

## Politics Bill Is Shelved; 'Bad Faith' Is Charged

### Dempsey to Seek Resurrection Of Measure

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee considered the "bad faith" bill yesterday, while the measure's principal House exponent, immediately announced he would initiate whatever legislative action he deemed necessary to get the bill on the floor.

The bill, already approved by the Senate, would prohibit political activity by State employees whose salaries are paid in whole or part with Federal funds. It supplements the original Hatch act, passed a year ago, which applied a similar restriction to all but a few top-ranking Federal employees.

**Laid Off With Dynamite**

The new measure, supported by President Roosevelt, but opposed by a number of New Deal and anti-New Deal Democrats, cuts deeply into numerous State political organizations. Intense opposition to the measure has generally been attributed, in part, to this factor. Opposition has arisen too, on the basis that it involves an unconstitutional invasion of State domain by the Federal Government.

At any rate, the legislation has been laid off with dynamite, created a prodigious row in the Senate and then was caught in a mire of opposition in the House Committee. The latter has had the bill under consideration for many weeks, while its friends have endeavored to obtain commitments from committee members looking to blasting it out.

Dempsey, speaking carefully of the 14-to-10 vote by which the bill was tabled, said yesterday that 16 committee members had promised him their support. Since the vote, he added, 12 had assured him they cast their ballots against tabling the bill—two more than actually voted that way.

"There was some bad faith" among the committee members, he said.

Other political developments had Washington pondering the meaning of the Tuesday vote in Massachusetts in which a slate of delegates pledged to Thomas P. Dewey was defeated overwhelmingly by an organization ticket, urging an unpledged delegation. Dewey sympathizers attributed the extent of his defeat to the fact that he did not authorize the use of his name in the election, did not campaign in the State and had the organization against him.

Speaking by radio, Representative Wadsworth (R., N. Y.), himself mentioned as dark horse presidential possibility, advocated Frank Cannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, for the Republican presidential nomination.

**Agreement on Secrecy**

As a usual thing, after an important committee action, newspapermen are matter-of-factly supplied with all details, including a list of how all committee members voted. The instance of the Hatch bill vote, however, all members were so unusually secretive that it was apparent an agreement had been made to "keep the lid on."

It was recalled, however, that on the Senate roll call on passage of the bill, the Democrats divided on the issue while the Republicans voted solidly for the bill.

To Dempsey and other friends of the bill, two methods of rescuing it from the committee pit-hole remained: the introduction of a resolution which, if approved by the Rules Committee, would permit a vote on taking the measure up regardless of the Judiciary Committee's action of yesterday. Dempsey said he would try that first. If unsuccessful in that endeavor, he plans to present a petition which, if signed by 218 members, a majority of the House, would have the same effect. Such a document, he said, "will be a roll of honor which will indicate those who desire to use the Federal Treasury to finance political campaigns and those who don't."

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Cohan Given Medal for 'Over There'

President Roosevelt is pictured presenting a gold medal to George M. Cohan for his World War song, "Over There," at the White House yesterday. Belated recognition of Cohan's services was authorized by Congress on June 29, 1936, both for his authorship of "Over There" and another popular song of World War days, "The Grand Old Flag." The medal had been kept until Cohan could be in Washington to receive it.

## House Votes Wage Act Amendment

### Co-op Workers Are Exempted

WASHINGTON, (AP)—An amendment exempting from the wage-hour law some 200,000 workers in a number of farm co-operatives was approved tentatively by the House yesterday as that chamber spent its fifth day on the hot issue of revising the act.

The amendment, proposed by Representative Buck (D., Cal.) and adopted 149 to 56 on a roller vote, would write into the law the same definition of agriculture that is now contained in the Social Security Act. The definition is so worded as to cover certain co-operatives, chiefly those engaged in washing, drying, packing and storing fruits and vegetables.

**First Change Adopted**

Since employees "engaged in agriculture" are exempted, under the present wage-hour act, from both the 30-cent wage minimum and the 42-hour work week maximum, the employees of the co-operatives would be exempted likewise.

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.), who at first opposed the definition and then voted for it, interpreted it as not exempting those co-operatives engaged in canning, preserving and the like.

The Buck amendment was the first adopted since the House typed the previous "Business Day" of all previously approved amendments by rejecting the Barden wage-hour legislation. The chamber spent most of yesterday considering a set of amendments which were less sweeping than Barden's and which were proposed by the House Labor Committee. Final action on them was put over until today.

These amendments would liberalize the maximum hours provisions for 16 operations connected with the processing of agricultural products but would grant only a few wage exemptions. Barden's amendments would have exempted a score of farm processing operations from both the wages and hours requirements.

Among proposed amendments rejected yesterday was one by Representative Burton (D., N. C.), author of the broad revisions. He was beaten on a voice vote when he tried to strike from the committee bill the list of 16 operations for which the hours schedule would be liberalized. In their place, Barden offered a brief list.

**Others Approved**

Apparently, his proposal was a tactical move to win support later for an amendment he is expected to offer to exempt his long list of processors from wages and hours revisions. In other words, if some of the hours exemptions were removed, a number of members might vote for the total exemption in order to free industries in which they are interested from the hours requirement.

The two other amendments tentatively approved were of minor nature. One, by Representative Ludlow (D., Ind.), would permit employers to make contracts with employees abrogating the 42-hour week provisions, providing that no more than 2,080 hours were worked within a year. Present law permits the total of hours to 2,080.

The other, by Representative Barton (R., N. Y.), permits the wage-hour administrator, to fix piece work rates for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The Buck amendment won with the backing of most of the Republicans and many Southern and Western Democrats.

## Methodists Limit Power Of Bishops

### Consultations On Changes Ordered

ATLANTIC CITY, (AP)—The General Conference of the Methodist Church formally declared yesterday that hereafter bishops should assign no pastor to any church without first making "all effort" to consult him.

Conference leaders said it was the first time in the history of the "Methodist Episcopalians" in the United States that bishops had been required by church law to consult with pastors as to where they were to be sent.

The "law" passed yesterday by an overwhelming show of hands by conference delegates was described by Dr. Miron A. Morrill of Chicago, chairman of the Methodist publicity committee, as "another manifestation of a movement further and further in the direction of democracy in church administration."

**Power Unaffected**

The new rule would not affect a bishop's power to assign any pastor where he thought best, but would assure each pastor advance notice of where he was going, and give him a chance to protest against undesirable assignment.

Dr. James E. Skillington of Bloomington, Pa., urged the delegates to go even further and require approval of each pastor by the congregation which was to receive him, but that was voted down.

The rule for consultation of pastors was presented by the publicity committee, headed by Dr. Orrin W. Effer, Cincinnati editor. Dr. R. H. Harper of Alexandria, La., observed that "in practice" most pastors were told in advance where they were to go, and argued "advance notice shouldn't be made mandatory." Dr. Effer said, "We can't afford to send pastors to new charges broken-hearted because they have not been previously consulted."

**Vote Nearly Unanimous**

Almost unanimously, and without debate, the delegates voted that bishops in the new church should be merely "consecrated," and not "ordained or consecrated" as set forth in the rules drafted at the uniling conference in Kansas City last year.

That, explained Dr. Morrill, was the general conference's "very subtle way of reminding all bishops, present and future, that the Methodist Church regards them merely as general superintendents."

Dr. Morrill said bishops of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran Churches were "ordained" as such, and could not resign, but Methodist bishops were "administrative officers appointed for life." He said Methodist bishops could resign, and held no higher ministerial rank than that of an elder.

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## South Needs Presidential Candidate, Says Garner

### Glass Given Great Ovation By Virginians

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Vice-President Garner, in a rare public address, told a dinner of Texas business men last night that the people of the South never would elect one of their number President "until you have a candidate."

The vice-president, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination regardless of President Roosevelt's plans, spoke at one of 2 dinner meetings where representatives of State and local Chambers of Commerce discussed public affairs with members of Congress.

Explaining his usual public silence since he became vice-president, Garner said he had entered into an agreement with the President long ago that he would make no recommendations nor suggest any policy unless his advice were asked.

**"Won't Say Anything"**

"I'm not going to say anything that amounts to a darn thing now," he grinned.

But then, addressing "You men of Texas and of the South," he declared:

"Until you have a candidate you'll never have a President of the United States!"

Garner also said he thought a lawmaker should "exercise his independence of thought."

His listeners gave him a long round of applause.

Mrs. Garner also was present and acknowledged an introduction with the smiling statement that "I am nothing but an abject little slave."

Jesse Jones, Federal loan administrator, himself a Texan, told the same dinner that there was not a single bad law in the statutes, "including our social laws," and that members of Congress were "collectively sound."

**Rayburn Speaks**

Representative Rayburn of Texas, the Administration's House leader and an old friend of Garner, said the American people should observe 365 Thanksgiving days a year that they lived "in a corner of the earth where democracy was secure."

Virginia business men gave Senator Glass (D., Va.) a five-minute ovation when he made a surprise appearance at their dinner. Glass said he had had a hard day and was about to retire when he heard of the gathering.

"I came," he said, "because business men are the backbone of the nation."

Senator Smith (D., S. C.) painted a pessimistic picture of the nation's future before a Carolina meeting, declaring the country was "on the verge of the greatest catastrophe it has ever faced."

He urged the business men to "voice your sentiments."

A meeting of Government officials, legislators and Chamber of Commerce members from other Southern States, Fitzgerald Hall of Nashville, Tenn., a railroad executive, said the American economy in recent years had been to spend money we didn't have for things they could have done without. (For other details of the Chamber of Commerce meeting, see page 23.)

## Paper Says LaGuardia Wants Vice-Presidency

NEW YORK, (AP)—The New York Times says Mayor F. H. LaGuardia is "leading his tactless courage to a drive for a vice-presidential berth on the ticket of either major party."

A city hall source, the Times adds, reported the Mayor receptive to such a development, and had been in contact this week with Arizona delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

It was reported, says the newspaper, that Wirt G. Bowman of Nogales, Ariz., Democratic national committeeman, would present the Mayor's name to the convention as a vice-presidential candidate.

Close associates of the Mayor, the report continues, have been informed of LaGuardia's belief that he would be a strong running-mate on either the Democratic or Republican tickets. He is registered as a member of the American Labor Party.

## War Insurance Doubled

LONDON, (AP)—The Institute of London Underwriters yesterday doubled war risk insurance rates for voyages to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea effective today, May 2.

# British Planes, Navy Smash At Nazi Transports Off Sweden; Berlin Says 13 Enemy Ships Hit



England Counts 160 Casualties in Nazi Bomber Crash

LONDON, (AP)—Rows of wrecked homes (shown above), a list of more than 160 casualties and a great crater in the center of the quiet resort town of Clacton-on-Sea last night marked the end of the trail of havoc of a crippled German bomber which crashed on Tuesday night with its load of mines and bombs.

The giant minelayer, victim of British fighting planes and anti-aircraft guns, ploughed through two streets of small red brick villas, smashing them to pieces, ripping off walls and

roofs, and exploded with a vast roar. England's first civilian air raid casualties were listed as follows:

Two killed, some 160 injured, 34 seriously.

In addition, the crew of four of the Heinkel bomber were killed.

The small town looked as though it had been hit by a heavy artillery bombardment.

Between 25 and 30 houses were wrecked, more than 50 others made unsafe. Windows were shattered all over town. Unofficial estimates placed the dam-

age at \$350,000. Hundreds of homeless were sheltering with friends or in hotels, many had almost incredible escapes.

The crater, marking the exact spot of the crash, was at the busiest intersection of the main street, less than 50 miles from London.

Ironically, Clacton hotel operators, in an effort to assure the public of the safety of their resort, announced only on Tuesday that guests would get one-third rebate on their bills for any day a bomb or mine exploded near the town.

## Air Raids On Foe's Bases Cheer London

LONDON, (AP)—News-hungry, anxious England drew cheer last night from the assaults of Royal Air Force bombers on three German air bases in Norway and Denmark and glum concern from the war office's terse acknowledgment of the British retreat from Dombas, Central Norway's hottest battleground.

On the Mediterranean scene of tension, a neutral diplomatic source, viewing the British foreign office's efforts to minimize the government's action in getting British ships away from that sea, said "it is just one more card in the poker game which they are playing with Italy."

Announcing the British withdrawal before strong attacks in the Dombas area, the war office said, however, that the British had inflicted battle positions in the far-north Narvik area, where a ring of fire is closing slowly on the ore port held by the Germans.

**Namsos Position Unchanged**

As for other fronts, the war office said the situation at Stenkljer, 50 miles north of Trondheim and in the adjacent Namsos area where the Allies are entrenched "remains unchanged." Earlier sources had described the Allied position there as "good."

There was no official British confirmation that the Nazis had taken Dombas, junction point of the Trondheim-Oslo railroad and about 75 miles south of Stenkljer.

Cheering to a public which is eagerly awaiting the war statement promised by Prime Minister Chamberlain for today was the air ministry announcement that British bombers on Tuesday night had pounded the Aalborg air field in Denmark, a key point in Germany's aerial troops-foray to Norway, and the German-held air ports at Stavanger, on the southwest coast, and Fornebu, near Oslo.

Although reporting the loss of seven planes, the British said their raiders inflicted "heavy damage" on the airfields and Nazi aircraft.

## Four Nazi Planes Claimed

The British claimed four Nazi fighters were shot down in the air attacks which were delivered in the face of a storm of anti-aircraft fire and assaults by speedy German Messerschmitt planes.

The planes jailing Stavanger made up one of the largest and strongest aerial forces engaged in a single night raid thus far in the war.

The British air force followed up its raids with a daylight attack on Stavanger. A large number of high explosive bombs were reported dropped and hits were ob-

## Fierce Air Attacks at Namsos Indicate Allies Are Rushing Men and Materials to Norway

BERLIN, (AP)—Furious warplane attacks which sank or damaged 13 British warships or transports and the continued advance of Nazi warplanes in Central Norway despite dogged Allied resistance were reported yesterday by the German high command.

Indicating that the British are pouring reinforcements into Norway in an attempt to stem the German tide, the high command asserted that one cruiser, one destroyer and five transports were sunk off Namsos, Allied landing point about 100 miles north of German-held Trondheim, and that five other transports and a cruiser in that sector were damaged by air raiders.

The communiqué touched only briefly on latest developments, reporting that fighting "still went on yesterday" on the Trondheim front and that the "German advance in Norway continues."

The Germans on Tuesday officially announced the capture of Dombas, key railroad junction town on the Oslo-Trondheim railroad, and said that their Oslo and Trondheim forces had established contact.

German authorities sources, as on Tuesday, again said they understood the German troops were pushing after retiring British and

Norwegian forces west of Dombas, toward Andalsnes, 80 miles further west and the British landing point in that area. There were no indications, however, as to what progress was being made.

Britain's bombers hurled new attacks at three German airfields during Tuesday night, those at Stavanger, on Norway's southwest coast; Fornebu, near Oslo, and Aalborg, in Denmark, but the Germans said the raids were costly and did no real damage.

The high command said nine British planes were shot down; DNB, the official German agency, put British losses at Stenkljer alone at 11 planes. The British said four German fighters were downed and "heavy damage" inflicted on the airports and admitted loss of seven of their own planes.

An authoritative German spokesman, evidently pleased at what he considered an evidence of British weakness, said of the order keeping "British through shipping out of the Mediterranean, 'it's the greatest news of the day by far.'"

Germany's celebration of May Day, known in the Reich as "National Labor Day," was led by

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## Il Duce Assures U. S. Envoy Italy Won't Enter War Soon

ROME, (AP)—President Roosevelt's ambassador to Italy, William Phillips, was understood last night to have received directly from Premier Mussolini an assurance that Italy contemplates no move into the war at present.

The ambassador made a timely call upon Il Duce. He wanted to obtain a clear view of Italy's foreign policy, at a time when the expressions of the Italian press and certain Fascist leaders have made it look as if Italy might be getting ready for war on the side of Germany. He found Mussolini fit and affable.

Details of this interview are not available, but Il Duce was reported to have confirmed the widely held impression that Italy, pending some important development, will remain the nonbelligerent ally of Germany.

Phillips' visit preceded Mussolini's attendance at a cabinet session at which heavy surrexes on war industry profits were imposed. The interview took place in the premier's office in the interior ministry and lasted for 45 minutes. Only Phillips and Mussolini were present.

While Phillips was so occupied, the British charge d'affaires, Sir Noel Charles, was explaining to Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano the meaning of Britain's diversion of her through shipping from the Mediterranean to the long Cape of Good Hope route.

Meeting Cordial

This meeting was described as cordial and it was indicated there was mention of Britain's desire for good relations with Italy and resumption of long-suspended trade negotiations. The meeting took place at Ciano's request.

Belief was expressed in British circles that the decision to divert British ships from the Mediterranean reflected no change in relations between Britain and Italy. Italy's press reported the decision to divert shipping verbatim. This announcement said "certain precautions" were being taken in regard to British shipping which normally follows the Mediterranean route because of the recent anti-Allied expressions of the Italian press and some Fascists.

There was no official Italian comment and no developments to

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## 2-Hour Battle In Kattegat Is Reported

STOCKHOLM, (AP)—British Navy raiding units, varying their submarine attack on Germany's supply and transport line across the Kattegat to Norway, brought planes and warships into play in a large-scale naval engagement off the Swedish west coast yesterday.

Observers at Goteborg, Sweden, said they saw one German ship set afire and another sunk during a two-hour battle about 10 miles northwest of that important Swedish naval base.

German warships conveying transports and supply ships returned the British fire.

### Germans Retreat

This sea fight came almost simultaneously with an announcement by Norwegian authorities that German troops, composing an excellently equipped tank unit of about 150 men, retreated southward from Roros, key point in the Osterdalen (valley), and also had withdrawn from Tynset, 25 miles farther south.

The Norwegians said Norse troops with "foreign volunteers" had reoccupied the area around Roros but not the town itself because the Germans had threatened to subject it to aerial bombardment if they did.

The "foreign volunteers" possibly could have included Swedes, Norwegian sources said, but they declined to be positive about it.

Norwegian authorities quoted a German officer as saying that "our retreat is necessary because our communications have been cut."

(London advices said Germans taken prisoner at Roros explained that they were short of supplies. Other London dispatches said Allied forces also were advancing southward on the Steinkjer front, north of Trondheim.)

An Allied-Norwegian communiqué issued from Grong, back of the Steinkjer front, said there was little ground activity but much warfare in the air in that sector.

### Roros Suburbs Taken

The Norwegian troops entered Roros suburbs about 5 A. M., after the Germans had withdrawn during the night, and established communication with Sweden.

Norwegian military sources indicated reorganized Norwegian forces, now geared to shift quickly, were harassing the Germans' rear, making necessary their retreat from their northernmost posts, and were interfering with their supply lines.

It was not yet clear whether the German withdrawal was only a temporary tactic to await reinforcements. This strategy is a favorite one with the Reichswehr. It also was not yet clear whether the Germans' retreat would affect vitally their position at Trondheim, on the west central coast.

### Situation Is Puzzling

The Osterdalen is the easternmost of two valleys used in their "blitz" campaign to establish a connection between Oslo and Trondheim.

The Germans on Tuesday reported this connection completed in the Gudbrandsdalen, the valley to the west. The eastern line would be of less importance to them if the Gudbrandsdalen line is secure.

The latest developments gave a puzzling twist to the military situation in Central Norway.

Even with control of the Gudbrandsdalen, military experts pointed out, Tynset would be an important key to maintaining the German forces which advanced

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## Spec's Sailors Roam Free in Buenos Aires

SAN DIEGO, CAL., (AP)—Passengers arriving yesterday from South America on the McCormick steamer West Ira reported that German sailors from the scuttled Graf Spee were walking the streets in Buenos Aires in uniform and appeared plentifully supplied with money.

William R. Burke, retired Lumberman, said there was no indication the Argentine government had taken measures to send the sailors into the interior.

"It was reported in Montevideo," Burke said, "the bulk of the Graf Spee had been sold to a syndicate for \$100,000."

Warships of England and France are rigidly patrolling South American ports, where from two to five German merchant ships are awaiting an opportunity to dash back to Germany with supplies.

"We sighted two French submarines at Trinidad and British patrols in the vicinity of Barbados in the British West Indies,"