

RICHBERG KEYNOTE CLARIFIES POLICY

Outline in Speech at Rutgers
to Form Basis of Court
Action on Regulation.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.
Every now and then, Donald Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council, makes a speech on some phase of the administration's activity. But in none has he outlined so completely and clearly the economic philosophy of the New Deal as in his speech at Rutgers University, just delivered.

Mr. Richberg's argument is of transcendent importance because it will form the basis of the whole appeal of the Roosevelt administration in the Federal courts that its power to regulate commerce inside or outside a State be sustained on the ground that all business now is "affects the free flow of commerce."

"If the system of private enterprise is to be maintained," says Mr. Richberg, "it should be abundantly clear that the excesses of competition and the excesses of profit-making must be prevented by social discipline. If this can be worked out by the co-operation of agriculture and trade and industry by associations of common interest and a co-ordinating supervision of public authority, we shall be able to preserve the maximum of private initiative and individual liberty which is possible in the complexities of modern industrial civilization."

Necessity of Planning.
To accomplish this, Mr. Richberg adds that "planning and organization are necessary" and that "we cannot leave the job of planning to chance private experimentation," and he points out that the individual who is a true lover of liberty in the twentieth century "is not the man who insists on maintaining a theoretical freedom to ruin his fellow citizen by unrestrained self-seeking."

Now the most interesting aspect of Mr. Richberg's address is that one can concur wholeheartedly in the noble objectives which he advances, one can sympathize wholly with the importance of putting loftier motives into the hearts and minds of business men who are competing with one another, and yet feel considerable doubt as to how the "co-ordinating supervision of public authority" can actually be accomplished in the face of realities in the National Capital even under the New Deal.

For instance, in the very same address Mr. Richberg, speaking of the benefits of the national industrial recovery act and says that "any valid criticism must be directed not at the law but at its administration."

Again and again, that key word—administration—of the key word relates to administrative sense and capacity, comes up to plague the idealist and reformer.

Disinterested Supervision.
How, for example, in an administration which has made a practice of recognizing those Democrats who sided with the Roosevelt candidacy for the Presidency in 1932, can those who have played a part in Democratic politics, as opposed to Republican politics, can the public be assured of disinterested supervision?

What's What Behind News In Capital

Hoover Seeks Nominating
Veto Power, Democrats
Watch Douglas Attacks.

BY PAUL MALLON.
SEVERAL of Mr. Hoover's influential friends are ready to come out for him for the Republican presidential nomination any time he says the word.

At least two of them have told him so. Yet the chances are 100 to 1 that he never will say the word.

The way that situation is diagnosed authoritatively by the party doctors in their private consultations here is this:

If the party should rise and ask for Mr. Hoover's nomination he would accept, but no one, including Mr. Hoover, expects that situation to develop. His purpose in asserting his party leadership now is to prevent his opponents within the party from wresting control from him. He wants to perpetuate certain basic money and other principles which some of his opponents within the party would just as soon forget.

Wants Veto Power.
What he really wants, therefore, is not the nomination, but a veto power over the nomination. At least this is what the private authorities confidently believe he is working toward.

The Eastern party leaders have been looking lately into the possibility of two men for the nomination: Senator Vandenberg of Michigan and Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas. There are a lot of other names being mentioned publicly, but these two are the only names which have aroused any interest with the people who count.

Landon was here a few days ago on relief matters. He was named by Senator Capper, but only Kansas were present. He is a good party man, and a long-shot on either him or Vandenberg would not be foolish.

As things are working around now, the convention is likely to develop into a sharp contest among half a dozen or more "favorite sons." In the case of the convention, the Roosevelt budget has been saying some sharp things about New Deal financial policies. The speech he last made at the University of Pennsylvania, was particularly pointed.

In that connection there has been some quiet talk about the possibilities of Mr. Douglas in a political way. It is known he has no personal ambitions on relief matters. He was named by Senator Capper, but only Kansas were present. He is a good party man, and a long-shot on either him or Vandenberg would not be foolish.

AERIAL COLONIZING SCHEME LAUNCHED

Ship Sails Today With Men
and Materials for Small
Pacific Islands.

(Editor's note—This is the first story of Junior Wood on the Pacific airline colonizing expedition, now under way with the sailing of Mr. Wood's ship from San Francisco. Other stories of this interesting and romantic expedition will be presented by The Star from time to time.)

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (N.A.N.A.)—Fears that a strike might paralyze Pacific Coast shipping stimulated leading of the North Haven, argosy ship of the Pan-American Airways, into frantic activity. Extra gangs of stevedores were put on the job, and by 6 o'clock last evening, the last of the cargo which had filled the big pier warehouse almost to its roof, ranging from toothpicks to tractors, Diesel engines, motor launches and long creosoted poles, had been stowed in the holds or securely lashed on deck. The ship waited only the signal today to cast off its lines and clear.

The freighter will carry 6,000 tons of cargo, 44 aviation technicians and 74 construction men, who are to locate air bases and colonize lonely Pacific islands for the long hope, which for the first time, will permanently link North America and Asia by air.

Trip Cut to Three Days.
It is expected that the giant clipper plane, the Flying Sumner, though they will not carry passengers until the course has been thoroughly tested. When that time comes—and even earlier for mail and express—Manila and South China, which now are three weeks from the United States, and the days of New England's proud clipper ships, were as many months, will be only three days away. Any delay for the plodding freighter which is to lay the ground-work for all this might set the first flight back for months.

Other obstacles must be overcome, some for technicians and engineers to solve, and others, more ponderous, for statesmen to discuss. The little islands across the Pacific, itself vaster than the entire inhabited area of the globe, will be America's listening posts to Asia. Clipper planes will travel back and forth on this new air highway, carrying precious cargoes, observant passengers and cameras—and a single misadventure could mean the patriotic fervor of a Japanese policeman or militarist.

Already protests, though not diplomatically official, but by officials, have been widely voiced in Japan. The Japanese government has expressed its disapproval of the American commercial air service. Those who protest see the shadow of the American Army and Navy in the background, and insist that the United States is encroaching on Japan's domain in the Pacific and the preliminary for a line of aerial defense and aggression in the Orient.

8,500-Mile Course.
The entire course, to connect up with Sino-American aviation lines already existing in China, will be more than 8,500 miles long. Its first base will be in the Hawaiian Islands, some 2,400 miles from San Francisco. Then come Midway Islands, 1,380 miles; Wake Islands, 1,242 miles; Guam, some 1,400; Manila, 1,500; and the China coast, between 600 and 700. All, except the last, are possessions of the United States, some so small that few persons know of their existence. Like the thrifty citizen who picks up pins which some time may be useful, the American Navy, in years that are past, took possession, and now a use has been found for them.

Hawaii is firmly anchored to the United States. The Midway group, lying on the international dateline, serves as a change, already is occupied by men who operate the relay station of the American Commercial Pacific Cable Co. The American Airways will colonize another island in the group.

The Wake group of three islands and Guam were first seized for the United States by the cruiser Charleston during the Spanish-American War in 1898. The land area of the Wake group is less than 3 square miles, though they surround a lagoon, 1 1/2 miles long, which is ideal for seal-pens.

Testify at Crime Probe Hearing



Prettyman Reveals Prosecution Details in D. C. Crime Hearing

(Continued From First Page.)
collision, etc., should not be tried directly on a charge of the police officer.

Prettyman presented then a series of plans for remedying the so-called defects. Chief among them were these:

1. Elimination of requirements for information by the assistant corporation counsel in minor police and traffic regulations, and that such cases be tried on the charge of the police officer.
2. Requirement that charges by police officers be automatically transferred to the docket book at police court and require disposition by the judges.
3. Establishment of precinct magistrate courts to try minor cases and to hold over under bond or bail in major cases.
4. Elimination of the right to jury trials where they can be eliminated.

Prettyman discussed the magistrate plan, at length, and said he is opposed to policemen serving as magistrates. He expressed the belief that the magistrates should be selected from Washington's large "reservoir" of retired Army and Navy officers and Government employees, who are desirous of finding something to do to occupy their time and attention.

The committee adjourned when Prettyman completed his testimony until 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Eleventh Precinct Defended.
The record of the eleventh precinct was defended by Dr. George C. Haverner, president of the Anacostia Citizens' Association, at the second session of the committee last night. He was particularly critical of the reported description of Inspector Albert J. Headley that No. 11 is a "third-class precinct."

Haverner pointed out that less major crime is committed in the eleventh precinct than any other, and stressed the need of an increase of from 25 to 30 in its personnel. The precinct also should be split, he declared, because of the large area it now covers.

Arthur Clarendon Smith, president of the Federation of Business Men's Associations, told the committee that administration of the United States attorney's office is the most glaring weakness of law enforcement in the District.

"We must bring offenders to trial with the greatest speed possible," he declared. "The prosecution must be vigorous and intelligent."

Smith also outlined several points his organization believes vital to law enforcement. These included the necessity for speedy administration of justice.

"Agreement" Criticized.
In addition, Smith criticized the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" to force the retirement of Inspector Thaddeus R. Bean so Inspector Headley could be elevated to the rank of assistant superintendent, and declared that the large area it now covers.

WAGNER BILL HELD WRONG IN SPIRIT

Illinois Manufacturer Sees
Enmity Caused Between
Employers and Employees.

By the Associated Press.
James L. Donnelly, vice president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, opposing the Wagner labor disputes bill before the Senate Labor Committee, today said the "whole spirit" of the measure was "to make enemies of employers and employees."

The bill would outlaw the company-dominated union, create a permanent Labor Relations Board and give the labor organization chosen by a majority of employees in a plant the right to speak for all employees.

Predication Scored.
"This bill, contrary to what is the fact, is predicated on the assumption that the employer is not the employee's best friend," Donnelly said.

Special Privileges Seen.
"The bill is designed to confer special privileges exclusively on one group. The employer, the unorganized worker, the member of a minority union or of a plant employee representation group are given no protection."

"This bill would place a premium on strikes, nullify employees' contracts, destroy employee representation plans, force the closed shop upon employers, guarantee legal irresponsibility of labor organizers, provide for gag rule of industry, invading company labor boards or organized labor agents, provide for star chamber proceedings by labor boards and result in unlimited inquiries and investigations by Government agents and snipers."

**CAPT. BISHOP COMES
HERE ON JUNE 15**
Succeeds Maj. Hodson, Who Has
Served Three Years in District Government.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, Jr., now stationed at Philadelphia, will relieve Maj. Paul A. Hodson as assistant engineer Philadelphian of the District June 15, under changes in assignment issued today by the War Department.

Maj. Hodson has served nearly three years with the District and has requested that he be assigned as a student at the Army War College. This has been granted.

BRITISH ROYALTY VISIT ROOSEVELT

President, Reaching Bahamas,
Receives Duke and
Duchess of Kent.

By the Associated Press.
MIAMI, Fla., March 28.—President Roosevelt cruised aboard the yacht Nourmahal in the clear blue waters of the Bahamas Island group today on his annual fishing trip.

Reaching the Bahamas yesterday, he received the Duke and Duchess of Kent, members of the British royal family, honeymooning in this region, who were introduced by Sir Bede Clifford, governor of the Bahamas, and Lady Clifford.

Capital Contact Kept.
Mr. Roosevelt kept contact today with Washington through temporary headquarters at the Miami Biltmore Hotel, where Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary, was established with a staff.

On meeting the yacht Nourmahal of Vincent Astor at Cat Cay yesterday, the President left the destroyer Farragut for the fishing ship he has used in Southern waters for the last two years.

He was garbed today in clothes which included a somewhat spotted white sweater and a fisherman's hat, ready to try his luck for the game fish of this region.

With McIntyre at the Miami headquarters was Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, who has the last-minute instructions of the \$4,000,000, 000 work program before Congress.

Operetta Witnessed.
Last night they witnessed the operetta "Pirates of Penzance," presented by a F. E. R. company from Key West.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the following message late yesterday to Miami headquarters:

"I was delighted by U. S. S. Claxton, dropped anchor at Cat Cay this morning. Yacht Nourmahal already there. At noon Governor of Bahamas, Sir Bede Clifford, and Lady Clifford, accompanied by their guests, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wasey of New York, who own Cat Cay, called on the President. The Farragut and Nourmahal expect to proceed southward this afternoon. Claxton returns to Miami. Beautiful weather. Smooth sea."

**25 RAILROADS POOL
\$450,000 AD FUND**
Improvements in Western Transportation to Be Told in Newspapers.

**FRANCE SEES PARLEY
RESULT AS INEVITABLE**
Foresaw Inability of British to Change Hitler Policy on Rearmament.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
PARIS, March 28.—France expressed no surprise yesterday at what was interpreted as the failure of Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary, to change the ideas of Reichsfuehrer Hitler regarding European peace policies.

Official circles suggested Sir John's visit might be useful in convincing the British that Hitler is too uncompromising to change the ideas of Reichsfuehrer Hitler regarding European peace policies.

The Reichsfuehrer's reported anxiety over the "Russian peril" pleased government circles because it was interpreted as indicating that French friendship for the Soviet is capable of exerting pressure on Germany.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO-DAY
Frederic J. Haskin
Price \$1
at The Evening Star Business Office, or by mail, postpaid

THE EVENING STAR
Offers Its Readers
This Worth-While
BOOK
It explains the permanent departments of the Federal Government and the Alphabet Bureaus of the New Deal.
Every American should read it. Order today.

**INDECENT FILM RAID
NETS ARREST OF 140**
Operator of Motion Picture Machine Held Without Bail for Hearing.

**CHEF AMONG 6 HERE
WITH LUCK TICKETS**
Paul Wade of Shoreham Grille Restaurant Draws Jack Drummer in Sweepstakes.

**BAKERY LABOR CASE
NEW TRIAL ASKED**
Dorsch and Merchant Charge Argumentative Instructions to Jury in Conviction.

**SOCIAL SECURITY
BREAK IS SOUGHT**
Byrns' Aid Enlisted as Luncheon Tries to Force His Pension Bill.

**RIGHT TREATMENT
IN PRISONS URGED**
Justice Department Agent, Addressing W. C. T. U., Sees Community Protection Need.

**U. S. AND HAITI SIGN
RECIPROCAL PACT**
Tariff Reductions Granted on 13 American Products.

**CAPT. BISHOP COMES
HERE ON JUNE 15**
Succeeds Maj. Hodson, Who Has Served Three Years in District Government.

**WAGNER BILL HELD
WRONG IN SPIRIT**
Illinois Manufacturer Sees Enmity Caused Between Employers and Employees.

**BRITISH ROYALTY
VISIT ROOSEVELT**
President, Reaching Bahamas, Receives Duke and Duchess of Kent.