

# In Europe

By Raymond Clapper

Impressions of Vienna: Clapper Writes of Coffee Shop Americans, Spies, and the Duke's Detective.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—More things to write home about from Vienna: The grim history in those 2-groschen coins, with two small ciphers sitting in the elbow of the large figure "2"—meaning that during the transition from inflation these coins represented 200 kronen, originally about \$50 and now worth two-fifths of a cent.

The story of the young man whose parents, before the war, took out an education-endowment policy for \$60,000—which became payable after inflation—so that when he collected the money he had just enough to buy a new hat.

The packed Vienna Opera, with men predominating in the audience, almost everyone following the opera from libretto and many reading the score; many others closing their eyes to take in nothing but music.

Mr. Clapper

The group in the Louvre Coffee Shop where Robert Bell of the United Press and I sat down for a quiet cup of coffee and before the evening was over had been joined in succession by the following:

Henry Stebbins, assistant commercial attaché at the American Legation; Charles Brookhart, son of the former Senator from Iowa who is our trade commissioner in Warsaw, here on leave; Mr. Lindsay, publisher of newspapers in Marion, Ind., and Sarasota, Fla.; a Chicago Tribune correspondent who was a lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Army.

One elderly gentleman who sat down with us and began reading his newspaper proved to be the father-in-law of Fodor, the famous correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

## Meets Duke's Protector

Finally, toward midnight, a hulking, broad-shouldered Scotsman, the jolliest Scot I have ever met, came in. He had to have a double cognac the first thing.

He was the Scotland Yard inspector assigned to the Duke of Windsor, and he was just off duty, having parked the Duke and Duchess safely in their hotel for the night. He has sat at the Duke's elbow for 18 years, through the world-wide selling trips as Prince of Wales, through the accession to the throne, the romance and the abdication.

He had endless stories about himself, about arguments with taxi drivers and so on, but not one word about the Duke and Duchess—not even after six cognacs, which is the height of self-control and explains why he is the only one of the Duke's original entourage who survived the Duchess.

Joe Davies, our ambassador to Moscow, and Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania sauntering through the lobby of the Bristol Hotel.

The good old American Express, an unfailing aid to American travelers.

## My Diary

By Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

### Hyde Park Has Home-Coming, With President and His Mother Back.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Wednesday.—My mother-in-law's steamer docked fairly late yesterday evening, but she was brought off the boat with her luggage so quickly that it seemed no time at all before we were up at her house in 65th St. She made her mirr, that, in spite of the lateness of the hour, she wanted to motor straight to Hyde Park.

It began to rain last night, but that did not daunt her in the least. When I went over to the big house this morning, I found her most cheerful and apparently untried, supervising the unpacking of her bags.

We were all in Hyde Park by midnight, or a little after, last night. I expected the President's party to arrive from the west by 9:45. However, first word came that the train would not be in before 10:30 and, as usually happens, it grew later and later and they didn't arrive until 11:30. James and Betsy came in with my husband and they are all going to Washington together.

### Requires Press on Porch

After the President arrived at the house, he sat on the front porch and the entire press came up to ask questions. I very rarely stay for press conferences because I always have the most terrific urge to ask some of their questions for them!

They want to know so many things I would like to know also. I suppose I might get a great deal of explanation and knowledge if I insisted on asking questions in private, but it always seems to me a little unfair to force anyone to talk shop when they might be thinking of something else. In addition, it is certainly better for me to know only what the general public knows via the newspapers. Then there is never the slightest danger that I will tell something which I should not tell, for I know nothing except what may one who chooses to read the public press may know.

My mother-in-law is full of her experiences abroad and of the kindness which was shown her everywhere she went. I think the rest and the pleasant experiences have done her a great deal of good. She looks well and is in grand spirits. When pumpkin pie appeared for lunch, some of us who have a regard for our figures, took fruit instead. With a twinkle in her eye, she looked at us and said: "You don't know how good it is. Home food always tastes better than anything else. I shouldn't eat pie, but I am enjoying it a great deal."

## New Books Today

### Public Library Presents—

OF the many colorful personalities which have emerged upon the American scene during the present decade, that of John Lewis, the dynamic champion of unskilled labor, has proved to be of more than passing significance.

Coll Carney, newspaper reporter turned author, has assembled facts concerning the personal history and background of his son of Welsh miners, combined them with excerpts from speeches and reports of Mr. Lewis and his confederates in the world of organized labor, and produced the biography JOHN L. LEWIS, LEADER OF LABOR (Speller).

The author follows the career of Mr. Lewis from his first contact with labor militant during the coal strike following the Great War, through his affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and his activities as president of the United Workers of America, to the final break between craft and industrial unions, and the establishment of the C. I. O. The book ends just before the Tampa Convention of the A. F. of L., which again made Mr. Lewis headline material, and until the passing of time permits of a more profound evaluation of this character will be significant as a timely sketch of the life of a man who, says the author, "has built up one of the most powerful personal labor machines in America."

GOOD descriptions, illustrations and stories of his historical events make LONDON'S OLD BUILDINGS (Houghton), written and illustrated by Jessie D. Wright, more than merely a collection of dates and facts. The book holds the attention of a lover of London as firmly as does a travel guide.

London offers examples of every style of English architecture—Saxon, Roman, Norman, Tudor, ecclesiastical and secular—and in this volume each type is described. The modern use of these old buildings is explained, and directions given for the discovery of many which are tucked away in obscure corners, unnoticed by the casual passerby. Adventure awaits the traveler here, whether he plans a real trip to these shrines or takes his outing via the "arm chair" route.

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## The New Deal—An Itemized Inventory

### Roosevelt Administration Faces Grim Task of Paying Recovery Bill

(Fourth of a Series)

By Marshall McNeil  
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The No. 1 fiscal fact of the New Deal today is that, having lifted Governmental expenditures to a new plateau from which return will be slow and difficult, and having thereby raised the national debt to a new and enormous peak, it now faces the grim problem of paying the bill.

There are two ways this can be done:

1—By reducing expenditures and depending upon the recovery push to send national income to a point which will greatly increase tax revenues under existing laws.

2—By reducing expenditures and thoroughly revising upward the income tax laws.

This is the issue that now confronts the New Deal, and which will plague the next session of Congress, a session that will be ill at ease in meeting it because 1938 is an election year.

There is at least the prospect now that the Roosevelt Administration is on the path toward a thoroughgoing revision of the revenue laws. The President has conceded the "immediate need for a careful survey of the present tax structure" and he has promised to do this.

Heretofore the New Deal has employed the "bum's rush" tax technique, embellished with political trimmings.

But it appears now—with Ross Magill, the Columbia University tax expert, in the Treasury as Undersecretary—that the way is open to overhauling the tax structure completely to put the income tax on a fairer and broader basis, and to eliminate the hidden nuisance taxes. The New Deal inherited these latter from the Hoover Administration, and President Roosevelt has condemned them but every Congress since March 4, 1933, has complacently continued them year after year at the request of the Treasury or the White House.

Four months after the advent of the New Deal, the fiscal year 1932-33 ended with a deficit of \$3,063,000,000, resulting from expenditures of \$5,142,000,000 and ordinary receipts of \$2,079,000,000. The gross national debt that June was \$22,538,000,000.

By that time the legislation of the famous "Hundred Days" was being administered: The public works program had started; the various large unemployment relief campaigns were under way; the Hoover-created Reconstruction Finance Corp. had been supplied with more money to lend to banks, railroads, insurance companies, etc.; relief for farmers, home owners and the unemployed youth had begun; great

THE beer and liquor levies constitute a large segment of the indirect or hidden taxes which

### Biggers, Director of Unemployment Census, Heads Big Corporation

TOLEDO, Oct. 7 (U. P.)—John D. Biggers, administrator of the Federal unemployment census, is head of one of the nation's biggest corporations, but he is not a dour, square-jawed captain of industry.

The 32-year-old president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. is a soft-spoken, pleasant-faced man who looks a dozen years younger than he is; buys his clothes from a smart tailor, and wears his hat with collegiate jauntiness.

Mr. Biggers is graduated from the University of Michigan in 1909 and took a job soon afterward as assistant secretary of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. He came to Toledo in 1911 to become secretary of the city's newly formed Commerce Club.

Mr. Biggers leaves a desk piled high with work to take over his



The bill the Government has run up for WPA workers, like those shown above, makes the jobs of the officials (below) difficult. Left to right, they are Daniel Bell, acting Budget Director; Guy T. Helvering, Internal Revenue Commissioner, and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

produce about half the Federal income.

The New Deal has kept the nuisance taxes and added to them, but it has also suggested various other measures of tax reform, which Congress has thus far declined to act on. Mr. Roosevelt, like his predecessors, has asked for legislation closing the tax loophole caused by issuance of tax-exempt securities. Undersecretary Magill also has suggested mutual taxation by the Federal Government and the states of the salaries paid employees of both. (Congress apparently has decided that neither of these things can be done without a Constitutional amendment, and that takes time.)

The President also has suggested, unsuccessfully, that the Federal Government put a stop to the preference given taxpaying taxpayers in the eight "community property" states. He also has recommended

that Congress rewrite the percentage depletion provisions of the present law, which permit oil and mining corporations to deduct from 5 to 27½ per cent of their gross income for the depletion of their mines and wells, even after the cost of the property has thus been completely written off. But Congress put that in the deflated file, too; an issue to be considered next session.

Having passed up the repeated opportunities for a thoroughgoing revision of the tax laws, the New Deal has had to content itself with a few minor changes.

1. The Administration, early in its career, was given power to call in all gold and gold certificates, and the President was empowered to devalue the dollar in relation to gold. The Government took over all the gold, including that held by the Federal Reserve System, and with the "profits" realized from the devaluation, a two billion dollar secret fund was set up to stabilize the dollar abroad.

2. Having passed up the repeated opportunities for a thoroughgoing revision of the tax laws, the New Deal has had to content itself with a few minor changes.

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Government job, because he believes that businessmen should pitch in and help the Government when it stands in need.

His "refusal of a \$10,000-a-year salary he regards as of no importance.

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