

LA GUARDIA IS HARD PRESSED IN VOTE FIGHT

Should Squeeze Through, but He Is Waging Toughest Battle of Career.

BY RAY TUCKER
Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Representative Fiorello La Guardia's political headquarters in the heart of Harlem looks more like the port of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "forgotten men" than the central office of the most spectacular congressional contest in this section of the country.

While he is in the midst of one of the hardest battles of his long career, beleaguered by Tammany and Socialist opponents, he faces hundreds of requests for jobs and relief each day.

He barely can get about in the barnlike store where he has his headquarters because of the queues of waiting poorly dressed and underfed men and women.

His volunteer campaign managers give him much time to find jobs as they do to finding votes for the "fighting mayor."

La Guardia's fights always are hot affairs. He has been elected and re-elected by as few as eighty votes, squeezing through despite every combination sent against him.

But this year, Tammany wants to send a 100 per cent Democratic delegation to the house by defeating La Guardia and Mrs. Ruth Pratt, and no effort is being spared to clean them out.

The Democrats have nominated a Democratic alderman of Italian descent, James Lanzetta, and the Socialists have entered their own candidate.

Talks Serious Questions

Tammany speakers are picturing La Guardia, the real wet leader in the house, as a "Hoover dry."

They are claiming that he opposed Senator Wagner's unemployment legislation, although La Guardia took the lead in getting it through the house when many Tammany members showed little interest.

A telegram from Wagner urging support of the whole Democratic ticket is cited as evidence the senator opposes the progressive congressman.

Tammany is using the same arguments to defeat La Guardia that it used against Senator William Borah out in Idaho.

"He is too much interested in national affairs," they say. "He never is around the district to do chores for his constituents. He spends too much time on the job at Washington."

La Guardia is talking serious national questions to audiences of Americans of Italian, Puerto Rican and Irish descent.

All Elements Give Aid

Whereas his opponents discuss purely local issues, he is talking about banking legislation, under-consumption, a bank guarantee deposit bill and the need for increasing farmers' purchasing power if the industrial worker is to get back his job.

For many hours each night he discusses these issues from the platform of mobile trucks, and he is having tremendous meetings. The cosmopolitan district evinces keen interest in bread-and-butter matters of national scope.

Almost all elements are giving voluntary and to the scrappy progressive. Senators George W. Norris of Nebraska and Hiram Johnson of California publicly have endorsed him.

The American Federation of Labor, led by President William Green, plans to hold a rally for him alone. Columbia university students are stamping the district for him each night.

Unless the general soreness against the "ins" is directed against him, too, he ought to squeeze through. But is his hardest fight.

THREE-DAY SHOW IS PLANNED BY FLORISTS

Growers, Greenhouse Owners and Retailers to Have Displays.

A three-day flower show will be held by the Allied Florists' Association of Indianapolis Inc., in the Sevier, Nov. 11 to 13.

The show will have displays from the growers, greenhouse owners, and retail florists.

The rainbow dining room and the hotel lobby will be the showrooms.

On Nov. 12 a banquet will be held on the Sevier roof with Frank J. Baker, president of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association, Detroit, Mich., and Charles Graklow, Philadelphia, as speakers.

Members of the Funeral Directors' Association of Indianapolis have been invited to be guests at the dinner.

The show will be under direction of Clarence R. Greene, president of the Indianapolis association.

SCHEDULE INSPECTION

Patriots Militant Group Will Meet Thursday.

Canton Indianapolis No. 2, Patriots Militant, will hold inspection Thursday in the hall at Prospect and South East streets. Inspecting officer will be E. M. Tones, brigadier-adjudant.

Brigadier-General Elmo Gustin, department commander, and other members of the Elwood lodge, will be present.

L. A. Handley, deputy grand master, will receive the degree of Patriarch Militant at the ceremony.

3 SCORE AND 10: DIES

End Comes for Maine Man on His 70th Birthday.

BY UNITED PRESS

KITTERY, Me., Oct. 31.—John Edgar Burnham died exactly his allotted three-score years and ten. He died on his seventieth birthday.

VOTE MAY BE GERMAN DOOM

Return of Hohenzollern Dynasty Threatens Nation

BY MILTON BRONNER
European Manager NEA Service

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—In its thirteenth year of life, the German republic faces the possibility of being smothered to death in an avalanche of ballots. For on Nov. 6 takes place the national elections for the Reichstag (congress).

It is the fourth big election for the German people this year, each with its disturbing effect on what little business is left.

It took two general elections to return the venerable Paul von Hindenburg to the presidency. Then Chancellor Franz von Papen dissolved the old Reichstag, a new one was elected and dissolved, and now another must be elected.

Voters feel "What's the use?" for they know that if this time they elect a Reichstag which dispels the new "Iron Chancellor" it too may be dissolved.

If the new Reichstag is such that it votes "no confidence" in Von Papen and his "cabinet barons," there is every reason to believe Von Papen will dissolve it. And that might be the end of parliamentary government in Germany.

Von Papen is a Junker, survivor of the militarist caste which ruled Germany before the World War, and whose ideals and ideas linger in the German mind. Lieutenant-General Kurt von Schleicher, also no believer in democracy, is Von Papen's chief adviser, and a formidable one.

And behind and between them looms the shadow of Wilhelm II, the former crown prince of 50. The crown prince has taken active roles in recent political campaigns in Germany, despite a pledge he took not to do so when allowed to return to Germany in 1923.

He has conferred with Adolf Hitler and other German political leaders, and the rumor flies through Germany that he is to be made emperor, or at least some sort of regent or dictator.

IT is hinted that the Von Papen government, having dissolved the Reichstag, may prevail on the 85-year-old Von Hindenburg to resign, turning over the power to the Hohenzollern dynasty again through some pretense of dictatorship or of saving a beset nation.

This recurring rumor is the bogey that has disturbed Europe since the war, especially France and her allies, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Von Papen has been noncommittal about a change in the form of government, has denied it is a subject for discussion, but has hinted that no outsiders can tell what form may be best for Germany.

But if Von Papen only dissolves the Reichstag to be elected Nov. 6, it probably will mean government by the decree laws issued under the signature of Von Papen and President von Hindenburg, and that in itself would be vir-



With elections to the Reichstag near, Republican Germany seems likely to fall back into the hands of Junker reactionaries, perhaps even the Hohenzollerns. Upper left, the former crown prince as he is today, a possible restorer of the monarchy;

upper right, 85-year-old President Paul von Hindenburg; below, left, General von Schleicher, and right, Chancellor von Papen, military and civil heads of the Junker faction.

the death of the German republic, as republics are understood in America.

This is likely. There seems no chance that Von Papen will command a working majority in the new Reichstag. The experience of the last one shows he will not tolerate votes of "no confidence."

So the new Reichstag must either be silent and "rubber-stamp" Von Papen's decrees, or face dissolution.

Hitler offered Hitler several cabinet seats. Hitler refused, demanding "all or none."

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He wishes to achieve greater national unity, a stronger military front, and a degree of socialization under state control.

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For it was he who, with Captain Boy-Ed, was sent home to Germany in 1916, indicted on five counts by a federal grand jury as a bomb plotter.

He was believed implicated, as German military aid, in a plot to dynamite the Welland canal.

He served in the German armies thereafter as staff colonel, and entered politics after the war.

And it is he to whom the German people seem about to entrust the democracy which started thirteen years ago with such bright hopes under the gentle Friedrich Ebert, savior and Social Democrat.

Communists, Centrists and old-fashioned Social Democrats are expected to hold their own. In any case it seems clear that a distraught Germany, harassed for fifteen years by the burdens left by the war, will rise in an effort to shake them off.

So two days before America chooses a President, distraught Germany elects a Reichstag in an election which may determine the future in Germany of Woodrow Wilson's appeal of April 2, 1917, to congress, when he said, "The world must be made safe for democracy."

And the man who undoubtedly will be at the helm if Germany modifies or abandons the Weimar constitution will be Franz von Papen, who wrote to his wife in Germany when he was military aid here, "I always say to these, idiotic Yankees that they would better hold their tongues." America watches the election closely.

And if the Republicans won the nine places regarded as "sure" and the twelve places regarded as probable, their party would have fifty-four representatives in the upper house.

And if the Democrats won the six "sure" and six probable victories, their total vote would be forty-one.

The Democrats would still have a majority of one over the Republicans if they lost half of their probable seats.

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THE campaign thus far has been much less hectic than the usual German elections. Voters are weary of frequent elections. They feel that the present one is unreal and fruitless.

All parties are nearly bankrupt from recent campaigns and Adolf Hitler, Nazi "spark plug" of recent campaigns, has talked himself out and is recuperating in a Bavarian mountain resort.

One more split in the chaotic party situation is apparent. Hitler's Nazi (an abbreviation for

the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) (National Socialist German Workers' party) have broken with their former allies, the Nationalists, which includes the Stahlhelm (steel helmets) or war veterans.)

Hitler, as leader of the predominant party at the last election, demanded Von Papen retire and that Hitler form a cabinet. Von Papen refused.

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