

BATTLE IS BREWING AMONG DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES ON FRAMING MONOPOLY PLANK

Dispute Also May Come on
Money Attitude and
Monopoly.

(Continued from Page One)

It would prove attractive to the huge farm vote, which many delegates believed would be the deciding factor in the election.

The Administration's platform drafters, headed by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, remained tight-lipped on the tentative outline discussed with President Roosevelt in the last week. They expected to get down to the real work of off-stage platform building in private discussions tonight in an effort to sound out incoming delegations prior to tomorrow's first sessions.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York hustled toward the center of conflict direct from final conferences with President Roosevelt, carrying the tentative outline of a New Deal platform.

But unexpected, last-minute developments forced him to face the necessity of overcoming two paramount problems:

1. Reconcile Administration proposals with the widely divergent views of delegates unwilling to accept as a "rubber stamp" in the resolutions committee.

2. Offset the political effects of the conservative proposals put forward by a bloc of conservative Democrats led by Alfred E. Smith and of the radical platform drawn up by the third party movement under Rep. William Lemke.

Eleven-hour revisions were reported in connection with the planks on farm relief, currency and especially a "strong" monopoly plank which may refer to the Administration drive against second-degree holding companies in an effort to offset the third party lure to voters.

Chief Problems Listed

Concessions to the Smith bloc of conservatives, however, appeared less likely to change tentative platform decisions.

Upon Mr. Wagner's broad shoulders fell the burden of balancing demands from both extremes and of quieting threats of discord which would take a platform battle to the floor of the convention.

Chief among the problems harassing the president's personal representative were:

Farm Relief.—The tentative New Deal farm plank is based on the Administration's theory of benefits for voluntary production controls. But many planks were in circulation in hotel rooms where Midwestern leaders struggled over the best way to offset the Republican appeal to the farmers and the Lemke third party program for a huge issue of currency to refinance farm mortgages.

Currency Plank Troublesome

One of the most difficult and controversial problems of the platform builders centered on a currency plank as it did at the Republican convention. Proposals of conservative groups for a declaration concerning possible future return to the gold standard under suitable conditions appeared to have lost ground as a result of the inflationary appeal to voters of the West by the third party platform.

Stand on Foreign Affairs

The Administration was being urged to accept a reinforced foreign affairs plan which would be based on the Senate Munitions Committee recommendations for taking the profits out of war and nationalization or strict regulation of certain key industries in time of war.

In addition, the foreign affairs plank was scheduled to provide for strengthening of the neutrality act.

In addition to the most controversial planks, the platform committee was scheduled for hot argument over half a dozen other planks, including the proposal to advocate a constitutional amendment to permit regulation of hours and wages.

The general belief of early delegates was that a constitutional amendment would not be proposed, but that the platform would state the objectives of the New Deal and pledge the party to labor for them by any necessary means. By such a declaration, the Administration would inferentially pledge itself to favor a wage-hour amendment to the Constitution if no other method could be found to achieve that goal.

Clash With Green Hinted

In this connection, it was reported the labor plank would create a clash with the views of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The plank was said to provide tentatively in defense of Federal co-operation whenever necessary to secure minimum wages and maximum hours for all workers. Mr. Green, at the Republican convention, vigorously opposed including male workers in such a plank, although he favored it for women in connection with provisions for protection of child laborers.

One of the chief advocates of including men, however, is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, a supporter of the New Deal and a fan of Mr. Green's organization leadership.

Public Works Attitude

In addition to endorsement of the right of labor to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, there was a demand for inclusion of a sharp condemnation of company unions.

The platform tentatively outlined at conferences in Washington would include a low-rent housing plank to carry out the provisions of the Wagner housing bill which failed to win final approval in the closing days of Congress.

In regard to public works, the Administration suggested a plan for projects on a merit rather than a political basis, with consideration of a permanent public works plan which would be approved, blueprinted and ready to start immediately when a period of depression causes unemployment. By this method, the government would propose to take in slack in the heavy industries in the early stages of future depressions.

PARTY LEADERS' SMILES SET KEYNOTE OF JOY



Anticipating the usual keynote speechifying at the Democratic national convention, this trio of party leaders sets a keynote of jubilation and merriment at an informal conference in Philadelphia.

while waiting for delegates to arrive. Left to right they are W. Forster Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee; Postmaster General James J. Farley, and Charles Michelson, party publicity director.

Landon Favors Formation of Union Party, Spokesman Says

Governor Believes That Conflicting Views Will Bring Sound Election Result, Aid Declares.

By United Press

TOPEKA, Kas., June 22.—Formation of the Union Party to carry "all conflicting views" to the people is looked upon with favor by Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, a spokesman for the Republican presidential nominee said today.

Landon "always has felt and said in America all groups are and should be free to express and present their views," the spokesman said in response to queries on action to the candidacy of Rep. William Lemke of North Dakota.

"Gov. Landon welcomes all sincere persons and all sincere parties to the great public debate which will be concluded at the ballot this year," the spokesman added. "He is confident that the more clearly and vigorously all conflicting views are carried to the people the sounder their ultimate decision should be."

Gov. Landon conferred informally with his staff yesterday. He plans daily conferences with its members.

G. A. R. DELEGATES REGISTERING TODAY

Fifty-Seventh Encampment
Opens in Bloomington.

By United Press

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 22.—Delegates to the fifty-seventh annual state G. A. R. encampment were registering here today.

The encampment opened last night with a memorial service conducted by the Rev. C. Howard Taylor.

The annual parade is to be held at 2 Wednesday. National Commander Oley Nelson, Des Moines, Ia., is to address the veterans at a campfire meeting that night.

STRIKE CALLED IN BENDIX CORP. PLANT

South Bend Workers Ask
Increase in Pay.

By United Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 22.—A strike of members of the United Automobile Workers of America in local plants of the Bendix Corp. has been called for tomorrow unless there is a dispute settlement today. The union demands include a 10-cent an hour wage increase.

Homer Martin, Kansas City, Mo., elected president of the International Automobile Workers here recently, and Adolph Gerner, personal representative of John L. Lewis, International Mine Workers president, were to arrive today to assist in negotiations.

Walter Wells, international union vice president, was conferring today with local union officials. The threatened strike is said to be the first in the automobile industry made by the industrial union group headed by Lewis.

Union leaders claim 2500 members among the employees of the Bendix Corp. The company management insists the membership totals only 1000.

Basic pay for men in the plants ranges from 46 to 56 cents an hour with a bonus system applicable to those reaching the maximum rate. Women begin at 32 cents an hour and are eligible for a bonus upon reaching 41 cents an hour.

WANDERING WINDOW WHACKER WHACKED

Gets 30 Days, \$25 Fine for Strange Behavior.

Meanes Burglar Takes Provisions
Furnished by Government.

Tearing off a piece of cardboard from a window, a burglar entered the home of Mrs. Lora Caine, 22, of 124 Beecher-st., and stole a relief basket of food during the week-end. Police took Mrs. Caine, the mother of three small children, to the soup kitchen for additional provisions.

RELIEF FOOD STOLEN

Meanes Burglar Takes Provisions
Furnished by Government.

7. Authorization of the expenditure of more than \$500,000,000 for flood control work throughout the country.

8. Approval of legislation to enforce observance of wage and hour standards similar to the NRA on firms bidding for government contracts.

Flood Control Approved

9. Extension of the neutrality act designed to keep the United States free from foreign conflicts.

10. Approval of a \$40,000,000 program to speed electrification of farms.

11. Enactment of commodity exchange regulation and ship subsidy measures.

Lounger Control Approved

12. Approval of legislation to enforce observance of wage and hour standards similar to the NRA on firms bidding for government contracts.

LOUNGE CHAIR

13. Junior Lamp—Bridge Lamp—Table Lamp . . . the three of them at a price that is remarkably low. They are finished in ivory and gold—and the Junior Lamp is in the popular 3-candle style.

MODERN TABLES

of Exceptional Value

The newest, most popular of styles—

the favorite in

woods to offer an outstanding value. Lamp Tables—

Coffee Tables—End Tables—

Cocktail Tables—Shelf End Tables . . . and some of them with

black glass tops. Remarkable?

Yes, indeed! And you had better select yours soon!

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR INCOME

Store Open
Tonight
7 To 9:30

Banner—
Whitehill

31-35
S. Meridian St.

PARLEY TERMED MERE PROLOGUE TO F. D. R. TALK

Outcome of Campaign May

Hinge on Message, Is
View of Clapper.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER
Times Special Writer

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Democratic National Convention which opens tomorrow, will serve chiefly as a noisy prologue for the only really important event of the week, President Roosevelt's acceptance speech at Franklin Field Saturday night. Everything else is building up for this great flying trap act. That is all that will count. It will make or break the show, and it will have a more profound effect upon the course of the campaign than anything else that takes place here.

While waiting for the Saturday night climax, Democrats will devote themselves to minor activities. They will in all probability abandon the two-thirds rule for the sake of setting a helpful precedent toward breaking an old curse which has been hanging over the party's national conventions for more than a century.

They will adopt a platform which is being rewritten as to the farm plank in order to throw some bait to those who might be tempted to wander off after third candidate Rep. William Lemke and his farm mortgage package.

They even may face the Supreme Court issue more boldly than the Republicans, instead of running away from it as has been the disposition within the Administration lately.

Otherwise, the Democrats will still quit Washington today for the political wars—a four-month campaign in which major controversies of the Seventy-fourth Congress are expected to be principal issues.

Republicans said they would base their attack on the New Deal upon many of the major acts passed during the second Congress of President Roosevelt's Administration. Democrats indicated willingness to accept the challenge.

The second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress was the largest spender in peace-time history. It added about \$20,000,000 to the \$15,000,000 appropriated by the first New Deal Congress, the seventy-fourth, for a record total of \$35,235,000,000 for four years.

Major acts of the session beginning last Jan. 3 were:

1. Enactment of the soil conservation act involving indirect control of farm production and benefit payments to replace the AAA held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

2. Approval of immediate payment of the \$2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus over President Roosevelt's veto.

3. Appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 to continue war-relief under the WPA, overriding Republican demands that administration of relief fund be turned over to the states.

4. Extension of the neutrality act designed to keep the United States free from foreign conflicts.

5. Approval of a \$40,000,000 program to speed electrification of farms.

6. Enactment of commodity exchange regulation and ship subsidy measures.

7. Authorization of the expenditure of more than \$500,000,000 for flood control work throughout the country.

8. Approval of legislation to enforce observance of wage and hour standards similar to the NRA on firms bidding for government contracts.

9. Junior Lamp—Bridge Lamp—Table Lamp . . . the three of them at a price that is remarkably low. They are finished in ivory and gold—and the Junior Lamp is in the popular 3-candle style.

10. Lounger—

11. Lounge Chair

12. Modern Tables

13. Exceptional Value

The newest, most popular of styles—

the favorite in

woods to offer an outstanding value. Lamp Tables—

Coffee Tables—End Tables—

Cocktail Tables—Shelf End Tables . . . and some of them with

black glass tops. Remarkable?

Yes, indeed! And you had better select yours soon!

14. Terms to suit your income

Store Open
Tonight
7 To 9:30

Banner—
Whitehill

31-35
S. Meridian St.

NEW DEMOCRAT PARTY IS HELD ROOSEVELT AIM

Clans Gather to Draft
Group's Framework,
Stokes Says.

(Continued from Page One)

was concerned, demolished Mr. Smith.

Roosevelt leaders are here to create a new party.

They work under certain handicaps.

From the right they are subjected to the fire of the Philistines of big business and finance and from the left to the assaults of the Mobites of Coughlin-Townsend-Long. They virtually have decided to disregard the former.

Barnum and Bailey never gathered under one tent so many different creatures as make up the Democratic Party.

Old-fashioned bosses, princes of their domains, are here—Tom Pendleton of Kansas City, whom Tammany of the West is powerful now through all Missouri (Jim Farley depends upon his vote-counting possibilities to help carry that state); Mayor Ed J. Kelly of Chicago, boss of Cook County, who may swing the tide in Illinois; Frank Hague, boss of northern Jersey, who called Mr. Roosevelt a "weakling" in 1932 and received his praises; James J. Dooling, the leader of Tammany Hall, needed by the President to win his own state.

Looking askance at these practical politicians who conduct their business along well-established lines are idealists and professors who outline theories and draw blueprints in Washington.

Nor are the latter comfortable in the presence of the conservative stalwarts of the South—such men as Jimmy Byrnes of South Carolina, Walter George of Georgia, Joe Robinson