WNYC—World's Fair Comments
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—News; Ford Bond, Comments
WJZ—Patricia Gilmore, Songs
WABC—Howie Wing—Sketch
WNYC—String Ensemble
6:25-WQXR—News Comments
6:30-WEAF—Lucille Linwood, Soprano
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Smith Orchestra
WABC—Sports—Mel Allen
WMCA—Sports Resume; Music
WNYC—Film Forum
WQXR—News—Dr. J. S. Kornfeld
6:45-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
WOR—Johnson Family—Sketch
WJZ—Lowell Thomas, Commentator
WABC—What Helps Business Helps
You—T. H. McInnerney, Pres. National Dairy Products
WNYC—News; Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Bruce Boyce, Baritone
7:00-WEAF—District Attorney—Sketch
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Easy Aces—Sketch
WABC—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
WQXR—Mozart Music
7:15-WEAF—Vocal Varieties
WOR—Elliott Roosevelt, Commentator
WJZ—Mr. Keen—Sketch
WABC—Malneck Orchestra
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Drama
WHN—Baseball Results
7:30-WEAF—Felix Knight, Tenor; Joan
Britton, Songs; Al and Lee Reiser
Orchestra; Others
WOR—Samuel Liebowitz Lawyer, In-
terviewed
WJZ—James J. Walker, Comments
WABC—Joe E. Brown, Gill and Crem-
ling, Comedians; Margaret McCrea,
Songs; Orchestra
WMCA—Voice of Experience
WHN—G. H. Combs Jr., Comment
7:45-WOR—Sports—Sam Balter
WJZ—Goodman Orchestra
WMCA—Insurance Advice
WHN—Music; Health Talk
8:00-WEAF—Vallee Varieties: Edward Ever-
ett Horton, Lou Holtz, Comedians;
Rubinoff, Violinist; Mrs. Jean Drill-
ing, Baseball Fan, Interviewed
WOR—Kay Kyser Orchestra (from a
Recording)
WJZ—Merit System in a Democracy—
Attorney General Frank Murphy,
at Eastern Regional Conference of
Civil Service Assembly of United
States and Canada, Washington
WABC—Kate Smith Show; Abbott
and Costello; Aldrich Family; Play;
House of Connelly; Mrs. Franklin D.
Roosevelt, Guest
WMCA—Recorded Sketches (To 10)
WNYC—Madrigal Singers
WHN—Hillbilly Music
WQXR—Hungarian Music
8:15-WJZ—The Farmer and the Constitu-
tion—Senator Ellison D. Smith, on
Commodity Club Program, Park
Central Hotel
WEVD—Ann Barbinel, Songs
8:30-WJZ—It's Up to You—Quiz; James
Montgomery Flagg, Artist
WNYC—Foreign Policy Association
Discussion—Topic, Neutrality—Mrs.
Vera M. Dean, William T. Stone,
James F. Green, David H. Popper
of the Association
WEVD—Symphonic Music
WQXR—Mendelssohn Concerto
8:45-WNYC—Federal Dance Orchestra
9:00-WEAF—Good News of 1939; Frank
Morgan, Fanny Brice; Wilson Or-
chestra; Tony Martin, Tenor; Carey
Wilson, Author; Connie Boswell,
Songs; Robert Young, (Also WHN)
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WJZ—Drama: If, by Lord Dunsany
WABC—Major Bowes's Amateurs
WEVD—New York's Crisis in Educa-
tion—Alonso F. Meyers and Forrest
Long of N. Y. U.; Goodwin Watson
of Teachers College
WQXR—Music and Ballet
9:15-WOR—Edwin C. Hill, Comments
WNYC—String Ensemble (Sign-off 10)
9:30-WOR—Famous First Facts
WEVD—Spanish Music
9:45-WQXR—Cinema Comment
10:00-WEAF—Bing Crosby Variety Show:
Donald Meek, Walter Connolly, Act-
ors; Music Maids, Pat Friday,
Songs
WOR—From London: John Steels,
Comments
WJZ—Vicki Chase, George Griffin,
Songs
WABC—N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony
Concert, at Lewisohn Stadium;
Messimo Freccia, Conductor
WMCA—Remember the War Debts—
Representative Martin L. Sweeney
WHN—Albert Orchestra
WEVD—Is Yugoslavia Lost to Western
Democracies? Mirko P. de Dominis,
Writer
WQXR—Symphonic Music
10:15-WOR—Postmaster General Farley, at
Dinner, Eastern States' Regional
Conference of Democratic Women,
Hotel Roosevelt
WEVD—Dimitry Dobkin; Sophia Le-
vine, Songs
10:30-WOR—Weber Concert Revue
WJZ—Primrose Quartet
WMCA—News Reports
WHN—Dinner to Samuel Shore, Chair-
man, International Ladies Garment
Workers, Hotel Astor; Sparks,
Thomas I. Parkinson, Pres. Equi-
table Life Assurance Soc.; Commis-
sioner of Welfare Hodson; Judge
Jonah B. Goldstein
WEVD—Edith Friedland, Piano
10:45-WABC—Would War Mean American
Dictatorship? Rep. Hamilton Fish
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
WHN—News; Dance Music
WEVD—Irish Music; Drama
11:00-WEAF—Bob Howard, Pianist-Singer
WOR—News; Dance Music
WJZ—News; Dance Music (To 1)
WABC—News; Dance Music
WMCA—Insurance Talk; Music
WQXR—Studio Concert (Off at 12)
11:15-WEAF—Dance Music
WHN—Ethel Shepard, Songs
11:25-WEAF—News; Dance Music (To 1)
11:30-WMCA—Variety Show
WHN—Dance Music
12:00-WMCA—Christian Refugee
Benefit, Winter Garden; Sinclair
Lewis, Deema Taylor, Eddie Cantor,
Marlo Chandlee, Tenor, and Others
(Also WABC at 12:30 A. M.)
WEVD—Symphonic Music
1:00-WEVD—Jamboree (To 4)
2:00-WOR—Music; News (Off at 2:05
A. M.)

TELEVISION

(Pictures, 45.25 megacycles; sound, 49.75.)

11:00 A. M.—4:00 P. M. (W2XBS)—Films
4:00-5:15 (W2XBS)—Opening Session,
World's Fair Television Girl Con-
test. From the Fair

The New York Times

Published: June 15, 1939

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REPUBLICAN GAINS SEEN IN CLEVELAND

**Primary Reverses 1932 Vote
in Nominating Candidate
of Business Leaders.**

By N. R. HOWARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—The biggest primary vote in Cleveland's history came out this week, with political revolt written all over it. It nominated Harold H. Burton, Independent Republican, for the top place of two for the Mayoralty run-off Nov. 5, in spite of the fact that Burton ran without the support of either political organization; sent Mayor Harry L. Davis, backed by union labor, to defeat, and recorded a change of 50,000 votes from Democratic two years ago to Republican this year.

The runner-up nominee with Burton is former Mayor Ray T. Miller, candidate of the Democratic organization. Burton is expected to defeat him in the run-off, as practically all the Davis Republicans will turn to the new Republican.

Two years ago in the Mayoralty primary, which is a non-partisan free-for-all but which the political parties usually dominate, Miller and Representative Martin L. Sweeney polled 134,000 Democratic votes, Mayor Davis, the lone Republican, 72,000. That meant that 62,000 more cast votes for Democrats than voted for the Republican in the field.

Gained 50,000 Votes.

In this week's primary Burton polled 75,000 and Davis 68,000, a total of 143,000 votes for Republicans. Miller got 71,000 and an Independent Democrat, Joseph F. Gorman, 22,000, or a total of 93,000 who voted for Democrats. The disparity this year is those 50,000 more votes for the Republican candidates than for the Democrats.

Burton's victory was notable in that he was backed by business leaders affronted by Mayor Davis's policy of keeping police from protecting industrial plants during strikes. The Burton keynote was war on rackets and vandalism, labor and otherwise. He astonished political watchers by winning without carrying a single one of the four machine-controlled colored wards on which most Republican fates rest. He carried fewer wards than Miller, but ran second in both Republican and Democratic strongholds.

His victory changes the party control in Cleveland, which has been in Davis's hands for four years, and a new deal for the Republican organization seems sure, in spite of the presence among Burton's backers of Maurice Maschke, the powerful leader from Taft times to Hoover, who more or less abdicated two years ago. Whether Maschke can return to his former prestige depends on Burton's desires.

The Associated Industries of Cleveland hailed Burton's sweep with an announcement that it served notice to the country that Cleveland had at last reacted against its national repute as a city of labor unrest.

Congressmen's Hoax on Colleague Causes Arrest of Three in Hotel

Two Representatives From Ohio and an Innocent Reporter Are Seized When Their Joke Leads to Faror Here, But Bloom Smooths It All Out.

Far from the dignified reaches of the Capitol, two Representatives from Ohio decided here last evening to indulge in a hoax at the expense of their fellow-members. Two hours later the following were under arrest in the Hotel New Yorker:

Representative Warren J. Duffey of Ohio.

Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

A reporter of The Evening Journal, who was innocently involved.

Several other persons were under suspicion and three police detectives and the house detective of the New Yorker were being goaded into making other arrests when Representative Sol Bloom extracted a full confession from one of the prisoners. Thereupon all were released and the case, both officially and unofficially, was closed.

It began late yesterday afternoon. The scene was the Manhattan room of the hotel, and Mr. Bloom and Colonel Francis W. Perry were discussing the next item on the program of the Legislative Forum, under whose auspices a group of Representatives are visiting the city over the week-end.

"Arrest" of Son Reported.

Upon them descended Representative Allard H. Gasque of South Carolina, waving a slip containing the following message, received by telephone for him during his absence:

"Your son Allard," it read, "is detained at police headquarters for passing spurious checks on complaint of Gimbel Brothers. Please arrange for bail and an attorney Monday morning. (Signed) Sergeant P. J. O'Brien."

"My son Allard isn't here," shouted Mr. Gasque. "He's in Washington. This is a frame-up!"

Representative Bloom, being the New York man and chairman of the Congressional expedition, immediately took charge. He called police headquarters and found no record of any such arrest. The department store was equally negative.

At that moment Mr. Bloom's phone rang and someone describing himself as "Mr. Watson of THE NEW YORK TIMES" sought more details concerning the Gasque case. Mr. Bloom softly inquired where "Mr. Watson" was.

"Room 640," was the reply.

Mr. Bloom went into action. He called THE TIMES and discovered it had no Mr. Watson on its staff. Next he summoned the house detective and Detectives William Crerend, Thomas Riggs and Edward Miller from the West Thirtieth Street station. They came on the run.

"Arrest Mr. Watson in Room 640," Mr. Bloom ordered.

The detectives made for the room. Meanwhile a Journal reporter had gone to the room to see if he could identify "Mr. Watson." When the detectives broke in they found only two Representatives from Ohio and the reporter.

Reporter Becomes a Victim.

"Who is Watson?" Crerend demanded. Mr. Duffey winked and pointed to the reporter. He was arrested forthwith.

Mr. Bloom exploded verbally when the detectives returned with their prisoner.

"That's not Watson," he shouted. "We just sent him down there to find Watson. You go and arrest every one in Room 640."

The detectives fled. Representative Gasque was mumbling meanwhile about what an awful place New York was and how he wished he had remained in Washington. Detective Riggs appeared at the door in a few minutes with Representative Duffey. Representative Sweeney was under guard in his room.

"Have you done this thing to me?" shouted Mr. Gasque, advancing upon the Ohioan.

"Now wait, Allard," protested Mr. Duffey.

Colonel Perry was talking by telephone with Colonel Harold Fowler, First Deputy Police Commissioner. For the benefit of the suspects, he raised his voice.

"I see," he said, "then we're to keep every one here until General O'Ryan arrives . . ."

At that point, Mr. Duffey broke down. He admitted the hoax, but said Representative Sweeney had been the man behind it.

Mr. Gasque vowed that he would get even. Mr. Bloom thanked the detectives and apologized to the reporters. Mr. Duffey was penitent for fully five minutes. Then some one looked at a watch. They had five minutes to dress for dinner.

"Get out of my room," shouted Mr. Bloom.

"All right, Mr. Washington," said Mr. Duffey, and left.

39 IN HOUSE LISTED FOR TOWNSEND PLAN

Replies to Questionnaire Are
Reported by the National
Weekly of Movement.

5 RECORDED AS OPPOSED

Wadsworth Among These—14
Say They Are Undecided and
Two Noncommittal.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Townsend National Weekly, official organ of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., listed today thirty-nine members of the House who are said to have promised, in answering a questionnaire, to vote for the \$200 a month old-age pension plan at the coming session.

Representatives Mead of New York and Lundeen of Minnesota were noncommittal, according to the printed list, while Representatives Wadsworth of New York, Brown of Michigan, Schuyler of Connecticut, Hamlin of Maine and Lee of California replied that they were opposed to the plan. Fourteen replied that they were undecided, the paper said.

Since the weekly went to press Representative Mapes of Michigan, in reply to a query from a Detroit newspaper, listed the reasons why he believed the proposal was impractical.

Members are returning to the capital "in an entirely different attitude than they had a year ago, when they met the Townsend plan with ridicule and derision," the lead story of the paper said.

Two Influences Asserted.

Recalling the efforts during the past few months in the interest of old-age pensions by various States, the story continued:

"Two other things are even more important to those who think in terms of their own re-election."

These were listed as the questionnaire, asking members to put themselves on record, and the votes declared to have been provided by Townsend supporters for Representative-elect Main in Michigan.

A column by Dr. F. E. Townsend said:

"Fellow-Americans, let us not put our trust in either of the old political parties. Both of them are owned and controlled by the same set of men. Self-interest is their god and their guide in every political move they make. Your interest and mine have no place in their calculations. Every four years they hold their conventions and spew out a lot of frothy promises as to what they are going to do for the people and inveigh against what has been done the past four years by the other party."

Plan Held "Beyond Control."

A "warning to Congress" signed by another supporter of the plan, declared that the Townsend plan, on the eve of the convening of Congress, "is beyond all control."

"Townsend could not stop his own fire if he tried," the writer asserted. "The tinder is too dry—the wind is too high. Lawmakers have waited too long."

The list of those reported to have pledged support to the proposed Townsend pension bill was as follows:

Sam C. Massingale, Oklahoma.
A. E. Carter, California.
Compton I. White, Idaho.
Will Rogers, Oklahoma.
James W. Mott, Oregon.
Knut Hill, Washington.
J. H. Hoeppel, California.
Joseph P. Monaghan, Montana.
Roy E. Ayers, Montana.
John H. Tolan, California.
James H. Gildea, Pennsylvania.
John M. Costello, California.
Bertrand M. Gearhardt, California.
Martin F. Smith, Washington.
Merlin Hull, Wisconsin.
William A. Pittinger, Wisconsin.
Florence Kahn, California.
J. Harden Peterson, Minnesota.
William P. Connery Jr., Massachusetts.
Edward W. Patterson, Kansas.
Charles N. Crosby, Pennsylvania.
Martin L. Sweeney, Ohio.
Matthew A. Dunn, Pennsylvania.

Theodore B. Werner, South Dakota.
R. T. Buckler, Minnesota.
Louis Ludlow, Indiana.
Gardiner R. Withrow, Wisconsin.
Charles Kramer, California.
Abe Murdock, Utah.
Thomas F. Ford, California.
Fred L. Crawford, Michigan.
Monrad C. Wallgren, Washington.
Benjamin K. Focht, Pennsylvania.
Theodore L. Moritz, Pennsylvania.
Raymond B. Cannon, Wisconsin.
John M. Huston, Kansas.
John J. Dempsey, New Mexico.
Henry E. Stubbs, California.
D. Worth Clark, Idaho.

Those said to have replied that they were undecided were:

Stephen Young, Ohio.
L. C. Arends, Illinois.
Byron B. Harlan, Ohio.
Robert T. Secrest, Ohio.
J. Mark Wilcox, Florida.
Alfred F. Beiter, New York.
U. S. Guyer, Kansas.
Edward C. Eicker, Iowa.
Aug. H. Andrew, Minnesota.
John H. Kerr, North Carolina.
John A. Martin, Colorado.
L. T. Marshall, Ohio.
Charles J. Golden, California.
W. R. Thorn, Ohio.

NOTABLES TO ATTEND

R. J. KENNEDY RITES

**Postmaster General Farley and
Alfred E. Smith to Be Present
at Irish Leader's Funeral.**

Postmaster General James A. Farley, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Attorney General John J. Bennett will be among the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Roderick J. Kennedy, Irish leader, who died Wednesday at his home at the age of 89.

The funeral for Mr. Kennedy, who organized the St. Patrick's Day parade in this city each year since 1880, will be held at his home, 3,150 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow and will be followed by services at St. Brendan's Roman Catholic Church, Perry Avenue and 205th Street.

The list of honorary pallbearers, announced yesterday by Harry Cunningham, president of the Irish-American Athletic Club, was as follows:

Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Judge James A. O'Gorman, General Dennis Nolan, Representative Michael Donohoe of Philadelphia, Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Mr. Cunningham, James Sheahan, district chairman, Clan-na-Gael; James McGurrin, president general, American Irish Historical Society; John Walsh, State president, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Michael B. McGreal, John A. McGarry, former Mayor John P. O'Brien, General John P. Phelan, Colonel Alexander G. Anderson, Colonel Martin Meany, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine and Deputy Police Commissioner Harold Fowler.

Also John Fenton, national president, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Judge John L. Walsh, Judge John F. Carew, Judge Joseph Keilen, Judge Joseph Ryan, James E. Finegan, John L. Kenlon, John Dorman, Samuel Levy, Borough President of Manhattan, Judge Alfred Tally, George Gillispie, James Dolling, Controller Frank Taylor, John J. Linihan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Farley, Mr. Bennett, Judge John P. Cohalan, John O'Dea, Judge Edward J. Gavigan, John J. Pulleyn, Judge William T. Collins, William Griffin, editor, Philadelphia Enquirer, Michael O'Reilly, editor, Gaelic American; Frank Prial, John Sheehy and Surrogate James A. Foley.

The New York Times

Published: September 27, 1935
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HOLC CHIEF DENIES BROOKLYN CHARGES

**Dailey Answers the Affidavit of
J. J. McAuliffe at Meeting
of Real Estate Board.**

RIDICULES 'RACKET' STORY

**State Head of Loan Corporation
Says Records Show Kings
County Got Full Share.**

Vincent Dailey, New York State manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, made his first public statement yesterday concerning charges that he and other officials of the HOLC were guilty of political favoritism and mismanagement of the activities of the corporation. His denial of the charges was made at a meeting of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board in The Towers, Brooklyn, at noon.

The allegations against Mr. Dailey were made in an affidavit signed by John J. McAuliffe of 1,238 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, a former employe of the HOLC, and were filed on Feb. 25 with Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee by Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

"The maker of the affidavit, John J. McAuliffe of Brooklyn, was dismissed by my instructions when I became convinced by proof that he was abusing the confidence I reposed in him by deliberately and without authority and for a reason he either could not or refused to give, altering, changing and raising an appraisal," Mr. Dailey said.

Denies Charges Separately.

Mr. Dailey took up the affidavit paragraph by paragraph, denying each allegation.

Mr. McAuliffe, he said, had been hired by the HOLC after an investigation of his qualifications, and because of "industrious application" to his work was appointed supervising appraiser for Kings County on Jan. 22, 1934. To Mr. McAuliffe's statement that he had prepared the only constructive appraiser's guide, Mr. Dailey answered that he had formulated a guide that was immediately prohibited by order of Jules K. French Jr., chief appraiser of the metropolitan district.

The charge that only two appraisers in the Brooklyn office had a background of mortgage financing and appraisal experience was termed "an absolute falsehood." In his affidavit Mr. McAuliffe ques-

tioned the qualifications of the closing attorneys, accused the administration of a lack of direction over them and said that the attorneys found their positions "lucrative even though the fee for closing was small." All these allegations Mr. Dailey termed "fantastic."

"In paragraph 19," Mr. Dailey said, "I am charged with discrimination against Kings County. The figures which McAuliffe gives are entirely false, and the best answer I can give, without going into a detailed analysis of the fallacy of his figures, is to refer you to the public records which I have given to the press every Monday and which have been published in the papers every Tuesday since January, 1934. These adequately show that Kings County in proportion to the applications has had its full quota of loans passed through our process to closing.

"Racket" Charge Answered.

"In paragraph 29 McAuliffe refers to the 'fee appraisal racket' under which one appraiser got at least 160 appraisals in a month, which he claims he broke up in March, 1934. I have investigated the records and I found that in the month of February the highest number of fee appraisals made by any one man was fifty-five; in the month of March, seventy-six; in the month of April, fifty-three, and in the month of May, fifty-six. The record shows that this allegation is, like all the others, simply the emanations of his own imagination.

"In the concluding paragraph McAuliffe states that when he was promoted to supervising appraiser and chief appraiser he was promised increases in salary from \$1,800 to \$2,400 and \$3,000, respectively. He was never chief appraiser. It is unnecessary to discuss this statement because the matter is now in the courts and will be decided there.

"In conclusion, I merely want to say that I am fully cognizant of the fact that by this extended answer to the affidavit of John J. McAuliffe I have dignified the same far beyond its own intrinsic importance. I have been impelled to do this because of the publicity which was given to the series of falsehoods to which he swore. There are a lot more important duties for public officials to attend to than wasting their time dissipating and contradicting baseless accusations by individuals who hope to gain their selfish ends by casting slurs at honest and conscientious public officials."

CROMWELL REBUKE IS THOUGHT LIKELY

Hull Asks for Official Version of Pro-Ally Speech Made by Minister in Toronto

CRITICISM IS CONTINUED

Representative Sweeney Asks Recall and Investigation by Dies Committee

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 20—Forecasts were made today that the pro-Ally speech in Toronto yesterday by James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, would be officially disavowed and the envoy censured after Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that he had requested an official version of the speech from both Mr. Cromwell at his home in New Jersey and the legation in Ottawa.

The action would run not to the merits of what the envoy said but to the fact not only that he said it but that he did so without submitting the text in advance to the Secretary of State. Under regulations governing diplomatic officers, they must not deliver controversial political speeches, or at least they must not do so without explicit permission of the Secretary of State.

The fact that some formal action was in prospect appeared from the unusual procedure of requiring the official version. Mr. Hull was not content with the text as it was published in newspapers and, in fact, said he had not read the published versions. Beyond this he had no comment to make at this time. He did not know whether Mr. Cromwell would come here before returning to Ottawa.

The announcement of the Secretary of State, however, did not quell criticism in Congress that broke immediately after the envoy had made his speech yesterday. Nor were some members content with a disavowal or mere censure. Today they demanded the recall of the Minister.

Looks Toward Recall

Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio introduced a resolution for a House investigation looking to a demand for the recall of the Minister. Representative Hamilton Fish of New York told the House that the speech was "unprecedented." He wanted to know if it represented the attitude of the Administration. Representative William B. Barry of New York protested the speech in a letter to Secretary Hull.

Mr. Sweeney said that "if our playboy Minister wants to fight for the British Empire, I suggest he join such distinguished expatriates as Lady Astor and Kermit Roosevelt."

Representative Fish contended that "we have a right to learn whether Mr. Cromwell is speaking for the President and the State Department, and whether this is a part of a plan to destroy our neutrality." He called upon the Administration to make known its attitude toward the speech, and said that silence would be construed as approval.

Representative Barry criticized Mr. Cromwell's speech as an "asinine utterance," and in his letter to Secretary Hull said:

"I respectfully submit that in the interest of the neutrality of this nation and our efforts for peace this garrulous young man be admonished to refrain from further inflammatory statements, or that he be retired to private life, where his opinions will be given the attention they deserve. The rest of the world may not be acquainted with our method of selecting some diplomats and may get the erroneous impression that Mr. Cromwell reflects some one's opinion besides his own."

Thinks Speech Injudicious

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today that they believed that James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, had overstepped the bounds of diplomatic restraint in praising Anglo-French war aims and criticizing Germany.

Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive, of Wisconsin said he thought that Mr. Cromwell had "stepped outside his duties as a Minister," adding that declarations on questions of foreign policy should rest with the Executive and with Congress.

Agreeing with Mr. La Follette, Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa said:

"If he was expressing his private opinion, it might be all right, but I hardly think it is within the functions of a Minister to express the opinions for the nation unless he is instructed to do so by his government."

Mr. Gillette said that he thought it was obvious that Mr. Cromwell's statement, delivered yesterday at Toronto, had not been inspired by higher authorities.

Previously Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat, of Missouri had said that Mr. Cromwell ought to be recalled for his assertion that the Allies were fighting for "the perpetuation of individual liberty and freedom" and for charging that Germany "frankly and openly seeks to destroy" the institutions on which democratic government has been built.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida said he "doubted" that Mr. Cromwell should have made the statement but that he was "very glad that he did it." Mr. Pepper added:

"It's what everybody knows."

Representative Martin L. Swee-

ney, Democrat, of Ohio said in the House today that if Mr. Cromwell was correctly quoted, he should be recalled.

Mr. Sweeney described Mr. Cromwell as "a reincarnation of Walter Hines Page," who was America's Ambassador to London in the Wilson Administration. Suggesting that Mr. Cromwell join other pro-British American expatriates, Representative Sweeney said:

"We should have the courage to tell Cromwell and his lawfully wedded fortune, Doris Duke, to get the hell out of this republic."

Reading from a prepared address—which he was not able to finish due to the limitation of time—Mr. Sweeney declared that Mr. Cromwell's appointment as Minister represented "evidence of the debasement of our foreign service, when such a post is awarded to a Cromwell simply because he 'laid it on the line, when political campaign funds were needed.'"

"Step by step," the Ohioan continued, "we are traveling the same road to war we traveled in 1917. Every speech is British propaganda, uncanny in their parallel with those of the immediate years preceding our entrance into the World War."

Mr. Sweeney called for "a searching investigation into the intense British propaganda." He asked the Dies committee, investigating un-Americanism, to "take notice."

Dingell Sends Congratulations

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UP)—Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat, of Michigan, tonight telegraphed to James H. R. Cromwell his "personal congratulations" on the Toronto speech of the Minister and advised him to "pay no attention to the puttyheads and potbellies" criticizing his action.

"You are in harmony with American foreign policy," his telegram said, "and 95 per cent of our people are in agreement with you."

"Shed your kid gloves, do some boxing and don't pull your punches. Truth has a terrific wallop and there is nothing diplomatic about it."

Mr. Dingell said he, too, wanted a copy of the speech "to insert in The Congressional Record as an inspiration to American posterity."

Speech Has Been Forwarded

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20 (Canadian Press)—United States Legation officials said today that a copy of the speech that James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, made in Toronto on Tuesday had been forwarded to the United States State Department.

Legation officials said there were standing instructions to forward copies of speeches made by any United States Minister.

Speech Praised in Canada

OTTAWA, March 20 (UP)—Officials described American Minister James H. R. Cromwell's attack on Germany as "splendid" today and said it would make him very popular in Canada.

His speech was hailed as "outstanding" and there was surprise here that it had caused repercussions in Washington.

No Comment From Cromwell

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 20—James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, declined to comment at his home here today on a request from Secretary of State Cordell Hull for an official version of an address given by Mr. Cromwell before a joint meeting of the Canadian Club and Empire Club in Toronto.

Mr. Cromwell will go to Washington on Friday morning and return here Saturday night for Easter.

Akron Paper Wins Libel Suit

AKRON, July 30 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge E. D. Fritch ruled in a memorandum opinion today that a cause of action did not exist in the \$250,000 libel suit of Representative Martin L. Sweeney against The Akron Beacon Journal. The decision upheld a defense demurrer. The Beacon Journal is one of about seventy newspapers sued by Mr. Sweeney because of statements in a syndicated Washington column which, he asserted, accused him of racial prejudice. "The statements do not charge any violations of moral or criminal law," Judge Fritch's opinion said.

The New York Times

Published: July 31, 1940

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CLEVELAND ELECTS DAVIS.

Republican Defeats Democratic Incumbent for Mayor.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The Cuyahoga County Democratic machine followed New York's Tammany into the discard in today's municipal election, when the Democratic standard bearer, Mayor Ray T. Miller, was defeated by the Republican candidate, Harry L. Davis.

Returns from 680 of the 798 precincts in the city gave: Davis, 121,916; Miller, 115,430.

The defeat of Mayor Miller was attributed to Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, who deserted his party after being beaten in the primary and swung his support to the Republicans.

The New York Times

Published: November 8, 1933

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WIN CLEVELAND PRIMARY.

Miller and Davis Named for Mayor
—Sweeney Runs Third.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3 (AP).—Representative Martin L. Sweeney, insurgent Democrat, tonight conceded the nomination of Mayor Ray T. Miller, Democrat, and Harry L. Davis, Republican former Mayor, in today's non-partisan Mayoralty primary election, and admitted defeat for himself.

Unofficial returns from 650 of the 793 precincts gave: Miller, 63,960; Davis, 57,904; Sweeney, 51,756. The four other candidates were running far behind, their total vote amounting to only a few thousand.

The New York Times

Published: October 4, 1933

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FATHER COUGHLIN SUED ON CONTEMPT CHARGE

J. H. O'Donnell's Action in Accounting Case Is Held Up by the Judge Until Nov. 5.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29 (AP).—Counsel for J. H. O'Donnell of Pittsburgh sought a contempt of court citation today against the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, but Judge David R. Hertz continued hearing of arguments on the motion until Nov. 5, two days after the national election.

Benjamin F. Sacharow, counsel, contended that the radio priest was in contempt when he did not appear for a deposition hearing in Mr. O'Donnell's Cleveland suit for the ouster of Father Coughlin as president and trustee of the National Union for Social Justice.

In civil actions here and at Detroit, Mr. O'Donnell petitioned for an accounting of National Union funds and the appointment of a receiver.

The plaintiff was ejected forcibly from the National Union's convention here after voicing the only negative vote when the organization endorsed William Lemke, Union party candidate for President.

Mr. Sacharow asserted a deputy sheriff personally served Father Coughlin with a subpoena last Monday on his arrival here to address a National Union rally.

Three attorneys for the priest, Representative Martin L. Sweeney, Sylvester V. McMahon and Fred W. Zimmerman, requested a continuance after contending that no service had been made on Father Coughlin.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRATS SPLIT

Senator Bulkley, Roosevelt Leader Dropped By Organization, Faces Contest

By N. R. HOWARD

CLEVELAND, May 29.—The Cleveland Democratic organization broke sharply with Senator Robert J. Bulkley at its biennial county convention this week, and will go into the Fall campaign in this industrial Roosevelt stronghold with a permanent schism.

In retaliation for Mr. Bulkley's attempt in the primary this month to elect a city control slate of committeemen, the Senator was dropped from the new county executive committee for the first time since he re-entered Ohio politics in 1926. The organization will definitely oppose him for re-election to the Senate in 1938, despite the fact that his election in 1930 was the first major triumph the Cleveland Democratic party had achieved in a decade.

About a fifth of the county convention delegates were Bulkleyites, and presumably the party will purge itself of them, too. Some of the Bulkley minority have proposed putting up an independent county ticket for the Fall elections.

Senator Bulkley made his fight on, and owes his ejection to, W. B. Gongwer, veteran Democratic county chairman, whose other great enemy within the party ranks is

Representative Martin L. Sweeney, the Coughlin spokesman in the lower house.

The organization tried hard to defeat Mr. Sweeney for renomination in the overwhelmingly Democratic Cleveland West Side district, but he gave Sheriff John M. Sulzmann, designated to beat him, better than a 6-to-1 drubbing.

Coughlin's Achievement

This was the main achievement in the Ohio primary for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who came to Cleveland from Detroit to address a Sweeney mass meeting just before election.

But Mr. Sweeney was named to the new executive committee by Gongwer influence, and other indications are that the leader will try to make terms with the Coughlinites. This despite the fact that Sweeney adherents lined up with the Bulkleyites in the control fight on Mr. Gongwer and succeeded in electing an anti-organization State Central Committeeman in one Cleveland district.

Mr. Gongwer moved toward semi-retirement at the county convention. Currently ill in a hospital following an emergency operation, he directed the convention from his bedside, and ordered that he be made chairman of the party central committee to succeed former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who had held that post more than twenty years and who asked to be omitted from all party connections at this convention.

Baker Active 35 Years

Mr. Baker thus ends thirty-five years of active connection and leadership with the organization, beginning with his youthful city solicitorship under Tom L. Johnson and continuing through his terms as Mayor and Secretary of War. The Baker taste for Democratic politics under the New Deal manifestly waned.

The post Mr. Gongwer gives up is that of executive committee chairman and active leader. Under his direction a new leader not embroiled in the old Gongwer feuds is to be selected.

The break between Senator Bulkley and the Cleveland organization is also dated during the Roosevelt years. Mr. Bulkley was for Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago, while Mr. Gongwer and the Cleveland delegates fought for Al Smith. The Senator thus got all Federal patronage here and consulted the Democratic organization about very little of it.

Two years ago Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Gongwer fell out over Governor Davey, to whom Mr. Gongwer had given his organization support. The Senator, as a result, backed Charles West, now President Roosevelt's Congressional contact man, for Senator against the organization's wishes. Last Fall the breach was so far advanced that the Senator formed a League of Friends of Roosevelt, intended to take the 1936 Presidential campaign here out of Mr. Gongwer's hands, and from this league stemmed the lead for control of the county committee.

THREATEN BOYCOTT OF MRS. ROOSEVELT

Cleveland Democratic Women Are Miffed Over Local Political Snarl.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Women of the Democratic county organization have threatened to boycott a lecture here tomorrow night by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt unless Burr Gongwer, county chairman, is put on the slate of delegates to the national convention.

And in the controversy there has been another threat, that the county organization would oppose President Roosevelt at the November election.

The threats were voiced to Charles West, Under-Secretary of the Interior, at a conference Sunday.

That against Mrs. Roosevelt was attributed to Mrs. Olive Joy Wright, former president of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Women's Club.

Mr. West, it is said, was astonished, and asked:

"Do you mean that you will do this to Mrs. Roosevelt, who has no connection with this matter—make her the victim of a purely local situation?"

James J. McGinty, Cleveland Railway Company vice president and former City Councilman, voiced the opinion that "unless this stupid business stops, the whole organization will go against Roosevelt in November."

Mr. West was back in Washington tonight to confer with the President and administration officials on the Ohio delegate situation. The threats will be of no avail, according to word reaching this city from Washington.

The Gongwer candidacy is opposed by Senator Bulkley and Representative Martin L. Sweeney. Mr. Gongwer opposed Roosevelt to the last at the 1932 convention.

The New York Times

Published: March 11, 1936

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Sweeney Loses Libel Suit Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (U.P.)—The Supreme Court today denied Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio a review of his unsuccessful libel suit against Eleanor Patterson, publisher of The Washington Times-Herald, and Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, columnists. Mr. Sweeney sued in the District of Columbia District Court for \$250,000 in damages. He charged that a column entitled "Washington Merry-Go-Round" intended to convey that he was "guilty of racial prejudice against people of Jewish origin."

The New York Times

Published: November 10, 1942

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STEWART IS WINNER IN OHIO'S PRIMARY

Close Result Makes Recount a
Possibility—Holt Loses
in West Virginia

COLUMBUS, May 10 (AP)—Mayor James G. Stewart of Cincinnati won the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, complete unofficial returns from yesterday's primary showed tonight, but the possibility of a recount was immediately raised.

Tabulation of the State's 9,180 polling places gave Mayor Stewart a margin of 2,262 votes—one of the narrowest in the State's history — over Attorney General Thomas J. Herbert, his nearest rival in a four-man race.

The complete count showed: Stewart 162,010, Attorney General Herbert 159,748, Lieut. Gov. Paul M. Herbert 137,663, and Albert E. Payne 15,655.

Attorney General Herbert declined to comment, pending a study of the balloting. A spokesman who declined to be identified, however, remarked:

"It's safe to say we might ask a recount in Hamilton and Scioto Counties."

In Cincinnati Mayor Stewart said: "I certainly have no objection to a count, a recount, or a re-re-count."

Meanwhile, a landslide had given the Democratic party's nomination for Governor to Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland, virtually complete returns gave him a margin of 115,696 votes.

The count of 9,178 polling places gave Mayor Lausche 179,905; former Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Cleveland, 64,209; James W. Huffman of Columbus, a son-in-law of former Gov. Vic Donahey, 38,074; Frazier Reams of Toledo, 26,788; Frank A. Dye of Columbus, 11,417, and Walter Baertschi of Toledo, 8,633.

TWO MAYORS LEAD FOR OHIO GOVERNOR

**Lausche Ahead in Democratic
Race, Stewart in Republican
—West Virginia Primary**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9 (AP)—Two Mayors, Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, of Cleveland, and James G. Stewart, Republican, of Cincinnati, ran ahead tonight in contests for their respective party's nomination for Governor.

Returns from the primary election gave an advantage to William G. Pickrel, a Dayton attorney, in a three-cornered race for the Democratic nomination for Senator.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati won renomination without opposition on the Republican ticket.

Returns from 539 of 9,180 polling places gave these results:

Lausche 7,443; Martin L. Sweeney of Cleveland, former Representative, 3,443; James W. Huffman, Columbus attorney, 1,654; Frazier Reams, Toledo attorney, 1,545; Frank A. Dye, Columbus attorney, 490, and Walter Baertschi, Toledo real estate operator, 271.

In the four-man Republican Governorship race, 575 polling places gave these figures:

Stewart 9,159; Attorney General Thomas J. Herbert 6,844; Lieut. Gov. Paul M. Herbert 5,492, and Albert E. Payne, Springfield industrialist, 705.

For the Democratic Senatorship nomination, the count from 471 polling places was: Pickrel 4,084; Marvin C. Harrison, Cleveland attorney, 1,853, and John Taylor, Salem advertising man, 1,732.

Election officials said that double time kept as many people from voting early as did the rain.

Ohio is officially on Central war time. Most communities, however, operate on Eastern war time.

There was no contest for convention delegates in either party. Mr. Bricker got the Republicans' 50 votes and President Roosevelt got 52 Democratic votes.

PRIMARIES SHOWED NO TREND

'Isolationists' Won Some Contests and Lost Others, With Local Matters Governing

By W. H. LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—More than one-half of the incumbent members of Congress have faced the electorate thus far in America's first war-time election in twenty-four years and there is, as yet, no discernible trend which can be ascribed to issues growing out of, or divorced from, the military problem.

Contrary to general predictions, made at the time when members of Congress voted themselves pensions (which were hastily repealed in the face of an aroused public opinion) and then applied for and accepted X cards enabling them to purchase unlimited supplies of gasoline in the rationed areas of the Atlantic seaboard, practically all of the sitting members who have stood for re-election have been renominated in party primaries.

Home-Town Matters

Local issues, and especially the effectiveness and efficiency of a Congress member in handling the problems and complaints of his constituents, appear to be of more concern to voters than the question of his pre-war stand on foreign policy and his attitude on the conduct of the war.

The latest Gallup poll made public today indicates that if the general election were held at this moment, the Democrats not only would retain control of the House but would gain eight seats for a total of 268 members and a majority of 122 votes. The poll indicated that the main Democratic gains would come in the East Central area, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, but the Administration would lose seats in New England and the Middle Atlantic section.

The best information on public opinion at present indicates there is no prospect that the 1918 election results will be duplicated. In the last wartime vote, the Democrats went into the election with a House majority and President Wilson appealed for a continuation for this majority as a vote of confidence in his conduct of the war. The voters, however, returned a Republican House and Senate.

Candidates of both parties, whether they favored or opposed the Roosevelt Administration's foreign policy, are seeking election on the platform that they favor all-out prosecution of the war.

The campaign to defeat some leading "isolationists" has both succeeded, and failed. To illustrate the point, the following contests in which the foreign policy

question figured significantly might be cited:

Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, New York, a leading opponent of the Administration's foreign policy, seeking renomination from the Twenty-sixth district (residents of which include President Roosevelt), won the party nomination by a two to one majority, although his selection was opposed by Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Presidential nominee, and Thomas E. Dewey, probably the New York Republican candidate for Governor.

Representative Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat, Ohio, a leading isolationist, seeking renomination from the Twentieth district in Cleveland, was defeated by a sizable majority.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party, New York, who consistently voted against all Roosevelt foreign policy moves and proposed national defense measures until Russia was invaded by Germany in June, 1941, won renomination on the A. L. P., Republican and Democratic tickets.

Representative Harry B. Coffee, Democrat, Nebraska, who made his own opposition to the President's foreign policy an issue in support of his campaign for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, was defeated easily by Foster May, Omaha radio announcer, who had never held public office and who sought the nomination as a supporter of the President's policies, both domestic and foreign.

Few of the 'Ins' Beaten

Other so-called isolationists and interventionists were renominated. Only about a dozen Representatives from both parties have been beaten thus far of the more than 280 who have sought renomination. Only one of the fifteen Senators seeking renomination who has faced the electorate thus far has been defeated. The Senator was William J. Bulow, South Dakota Democrat and isolationist. Another isolationist Senator, Lee W. O'Daniel of Texas, has been forced into a run-off primary.

Neither the Democratic nor Republican leaders regard the primary results thus far as conclusive of a trend. Most Republican members of Congress were opposed to the President's foreign policy before Pearl Harbor, and most of them have been renominated. Most Democrats supported the President's policy, and most of these have been selected to run again. There is no certainty, however, that the men who came through primary contests will be elected.

SWEENEY LOSES A ROUND

Mrs. Patterson Is Upheld in U. S.
Appeals Court on Libel

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals today upheld a lower court ruling which granted a judgment to Mrs. Eleanor M. Patterson, publisher of The Washington Times-Herald, and others, in the \$250,000 libel suit filed against them by Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

Mr. Sweeney filed suit alleging damage to his reputation by an article published in The Times-Herald saying that he opposed the appointment of Emerich Burt Fried of Cleveland to a Federal judgeship because he was a Jew. The article was written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, who were named as co-defendants, as one of their Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round columns.

The District Court granted a motion of Mrs. Patterson and the defendants for a judgment on the pleadings and Mr. Sweeney appealed.

Mr. Sweeney sued a number of newspapers which published the column. In one case, that against The Schenectady Union Publishing Company, the United States Supreme Court has ruled, counsel for the litigants said, that under New York law it is "libelous per se" to publish a false charge that a public official holds anti-Semitic views.

The New York Times

Published: May 26, 1942

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SWEENEY LIBEL SUIT FAILS

7th Action by Representative From Ohio Is Dismissed Here

A libel suit by United States Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio was dismissed by a jury in Federal court here yesterday. The suit was the seventh in which Mr. Sweeney's charges that a story in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column, written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, had caused him damage, were dismissed either by a judge or by jury verdict.

Asking \$250,000 damages, the complaint disposed of yesterday had charged that Mr. Sweeney suffered disgrace and discomfort because of a story in the syndicated column published in December, 1938. The article, Mr. Sweeney said, unjustly implied that he was anti-Semitic and a spokesman for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. In his other suits he has named various papers that published the article. The defendant cleared yesterday was United Feature Syndicate, Inc., which distributes the column.

The New York Times

Published: February 27, 1941

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Resolutions Voted by the Coughlin Convention

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Here is the text of the resolutions adopted by the convention of the National Union for Social Justice:

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

We reaffirm our faith in American institutions, particularly our faith in the Constitution of the United States.

We praise that document in setting forth a framework of government which separates powers among legislative and an executive and a judicial departments, defined by the founding fathers to be kept separate and distinct.

We praise that Constitution with its division of powers between two sovereignties, the national government on the one hand and the individual State on the other, each sovereign with its sphere.

We further praise that Constitution because it delegates only specific powers to the control government and creates and reserves all other powers to the States and to the people.

Lastly, we praise the Constitution in its entirety and inclusive of its amendments, including a Bill of Rights for the protection of our persons and our property.

Therefore we protest those present violations of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution, including the growing usurpation of power on the part of the executive branch of the Federal Government, which has seen fit to destroy the spirit of the tripartite government, to encroach upon the legislative functions and to attempt to usurp the powers granted an independent Congress by the founding fathers of our Constitution.

We protest in particular the growing usurpation of the legislative power by an Executive who has seen fit to have all bills of major importance drafted by unknown officeholders who are wholly irresponsible to the votes of an electorate.

"Must" Legislation Disliked

We protest likewise the labeling of proposed legislation as "must" legislation, so labeled, not by a Congress elected by a people but by an Executive with no legislative responsibility except occasional messages on the state of the Union.

We protest that entire series of laws the authorship of which is unidentified, the sponsorship of which is unknown, the intent of which is clouded and the passage of which is secured only by the meek submission of a subservient Legislature—Congress—subservient to the executive branch of government.

"We protest these unconstitutional laws originating in the unholy desire on the part of the Executive for "permissive legislation" granting the powers vested only in the Constitution by the founding fathers to the Executive for exercise in a manner foreign to the Constitution and our American tradition.

We protest the further usurpation of powers preserved by the Constitution to the States and to the people and later evident in the form of corporations, chartered under Delaware acts, sponsored by the executive branch of the national government, without even a consent asked from Congress.

Finally, we protest that growing disregard for our framework of government which is witnessed by

the active political intrusion on the part of the Executive into the nomination of candidates for the legislative branch of government, in the unofficial nomination of Governors of two of the several States—yes, even the intrusion by the Executive into the affairs of municipalities and local government.

Against such usurpation of powers clearly vested in the legislative branch of the Federal Government or reserved by the Constitution to the States and to the people we protest most vigorously, as we reaffirm our faith in that fixed fundamental and supreme law of the land, the Constitution, under which every objective of our National Union for Social Justice is either already provided for or needs only statutory enactment by the Congress of the United States.

MONEY POWER OF CONGRESS

Again we reaffirm our faith in the Constitution and in the powers of an independent legislative branch as these powers were delegated by the founding fathers. We refer particularly to that power of Congress defined in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5, "the power of Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins."

We protest the usurpation of this power of Congress by the passage of the original Federal Reserve Banking Act, and all amendments thereto, as an obvious violation of the Constitution, because such act delegated to private citizens the power to coin and regulate a nation's money, which power is solely the function of the sovereign nation.

We pledge our resources and abilities to stamping out of existence this private control of the money power, a power as incapable of alienation as is the taxing power of the sovereign State or the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States or the power to declare war or to equip a navy.

We instruct our officers to program such litigation as may be possible to bring to review the unconstitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act before even the highest court in the land and to challenge every unconstitutional act which attempts to empower the private banker to create the money of America.

Full faith in the protective arm of the Supreme Court of the United States encourages us to believe that the judiciary will hold the Federal Reserve Act as invalid as it has other recent attempts at legislation which it has tossed into the discard of the unconstitutional.

Distribution of Wealth Urged

To the regeneration of human society, we pledge every ounce of our endurance that the wealth which Almighty God has given us may be distributed justly and fairly among our fellow men.

Too long have we witnessed an era where rugged individualism, unrestricted competition and the greed of personal ambition have directed the destinies of our millions of people. Recently we have witnessed the destructive efforts of Red communism in Russia, Mexico and Spain, and the rise of institutions wholly undemocratic in other leading nations of the world.

We deplore alike the excesses of godless, modern capitalism and atheistic communism. Believing

there is no compromise or middle ground between the excesses of individualism and the excesses of communism, we derive our principles of social justice directly from the nature of men and men's property.

As there is an individual and also the social character of persons so, likewise, there is an individual and likewise a social aspect of property. Our sixteen principles of social justice simply recognize the importance of man as God's creature and the necessity of a just share in the fruits of creation accruing to him who earns his bread in the sweat of his face.

The enactment of these principles into positive law and the application of these principles in the statutes of our nation are objectives to which we pledge mutually and severally our minds, our hearts, our resources and our votes.

In the conduct of the affairs of the National Union for Social Justice we endorse, without any exception whatsoever, all the acts of our president and great leader, Father Charles E. Coughlin.

Leader's Philosophy Commended

Specifically, yet without thought of limitation, do we express our appreciation for the years of instruction which he has given us and for his mind, his heart and his will which has taught us to know, to love and to serve the cause of social justice.

Formally do we commend his unique revelation of philosophical thought upon which our program is based. Formally do we commend likewise his reduction of that philosophy to those concrete maxims known as the sixteen principles of social justice.

We thank our leader not only for the substance of his teaching but also for its form, and the application of the principles to the workaday lives of our people. His teachings have come to us as manna dropped amidst an intellectually hungry people wandering in a wilderness of despair.

(1) In the field of positive legislation we endorse alike his denouncement of communism and of modern capitalism.

(2) We praise his efforts in behalf of our beloved veterans to the end that they secure adjusted compensation, if compensation can be figured, as a reward to those who offered their very lives on the altar of their patriotism.

(3) Specifically, do we praise his patriotic efforts as he pitted the gifts God gave him against the resources of the Carnegie Foundation, of the internationalists in general; against the paid propaganda of some seats of high learning, against the intrigues of the foreigner and against the wiles of those in high position who would compromise our very sovereignty and ignore our American tradition as they would force our nation into the League through its back door, the World Court.

Efforts on Relief Wages Recalled

(4) In his defense of the Nye committee and on behalf of a sound neutrality policy, we recall his successful efforts in curbing the activities of the "merchandisers of murder."

(5) Every depositor in the land should appreciate his exposé of banking conditions.

(6) We recall likewise our leader's insistence that the pauperizing dole be abolished and in its place

a system of permanent public works be established.

(7) With the inauguration of that system of public works we recall his noble efforts on behalf of the passage of the so-called McCarran amendment, which would extend to the workers on relief the prevailing rate of wages, even as the act as drafted would extend to the manufacturer the prevailing market price of materials.

(8) We endorse our leader's stand with respect to labor, to the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing, unhampered by the camouflage "company union," child of the industrialist's brain.

(9) We unreservedly commend our leader's efforts for a just and living annual wage payable to every man willing to work and capable of working.

(10) We endorse the stand of Father Coughlin in respect to the entrenched interests of the public utility holding companies, whose ruthless exploitation of the people was a perfect example of domination by wealth to the point where the very majesty of the State was degraded.

(11) We commend the great efforts made to keep our nation neutral in the recent economic war waged on the one hand by fifty-odd Nations of the League against a lone enemy, Italy, a friendly nation, which has contributed so much of her manhood to the material and spiritual up-building of our country.

Frazier-Lemke Bill Endorsed

(12) We unreservedly support the position taken by our leader on the behalf of the establishment of a central bank and we extend our commendations to the sponsors of the central bank bill, the Honorable Gerald P. Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota, and the Honorable Martin L. Sweeney, Congressman from Ohio.

(13) We commend our leader's great efforts on behalf of the refinancing of the farm mortgages of America through proposed legislation known as the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. We condemn in most certain terms the tactics of one John J. O'Connor, chairman of the rules committee of the House of Representatives, and his associates, irrespective of party affiliation, who joined with him in exercising every parliamentary trick to gag the House from even a consideration of this most salutary legislation.

(14) We commend to the favorable consideration of the electorate those 147 members of the House of Representatives who voted "yea" on the final passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill, and we likewise commend most favorably to the electorate those Senators who voted "yea" on the Nye-Sweeney Bill.

(15) We publish an unreserved and unqualified endorsement of the monetary principles so ably defended over the radio against the regimented forces of bankers, financial writers, paid propagandists and an uninformed press.

(16) Finally, lest specification detract from the fulness of our sanction, we publish our unreserved and unqualified endorsements of all public acts, radio addresses and statements of our leader, pledging our resources and our activities in his support and in support of our sixteen principles even as he has thrown into the battle every ounce of his endurance.

PREDICTS COUGHLIN GAINS

M. L. Sweeney Says House Will
Add 75 Social Justice Members.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (P).—A gain in the next Congress of at least seventy-five House members bearing the endorsement of the National Union for Social Justice was predicted today by Representative Martin L. Sweeney, Cleveland Democrat.

Ohio alone will send 10, and possibly more, members endorsed by the union, Mr. Sweeney said. Of the ten he regarded as certain to be elected in November, six now hold seats.

Mr. Sweeney, foe of the Democratic organization in Cleveland, has been one of the chief unofficial spokesmen in Ohio for Father Coughlin, and defended the priest when he was criticized by Representative O'Connor. He predicted that the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing measure, defeated in the House recently, would be one of the chief issues in the approaching campaign.

The New York Times

Published: May 27, 1936

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EXPLAINS OPPOSITION TO HONORING THE KING

Representative Sweeney Says He Does Not Believe a Democracy Should Pay Lavish Tribute.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio today justified his opposition to the adjournment of the House on Jan. 21 out of respect to the memory of King George V by asserting that he "did not believe it was consistent with a democracy to pay a lavish tribute by adjourning out of memory to a foreign power."

He estimated that the adjournment had cost \$50,000, but did not explain how he had arrived at this sum.

He recalled that many of his relatives and friends "were murdered when the Black and Tans came into Ireland" in the reign of King George.

"An army was recruited from the White Chapel district of London and from the jails of England which went over to Ireland and murdered those people because they dared to express the same sentiment that Patrick Henry expressed in the Virginia House of Delegates," he said. "They preferred death to a denial of liberty."

Expressing regret that Speaker Byrns had failed to recognize him in opposition to the resolution of adjournment, Mr. Sweeney, however, said he had no criticism of him, nor did he have any of President Roosevelt or Secretary Hull

for sending messages and making visits of condolence.

Nor did he have anything against King George personally, Mr. Sweeney said. However, he said he despised the symbol which he represented, "just as our forefathers despised that symbol in this country."

F. W. ZIMMERMAN DIES; A POLITICAL LEADER

Cleveland Lawyer a Power in Democratic Politics of City

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, March 18—Fred W. Zimmerman, Cleveland lawyer for more than thirty years and an active figure in the Democratic party, died last night after a heart attack. His age was 57.

A former president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, he had been associated in the practice of law with Sylvester V. McMahan, former County Prosecutor and criminal lawyer.

Born here, Mr. Zimmerman worked as a reporter on The Plain Dealer, The News and the old Leader. He turned to politics in 1933 when he helped lead the campaign of ex-Congressman Martin L. Sweeney for Mayor, and later was identified with the Townsend movement and the effort to form a Union party in 1936 for election of William L. Lempke for President.

In 1937 Mr. Zimmerman assisted Ray T. Miller in his successful fight to gain control of the county Democratic organization. He played a leading role in the election of Mayor Frank Lausche and was planning to assist the Mayor in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the Ohio primary election in May. His last public activity was as head of Mayor Lausche's committee on interracial practices.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Margaret Zimmerman, and a daughter, Clare.

The New York Times

Published: March 19, 1944

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Mrs. Sweeney in Congress Race

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Marie R. Sweeney, wife of Representative Martin L. Sweeney, has entered the 20th District Congressional race as an Independent. Her husband was defeated for re-nomination in the Democratic primary by Michael A. Feighan. A committee said she had consented to run "to permit thousands of voters to register a protest against the unfair campaign of hatred and misrepresentation" waged against him in the primary.

The New York Times

Published: September 6, 1942

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POMERENE IS URGED TO RUN FOR HOUSE

**Former Senator May Seek Ohio
Seat Left Vacant by C. A.
Mooney's Death.**

N. D. BAKER'S AID LIKELY

**Cleveland's City Manager, W. R.
Hopkins, Considers Running
for City Council.**

By N. R. HOWARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Former Senator Atlee Pomerene, who retired from the Senate, after being defeated by Simeon D. Fess, to the practice of law in 1923, is the recipient of a well-organized call to return to Congress this year as representative from the Twentieth Ohio District, one of the three Cleveland seats.

If the Senator pays any attention to the call and is successful in winning a special party primary and election for the twentieth seat this Summer and Fall, there will have returned to public life, in the manner of John Quincy Adams, one of the best-known and most admired Democrats of this generation.

Wet Democrat Enters Race.

The vacancy was caused by the death of Representative Charles A. Mooney, Democrat, who had served six terms.

Already in the field, which is heavily Democratic and wet, is Martin L. Sweeney, municipal judge, who would be no mean contestant in the primary.

The call to Senator Pomerene was voiced by two Cleveland newspapers and a number of Democratic voters. It is stated that Newton D. Baker, titular head of the city Democratic organization, would regard Mr. Pomerene's candidacy with favor, but it is by no means certain that a large element of this organization would not go with Judge Sweeney, a popular and liberal magistrate. Mr. Pomerene is thinking the matter over.

Mr. Pomerene was widely known for his views on business and currency and his support of President Wilson's peace and war programs.

He was a Senate authority on banking and business, and had much to do with the legislation for and the success of the Federal Reserve act, and his independence on wartime demands of organized labor for legislation always attracted a strong conservative following. He was a liberal on the wartime prohibition legislation and on the issues of freedom of speech and press.

In Tom L. Johnson's day he attracted the attention of the powerful Cleveland Mayor by his Democratic successes in Canton, where he won city and county offices, and the Johnson influence made Mr. Pomerene Lieutenant Governor in 1908 and two years later helped to send him to the Senate.

Pomerene Failed in 1926.

To recapture that Senate seat, Ohio Republicans recalled the late Myron T. Herrick from private life in 1916, and Mr. Herrick's defeat by Mr. Pomerene is still a classic Democratic victory.

In 1926 Senator Pomerene won his party's primary for the Senate once more, but failed of election.

If he should stand for the Twentieth District seat Mr. Pomerene would be re-enacting the drama played a few years ago by Theodore E. Burton, who renounced the Senate in 1914 only to go to the lower house in 1920 and back to the Senate in 1928.

There is another prospect of a "return to Rome" on a similar scale in Cleveland politics this year in the news that William R. Hopkins, for six years Cleveland's City Manager and one of the leading municipal authorities in America, has about made up his mind to run for the City Council.

100 IN HOUSE FAIL TO REPLY TO BIDS

Wallgren, Canvassing Those
Ignoring Roosevelt Parley,
Is Rebuffed by Sweeney

EXCUSES IRRITATE WHIP

Predicts Some Will Cancel Pre-
vious Engagements 'Before
We Get Through'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—More than a hundred members of the House had failed up to this morning to respond to invitations to the Democratic "love feast" scheduled for next week-end at the Jefferson Island Club in Chesapeake Bay.

Sent out a week ago, the invitations carried a request for response.

When the lack of enthusiasm became apparent, Representative M. C. Wallgren, one of the Democratic whips began a personal canvass of the men who had not accepted or had declined the invitations.

The first man he tackled was Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, who replied:

"No amount of fishing, eating or drinking is going to change my views on the President's Supreme Court plan or any other plan. I don't want to be marooned on an island with what looks like rough weather ahead. I've got an office and telephone if the President wants to see me about anything."

Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, who has participated in occasional revolts, assumed a pained expression when asked about his failure to acknowledge the invitation.

"I am deeply sorry," he said, "but I have a previous engagement to attend the graduation of my son from Exeter Academy at the end of the week."

"Some of the boys are going to cancel the engagements that they thought they had before we get through," Mr. Wallgren said later, adding that he did not think that more than fifty House Democrats would be absent.

Senator Glass will not attend the conclave, he said today. On the other hand, his colleague, Senator Byrd, will be present and with him will go some others who opposed the administration court bill, Senators Bailey, Van Nuys, Burke and Wheeler.

Senator Wheeler, stating that "this conference will not weaken the opposition to the bill," added:

"I think we now have enough votes to recommit the measure to the committee, where it will rest for all time."

Senator Gerry of Rhode Island finds that he has an engagement to go to Biltmore, his country estate, for the week-end. Senators Wagner and Copeland of New York said that they had engagements which would prevent their attending the conference.

Congressmen's Hoax on Colleague Causes Arrest of Three in Hotel

Two Representatives From Ohio and an Innocent Reporter Are Seized When Their Joke Leads to Furor Here, But Bloom Smooths It All Out.

Far from the dignified reaches of the Capitol, two Representatives from Ohio decided here last evening to indulge in a hoax at the expense of their fellow-members. Two hours later the following were under arrest in the Hotel New Yorker:

Representative Warren J. Duffey of Ohio.

Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

A reporter of The Evening Journal, who was innocently involved.

Several other persons were under suspicion and three police detectives and the house detective of the New Yorker were being goaded into making other arrests when Representative Sol Bloom extracted a full confession from one of the prisoners. Thereupon all were released and the case, both officially and unofficially, was closed.

It began late yesterday afternoon. The scene was the Manhattan room of the hotel, and Mr. Bloom and Colonel Francis W. Perry were discussing the next item on the program of the Legislative Forum, under whose auspices a group of Representatives are visiting the city over the week-end.

"Arrest" of Son Reported.

Upon them descended Representative Allard H. Gasque of South Carolina, waving a slip containing the following message, received by telephone for him during his absence:

"Your son Allard," it read, "is detained at police headquarters for passing spurious checks on complaint of Gimbel Brothers. Please arrange for bail and an attorney Monday morning. (Signed) Sergeant P. J. O'Brien."

"My son Allard isn't here," shouted Mr. Gasque. "He's in Washington. This is a frame-up!"

Representative Bloom, being the New York man and chairman of the Congressional expedition, immediately took charge. He called police headquarters and found no record of any such arrest. The department store was equally negative.

At that moment Mr. Bloom's phone rang and someone describing himself as "Mr. Watson of THE NEW YORK TIMES" sought more details concerning the Gasque case. Mr. Bloom softly inquired where "Mr. Watson" was.

"Room 640," was the reply.

Mr. Bloom went into action. He called THE TIMES and discovered it had no Mr. Watson on its staff. Next he summoned the house detective and Detectives William Crenend, Thomas Riggs and Edward Miller from the West Thirtieth Street station. They came on the run.

"Arrest Mr. Watson in Room 640," Mr. Bloom ordered.

The detectives made for the room. Meanwhile a Journal reporter had gone to the room to see if he could identify "Mr. Watson." When the detectives broke in they found only two Representatives from Ohio and the reporter.

Reporter Becomes a Victim.

"Who is Watson?" Crenend demanded. Mr. Duffey winked and pointed to the reporter. He was arrested forthwith.

Mr. Bloom exploded verbally when the detectives returned with their prisoner.

"That's not Watson," he shouted. "We just sent him down there to find Watson. You go and arrest every one in Room 640."

The detectives fled. Representative Gasque was mumbling meanwhile about what an awful place New York was and how he wished he had remained in Washington. Detective Riggs appeared at the door in a few minutes with Representative Duffey. Representative Sweeney was under guard in his room.

"Have you done this thing to me?" shouted Mr. Gasque, advancing upon the Ohioan.

"Now wait, Allard," protested Mr. Duffey.

Colonel Perry was talking by telephone with Colonel Harold Fowler, First Deputy Police Commissioner. For the benefit of the suspects, he raised his voice.

"I see," he said, "then we're to keep every one here until General O'Ryan arrives . . ."

At that point, Mr. Duffey broke down. He admitted the hoax, but said Representative Sweeney had been the man behind it.

Mr. Gasque vowed that he would get even. Mr. Bloom thanked the detectives and apologized to the reporters. Mr. Duffey was penitent for fully five minutes. Then some one looked at a watch. They had five minutes to dress for dinner.

"Get out of my room," shouted Mr. Bloom.

"All right, Mr. Washington," said Mr. Duffey, and left.

REPLIES TO DICKINSON.

Sweeney in Cleveland Prefers Alphabet Groups to Revolution.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8 (AP).—Martin L. Sweeney, Cleveland Representative in Congress, takes exception to the remarks Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa made here Saturday night at a Republican meeting about the Roosevelt administration.

Mr. Sweeney spoke up last night at a meeting of the Roosevelt League for the Advancement of Social Justice and replied to some of Dickinson's attacks.

"The Senator criticized facetiously the various recovery agencies and referred to the series of alphabetical titles of these agencies," Mr. Sweeney said. "I am willing to take a hundred or more agencies so arranged alphabetically to the distaste of the Senator rather than to face the prospect of a situation that can be spelled in a ten-letter word called 'revolution.'"

The New York Times

Published: January 9, 1934

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