1933

James Michael Curley Scrapbooks Volume 90

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Foley Gives the Word for Mayoral Fight

Throngs at His South Boston Home Informed Time Has Come to Line-Up Forces

By Forrest P. Hull

Though it had been known for months that District Attorney William J. Foley would be a candidate for mayor, it was not until today that the announcement was broadcast through political channels, and with Mr. Foley's South Boston home as the background station. From now on Mr. Foley's friends will indulge in all the preliminaries associated with the important designation, bound to ensure the summer and fall.

All day yesterday the word was passed around that the district attorney was desiring to announce his St. Patrick's Day celebration in South Boston one of the most memorable in his political career. Hundreds of his best friends and many others who are expected to support him were asked to visit the South Boston club during this important announcement. As an interesting feature, it was explained that the parade was set for to-morrow, the day before the Important announcement.

The Foley announcement came near having a preliminary exposure at the annual dance of the Al Moore Associates in the Mary E. Curley School hall, Jamaica Plain. Last night, when Mr. Foley was introduced with the remark that he had an important word to say, Mr. Foley did not fail to impress the audience with the remark that "it isn't necessary to make an announcement," and leading to the public and everybody knew what might be on his mind to say.

For weeks the district attorney has been hailed at the gatherings he has attended as "the next mayor of Boston." He has had enthusiastic responses. Many advertising people have wondered why he had refrained from the formal announcement, in view of the fact that former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols has been campaigning for a year and lining up forces in all wards. "There is a time for all such formal deuces," the district attorney has privately remarked; and now it seems that, to his mind, the right time is St. Patrick's Day.

That Foley will be a formidable candidate for mayor is without question, matter how many opponents are in the field. His standards may have suffered from the fact that former Treasurer John W. Haigis of Greenfield advanced himself as the man who should balance the ticket with Foley. There are scores of backers of Haigis, according to unconfirmed reports, dropping through from the western part of the State, who believe that former Treasurer may be prevailed upon to go out after the gubernatorial nomination such a development would be contrary to the impression that Foley has understood to have registered some weeks ago that he would not be a candidate for either the first or second place on the ticket.
**7000 PARADE IN STREETS OF SOUTH BOSTON**

**Holiday Throngs Join in Evacuation Day Celebration**

By MICHAEL O. CROWLEY

Through crowded streets of the peninsula, brightened by the flags and bunting of Old Glory and the banner of the Emerald Isle, a colorful and inspiring parade of 7000 marchers passed today as the feature event of the celebration marking the 15th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British.

**HOLIDAY THRONG**

The ideal weather, coupled with the fact that those having charge of the celebration postponed the parade until today, gave South Boston one of its biggest holiday crowds. It was estimated that 100,000 persons lined the two-mile route of the marchers.

The parade, with Chief Marshall Joseph F. Madden commanding and preceded by a mounted police escort, got away at 2 o'clock from its starting place at Andrew square, wending its way through cheering lanes of men, women and children.

Despite the fact that only a small amount of money was appropriated by the city, the parade was one of the best ever held in the district. It was evident that the appeal made by the chief marshal for voluntary band contributions had met with a generous response. Wherever the route passed, military units, including units of the army, navy and marine corps, with numerous veteran and civic bodies were in the line of march. The Church and civic bodies came in for their share of applause.

Exercises preceding the parade took place at 10 o'clock at Dorchester Heights, with the chief marshal placing a wreath as the foot of the monument. Senator Edward Carroll of South Boston delivered a brief address to several hundred school children gathered there.

The Evacuation day exercises will be brought to a close tomorrow night at the Broadway theatre, where historical exercises will take place. An elaborate program has been arranged. John Swift, supreme director of the Knights of Columbus, will be the principal speaker.

The whole celebration is under the auspices of the South Boston Citizens' Association, of which Edward J. Carroll is president. Edward J. Carroll is general chairman of the Evacuation day committee.

**SHOWERS OF CONFETTI**

When the parade turned into West Broadway at Dorchester street, one of the biggest crowds in years was on hand. Spectators were lined ten deep and many sought vantage points on the roofs of buildings. Showers of confetti were sent down on the marchers while a deafening din competed with the music of the bands.

Lt.-Gen. Edward L. Logan was given a tremendous ovation. He has never missed a single day of these parades. Other South Boston favorites in the honorary staff includedLt. William L. Kenney, Commander Howard Nelson, U. S. N., as the foot of his salute; John H. Dunn and United Hines. Both came in for their share of applause.


**MILITARY UNITS**

Headquarters company of the 98th division, Massachusetts' National Guard, followed three companies of marines. The three military units, army, navy and marines received much applause as they marched.

The numerous legion post bands, with their colorful costumes of varying hues and their fine military bearing, won round after round of cheers and applause from the throng.

The entire celebration is under the auspices of the South Boston Citizens' Association, of which Andrew J. Gleason is president. Edward J. Carroll is general chairman of the Evacuation day committee.

**Republican See Curley in 1936 Senate Battle**

Predict Mayor Will Go After Coolidge's Seat, with Bacon as Possible Opponent

By William F. Furbush

Whatever the political jigsaw puzzle over Mayor James M. Curley's reward at the hands of the Roosevelt Administration may look like when the President gets around to fitting in the final piece, Massachusetts has Mr. Curley storming the fortress to be a candidate for the United States Senate in 1936. That at least is the belief in Republican circles and unofficial sources in the party are in search of available candidates to contend against the mayor or some other Democrat for Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg. Senator Coolidge, it now appears certain, will have enough of the world's greatest deliberative body at the expiration of his term which he won as a wet Democrat in 1930 with former Senator William M. Butler.

There is of course on the calendar the interesting interlude of 1934, when Senator David I. Walsh will seek another term, with present evidence of his success so perfectly pronounced that there has been no mad rush of Republican aspirants to say him nay. The Republicans naturally do not propose to permit Senator Walsh's re-election to come about by default, but for the time being the outlook as to the Senate is more promising.

In discussing party availables for the 1936 battle to reduce Democratic representation in the Senate by one, some of the Republican scouts are visualizing Lieutenant G. Bacon, as the man to carry the banner. This approach into the future naturally is predicated on the theory that Bacon will have, by 1936, been governor of the Commonwealth in accord with the party's interest. In promoting the lieutenant governor to the top position on Beacon Hill, bringing of course, on the materializing of the confident Republican hope that 1934 will mark their restoration to power in the State.

Speculate on Bacon-Curley Battle

Discussion of such a possibility has been without either consultation with the lieutenant governor or who may have other plans as to his political future, but the conclusion already are speculating over the possibility of a Bacon-Curley battle for the Senate. They realize, however, that much political laundry must go through the wringer before 1936 and even before 1934. In this connection there are many who are raising the question of the probable Republican State ticket for 1934 and the preliminaries to the selection thereof, especially the state primary convention, delegates to which will designate the party's preference of candidate. The speculation has been a more or less foregone conclusion that Bacon, as lieutenant governor, will be designated by the convention as the gubernatorial candidate. The question, however, of the selection of his running mate, or candidate...
PARADE TODAY
IN SOUTH BOSTON
Homes Decorated for Big St. Patrick's and Evacuation Day Event
MARCH WILL START PROMPTLY AT 2 P. M.

South Boston was ready last night for its great annual celebration, the Evacuation day parade, held in observance of the 187th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. Everywhere in the district were displayed the stars and stripes and the green colors of the Irish Free State to give color to the procession of 5000 who will march through streets lined with more than 100,000 spectators.

Ordinarily the parade would have been held yesterday, March 17, the anniversary date, but the change was ordered by Joseph P. Madden, chief marshal of the parade, when he learned many of the marchers could not leave work yesterday, and that employers preferred to have the parade take place today.

POUNTS OF VANTAGE

Youngsters in South Boston had the time of their lives yesterday and last night finding points of vantage from which to witness the parade, and attending theatres at which they were guests through arrangements made by the South Boston Citizens Association. A slight illness will prevent Gov. Ely from participating in the observance.

PARADE AT 2 O'CLOCK

The parade will start sharply at 2 o'clock at the city hall square and will go to Dorchester street, Sixth street, E street, West Fourth street, to East Fourth street to G street to Thomas park to East Sixth street, to H street, to Fourth street, down to Farragut road, along Farragut road, to East Third street, to P street, to East Broadway and then to West Broadway and the finish at Dorchester avenue.

The chief marshal and his staff will have their review stand at St. Peter and St. Paul's school on West Broadway between Dorchester avenue and A street. Gold Star mothers of South Boston will be in a reviewing box near Mayor Curley's stand.

As usual South Boston will hold "open house" for the many thousands of visitors on Saturday.

The roster of the parade is as follows:

Mounted Police
Honorary Staff
Chief, Marshal and Staff
U.S. Navy
R. S. Coast Guard
26th Division, Headquarters Co., Mass.
26th Tank Co., Mass. G.
Headquarters Troop, 116th Cavalry, Mass. G.
U.S. Marine
His Excellency, Gov. Joseph P. Eddy
and Escort
Lt.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and Escort
Boston Fire Department Band
Mayor James M. Curley and Escort
Invited Guests in Automobiles
Mal. 0'Connell Camp, U. S. A., Sons and Daughters Band
Mal. O'Connell Camp, E. S. V. T. Detachments of U. S. Navy
Wounded War Veterans in Automobiles
Union Veterans of North End in Automobiles
Jimmie Condon, Mass. Veterans' Band
M. J. Perkins Post, No. 41, A. L. Band
M. J. Perkins Post, No. 41, A. L. Band
Brighton-Allston Post, No. 40, A. L. Band
Newspaper Post, No. 40, A. L. Band
Win. F. Sinclair Post, 206, A. L. Band
Yankee Division Drum Corps, No. 206

Infantry
Miltron Post, No. 14, A. L. Band
Rucker Hill Post, No. 16, A. L. Band
Flaherty Post, No. 30, A. L. Band
Rocky Post, No. 41, A. L. Band
Rocky Run Post, Senior Fife and Drum Corps
Old Dorchester Drum Corps, No. 65, A. L.
Old Dorchester Band, No. 65, A. L.
M. O'Connell Post, No. 65, A. L. Band
M. O'Connell Post, No. 65, A. L. Band
Emory John O'Connell Post, No. 25, A. L. Band
Emory John O'Connell Post, No. 25, A. L. Band
West Roxbury Post, No. 65, A. L. Band
West Roxbury Post, No. 65, A. L. Band
West Roxbury Post, No. 65, A. L. Band
West Roxbury Post, No. 65, A. L. Band
Wounded World War Veterans in Automobiles
Soldier County Cadets Band
St. Catherine's Junior Cadets Band
Suffolk County Cadets Band
St. Francis of Assisi Holy Name Fife and Drum Corps
Catherine of Bologna Fife and Drum Corps
St. Patrick's School Boys Fife, Drum and Corps
St. Patrick's School Girls Fife and Drum Corps

State Dept. Marine Corps Learine
Theodore Roosevelt Camp 1, M. L. Corps
A. L. Scottish Band
St. Elizabeth's Band
St. Ambrose Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps
Hingham Senior Guard Band
St. Vincent's Cadets Band
St. Francis of Assisi Holy Name Fife and Drum Corps
Catherine of Bologna Fife and Drum Corps
St. Patrick's School Boys Fife, Drum and Corps
St. Patrick's School Girls Fife and Drum Corps
St. Theresa's School Fife and Drum Corps
St. William's School Band Mission Church Band

CITY PROBE BILLS APPEAR DOOMED

Committees Opposed to Investigation of Nichols, Curley Administrations

The legislative committee on rules is expected on Monday to make an adverse report on the bill for an investigation of the Boston administrations of Mayors Nichols and Curley. A decisive majority in the committee against any investigation was apparent yesterday.

The move for an investigation by another method—creation of a paid finance commission of three members to conduct the inquiry — also appeared beaten yesterday. This plan, incorporated in what is known as the Bangs bill, is before the committee on cities.

The committee on cities will probably recommend an investigation by a recess committee of this and all other changes in the city charter pending before the Legislature. The recess committee would report to the 1934 session of the Legislature.

A recess committee investigation would be chiefly academic whereas the investigations requested before the committees on rules and cities were aimed at individuals for the purpose of uncovering alleged corruption and extravagance.

A PAT FOR MAYOR

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Knowing the fairness of your paper I feel that you will print the following:

Now that we have a slant on the real greatness of President Roosevelt and see the staff that he is made of, how the whole American nation is singing to give a pat on the back to the Mayor of Boston. Surely no man suffered and bled more than he did, politically. And all for what?

Because he had the courage and grit to stand firmly on his feet—not an inch would he recede. "It is for the good of our country" he said. "to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt President." His words are the words of a prophet — already they have borne fruit.

So, Mr. Editor, let's give him a pat on the back—a great, big man is this same James Michael Curley, T. L. C.
South Boston
Gives Full Day
to Celebration
All Business Suspended and Open House the Rule — Parade the Big Feature

This is South Boston's great day. With all places of business closed and flags flying, the entire population is supposed to have its mind centered on that morning of March 17, 1776, when Washington's guns, hastily placed overnight on Dorchester Heights, forced the British, under General Howe, to leave Boston forever.

The significance of that spectacular event was again impressed upon the residents at eleven o'clock this morning when commemorative exercises were held at Park Corner in the presence of a great throng. Almost at the very spot where Washington watched the departure of the British, a wreath was placed on the monument by Chief Marshal Joseph P. Madden, commander of the parade, and an address was made by State Senator Edward C. Carroll.

The parade this year was postponed until today, mainly to prevent loss of a day's work upon the thousands participating in the various units and to please the merchants, the opportunity was presented for more visitors than usual. Yesterday, however, was not like Evacuation Day at all, even though thousands of school children made much of the anniversary. Shops and stores were open as usual and social events were reduced to a new minimum.

Today's parade was one of the best in years, even though the general committee of accounts was limited in funds. There were more than five thousand persons in line under Chief Marshall Joseph P. Madden and his chief of staff, Philip D. Doherty. Many missed the horses of the mounted staff, for Chief Madden and his aides marched over the entire route.

There were plenty of automobiles, however, especially for the invited guests.

Having been advertised to start promptly at two o'clock, the parade moved from Andrew square, proceeded along Dorchester street to West Street, swing down to E street, along E street to West Fourth street, up West Fourth street to East Fourth street and then to G street and encircled Thomas Park. The marchers then continued down East Fourth street to Dorchester street, along H street to East Fourth street to Farragut road. Thence through East Third to J street and to Broadway.

Governor P. B. C. was attacked with a cold yesterday and unable to attend the Charitable Irish Society's dinner was not in South Boston today to review the parade from the stand erected at H street and Broadway. Mayor Curley and the entire membership of the City Council in the procession and later reviewed the parade from the same stand, occupied by the Gold Star Mothers. Chief Madden and his staff had their review in one moment at a block farther along Broadway.

There have been parades with more bands and military units than that of today, the thirty-five bands furnish their usual plenty of color including the Boston Fire Department Band, the United States Navy Band, the 101st Veterans' Band the Old Dorchester Drum Corps and the ten church and school bands and drum corps.

Michael J. Perkins Post Band, organized a year ago, appeared with the post. The members of the band were in new uniforms, green, trimmed with gold. Captain Charles Davis was manager of the organization. The band of the Marine Barracks, Hanover Camp, which is composed of sons and daughters of the camp, took part in the parade for the first time.

There were 200 bluejackets from the U. S. S. Kinkaid and Portland at the Charlestown Navy Yard and also a detachment of Marines. The Navy Bands were there.

There were three units of National Guard in the parade. The Twenty-sixth Division Headquarters Company, Twenty-sixth Division Headquarters Company and the Headquarters Troop 110th Cavalry also were in the line of march.

City Employees Now Expect Wage Cuts

Difficulty encountered by City Treasurer Edmund L. Doan to float a temporary loan of $1,000,000 for the city payroll, which he finally secured at 5% cent, the highest rate since last year, has let to widespread fear among city employees that wage cuts are inevitable.

It is no secret that the Treasury is having difficulty in persuading the bankers to take its paper in anticipation of taxes. It is reported that the banks are demanding the latest issue, accepted by a group of bankers through the clearing house. 6 per cent was the interest rate demanded and that the compromise was effected only by hard work and collective are slow and no hope of a better record is held out for many months. To date, the city has borrowed $8,000,000 to meet payroll and other current obligations, but monthly drafts are not yet being met when due. The city's payroll amounts to $1,400,000 weekly and there is the additional obligation of public welfare payments.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau and the allied organizations which have battled for months to secure the adoption of every possible means to reduce the tax rate have by no means surrendered to the mayor on this issue.
SECRETARY OF WAR DERN ARRIVES HERE IN PLANE

Accompanied by James Roosevelt on Trip From Capital—Visits Mayor and Governor

George H. Dern, mining man and father of seven children, who gave up being Governor of Utah to accept the post of Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, arrived in Boston by airplane yesterday afternoon.

Riding with him on the three-hour flight in a giant tri-motor plane was James Roosevelt, son of the President. Young Roosevelt was making his first visit to the city where he works since his father was inaugurated. He looked tired, and admitted he was.

Secretary Dern was greeted at the airport by Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, commanding officer of the 1st Corps Area; Traffic Commissioner Joseph Conry and City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, representing the city; Charles Powers and Thomas Grech, representing the Charitable Irish Association, and Lieut. Joseph A. Wilson of the East Boston Airport.

HADN'T HEARD CURLEY RUMOR

Interviewed briefly at the Airport, the Secretary of War said that he had never heard the rumor, current in Boston, that Mayor Curley's friends were seeking to secure for him the post of Assistant Secretary of War.

Hadn't heard Curley rumor

Roosevelt's Cabinet, arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon. Secretary Dern showed particular interest in the portraits of the Governors of the Commonwealth that line the walls of the Executive Chambers.

When he came to the portrait of John Hancock, writing on a piece of paper with a quill pen, Gov. Ely nudged James Roosevelt.

"Writing an insurance policy, probably, eh, James?" he said. Young Roosevelt, who is a member of a Boston insurance agency, laughed.

The Governor then showed Secretary Dern the Hall of Flags, and other interesting features of the historic State House.

MAJOR AT RITES FOR MRS. DOYLE

Cover the funeral of Mrs. Mary Doyle, well known woman contractor, took place today from her late home in Perkins St., Jamaica Plain.

Solemn high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament by Rev. Daniel Sullivan, S. J., of St. Mary's Church, North End. There were a number of priests in the sanctuary and several convents were represented by sisters.

Mrs. Doyle, a widow, was the head of M. Doyle, Inc., one of the largest general contracting concerns in the city.

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The bearers were Joseph Reeves, Frank J. Flynn, Francis P. Keefe, Wilfred Kelly, Albert Keenan and Peter G. Fleming. Burial was in St. Joseph's Cemetery, West Roxbury.
DERN WINS ALL IN HIS HUB VISIT
New War Secretary Democratic and Affable

Since war is such a brutal affair even in its mildest form one might be right in imagining that the secretary of that particular branch of the nation's activities would be a stern, grim-visaged, sword-swinging sort of a man.

FINE PHYSICAL TYPE
But George Henry Dern, former Governor of Utah, the new Secretary of War, appointed by President Roosevelt two weeks ago, made a different kind of an impression on his visit to Boston yesterday. Instead of a man of martial and heel-clicking bearing, he turned out to be an amiable, democratic, totally-unmilitary fellow who confessed that he never wore a military uniform in his life.

He is in his 60th year but his looks belies it. Mountain-climbing and plenty of Rocky Mountain air that swirls down on Utah have given him red cheeks that a flapper might envy. There is little gray in his hair and his finest physical attribute is his smile, a big, broad one, showing two even rows of big white teeth that he flashes in a manner reminiscent of another famous Roosevelt—T. R.

Meets Governor and Mayor
Maybe the picture of health that he is due to the care he takes of himself. He was a busy man yesterday, flying to Boston from Washington in three hours with James Roosevelt, the President's son, then visiting City Hall where his old friend, Mayor Curley, greeted him, then to the Governor's office where Governor Ely displayed to pictures of old Colonial Governors in which Secretary Dern took great interest and then to a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza as guest of the Mayor. But after those festivities were over, despite the fact that newspapermen waited to chat and old friends sought to shake his hand, the Secretary retired shortly after 4 p. m. and slept for more than an hour.

One visitor did get to see him, a man of his own age, who stepped into his suite without being introduced and said he wanted permission to raise a troop of Rough Riders in Nebraska. Since Nebraska is the State in which Governor Dern was educated, he studied the visitor a minute and then his memory snapped.

"You're Little Yont," he said, rushing forward with his hand outstretched.

"Yes," said the man addressed as "Little Yont," "I didn't think you would remember me."

Football Buddies Years Ago
"Little Yont" turned out to be Alonzo E. Yont, Boston attorney, with offices in the Park Square Building. Back in 1894 George Dern and Alonzo Yont were buddies on the football team of the University of Nebraska. George was tackle and captain, Little Yont was halfback. And during one game, John J. Pershing, then a Lieutenant and military instructor at the university, held their sweaters while they went forth to mow down the opposition. And maybe "Little Yont" wasn't happy when he got a seat at the Charitable Irish banquet last night and listened to his former college comrade speak...
BACK PRESIDENT
DERN PLEA HERE

War Secretary Hails
Roosevelt Before Charitable Irish Group

ADVOCATES BIG BUILDING PROGRAM

An appeal for support without quibble or fear of President Roosevelt's programs for economic reconstruction was delivered last night by Secretary of War George H. Dern to 400 members of the Charitable Irish Society, observing the organization's 156th anniversary dinner at the Copley Plaza.

Likening depression to war in its need for bold prosecution, the secretary declared the days of "feeble attempts at lubrication and tinkering patchwork in our economic machine" have passed, and said "the time is upon us when major overhaul is mandatory."

MUST HAVE LEADER
"We must depend upon chosen leaders to determine a logical direction for advance, and we must follow unflinchingly where they lead," said the secretary. "We cannot consider ourselves worthy sons of pioneers if we remain inert and paralyzed through contemplation of suspected risks and hardships in every field we have not yet explored."

A forthright advocacy of the construction of public works was one of the features of the secretary's address.

"This is no time for curtailing needed public improvements," he said. "On the contrary, they should be expanded, not merely as a make-work program for the unemployment relief, but to prime the pump of industrial resumption."

IRISH AS WARRIORS
"There is little logic in the common opinion that recovery must be slow and painful and that we are in for a prolonged period of low prices and wages. It all depends upon what we do. If we do the right things, there is reason to believe prosperity can be brought back quickly."

President Roosevelt as a person who "combines the sagacity and the leadership of a Washington with the faith of a St. Patrick, and the statesmanship of a Jefferson with the determination and humility of a Lincoln."

The mayor earlier in his brief speech paid expansive tribute to the character of the Irish and especially to the part played by men of Irish blood in the American revolution.

CREDIT REVIVED
"To bolster his statements that public works and improvements are a way out of the depression, Mr. Dern dwelt at length on the view that the national credit is or would be in danger by huge deficits, partly produced by public works bond issues or other financing.

"Let no timid soul or special propagandist frighten us into thinking that our national credit is in danger," he asserted. "Our national credit has never been in danger. Have we become so weak and proud that a deficit of five billion dollars can undermine any American's faith in the soundness of his government?"

SCORES LONG FACES
"Have we forgotten that in 1918 we had a deficit of $9,000,000,000 and in 1919 we had a deficit of $13,000,000,000 without hurting our national credit? We still have everything we had during the boom except our nerve and our faith. Have we become so cowardly and slackers, that we pull long faces and talk lugubriously about impairing our national credit?"

"We cannot consider ourselves greater victories yet to come. All that is needed is the unified support of 120,000,000 people.

A similar analogy of the President and an appeal for his support was delivered by Mayor Curley, who described Mr. Roosevelt as a person who "combines the sagacity and the leadership of a Washington with the faith of a St. Patrick, and the statesmanship of a Jefferson with the determination and humility of a Lincoln."

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CALL ROOSEVELT
HERO OF NEW ERA

Charitable Irish Society Dinner Is Marked by Fervent Tributes to President for His Qualities

Finding in the example of the faith and courage of St. Patrick 15 centuries ago a modern counterpart, the Charitable Irish Society paid a thunderous tribute to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at its 196th annual dinner in the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night.

MEMORABLE DAY
The tribute was inspired in a three-fold way. James Roosevelt, son of the President, who flew on from Washington to be present, recalled that the day marked the 21th wedding anniversary of his parents. "They were married in New York on St. Patrick's Day. President Theodore Roosevelt attended," related James. "At the reception that followed all the guests crowded around President Roosevelt. The bride and groom were left alone. So they walked out onto the balcony and watched the St. Patrick's parade pass by. And I only hope that St. Patrick will be as good to my father and mother as he has been in the past."

Curley Extols President
Mayor Curley, describing the contribution of the Irish to the making and preservation of the American nation, swung into a laudation of President Roosevelt as a leader, who...
Massachusetts politicians have talked a good deal in the last few days about the vote which the Congressmen from this State cast on the emergency legislation giving President Roosevelt authority to take charge of measures looking to economy in administration, especially with regard to payments of one kind or another to the veterans of the World War. It is said that the number of letters, telegrams and other messages to the State's Representatives in Washington broke all records.

Senator David L. Walsh, it is commonly believed, strengthened his hold on the voters in Massachusetts. He was successful in having the act amended; even if the change was not very important, it will justify him in saying he was not unfriendly to the veterans. When the decisive vote came, Senator Walsh supported the President. His final attitude will appeal to those Congressmen of independent tastes who have been friendly to him ever since he entered politics. No other Massachusetts Congressman in more recent years has received the backing of so many voters outside his own party. Moreover, Senator Walsh's vote cannot fail to increase his influence in the Federal appointments in the State.

The bitterness which exists on both sides in this controversy will probably decrease as time goes on; it may very well be that the war will come to the front in the next two years, and that the voters will forget what happened in Washington early in 1933. At present, however, many of the veterans think they have been, or will be, unfairly treated. Senator Walsh, who has been known at City Hall for weeks and has been very gloomy over it. He cut his own department budget to the extent of $2,200,000 worth of scrip, with the sole idea of meeting just such an emergency as appears to be imminent by the Chamber's attitude. It is much more of a secret that the city is relying on another expedient, the selling of so-called "baby" bonds, if it is unable to float its temporary paper or is charged an excessive rate of interest.

Mayor Curley Faces Greatest Test Over Salaries

Chamber of Commerce Demands Big Pay Cut Was Not Unexpected

Recently displayed reluctance on the part of bankers to accept the city of Boston's temporary bond issues in anticipation of taxes had foreshadowed such action as that announced today that a demand, backed by powerful business interests, would be made for a substantial reduction in the city's payroll. The Boston Chamber of Commerce asks that the city, school and county budgets be cut $15,000,000, to affect a tax rate reduction of $7.

In stating this situation, Mayor Curley meets the severest test in his administrative career. He has seen it coming for weeks and has been very gloomy over it. He cut his own department budget to the extent of $2,200,000 worth of scrip, with the sole idea of meeting just such an emergency as appears to be imminent by the Chamber's attitude. It is much more of a secret that the city is relying on another expedient, the selling of so-called "baby" bonds, if it is unable to float its temporary paper or is charged an excessive rate of interest.

Mayor Curley’s intentions are not uncertain, and his friends are working vigorously in his behalf. Mr Nichols' supporters say he will have the backing of the city employees, who have not forgotten either his liberality in regard to their wages or his policy of leaving them unmoored in their jobs although most of them were not members of his political party.

Eight years ago the Good Government Association supported Mr Nichols. Four years ago that organization did its utmost for Frederic W. Mansfield, who was afterwards beaten by Mr Curley. It is commonly said that Mr Mansfield intends to run this year, but he has not yet shown his hand as plainly as the other two candidates just mentioned. If Mr Mansfield enters the field the Good Government Association will doubtless be embarrassed by the necessity of choosing between him and Mr Nichols, both of whom it has endorsed in earlier years.

Ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, less reticent than the other two candidates, has stated some months ago that he would be a candidate for Mayor, and he is still in the fight. Among the others who have been mentioned are Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin, Joseph McGrath, president of the City Council, who will be Acting Mayor if Mr Curley retires before the expiration of his term, and Maurice J. Tobin of the School Committee. If Mayor Curley remains on this side of the Atlantic he will probably find it difficult to keep his hands off the fight.

For Mayor of Boston

The campaign to succeed Mr Curley in the City Hall is fairly under way. Everybody has assumed that Dist Atty William J. Foley would be a candidate for Mayor, although he has not yet made formal announcement of his intentions. A circular in his behalf was signed by the secretary of the Rent and Taxpayers' League, an organization hitherto unheard of, but the politicians believe the circular would not have seen the light of day unless Mr Foley had consented.

South Boston and Dorchester cast a large proportion of the total vote of the city in municipal elections, and Mr Foley hopes and expects most of that vote will be cast for him. Something depends, of course, on the candidates who run against him, but his friends are confident he will be the favorite in that part of the city.

Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols likewise has not taken the public into his confidence about what he will do in the coming Mayoralty election, but his intentions are not uncertain, and his friends are working vigorously in his behalf. Mr Nichols' supporters say he will have the backing of the city employees, who have not forgotten either his liberality in regard to their wages or his policy of leaving them unmoored in their jobs although most of them were not members of his political party.

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100,000 ACCLAIM
GREAT PARADE

South Boston Glories in Its Colorful Spectacle---Features Galore Mark Big Annual Event

BY ELLIOT NORTON

To the rattling roar of a thousand drums, and the blaring blast of bugles, all South Boston stood and shivered and cheered and shouted, yesterday afternoon, as its Big Parade went by.

In the usual picturesque atmosphere, shot through and through with the color that South Boston always affords despite the weather, 5000 men, women and children marched, while 100,000 cheered them on.

The army and the National Guard, the slim, trim United States marines, the Legionnaires in their many-colored uniforms, pink-cheeked boy cadets from the schools, Gold Star mothers in solemn black, veterans of the Spanish war, firemen in blue, members of 50 different organizations, trampled their way to the rhythms of the martial music of a score of bands, over 3 miles of streets, in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British, 157 years ago.

And, on the streets, on the sidewalks, between two solid lines of picked policemen, in holiday mood but continuous good order, and in every window of every house, the watchers hailed them, as only South Boston can on its grandest day of the year.

In the parade and in the reviewing stands were the office-holders of the city, headed by Mayor Curley, and including the members of City Council and the school committee, as well as State officials, headed by DeWitt C. DeWolf, secretary to Governor Ely. The latter, because of illness, was unable to be present.

In the watching crowds, jammed solidly from curb to building in some places, were practically every man, woman and child in South Boston, as well as thousands from other parts of the city.

It was a cold, gray day, marked by a bitter wind that chilled marchers and spectators alike. But it was the first stormless parade that South Boston has had in many years, and it takes more than a little shivering to discourage South Bostonians on their great day.

"Open House" Hospitality

As stated, the streets were jammed with watchers. But there were untold thousands who watched it from the windows of their homes, or those of friends, taking due advantage of the traditional "open house" hospitality that prevails annually in the section on the holiday that is officially Evacuation Day, and unofficially, perhaps, but none the less positively, St. Patrick's Day.

In honor of the official celebration of the evacuation of Boston a thousand years ago, houses flew the national colors in the harsh wind. In honor of the birth of St. Patrick, patron saint of Irishmen, the green shamrock was displayed in hundreds of homes, and on thousands of coat lapels.

One of Best Parades in Years

There had been some speculation, in advance, as to the probable size and beauty of the parade, as compared with other years, because of the fact that the city appropriation for the celebration had been greatly reduced on account of economic conditions. But those who had watched and participated for many years characterized it as one of the best in years.

Certainly, in anyone's opinion, it was a gala occasion, and certainly, regardless of appropriation, it was a picturesque and colorful spectacle—colorful as no other section but South Boston could make it.

PRESENTS MAYOR WITH ROSES

Here is Mrs. Joseph P. Madden, wife of the Chief Marshal of the Evacuation Day parade, holding her daughter Teresa. The child presented Mayor Curley with the roses shown in the photo.
Parades in South Boston are always unusual, but yesterday's was unique. Never was there so much chaffing, never was there so much political significance in the parade, never was there so much enthusiasm among the marchers. The annual St. Patrick's Day parade had been postponed because of a cold front, but yesterday morning the sun shone, the wind was mild, and the crowd was eager to see the parade.

The parade was halted at the intersection of Broadway and Dorchester Avenue, where a new monument was unveiled. The monument honored Captain Jeremiah Gallivan, a hero of the American Revolution, and was dedicated by Mayor Curley.

Leading the parade was Chief Marshal Joseph P. Madden, who presented bouquets to the mayor and the police officers. The Boston fire department band played the official Roosevelt campaign song, "Happy Days Are Here Again," and the drummers and buglers played "Shamrock Vest," which has made its name a household word in South Boston.

The parade was a colorful spectacle, with floats, bands, and marchers from all over the city. The non-partisan club of South Boston, the South Boston Loyal Order of Moose, and the South Boston Ticknor Associates all had floats in the parade.

The parade ended with a sell out at the mayor's reviewing stand, where Mayor Curley, Chief Marshal Madden, and Mayor Coffin were present. The mayor's review was the highlight of the parade, and the crowd was thrilled to see the colorful spectacle.

Among those on the stand were Andrew J. Gleason, president of the South Boston Citizens Association, and congressman O'Connell, mayor of Dorchester, and other prominent residents of the city.

GLYNN HEADS V. F. W.
Leading the Veterans of Foreign Wars, with the massed colors of all posts marching, was Theodore A. Glynn, chairman of the street commission. The crowd was thrilled to see the parade, and the mayor was greeted with cheers as he rode through the streets of South Boston.

MAYOR ENTERS STAND
The parade was halted at the intersection of Broadway and Dorchester Avenue, where the mayor's reviewing stand was located. Mayor Curley rode in a motor car, displaying his famous "shamrock vest," which has made his name a household word in South Boston.

The parade was a huge success, and the mayor was thrilled to see the crowd. The color and enthusiasm of the parade was a fitting tribute to the spirit of South Boston, and the mayor was proud to be a part of it.
FIGHT FOR MAYOR NOW WIDE OPEN

O'Connell Promptly Attacks Foley's Claims

BY WILTON VAUGH

Boston's mayoralty campaign blossomed wide open at the end of the Evacuation Day parade last night when District Attorney Foley's formal announcement of his candidacy provoked a sharp attack from former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, who has been waiting for an opponent in the ring for months.

O'CONNELL RAPS FOLEY

The former Congressman questioned the action of the District Attorney in taking advantage of the public celebration to jump into the race, contending that Foley would drop out of the race before election day to finish his present term as county prosecutor which does not expire until Dec. 31.

The clash between the two candidates gave promise of a bitter campaign during the next eight months.

Both Foley and O'Connell rode in the parade through the South Boston streets, but they did not meet. The former Congressman took a place beside Mayor Curley on the official reviewing stand, but the district attorney motored by to the chief marshal's stand to watch the paraders march past.

Foley's Announcement

Hailed from the rooftops of his home district as the "next Mayor of Boston," District Attorney Foley lost no time in making formal announcement of his decision to run for Mayor as soon as he reached his home following the conclusion of the public celebration.

"I am the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the Democratic City of Bos-
ton," he stated at his South Boston home following the parade in which he was enthusiastically cheered all along the line of march.

"I placed my case in the hands of the people of South Boston, who have known me here since birth. Their announcement was made in today's public demonstration. Their decision is final. I am in the race to stay and I will win," District Attorney Foley stated.

So. Boston Club Endorses Foley

First to pledge its support was the South Boston Democratic Club, which entered in the parade a huge motor truck bearing signs endorsing "Foley for Mayor." At the conclusion of the public demonstration, hundreds of well-wishers visited the home of the District Attorney to extend him their assistance, as gaily-decked bands serenaded him from the street.

District Attorney Foley's entrance gave promise of an exciting campaign this summer and fall. Even his opponents recognize him as one of the most energetic campaigners in the city.

Foley Soon Forgotten, Says O'Connell

Turning his campaign guns on Foley, last night, former Congressman O'Connell opened up the first barrage of the campaign. He said, "Foley converted the St. Patrick's day affair into a political rally by announcing his decision to run for Mayor, but the election will be forgotten by Memorial Day and won't count for anything."

"But I suppose anyone has the right to run and that was his privilege for a day. I announced my candidacy for Mayor almost a year ago, and I am still running. I will be running on election day.

"The fight will be between me and the candidate yet to be picked by the Republican machine. I am in the fight to a finish and I will win. Foley can't stay in the fight. He has important work to do as district attorney and he should stick to that work for the next two years," stated O'Connell.

200,000 Cheer Long Line in South Boston Parade

Photos on Picture Page

Aided by a surprise "new deal" in the March brand of weather, South Boston celebrated jointly yesterday with its annual parade the 157th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British hordes and the memory of St. Patrick.

The bite of the March wind, the swirl of snow and the sting of cold rain—all were missing yesterday in the surprise departure from the usual Evacuation Day weather visited upon South Boston, as more than 5000 marchers swung through the streets.

Along the curbs more than 200,000 spectators were lined, and 200 police officers, in charge of 11 sergeants, were assigned during the festivities.

The day's celebration, scheduled for yesterday instead of on the 17th because of a variety of reasons, started off with patriotic exercises in Thomas Park, with State Senator Edward Carroll as the principal speaker.

With Chief Marshal Joseph P. Madden in charge, the head of the parade line swung away at 2 p.m., moving from Farragut rd. to East Third st., through P st. to East Broadway, to West Broadway and to Dorchester ave., to finish.

The 35 bands in the parade outdid themselves this year, as they were competing for prizes, but for the first time in history the chief marshal and his staff went over the line of march on foot, as an economy measure.

MAJOR REVIEWS IT

From a stand at West Broadway and D st., Mayor Curley and other distinguished guests viewed the marchers. The chief marshal and staff had a reviewing stand at SS. Peter and Paul School in West Broadway, and Gold Star mothers reviewed the parade from a stand near that of Mayor Curley.

Tonight the annual celebration will conclude with historical exercises in the Broadway Theater, with John E. Swift, recent Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, as principal speaker, and with William L. Kendricks chairman.
Evacuation Day Parade Highlights

Although it was a Saturday, many schools along the route were opened and youngsters permitted to view the parade from windows.

A white dog, bearing a sign "Foley for Mayor," received a silent reception from the official reviewing stand as it ambled by. A truck, bearing the same words, seen at Andrew square, never did pass the stand.

Mayor Curley, his sons, Paul and Leo, and City Treasurer Dolan wore fur coats, while the mayor's chauffeur, Charlie Manion, bravely stuck it out with an ordinary overcoat.
Politics Looms in Gala Day

Marchers Watched by Nearly 200,000

"Jake's Army" an Amusing Feature

Veterans, Marines, Sailors, Coast Guard in Line

By JOHN J. BARRY

It could have been St. Patrick's Day in South Boston if you'd go by the banners of green and gold and the clustering shamrocks.

It could have been St. Patrick's Day in South Boston if you'd go by the clanking of green pistachio ice cream, green frosted cake, green cheese and green tea, and cheered the "Next Mayor of Boston."

The campaign is on.

As for the parade. There is nothing like it in these United States. A silk hat is no symbol of dignity in South Boston on Evacuation Day. A man may wear one, but folks shout, "Hello, Jim," and "Hello, Bill," and "Hey, Red," just as though the saluted one had gone bareheaded and had a patch in his trousers.

Convivial Parade

It was a convivial parade and with the prospects of beer in the near future there was more than a little in evidence. Toads were drunk from windows to the, marchers and here and there were dancers en route to enliven the outflights and a bottle to be waved as one might have waved a flag.

Economy had ruled the horses out of the line of march this year, but it dampened the ardor of the marchers and South Boston not a whit. There were colors and music and - the.fit. There were, colors and music and and the beat of the drums.

Politics Essence of Day

Politics was the essence of the day. "Brother candidates," shouted Teddy Glynn as he passed the reviewing stand waving a blackthorn shillelagh tied with a green bow in salute to Ex-Congressman Joseph O'Connell, City Councilor Francis Kelly and Dist Atty William J. Foley and Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols was missing, and South Boston was no place for a Republican yesterday of all days.

What did 'Bill' Foley say?

Well, he said: "I suppose a candidate for the Mayoralty should make a formal statement, but South Boston seems to have spoken for me.

Hundreds of persons thronged his house during the afternoon and evening, partaking of green pistachio ice cream, green frosted cake, green cheese and green tea, and cheered the "Next Mayor of Boston."

Foley's Guests

Dist Atty Foley had as guests in his car Representative Owen Gallagher, Representative Anthony McNulty and Robert V. Lee, Honorary Legislator car, and Arthur W. O'Keefe rode as the representative of Congressman John W. McCormack. Senators Edward C. Carroll, Joseph Finnegan, Owen Gallagher, William Madden and Frank Crowley, Representative John Craven and Court Officers William O'Neil and Joseph Burke were delegates from Beacon Hill.

At the start of the parade City Councilor George P. Donovan, who, as a youngster was the drum major of St. Vincent's Cadets in the March, paraded, presented a bouquet to the present drum major out in front of St. Monica's. Young Joe Gillen. Chief children were there, dressed in uniforms like those worn by their fathers and mothers, and looking on lifes and bugs.

South Boston's Own Boy

Yesterday the campaign of Dist Atty William J. Foley, South Boston's own boy, began with a whoop and a too ra too ra.

"We Want Beer and Bill Foley," read the signs which were tacked to trees and dwellings and hung to the wind on the banners and flags.

"Foley for Mayor," said the little March overcoat worn by a Boston terrier leading the Evacuation Day parade.

"The South Boston Democratic Club Indorses Foley for Mayor," screamed the banners on trucks which wound up the long line of march.

All along the line, South Boston cheered the Mayoralty aspirations of the white-haired district attorney with the green necktie and the silk topper, waving with his friends in an open car.

Record Crowd of Spectators

The crowd that witnessed the parade was probably the largest ever to assemble on South Boston streets. Estimates ran close to 200,000 persons. So jammed were the principal thoroughfares that the marchers had hardly make their way through and motorcycle officers, like outriders, had to brush along the gutters to push the spectators back and make way for the parade.

Roofops were dotted with people, they hung from windows, plazas, porches, boys in the trees, fire escapes, looking back at the parade. The weather was not too cold for comfort nor the skies too gray.

It was a great day for South Boston and all the expectations of the committee in postponing the parade to a Saturday afternoon from the 17th which fell on Friday were realized.

Halt to Eat With Chief

True, there was a long delay in the line when seaman Joseph P. Madden, U. S. N., retired, chief marshal of the parade, stopped the marching at his home and invited his staff in for luncheon. Something of an innovation in parades, but no one seemed to mind, and those who didn't eat wrapped ban

Foley's Army was "William J. Foley for Mayor."
REVIEWING STAND—Front row, l. to r.: Councillor Francis Kelly, Dorchester; former Rep. Joseph O'Connell, Mayor Curley; and Paul Curley watching big parade pass. Advertiser Photo.

MAYOR CURLEY REVIEWS PARADE IN SOUTH BOSTON
Enemy
Bootleg Industry
Opposes Society

The bootleg liquor industry, if you can call it an industry, has become a formidable opponent of organized society. It represents in many communities absolute control of government and in many others a challenge to organized government.

The imposition of a local tax in addition to the $5 a barrel provided for in the national law would mean a continuance of bootleg control, with all that such control implies. This should not be permitted.

A very important addition to city revenue will come through the legalizing of a satisfactory bear. Before prohibition the city licenses paid into the city treasury about $1,400,000. It is impossible just now to say what the city will derive in fees under a new order, but it will be a great help to Boston's finances.

A few of perhaps one half of what once prevailed might be considered reasonable and proper and do away with the incentive to bootleg. The state got a share of the license returns previous to prohibition and should, of course, share again.

Something that must not be forgotten in the new order is real estate and the gains that will come to many properties with consequent gains to the city treasury and to taxpayers in general. Eventually, perhaps, nearly a thousand places now idle or unprofitably let, will be rented again at a good figure. Five hundred of such places would certainly be wanted in the first six months of beer and light wines.

The new order would mean a return to the legitimate hotels of the pleasure loving public who now frequent night clubs. It would mean "black" instead of "red" to many of these important businesses.

Tax Values Should Rise When Beer Is Sold

There should be a rise in taxable values in the case of properties formerly occupied as hotels. Many former brewing properties are now occupied as storage warehouses, with valuations cut 50 per cent., and in some cases more.

The resumption of business in many of the properties I have in mind would provide a substantial increase in the revenue of the city to the relief of taxpayers who are carrying a burden today.

The real injury, however, to the city from the Eighteenth Amendment is found in a contrast of the city's taxbills for the years 1916 and 1932. Here is what will be found:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YEAR 1916</th>
<th>YEAR 1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of police</td>
<td>$2,715,579</td>
<td>$6,154,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of hospitals</td>
<td>$788,497</td>
<td>$3,677,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of welfare work</td>
<td>$880,479</td>
<td>$8,276,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Overseers of the poor)</td>
<td>$1,663,208</td>
<td>$3,949,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County expenses</td>
<td>$5,746,673</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Courts, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$23,051,733</td>
<td>$35,746,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>$12,694,840</td>
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</tbody>
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When the Eighteenth Amendment was passed we were told that the act would reduce police, county, welfare and hospitalization costs on the theory that there would be less arrests, less work for the courts, less demand for city aid and less illness, thereby reducing hospital needs. The real result is indicated by the figures I have here quoted.

One ward in the City Hospital has been set aside since the advent of prohibition for the pumping out of stomachs of persons who were poisoned by the substitutes for liquor sold them.

Our prisons are now overcrowded and our police and courts cannot keep up with the work confronting them.

Liberty
For Prisoners Charged With "Dry" Offense

The prison situation might be relieved considerably by following the plan now being put through in the West of releasing those confined for violation of the state liquor laws.

Governor Ralph of California was the first state official in the country to define the meaning of the vote of the people at the last election. His order to release offenders against laws that are now non-existent was, I believe, in obedience to the mandate of the people. This might be a proper course for the entire United States.

Some of those opposed to the new beer are talking of carrying their objections to the Supreme Court. I do not think they will accomplish anything. I think that the court will hold that the beer bill as passed by Congress is a crystallization of the desires of a great majority of the people of the country and will refuse to interfere with what is surely the popular will.

While discussing the popular will in the passage of the law the only surprise to me was that 97 Congressmen could be found to vote against it. They certainly did not interpret the true meaning of the popular vote last November.
Mayor Curley Says Beer Law Will Produce Great Benefits for Boston

Jobs Will Be Created, Crime Should Be Reduced, Taxes Will Help City, Realty Values Increase

Mayor Curley believes rehabilitation of lawful beer will be of great and immediate benefit to Boston. In a statement which he prepared for the Boston Sunday Advertiser, the Mayor asserted beer would immediately provide jobs for 8000 directly, relieve the tax burden and create a new demand for real estate.

By JAMES M. CURLEY
Mayor of Boston
(As Told to James W. Reardon)

THE passage of the beer bill is an important thing for the business and the finances of the city of Boston. Prior to the Eighteenth Amendment the business the brewers were conducting was one of the most important in Boston. It provided employment directly to more than 3000 men, who received good wages and represented an important contribution to the general business of the community.

Those who were employed directly represented but one portion of the real benefit to business. There was very substantial benefit to the manufacturers and the dealers in all the commodities that entered into the brewery business.

Farmers, truck makers, wagon makers, lumbermen, and owners and employers in over a score of activities each received his share of the benefit and thus an even greater number of persons were employed than in direct service.

The amount of money distributed was very large and what paid each man was enough to make him a valuable customer of the clothier, the food merchant, and the amusement purveyor.

The number of licensed places operated before the advent of prohibition was somewhat under a thousand, employing at least 4000 persons.

Lost Jobs
Thousands Thrown Out of Work

With the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment all these positions vanished and the number of unemployed thus created sought jobs in other lines already crowded, with the result that the least fit were victims of a condition for which they were in no way responsible.

The return to beer and light wines means the employment of more men in a single month than have been employed in a new job in a year. I should say that a low estimate would be 8000 jobs of all kinds would be created. At an average of $20 a week this would yield over eight millions per annum.

I think that those who desire beer daily will be satisfied with what is furnished under the provisions of the new law. It will be an extremely difficult task to take away from the racketeers and the bootleggers the profitable industry of which they have been the beneficiaries. I believe it is for the interest of the whole nation that a beverage be provided with the low alcohol content of 4 per cent.

Such a beverage is only a moderate stimulant and would be a big improvement over the one-half of one percent that has been sold. Under the 4 per cent plan no one will be injured and the cause of real temperance will be helped. Mild beer instead of harsh bootleg liquor would be a good thing. I do not think that needs to be argued.

There is danger in putting high local taxes on top of the national 5¢ per barrel rate.
MEN ON WELFARE ROLLS TO LABOR

MEN ON WELFARE ROLLS TO LABOR

Mayor Names Roemer as Work Relief Director

Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer has been named director of work relief by Mayor James M. Curley with instructions to confer with the Advisory Board on the best methods of utilizing able-bodied labor now on the rolls of the Welfare Department. It has long been the desire of the Mayor to find the best use of the labor so that the city may gain in return the largest amount of personal benefits.

The Mayor is in receipt of a statement from Fred Nathan, chairman of the City Planning Board, on behalf of the board, on productive utilization of labor. It was based upon a survey of the experience and conditions in other communities.

Two Results Sought

According to the report, two results are sought, "the physical public improvements that will be useful to the community and the morale of the men themselves. It is believed that both these results may be obtained if; First, the men's labor is expended on constructive work, the results of which will be visible and useful; and second, so far as is possible these projects should be independent of the normal work of the regular city departments. It is also clear that if morale is to be developed and maintained the men assigned to these projects must do a reasonable day's work for their relief pay, and that power to discipline loafers must rest with the foremen and superintendents who direct the projects.

The report suggests the appointment of a high-grade, full-time executive, appointed by an advisory board, who will give serious study to the two main departments of his work—personnel analysis and project analysis. It would be his duty to develop the projects best suited to the use of welfare labor and to determine the assignment of the recipients of relief to such projects as were best suited to their abilities.

The following advisory board was named by Mayor Curley: Roy M. Cushman, executive secretary, Boston Council of Social Agencies; Ernest A. Johnson, secretary Building Trades Council of Boston and vice-chairman; Dr. John Nolen, president Boston Society of Landscape Architects; William B. Parker, architect, member City Planning Board; Frank M. Gunby, engineer, president Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc.; Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner, Public Works Department; William P. Long, chairman Park Department; Simon E. Hecht, chairman Overseers of Public Welfare.
"Blue Bloods" Lacerated by Goodwin

Finance Commission Chairman Hurls Bitter Invective at Financiers

Defends Self and Curley at Hearing

Assails Harvard College and "Biggest Tax Dodger" in Massachusetts

Likens Hearings to a Circus

Alleges Bankers Would Ruin City's Credit to Make Money

By Richard D. Grant

In a red hot attack on the "blue bloods" of Massachusetts, who, he said, are trying to avoid paying their share of taxes, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, today faced the Legislative Committee on Cities in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House to defend his administration as head of the commission. Referring to activities of Mrs. Hannah Connors and others to bring about an investigation of Boston city affairs, he said:

"The blue bloods are trying to ward off being taxed their share and these other people are too dumb to know what it all is about."

Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, another leader in the move for an investigation of the city's affairs was subjected to constant pressure by outside interests responsible for most of the graft in city politics. "You can't stop graft in Boston or any other city," he said. "But wherever it exists you can always be sure that some of the people behind the grafting are well satisfied with an honest government." Goodwin said he was convinced that the graft had been a continual and honest man who had never held the office of Mayor, but that the people rewarded him with the first opportunity with an overwhelming defeat.

"That's what the people of Boston think of honest government," he said.

"Blue Bloods" Lacerated by Goodwin

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In a red hot attack on the "blue bloods" of Massachusetts, who, he said, are trying to avoid paying their share of taxes, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, today faced the Legislative Committee on Cities in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House to defend his administration as head of the commission. Referring to activities of Mrs. Hannah Connors and others to bring about an investigation of Boston city affairs, he said:

"The blue bloods are trying to ward off being taxed their share and these other people are too dumb to know what it all is about."

Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, another leader in the move for an investigation of the city's affairs was subjected to constant pressure by outside interests responsible for most of the graft in city politics. "You can't stop graft in Boston or any other city," he said. "But wherever it exists you can always be sure that some of the people behind the grafting are well satisfied with an honest government." Goodwin said he was convinced that the graft had been a continual and honest man who had never held the office of Mayor, but that the people rewarded him with the first opportunity with an overwhelming defeat.

"That's what the people of Boston think of honest government," he said.

"Highbrows Got the Money"

"Was anything done by Henry Parkman up here? No! But the highbrows got the money and the lowbrows got the land which is eating itself up in taxes. What about Henry? Has he lived up to the duties of his office? He was in a better position to do something to remedy the situation than I am. The Finance Commission has no power to compel action by the district attorney."

Henry Shattuck made an investigation and reported that the city had paid $500,000 too much for the land. The commission submits its report to the governor and the Legislature, asking legislation to allow the taxpayers to obtain redress.

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The City's Choice—Less Pay or None

Mayor Curley himself, we dare believe, has seen a great new light. Recent events have driven away every cloud of confusion, bringing the necessities of the hour into plain view for all men to mark. Boston's need of drastic economy in municipal government now stands upon proof so positive that it brooks no denial and admits no escape. Either the employees of the city will reconcile themselves to something like the same reductions of income which private citizens universally accepted long ago, or they must take the risk of receiving, for a time, no income at all. That is the heart of the statement just issued by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce. In the absence of a deep cut of expenses, sufficient to restore and maintain Boston's credit, it will be impossible "to avoid long periods of payless weeks" such as many another city has already experienced.

This being the case, Mayor Curley must not only see the picture of his duty as chief executive in a new clarity within his own judgment, but he must be confident that the rank and file of the city's employees are much better prepared to understand the nature of the situation today than they were three weeks ago. They have learned, from the banking crisis, what the force of an emergency is, and how broad and powerful were the measures required to bring it under control. They have seen President Roosevelt, the mayor's avowed leader, set an example of sweeping economy in national government, that won the instant support of the Federal Congress because it was backed by an overwhelming majority of voters in every part of the land. In the presence of such events and conditions, it is idle to argue against manifest truth. Either Mayor Curley will now follow President Roosevelt's leadership, introduce orders for a much reduced municipal budget, and receive the loyal support of the city council and all its employees, or Boston before long will be left without means to meet current payrolls as they fall due.

Highbrow Tax Dodgers Are His Target

 Attempt to Reorganize Fin. Com. Called Personal Affront

Denunciation of the forces behind the assault upon Mayor Curley's administration and the attempt to reorganize the Boston Finance Commission was delivered today by Frank A. Goodwin before the Legislative Committee on Cities in the Gardner auditorium.

In opposing the program, Goodwin, who has listened for three days to the proponents of the bill, declared that it must be apparent to anyone that the whole movement is a personal drive on himself and the mayor. "It is being carried on by what may be termed the highbrows, on one hand, and, on the other, by the low brows," he charged. "The highbrows, representing the organized wealth, have been straining the people along because the mayor won't cut salaries and services. I agree with the mayor that salaries and services shouldn't be cut as long as the wealth of the community can afford it. And I believe that the wealth of the community is sufficient because those with enough wealth have not been paying their shares of taxes for years."

Goodwin characterized the hearings up to date as a "circus" with one morning paper acting as the "barker." Mayor Curley's enemies call him the "highbrow" and his followers, the "low brows." Goodwin said it is impossible to avoid long periods of payless weeks such as many another city has already experienced.

Kelly Called Wild Man

"The bluebloods are trying to ward off being taxed their share and these other people are too dumb to know what it is all about." Councillor Francis Kelly, one of the leaders in the movement, referred to as the "wild man of the circus."

In explaining the reasons why he backed Curley for mayor, even back in 1913, when he, Goodwin, was prominent in the Progressive party, the speaker said he always had opposed the tax dodgers and Good Government Association.

He contended that Mayor Curley "owes more to me than I do to him" for the support he gave him. The mayor, he said, had nothing to do with his appointment to the chairmanship of the finance commission. Former Gov. Allen, he said, gave it to him because he asked for it, and it was a secret up to the time of the appointment.

He denounced the bankers for the "patriotic" way in which they have been paying ¾ of 1 per cent for the city's money and charging the taxpayers 3 per cent.

CHARGES COLLUSION.

"There has been collusive bidding between the bankers," he asserted. "They don't care if they have to go to New York, as bidders in an auction, because they will get more money."

Harvard has decided against cutting school teacher's salaries.

In explaining the reasons why Mayor Curley has been struggling to ward off being taxed their share and these other people are too dumb to know what it is all about," Councillor Francis Kelly, one of the leaders in the movement, referred to as the "wild man of the circus."

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SHARP CUT URGED IN CITY'S PAYROLL

Chamber Asks Curley to Slash Budget Here by $15,000,000

Names Committee to Talk With Him; Worhs of Payless Weeks Ahead

Vigorously proclaiming that Boston must slash its budget $15,000,000 if it is to be faced with payless weeks and crippled business, the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday announced the appointment of a special committee to confer with Mayor James M. Curley on the financial condition of Boston in the present emergency.

The Mayor, when interviewed, took the situation calmly. He said that he had been given a copy of the Chamber’s statement, and that he would make no comment before tomorrow night. He would not say whether or not he would confer with the Chamber’s special committee.


Sees City Out of Harmony

In a statement announcing the appointment of the committee, the Chamber of Commerce officials declared that Boston, because of its expenditures, is not in harmony with the times. President Roosevelt, it said, has relieved the country through economy measures, and Boston officials should do likewise.

"It is too late for a leisurely approach to this problem," the statement read. "The emergency is accentuated by the necessity of immediate borrowings in anticipation of taxes. We must not wait to act several months hence. We must move with a direct and resolute purpose now."

Specifically, the statement suggested economies by a 25 percent cut in the total payroll, the elimination of unnecessary services and unnecessary personnel, keeping contracts at a minimum, and utmost economy in the maintenance and administration of the schools and the Public Welfare Department.

The Chamber Statement

The statement read in part: 

"The credit of the national Government has been saved by the courageous and necessary action of the President and the Congress of the United States on the economy bill. Relieved of the inaurus of large and recurring deficits for an indefinite period in the future, so far as national finances are concerned, we are now in a position to move forward. Not in the case of the city of Boston and other municipalities.

A like necessity and opportunity exist with respect to our Boston finances and equally courageous and prompt action is required.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the burden of taxation has become so severe as to seriously handicap business. More immediately serious even than this—the increase in the Boston tax rate is not producing increased revenue—collections are becoming progressively slower and it appears that the requirements of the city have now reached a point where they are in excess of the ability of the city to collect the money with which to finance them.

Borrowings Must Increase

"In order to meet its payrolls, public welfare disbursements and other expenses, the city is dependent on borrowing in anticipation of taxes. We must not wait to act several months hence. We must move with a direct and resolute purpose now."

"The emergency is accentuated by the necessity of immediate borrowings in anticipation of taxes. The maintenance of the present rate of expenditure would call for increased amounts from now until next Autumn. The maintenance of the present rate of expenditure would call for increased amounts from now until next Autumn."
WE NEED ROOSEVELTISM!

President Roosevelt and his doctrines can be seen clearly behind the letter from the chamber of commerce committee to Mayor Curley. The request boils down to this:

Please, Mr. Mayor, "go forward in step with the nation." Please do for your city the sort of thing which your intimate friend and exemplar in Washington has done for his country. The city's credit is threatened. Its good name is endangered. If we keep along on the present road, more taxes and higher taxes will be imposed, pay days will be payless for a long period, thousands of city employes will ultimately be dropped, and the reductions which we now suggest will seem like a trifle.

We ask nothing extraordinary, Mr. Mayor. The $15,000,000 economies for which we petition can be made without cutting off the essential activities of government.

We repeat the words of the great gentleman to whom the whole country is rallying, regardless of party: "Such economies which can be made will, it is true, affect some of our citizens; but the failure to make them will affect all of our citizens."

The statements which the committee has made so temperately and courteously are NOT open to debate.

The increase in the tax rate has NOT produced additional revenue.

The city will NOT be able to meet its payroll and other obligations if things continue as they are.

The economies already made will NOT suffice.

The school, fire, police, public welfare and other departments have NOT cut their budgets sufficiently.

The people will NOT submit to further taxes until appropriations have been cut down further. If we temporize longer, disaster is inevitable.

Nor is there any doubt that Mayor Curley can make the $15,000,000 savings if he has the will to do so. He has been attacked vigorously on various grounds, but nobody who is acquainted with municipal administration can doubt his ability, his exhaustive knowledge of Boston affairs, his energy and his resourcefulness. There is perhaps no better expert on municipal government in the United States. Now, the President put through a sweeping economy bill in less than two weeks with the cooperation of Congress. With the aid of the Legislature, the mayor can complete a $15,000,000 economy program by the end of the week. With certain statutes suspended temporarily, so that the school, police and county employees can all be included in a comprehensive curtailment, Boston ought to be breathing easier a week from today.

The chamber committee, headed by Thomas Nelson Perkins, and including Henry L. Shattuck, Abraham K. Cohen, Richard G. Curtis, James F. McConnell and B. A. Brickley, is a strong one. Its motives and integrity are, of course, beyond reproach. It deserves the warmest support of every good citizen. It merits the cordial cooperation of the Legislature. From Police Commissioner Hultman especially, from Chairman William Arthur Reilly of the school committee, and from county employes, assistance should come without delay. If the mayor will approach the problem in the spirit of this committee and of the chief executive, whose economy program has electrified the nation, he will be amazed at the fervor of the public response.

$15,000,000 SLASH FOR HUB ASKED BY CHAMBER

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, through a special committee, last night forwarded a demand to Mayor Curley for a 25 per cent slash of all municipal salaries, and other drastic economies to effect a saving of $15,000,000 in the budget.

The cuts called for would affect both school and county employees as well.

The committee asked for a conference with the mayor at his office today. It pointed out to the mayor that the president has made moves for drastic budget slashing and suggests that the mayor follow his example.

The letter points out that business is handicapped by taxation. It states that a financial crisis and payless weeks for all city employees such as other cities have experienced is in the offing for Boston, unless action is taken at once, and as decisively as President Roosevelt has acted.

MAYOR MALIGNED

A few minutes after Mayor Curley had extolled the Irish race at a St. Patrick's night dinner in St. Ann's hall, Dorchester, last night, the Rev. John J. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Ann's Church, declared that the mayor had been prevented from obtaining a place in the Roosevelt cabinet because of attacks made against him by the President.

"One of the faults of the Irish race," said the pastor, "is that when one of our kind is successful, we seek to pull him down. The pity of it is that we do not help our people as members of other races do. If you can't say a good word about a man, never say a mean word about him."

Dist.-Atty. William J. Foley, who followed the priest as a speaker, deplored the "backstairs attack" made on the mayor. He said: "This cannot be condoned, and I say, like our pastor, that any man who takes this method of striking at our mayor cannot be deserving of respect or reward."
CURLEY URGED
TO CUT PAYROLL
BY 25 PER CENT.

Reduction Advocated to
Make Tax Rate
$7 Lower

PAYLESS WEEKS'
SEEN FOR EMPLOYEES

School and County Ex-
penes Included in
New Demand

The demand of the chamber of commerce committee closely followed a demand from another source that city workers in the city should be reduced in his administration even if it were necessary for him to resign to avoid ordering cuts in city salaries.

"It is too late for a leisurely approach to this problem," the committee declared. "The emergency is accentuated by the necessity of immediate borrowings in anticipation of taxes.

Although granting the mayor that "you have already made progress in the direction which we must follow," the committee added, "but the economies thus effected do not go far enough to meet the exigencies of the situation.

The committee's specific recommendation that "the city, county and school budgets of the city of Boston" should be reduced by $15,000,000 from last year's figure—approximately $78,000—mentions a reduction in the number of persons on the city payroll as probably necessary.

"It would appear that the necessary saving could be obtained by a 25 per cent cut in the amount of the total payroll by reduction in salaries and unnecessary personnel, by eliminating unnecessary services and reducing purchases and contracts to an absolute minimum, by utmost economy in the maintenance and administration of schools and efficient operation of the public welfare department," the chairman of the committee, reported.

"Impossible to avoid long periods of payless weeks" for city employees, made necessary through the city's inability to negotiate loans unless expenses are brought within the reasonable ability of the city to collect taxes.

The letter was delivered to the mayor at his Jamaicaway home yesterday morning. Saying that he wished time to study the demand thoroughly, he promised he would make public his reply Tuesday morning. Pending issuance of the formal answer, the mayor declined to comment.

The mayor several months ago cut $3,000,000 from the departmental budget estimates that come under his control. This does not include the school department.

SECOND DEMAND

The demand of the chamber of commerce committee closely followed a demand from another source that city salaries be substantially reduced, increasing the pressure on the mayor to yield from his hitherto steadfast stand in opposition to a lowering of the level of municipal workers' pay.

Friends of the mayor have quoted him as saying that he would not end his long career in municipal government by going out of office with salaries of city workers reduced in his administration even if it were necessary for him to resign to avoid ordering cuts in city salaries.

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"Payless weeks' would be slashed from the city. County and school budgets and the municipal payroll reduced 25 per cent, were demanded of Mayor Curley yesterday by a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Such a cut, local tax experts said last night, would mean that the tax rate could be reduced about $7. It is now $35.50.

The committee, headed by Thomas Nelson Perkins, declared the only alternative to the economies they propose would be "long periods of payless weeks" for city employees, made necessary through the city's inability to negotiate loans unless expenses are brought within the reasonable ability of the city to collect taxes.

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HAS DONE MORE FOR PROGRESS

Roosevelt in 14 Days
Has Led All, Says Curley

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "in the past 14 days, has done more for the progress of the American people than has ever been done before in the history of the world, by any individual, for any people.

Mayor James M. Curley told an audience that jammed the Broadway Theatre last night that the Mayor's address was one of the features of the formal ceremonies marking the close of the celebration of Evacuation Day.

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt calls on us today for cheerfulness, for faith, for confidence," the Mayor declared. "If we give him that cheerfulness, that faith, that confidence, he will lift us out of this valley of despondency and lead the way for us into a new era of happiness and prosperity.

The Mayor devoted the better part of his address to praising the spirit of the President in the present crisis, and particularly to lauding the Chief Executive's religious spirit.

"It is highly significant," said the Mayor, "that at the time of his inauguration he invoked the aid of God for the people, and also for himself in administering the affairs of the people."

PUPILS RECEIVE PRIZES

Twenty-one children received prizes in three grades for essays of the greatest merit on the significance of Evacuation Day. Those who received the prizes at the hands of Dr. Charles E. Mackey of the school committee, as follows:

First Prize: "Evacuation of the Marne, and of other great natural leaders who sought Divine aid prior to great contests, in the interests of the people.

John E. Swift, supreme director of the Knights of Columbus, the principal speaker of the evening, linked the celebration of Evacuation Day with that of St. Patrick's Day, and showed that there exists such a linkage in history.

It was the doctrine of scholastic philosophy, as expressed in the teachings of Thomas Aquinas and Cardinal Bellarmine that inspired the political ideas on which this nation was founded, he averred.

AQUINAS TO THE EFFECT THAT: government is the right of the people, divinely bestowed by God, and not the right of sovereigns, and the framers of our Constitution. And that ideal, he contended, was transmitted to the American leaders by the Irish immigrants of the Revolutionary period.

The present need of those of Irish descent in this country, he stated, is to learn the lesson of unity.

"We of Irish extraction must learn the lesson of unity, and if we do so there's no group which could do so much to aid the nation. Unless we learn the lesson of unity in civic affairs as we have learned it in religion, however, we cannot progress."

AWARD PARADE PRIZES

The exercises included a four musical programme, featuring the singing of the municipal glee club and the solos of Miss Sheila O'Donovan Rossa, who, the Mayor reminded the audience, is a niece of the famous Irish patriot, O'Donnell Rossa.

Prizes for excellence in the parade of Saturday were awarded to three units by Joseph P. Madden, who acted as chief marshal of the parade. The units are St. Francis De Sales Junior Holy Name Society Cadets, the Michael J. Perkins Post Band, and the fire and drum corps of St. Ambrose Church Cadets.

Links St. Patrick's Day

This prayer of the President was characterized by the Mayor as of historic significance, comparable to the prayers of Washington at Valley Forge, or Marshal Joffre just before the battle of the Marne, and of other great moral leaders who sought Divine aid prior to great contests, in the interests of the people.

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It was the doctrine of Thomas
Mayor Curley has been prevented from getting a place in the cabinet of President Roosevelt because of a bombardment of attacks made against him with the President, it was declared last night by the Rev. John J. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Neponset, during a St. Patrick's night dinner in St. Ann's Hall.

The pastor declared that he has heard reports that "letters by the thousands have gone to President Roosevelt, asking him not to give Mayor Curley a place in the Cabinet."

Lauding the Mayor's character and his career, the priest said he deplored greatly that such a thing has happened.

The remark of the priest brought into the open the undercurrent stories, which have been circulated for days, that enemies of the Mayor had showered the White House with all sorts of stories meant to hurt his chances of receiving an appointment.

"Backstairs" Attacks

The stories that have been in circulation, especially in political circles, have been that letters, telegrams and old newspaper clippings of hctic campaign days have been sent to the President in an effort to frustrate the Mayor receiving a high appointment.

It had been reported in many quarters that old political foes of the Mayor undertook a bitter campaign against him to block his appointment, especially to any post of importance, and in addition to any post of importance, although it was hardly thought possible that the President would give any weight to such attacks upon the Mayor, whom he used as one of his principal campaign speakers in various sections of the country.

District Attorney William J. Foley, a candidate for Mayor, who spoke after the pastor, declared he deplored the "backstairs" attacks being made on the Mayor.

Puts Blame on Irish

"Mayor Curley has told you of the virtues of the Irish race," the Rev. J. O'Donnell began, speaking just after the Mayor. "Now I am going to tell you some of its shortcomings and its faults. Mayor Curley is a fine example of a self-made man. I understand that he was unable to finish grammar school. Yet you who heard his eloquent address tonight must realize what a wonderful job he made of it.

"But the "knocks," to use the familiar expression by the streets, of his own race have prevented him from getting a place in the Cabinet."

"One of the faults of the Irish race is that when one of our kind is successful, or partially successful, we seek to pull him down."

"I understand that letters by the thousands have gone to Roosevelt asking him not to give Mayor Curley a place in his Cabinet. The pity of it is that we do not help our people as those of other races do. The Italians do not seek to pull down a member of their people when he has achieved eminence. The Germans, too, rally around one of their own kind."

Rapped by Foley, Too

"Take this message home with you and put it into practice. If you can't say a kind word about a man, never say a mean word about him."

District Attorney William J. Foley also assailed those who would pull the Mayor down.

"When a man goes up, we should not attempt to pull him down," he said. "The "backstairs" attack against our Mayor cannot be condoned, and I say, like our pastor, that any man who takes this method of striking at our Mayor, who has filled his high office so well, cannot be deserving of respect or regard."

Mayor Curley was given a big ovation when he entered St. Ann's Hall, Neponset, by members of Division 26, and the Ladies' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Over 300 people arose to their feet and cheered for several minutes. Ushered to his chair by Matthew Cummings, president of the organization, was toastmaster. At the head table were: Thomas C. Buckley, deputy commissioner of auditing; Peter Tague, election commissioner; Michael J. Ahern, State treasurer of the A. A. F.; Bartholomew Fahey, county A. O. H. president; Miss Mary Doyle, State president of the ladies auxiliary; Miss May Cronin, president of auxiliary 18; Miss Nellie Carroll, vice-president of Auxiliary 15; the Rev. John J. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Ann's; the Rev. Peter J. Conlon, the Rev. John P. Hennessy, the Rev. Charles Fahey, county A. O. H. president; the Rev. Peter J. Conlon, vice-president of Auxiliary 15; Miss Catherine O'Brien, recording secretary; Miss Katherine O'Brien, secretary; Miss Margaret Kelly, bookkeeper; Miss Margaret Leacy, recording secretary; Mrs. Margaret Kelly, bookkeeper; Mrs. Margaret Kelly, bookkeeper; and Charles F. Hurley, State treasurer.

"We have been prone to prone ourselves upon the martial achievements of the Irish until the belief has been accepted that their contribution to world progress has been as a fighting people. The contrary, however, is true, that in peaceful pursuits they have been a most constructive force, and great as has been their contribution of a martial character, it has not been exceeded by their contribution of a constructive character."

"America has been our chief beneficiary and it is time the truth were told, namely, that they have in no sense been a one-sided nation and have been a notable factor at all times as statesmen, writers, inventors, orators and spiritual educators."

"The foundation which was laid by St. Patrick gave to the world a group of spiritual leaders whose field of usefulness and service was never bounded by geographical lines, or limited through fear of consequence. They kept the torch of Christian civilization when threatened with extinction, paving the way for spiritual and cultural progress in every land blessed with their presence."

In Every Field

"To America Ireland furnished 10 of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and 1 of the presidents of the United States. A committee of the British House of Commons, in no sense friendly to the colonists, verified the statement made many times by Light Horse Harry Lee, that during the entire Revolutionary period more than one-half of Washington's men were of Irish blood."

"In every field of industry where merit has been the essential to progress they have achieved notably. Inspired by faith, undaunted by reverses, with courage undimmed, fortified with a knowledge of past achievement they face the future as their forebears have faced it in every generation."

Matthew Cummings, president of the organization, was toastmaster. He compared President Roosevelt to St. Patrick because he said the President had driven the financial snakes out of the country.

"The head table was decorated with green carnations and shamrocks and old Irish songs were sung in honor of the occasion.

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PRIEST ASSAILS
Foes of Mayor
Charges Letters Sent to
F. D. Against Him
Fr O'Donnell at Neponset Hits
"Meaner Faults" of Irish

Mayor Curley Praises
Roosevelt's Leadership
Declares Progress in Two Weeks Greatest Under Any Chief
Executive of Nation—Talks in Roxbury, Dorchester
And Mattapan Theatres

"More genuine progress along the high road to stability, industrial prosperity and financial integrity has been made in the past two weeks than in any similar period in the history of our Nation under any Chief Executive," Mayor James M. Curley declared last night in praising the leadership of President Roosevelt before audiences in four theatres in the Roxbury-Dorchester-Mattapan section.

Mayor Curley called for "patience, courage and cheerfulness" on the part of the American people. He spoke between 9 and 10 o'clock at the Oriental Theatre, Mattapan sq. Codman Theatre, Codman sq; Strand Theatre, Uphams Corner, and Rivoli Theatre, Roxbury. Programs were interrupted when the Mayor arrived and he was warmly greeted.

Faith and Good Works
"The truth of the teachings of St Paul, that "Faith without good works is of no avail," has proven true in the past two weeks in America under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt," he said.

In his inaugural message, with a humility and a spirituality befitting the seriousness of the occasion, he invoked "Almighty God" blessing upon the people of America and his labors as President of the Republic.

"It was an affirmation in his belief that without the aid of God nothing was possible and that, with the help of God, nothing was impossible,"

After citing examples from history, where the aid of God has been sought by generals and leaders, he said: "The people of America, who, having been wandering in the valley of despair and gloom for a period of nearly four years, have found hope rekindled, faith revived and courage and confidence gradually being restored through the spiritual appeal and truly great leadership of President Roosevelt.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt has won every skirmish up to the present time and the forces responsible for depression are one by one disappearing. This need of the present hour is a realization upon the part of the entire citizenry not alone as to the character and capacity and ability of Franklin D. Roosevelt but abiding faith in him and a willingness to assist him in winning the battle against economic depression.

"A depression that has been in progress for nearly four years cannot be terminated over night. It will call for patience, courage and cheerfulness upon the part of every citizen and will require a spirit of sacrifice similar to that which America furnished during the period of the World War.

Money Safeguarded
"President Roosevelt has made provisions for the safeguarding of the people's money through banking regulations, thereby making more liquid the capital necessary for the functioning of industry through which opportunity for a livelihood is afforded the citizenry.

"He recognized that there can be no lasting prosperity until the agricultural element in America, representing one-fourth of the entire population, becomes prosperous, and has accordingly taken the necessary steps to this end.

"He has recommended the adoption of an unemployment program through which more than 300,000 of the youth of the Nation now unemployed may be absorbed in work of a useful and necessary character.

"He has made provision for the balancing of the Federal budget and for economy in Government so that the heavy burden borne by the home owners may be lightened.

"Truly, he has worked in conformity with the teachings of St Paul in combining good works with faith. As we love our country and hope for its future, in God's name let us do our part to aid him."
PAY CUT DEBATE SPLITS COUNCIL

Hein Sets Off Dispute
With Call for Data

Slash Above $1800, $3000, Recommended From Floor

While Mayor James M. Curley yesterday was putting the finishing touches to his reply to the Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations seeking a cut of 25 percent in city salaries and raises, Mr. John H. Norton of Hyde Park, who declared that he believed that salaries must be reduced, but he said he would not cut anyone getting less than $1800, but would pay no one more than $6000— and that included the Mayor, who receives $20,000, but has annually given 20 percent to the Welfare Department.

A cut of 5 percent for $1800 to $2500; 10 percent for $3000, and 20 percent up to $6000, he figured would represent a cut of 10 percent. He declared he was a friend of the city employes. "Norton is no pay cutter," he said. He then repeated his demand for an increase of $5000 annually.

"There will be no payroll unless we face the issue," he said. The Councilor declared that in his ward, Hyde Park, there are 150 city employees and that last year 1600 pieces of property in the ward were sold for taxes.

After an aseasons session the Council approved a reduction of a year from $12,500 to $10,000 a year for a period of three years, petitioned for by the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, which occupies the upper floor of Quincy Market.

WITNESSES REMAIN AT HUB HOTEL

Police Not Disturbed by City's Refusal to Pay Bills

Despite the edict of Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman that police had no right to house witnesses in a Boston hotel at city expense, five colored members of the Cotton Club orchestra, witnesses in the slaying of Charles "King" Solomon, were still at the hotelery last night, neither Police Commissioner Hultman nor hotel officials seemed disturbed over the affair.

NO ACTION BY HULTMAN

Hultman, when informed of the opinion given by Silverman, as a result.

Burke Hits at League

Councillor Hein explained that he offered this order because last year the organizations did not appear and later abused the budget.

Councillor Burke of Dorchester said the National Economy League had already, by their activities against the veterans in Washington, added $500,000 to the city's burden. A cut in Federal hospitalization, he said, would throw men on the city and mean an additional hospital cost of $300,000.

The bankers seek it," he said, "to relieve their income tax costs." He declared he was a friend of the city employes. "Norton is no pay cutter," he said. He then repeated his demand for an increase of $5000 annually.

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"I" Deficit Added Burden

"Your committee must, appreciate, too, the burdens that have been placed upon the city of Boston, and which must be met by the imposition of taxes upon real estate. For example, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, a matter entirely beyond the control of the city of Boston, last year imposed a burden upon the taxpayers of $1,353,000. The city government can hardly hold responsible for any of the voluntary contributions in revenue from State income taxes and corporation taxes unless it can be held responsible for the voluntary burdens imposed upon it by virtue of Legislative enactments, such as the old age assistance law.

"Your committee must recognize the great burden that has been placed upon the city government by reason of the necessity to provide food and shelter for the unemployed. This burden can only be appreciated when it is told that in 1925 the cost of providing food and shelter was approximately $800,000, while in 1932 the stupendous figure of $12,000,000 was required to relieve the burden so placed upon the taxpayer. I have endeavored, as I have explained above, to exercise to the utmost the economy possible and I must add that the city employees have shown a remarkable spirit of cooperation in the voluntary contributions which, in the main, they have so generously given.

Less Than Private Salaries

"During the boom period, ending in 1929, city employes were receiving salaries and wages much lower than those received by employees in private business. It is true that the permanency of tenure of employment to a great extent accounts for this difference in compensation. But, however, that persons in public employment have never received for services rendered salaries commensurate with that rendered by individuals rendering a like service in private employment. For this reason I have been forced to cut salaries of employes of the city.

"So, too, have I hesitated to cut salaries because of the effect it would have upon business through a diminished purchasing power as well as the pension rights of the employes of the city. I had hoped that the voluntary contributions so generously made by city employes would have sufficed during the present. But I am forced to admit that there would be no necessity for a cut in payrolls.

"It is apparent, however, since the situation has become more critical, that a reduction in salaries and wages of public employes is unavoidable. The payroll of the city government is such a large item of expense that it cannot be reduced, and the burden of a reduction to be made, it must be made by a reduction in the payroll item."

Other Agencies Must Share

"I must inform your committee, however, that to require persons in the employ of the city to bear the entire burden of readjustment and to permit other agencies that enter into the cost of administration and of living to escape their just share of the readjustment would be an injustice. For example, it is greatly unfair if the savings derived from the adoption of a program of discharges of city employes would be made by the employee or that savings derived from a reduction in the cost of supplies be made by the employee. It would simply mean a transfer from the payrolls of a department in which women and men are rendering full service to the welfare department, where the city would be required to provide for their support, with but a limited return. The policy adopted in 1930, and which is still in operation, has been to permit variances occurring in departments, whether occasioned by death, resignation, retirement or otherwise, to remain unfilled. This policy is in my opinion economically sound."

Committee Members Silent

Judge Abraham K. Cohen, a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee, said last night: "Anything in the nature of a dialogue with Mayor Curley should come from the chairman of our committee, Thomas Nelson Perkins. As the Mayor says, there are certain statutes which will have to be changed before we can cut salaries in certain departments."

James E. McConnel and B. A. Bricklay, other members of the committee, would not discuss the Mayor's statement and referred reporters to Mr Perkins. Mr Perkins could not be reached at his home in Dedham last night.

Other Cities Receive Aid

"It should be borne in mind that nearly every major city in the United States, with the exception of Boston, has sought and received Federal direct aid from the State, or has issued bonds to cover public welfare costs. There would have been no appreciable increase in the tax rate for 1932."

"It is clearly evident that in addition to economies effected, new sources of revenue are necessary. The Federal Government and many of the State Governments have found it necessary to adopt such a policy and, provided we are to continue in our refusal to accept Federal or State aid or to issue bonds for public welfare, it is imperative that all property now escaping taxation be taxed."

"I believe that every organization should cooperate to secure new sources of revenue to lessen the burden placed upon the city due to welfare costs and the increase in State assessments imposed upon the municipality. The Legislature is now considering an amendment to the income tax law which would make it possible for cities and towns of the Commonwealth to secure more revenue through the imposition of an income tax in instances now exempt, and by increasing the present income tax rates."

"In conclusion, I believe it but proper that my position be understood by your committee with reference to the discharge of persons in the employ of the city. It would be impossible, of course, for new sources of revenue to be derived from the discharge of a large number of employees. It would simply mean a transfer from the payrolls of a department in which women and men are rendering full service to the welfare department, where the city would be required to provide for their support, with but a limited return. This policy adopted in 1930, and which is still in operation, has been to permit variances occurring in departments, whether occasioned by death, resignation, retirement or otherwise, to remain unfilled. This policy is in my opinion economically sound."
Mayor James M. Curley's answer to the demand of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that he cut the budget $15,000,000 and include a slash of 25 percent in the city's payroll is that before there can be a general reduction of salaries the Legislature must grant him the power to make the reduction. "It is apparent, however," said the Mayor, "since the situation has become more critical, that a reduction in salaries of public employees is unavoidable."

According to Mr Curley, the payroll is such a large item of expense that "there can be a serious reduction of the budget if it must be made by a reduction in the payroll item."

**Offers Reasons for Delay**

He advanced as a reason for not cutting the payroll the possible effect on business through diminished purchasing power, as well as legally established pension rights of employees.

If he gets the power, the Mayor said, he is prepared to make such reductions in salaries as he deems justifiable and necessary in order to help about the lowering of the tax rate. But to require employees to bear the entire burden of readjustment, an yet to permit other agencies that an Revenue to cities and towns from assessments on intangibles which are now exempt and from an increased income tax.

The Mayor declared that unless there is Federal aid granted or bonds issued, "it is imperative that all property now escaping taxation be taxed."

The Mayor submitted a list of economies in the budget of 1933, representing a saving from the budget of 1931. He pointed out increases over which the city had no control—$1,183,000 for the deficit of the Elevated last year; welfare costs that jumped in 1932 to $12,000,000, from $2,200,000 in 1922; serious decreases in revenue from the State, and added burdens of legislative enactments, including old age assistance.

**Text of Curley Reply**

The Mayor's letter follows:

"I acknowledge the communication of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce asking me to reduce the budget of the city of Boston by $15,000,000.

"May I at the outset inform your committee that I have been very mindful of the serious financial situation confronting the Nation, the Commonwealth and the city, and that I have been ever appreciative of the necessity of economizing to the utmost in order that the burden of the taxpayer may be relieved. I have recognized for some time that the burden of the home owner has been great and has reached the point where it is almost impossible for him to pay his taxes. I must continue to cooperate with the agencies seeking to relieve the burden on the taxpayers.

"Of the necessity of legislative power, I said that all salary reductions must be made by department heads subject to Mayoralty approval and that the employee has a right to a public hearing before the department head, a trial in the district court and an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court."

**No Power Over Police**

The Mayor has absolutely no authority to compel Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman to cut the police payroll and no authority to cut in the schools or the municipal departments, he pointed out. In addition there are other statutory provisions which forbid salary cuts. The Mayor or heads of departments after the rate has been established at the beginning of the year.

It was admitted by the Mayor that the burden on the home owner is so great that it is almost impossible for him to pay his taxes in Boston or any other major city. While he agreed that reductions of wages appear unwise, he added that there should be new sources of revenue.

As one new source he called attention to an amendment before the Legislature which would allow a number of cities and towns from assessments on intangibles which are now exempt and from an increased income tax.
GOODWIN HITS 'BLUE BLOODS,' LAUDS CURLEY

"Blue bloods," "highbrows," Harvard College and Boston bankers were excoriated yesterday in a blistering attack delivered by Mayor Frank A. Goodwin of the Boston Finance Commission.

Goodwin was defending himself and the Finance Commission before a legislative committee on cities. It was at a hearing on the petition of Mrs. Hannah Connors and others for an investigation of Boston city affairs.

He lauded Mayor Curley as a mayor who has done more for the city than any other man has. Admitting some municipal extravagance, he said that was also true of the Fitzgerald, Peters and Nichols administrations.

"The blue bloods," Goodwin stormed, "are trying to ward off being taxed their share and these other people are too dumb to know what it is all about.

He described Harvard College as the "greatest tax dodger in Massachusetts.

This was after he had assailed former Rep. Henry L. Shattuck, Harvard College treasurer, for activity in the movement to reduce salaries of municipal employees, but refusing to cut Harvard faculty salaries.

"Shattuck himself," Goodwin asserted, "has an income of more than $100,000. Yet, according to the newspapers, there will be no salary reductions or curtailment of the Harvard teaching staff, because they want to keep the best men they can get.

The speaker added bitterly: "They mustn't do anything like that at Harvard, but it's all right to cut salaries of Boston school teachers. They don't care if we lose our best teachers."

WELFARE CUT LIKELY TO LAST, SAYS OFFICIAL

Boston's 25,000 welfare aid recipients may have to struggle along indefinitely on a 40 per cent cut and it is unlikely that they will ever receive the back payments they have lost.

This was made known yesterday by Walter V. McCarthy, secretary of the welfare overseers, who expressed the hope that restrictions on the payments would be lifted as soon as possible.

"I had hoped the situation would be cleared up today," Mr. McCarthy said, "but it wasn't and I can't say just when it will be. Our resources are dependent upon the ability of bankers to supply money and I understand a great deal of the city's money is tied up in the banks.

"The City of Boston must stretch its treasury to cover a huge number of expenses and I understand a welfare cut is an effort to make both ends meet."

For the last two weeks, it was revealed yesterday, those on the welfare list have been receiving only 60 per cent of the usual allowances, all of it paid in store orders for food. The other 40 per cent, usually used for rent, remained unpaid.

MAYOR CURLEY'S REPLY

Mayor Curley's candid reply to the Perkins committee's letter is the most encouraging piece of news which has come from City Hall since the depression began.

The committee recommended economies of $15,000,000. The mayor agrees that "a reduction in salaries and wages of public employees is inevitable... Any serious reduction in the budget... must be made by a reduction in the payroll item." He makes only one condition: "It is necessary that the Legislature grant me authority to reduce the pay of policemen, teachers and county employees and to "eliminate the circumstances existing in our laws. If legislative authority is granted I am prepared to make such reductions in salary as I deem equitable and necessary in order to bring about a lowering of the tax rate." That is an entirely reasonable condition precedent.

In less than two days, the chamber group and the mayor are in virtual agreement as to what must be done. Now it devolves on the Legislature to do its part, and that should not be difficult. The Parkman bill pending on the Hill gives the mayor all the authority he needs over policemen, firemen and teachers who, the public should be reminded, are almost a law unto themselves.

Is there any good reason why the Legislature should not pass this measure? Persons who have examined it can see none. Is there any reason why the Legislature should not act immediately? Apparently not. The Perkins committee warned us that "It is too late for a leisurely approach to this problem." Gov. Ely, Speaker Saltonstall, President Fish and other leaders will do Boston a great favor by moving with the speed which the country has admired in Congress.

The mayor refers to interest on city loans, to abatements by the state board of tax appeals, to the Elevated deficit and to new sources of revenue. But he merely recommends action. He does not make it a condition precedent to payroll economies. These matters can all be handled to better advantage after the economies are assured. The economies go to the very heart of the matter, and certainly should not wait on interest, Elevated, tax abatement and revenue developments. In general, there will be no disagreement with Mayor Curley in his statement that "unless every individual element and group participates honestly and wholeheartedly, complete success cannot be attained.

Every Bostonian should feel better this morning after reading the letter. We have been extraordinarily tardy in agreeing on a policy, but our dilatoriness is now merely an unhappy memory. The great is the welfare cut, the issue is the welfare cut, and the people expect governmental employees to go along with the everyday citizen... Taxes must be commensurate with the new scale of living and the new scale of values." Unselfish and admirable!
MAYOR READY TO SLASH PAY

Cuts Unavoidable --- Only Awaits Legislative Authority---Ely Approves State's Reduction Plan

BY WILTON VAUGH

Assuming that a reduction in salaries and wages for public employees was apparently "unavoidable," Mayor Curley announced last night that he was prepared to make "necessary and equitable" readjustments in the city's payroll as soon as the Legislature grants him authority over the school, county, police and other employees.

BANKS MUST DO SHARE

His statement was issued in reply to a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, headed by Chairman Nelson Perkins, which demanded a $5,000,000 reduction in the city's expenses for this year, including a 25 per cent payroll cut.

The Mayor declined to state how far he would go towards meeting the demands of the Chamber group, but he warned them that the banking interests and every other agency in the community would be required to contribute its share as well as the $5,000 municipal workers.

Stop Abatements

He contended that new sources of revenue would have to be tapped, including a tax on stocks, securities and other intangibles now escaping taxation.

Wealthy real estate owners, including members of the Chamber, would have to stop seeking excessive tax abatements, the Mayor asserted.

Banking interests must not be permitted to charge excessive rates of interest to the city and thus nullify the payroll savings, the Mayor declared.

Every Element Must Share

"I don't intend to take any orders from Mayors nor will I take the responsibility to cut my pay " said Mayor Curley.

Never Got Boom Pay

He declared that public employees did not get boom salaries in 1929 and that they never received salaries commensurate with that received by individuals in private employ.

The Mayor protested against the system by which the employees contributed one, two or three days' pay a month to the city, which would amount to a virtual cut of $2,500,000 for this year, but it would not alter their pension rights or schedule of pay upon the return of prosperous days.

The Mayor said that he had cut this year's budget by the elimination of wasteful expenditure of the 1931 budget through reduction in payroll or granting step-rate salary increases, allowing no overtime pay, adopting a new tax base.

Did Not Issue Loans

The Mayor said that Boston could have kept the rate down by borrowing to meet the welfare payroll, which amounted to a normal annual expenditure of $1,200,000 to $1,400,000.

Over obligations beyond mayoral control were placed upon the city, including the necessity of meeting the requirements of the old age assistance act, the city's share of income tax receipts and other revenue was dwindling.

Concern of the Banks

"I know that the banking interests," he said, "are seriously concerned that, unless the tax rate is lowered, it will be impossible for the city's taxpayers to pay their taxes this fall, and thereby the city's share of revenue by the United States government.

The Mayor declared that he had cut this year's budget by the elimination of wasteful expenditure of the 1931 budget through reduction in payroll or granting step-rate salary increases, allowing no overtime pay.

Savings Negligible

"I have been very reluctant to cut salaries because of the effect it would have upon business through a diminished purchasing power," the Mayor said, "I had hoped that the voluntary contributions would have sufficed during the present crisis and that there would be no necessity for a cut in payrolls. It is apparent, however, since the situation has become more critical, that a reduction in salaries and wages of public employees is unavoidable," said Mayor Curley.

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He declared that he had cut this year's budget by the elimination of wasteful expenditure of the 1931 budget through reduction in payroll or granting step-rate salary increases, allowing no overtime pay.

Every Element Must Share

The answer to the appeal for unified action in readjustment, he asserted, "will prove but a mockery unless every element, including individuals, and group participate honestly and whole-heartedly."

While the Mayor was mounting his reply to the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor was staking a bitter debate over the suggested payroll cut.

The council adopted an order inviting the Chamber of Commerce, the Economic League, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, the Finance Commission and the Equal Tax League to attend the council's deliberations on the city budget and offer specific recommendations.

Norton Suggests 10 Per Cent

Chairman George W. Roerick's of the committee on appropriations protested against last year Chairman Laurence Curtis, 2d and chairman of the organizations told the mayor of the objection to the mayor's proposal for a 10 per cent schedule of cuts for all employees receiving $1,800 or over.

Make Burglars of Policemen

His stand was bitterly attacked by the councilman John F. Dowd, who contended that low pay would develop public gratifiers. "If you cut your policemen, you're just making them burglars," he protested.

Councilman Dowd assailed the sponsors of the payroll reduction as "refusers" who don't even live in the city. He stated that employees getting less than $4,000 were getting less than $1,000. He stated that employees were getting less than $1,000.

Appealing to the council to stand firm against any wage cut for city employees, Councilman Thomas H. Grady of Charlestown placed responsibility for financial conditions at the door of the bank presidents.

"I don't intend to take any orders from bank presidents, because if you look into the acts of these banks you'll make them burglarize in the country and shamshackled.
more critical that a reduction in salaries and wages of public employees is unavoidable. The payroll of the city government is such a large item of expense that any serious reduction in the budget is to be made must be by a reduction in the payroll item. I know that the banking interests, who lend money to the city in anticipation of the receipt of taxes by the city, are seriously concerned that unless the tax rate is lowered it will be impossible for a great many taxpayers to pay their taxes this fall, and thereby endanger the loans made by these banks to the city. I recognize the fear which they entertain and the basis for their apprehension, and I further appreciate that it is necessary to co-operate with the agencies in this community who seek to relieve the burden of the taxpayer.

NEEDS AUTHORITY
I must inform your committee, however, that under the present state of the law I am unable to make a general reduction in payrolls of employees of the city of Boston without further legislative authority. Under existing law all salary reductions must be made by the various heads of the department, subject to the approval of the mayor. The employees affected by such reductions have the right to demand a hearing before the head of the department by whom they are employed with a review before a district court and an appeal to the supreme judicial court from the district court. As mayor of Boston I have no authority to compel the police commissioner or the heads of county departments to reduce payrolls. There are other statutes which by their terms prohibit not only me as mayor but other department heads involved from effecting reductions in salaries although the salary of the employee has once been established at the beginning of the year. In other words, before I can bring about any general reduction in the payroll it is necessary that the Legislature grant me authority to so operate and eliminate the incumbrances now existing in our laws. If legislative authority is granted I am prepared to make such reductions in salaries as I deem equitable and necessary in order to bring about a lowering of the tax rate.

I must inform your committee, however, that to require persons in the employ of the city to bear the entire burden of readjustment and to permit other agencies that enter into the cost of administration and of living to escape their just share of the readjustment would be injustice. For example, it would be grossly unfair if economies effected by a reduction in payrolls were to be nullified by excessive rates of interest demanded by the banking interests upon loans to the city of Boston in anticipation of the receipt of taxes.

The answer to the appeal for united action in readjustment will prove but a mockery unless every individual element and group participate honestly and whole-heartedly. In this connection it is but fair to request, in view of the generous recommendations that have been made in property assessments by the assessing department of the city of Boston, that the state board of tax appeal and other public agencies co-operate with municipal authorities in the readjustment program.

since the co-operation of every agency is essential to the public welfare.

I realize that in some instances real estate values have not been lowered, but it is unfair to the taxpayers at large for certain individuals, some of whom are members of your association to seek large and unwarranted tax abatements at this time, the granting of which not only adds to the burden of the small home owner, who in most instances makes no application for a tax abatement.

It should be borne in mind that nearly every major city in the United States, besides the state or federal aid or federal aid or to issue bonds for public welfare it is imperative that all property owners not only pay the present property tax but also increase the present income tax rates.

NEW REVENUE NECESSARY
It is clearly evident that in addition to economies effected, new sources of revenue are necessary. The federal government and many of the state governments have found it necessary to adopt such a policy and provided we are to continue in our refusal to accept federal or state aid or to issue bonds for public welfare it is imperative that all property owners not only pay the present property tax but also increase the present income tax rates.

In conclusion, I believe it but proper that my position be understood by your committee with reference to the discharge of persons in the employ of the city. The savings to be derived from the adoption of a program of discharges of city employees would be negligible, if at all possible, it would simply mean a transfer from the payrolls of a department in which women and men are rendering full service to the welfare department, where the city would be required to provide for their support, but with a limited return. The policy adopted in 1930, and which is still in operation, has been to permit vacancies occurring in departments, whether occasioned by death, resignation, retirement or otherwise, to remain unfilled. This policy is in my opinion economically sound.

Law Balks Pay Slash --Curley

Mayor Curley is willing to reduce municipal salaries to aid in lowering the tax rate if and when the legislature will grant him authority to do so, and amend existing laws which tie his hands, he said last night.

His statement was issued in reply to the Chamber of Commerce, which in appointing a special committee to confer with 1933 budget as contemplated, with reductions totalling $6,483,891. He admitted it is apparent that a reduction in salaries and wages of public employees is unavoidable.

NEW POLICY FOR CITY AID
Jobless to Be Assigned to Own Trades

Boston's jobless will also ploy their own trades instead of sweeping streets and shoveling snow for the welfare relief granted to them by the city, Mayor Curley announced yesterday.

Repair work on city-owned property will require 30 days of useful labor, and the proposed development of the Cummings estate of 200 acres at Woburn, which was left to the city for recreation purposes would keep a corps of men busy for a year. William Stanley Parker, architect of the City Planning Board, reported to the Mayor...
Mayor Curley last night answered the demand of the Chamber of Commerce for a reduction of $15,000,000 in the 1933 budget by announcing his willingness to cut the salaries of city and county employees, if assurances of cooperation in making a tax rate reduction this year are forthcoming from banks, the state board of tax appeal and public agencies.

The mayor pointed out in detail that he lacks legislative authority to order a general wage reduction, declaring that many classes of city employees are under civil service regulations and thus outside his reach.

No mention of any tentative schedules of reductions was made by the mayor, but it was learned last night that he was giving serious consideration to the proposal of excluding from any reduction plan employees earning less than $25 weekly. This class of employees would continue its present voluntary contributions.

The mayor announced his decision to reduce salaries in the following statement:

"I had hoped that the voluntary contributions so generously made by city employees would have sufficed during the present crisis and that there would be no necessity for a cut in payrolls. It is apparent, however, since the situation has become more critical that a reduction in salaries and wages of public employees is unavoidable."

NO REDUCTION OF STAFF

Although agreeing with the chamber that salaries ought to be cut, the mayor disclosed his refusal to consider another proposal to reduce the personnel of city and county departments. He based his decision on the assumption that acquiescence in this demand of the chamber would accomplish no other result than to add city workers now unemployed to the welfare department relief list.

No indication of the extent of the "equitable and necessary" reductions in salaries which the mayor promised to make if granted necessary legislative authority was embodied in his reply to the demand for drastic curtailment in appropriations.

He emphasized the decrease of $6,438,961.85 in the tentative 1933 budget as compared with 1931 appropriations as proof of his appreciation of the urgent necessity of lessening the tax burden; but he likewise stressed the marked decrease in revenue from income and other taxes collected by the state, the operating deficit of the Boston Elevated, valuation reductions ordered by the state board of tax appeal, and inescapable heavy increases in expenditures for welfare and soldiers' relief, and the burden of the old age assistance law as adverse tax rate factors beyond his control.

He declared that city employee had never been overpaid and that realization that the economic situation had become critical, thereby making a salary reduction unavoidable, was the factor which impelled him to reverse the attitude to which he has long clung tenaciously.

In agreement with those who have been demanding a budget reduction, the mayor admitted that payroll cuts offer the only available method of making a downward revision of the budget. He characterized it as unfair to expect city employees to assume the entire burden of lowering the tax rate and directed a call upon banks to reduce interest rates on municipal loans as their contribution to the lifting of the burden on real estate.

The long statement of the mayor was conciliatory and opened an avenue for amicable conferences to achieve far-reaching results. He dwelt at some length upon the legislative barriers which prohibited him from ordering a general wage reduction; but he retracted from mentioning any decision to seek the Legislature to grant him the necessity of depriving employees within the civil service of the right to avail themselves of protective regulations pertaining to salary reductions.

While the mayor was engaged in the preparation of his statement, the city council devoted an hour to speeches about the salary issue. Councilman Norton insisted that a payroll cut was inevitable, but expressed the opinion that the heaviest cuts should be made in the salaries of city employes receiving less than $4600. He proposed making the maximum salary, including that of $30,000 for the mayor, $6000 per year for any official.

Chairman Roberts of the appropriation committee announced that when the budget was submitted by the mayor, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, National Economy League, Municipal Research Bureau, finance commission and other interested organizations would be asked to specify how tentative appropriations can be reduced.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY

The text of the mayor's reply follows:

I acknowledge the communication of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking me to reduce the budget of the city of Boston by $15,000,000.

May I at the outset inform your committee that I have been very mindful of the serious financial situation confronting the nation, the commonwealth and the city and that I have been ever appreciative of the necessity of compelling the utmost in order that the burden of the taxpayer may be relieved. I have recognized for some time that the burden of the homeowner has been great and has reached the point where it is almost impossible for him to pay his taxes either in Boston or any other major city. So, too, I recognize the necessity of eliminating all non-essentials and of reducing the cost of government to a minimum. Having in mind the plan I submit to your committee, economies reflected in the tentative budget for 1933 and which represent savings of approximately six and a half millions of dollars over the budget of two years ago. Your committee must appreciate the burdens that have been placed upon the city of Boston and which must be met by the imposition of taxes upon real estate. For example, the deficits of the Boston Elevated Rail Company, a matter entirely beyond the control of the city of Boston, last year imposed a burden upon the taxpayers of $1,833,000. The city government can hardly be held responsible for the serious decreases in revenue from income taxes and corporation taxes nor can it be held responsible for the serious burdens imposed upon it by virtue of legislative enactments such as the old age assistance law. Your committee must recognize the great burden which has been placed upon the city government by reason of the necessity of providing food and shelter for the unemployed. This burden can be best appreciated when I tell you that in 1928 the cost of providing food and shelter was approximately $2,900,000 while in 1932 it reached the stupendous figure of $12,000,000.

To relieve the burden so placed upon the taxpayer I have endeavored, as I have explained above, to exercise every economy possible. I must add that the city employees have cooperated in the voluntary contribution which, in the main, they have so generously given.

WAGES IN BOOM PERIOD

During the boom period ending in 1929 city employees were receiving salaries much lower than those received by employees in private business. It is true that the permanency of tenure of employment in the city government is greater and that it offers added security. Your committee must recognize the great extent to which a difference in compensation is offset by the permanency of tenure of employment in the city government, and which must be met by the imposition of taxes upon real estate.
Million-Dollar Bill For Roslindale and West Roxbury Accordingly Recalled—Only Genuine Hub Residents To Be Appointed Teachers Hereafter

A group of citizens representing civic organizations of Boston and West Roxbury presented a petition to the School Committee at its last night's meeting, asking the committee to withdraw the petition now before the legislature seeking an appropriation of $1,000,000 for a new high school in their district. It was the first instance of the sort in the history of the school building program. For years these groups have sought in vain for a new high school; finally, after many years' effort, $100,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The legislation was petitioned for in the interest of the neighborhood. The committee is now opposed to the measure.

The petition was read and adopted at the meeting of the Board of School Commissioners. The committee also reported that the land would be purchased for the sum of $100,000 as soon as possible.

Present Teachers Remain

Dr. Charles E. Mackey, who introduced the measure, which was unanimously passed, explained that all teachers appointed from the eligible list from this date on shall be genuine residents of Boston.

Dr. Mackey's motion provided that teachers not now on the school service in Boston where the individuals on the eligible list are bona fide residents shall not be eligible.

He also said: "In so far as Roslindale and West Roxbury are concerned, the large number of qualified Boston teachers seeking positions and the few positions available make it possible for our schools to secure the very best material. There is no opportunity at the present time for any teacher to secure a position in a city outside of Boston. In fact, the teacher from outside of Boston is unable to secure a position in a city or town outside of Boston where he believes that a resident has other qualifications.

May I emphasize in this action that the nonresidents of the city of Boston who have received permanent appointments in past years have now been removed from those appointments. Only candidates who have been recommended by the board of education can be appointed to fill a teaching position.

Committee Thanks Citizens

Under normal conditions," said Mrs. Eunice W. Alden, chairman of the Pro-Roslindale High School committee, "a delegation that accompanied her.

The committee complimented the delegation on the position taken by the association, and it was voted unanimously that the land would be purchased, ready for the time when the committee would be available for construction work.

For Yiddish Officer

Action was taken on a matter that has been under discussion for some time when the committee last evening unanimously voted to request the Civil Service Commission to give an examination for selection of a Yiddish-speaking teacher. The examination will be held on the first day of the meeting, and all candidates will be given a thorough examination in the Yiddish language, as well as with the requirements of the Veterans' Preference Act.

The retirement of an officer in August, 1933, makes an opening for the position. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon stated that she would request the appointment of a Yiddish-speaking officer under normal rules again. She believes that the regulations should enable the board to have the best teachers from among bona fide citizens of the city who have high marks in the Yiddish language.

February Cost $2,363,379

The following summary of the February cost for the work of the School Committee was presented as the first two drafts for 1933:

"The expenditures for all items of maintenance under the control of the School Committee amounted to $2,363,379, which is an increase for this department of $80.84. The total expenditures for maintenance of the current year were $2,424,275.58, a decrease of $53,479.53 as compared with the expenditures for the same period last year. The total expenditures for these two drafts are $2,809,654.57, which is an increase of $53,479.53 as compared with the expenditures for the same period last year.

The expenditures for lands, plans and construction of school buildings by the Department of School Buildings for the first two drafts of the current financial year amounted to $2,327,080.84. The total expenditures for the first two drafts of 1933 for all educational work, exclusive of interest and sinking funds, is $2,809,654.57.
WASHINGTON, March 21 (A. P.)—Mayor James Curley of Boston said today after a visit to the White House that he had talked over the Maine banking situation with the President on behalf of Gov. Louis Brann of Maine. "We are hopeful that something will be done quickly to enable most of the Maine banks to begin functioning normally," he said.

Curley said he had arranged a conference with Secretary Woodin of the Treasury for the Maine Governor and that the latter was discussing the situation at length with the Secretary.

Curley, one of Roosevelt's pre-convention leaders in Massachusetts, said he was interested in the Maine banks because the State was a neighbor of Massachusetts and to some extent was affected by conditions there. He said Gov. Brann intended to visit the White House after conferring with Secretary Woodin.

"I understand," Curley said, "that only two banks in Maine are functioning normally and that many of the institutions find it impossible to open under present Treasury regulations because of the amount of farm paper they hold. I believe, however, that a slight change in the regulations would enable the Maine banks to open their doors under normal rules again. I think President Roosevelt understands the situation and that he will do what he can to aid."

GOODWIN CHARGES

DRIVE AGAINST HIM

The legislative proposal for abolition of the Boston Finance Commission and substitution of a new commission was opposed at a continued hearing yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Cities by Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Goodwin said, "It must be apparent to all that this whole movement is purely a personal drive on me as chairman of the Finance Commission and a personal drive on Curley as Mayor of Boston."

Assailing certain of those who favored the bill at previous hearings, Mr. Goodwin charged that one of their motives was the evasion of taxes. It was the first time, he said, that his honesty had been questioned. Regarding his appointment as chairman of the Finance Commission, Mr. Goodwin said that he had asked Ex-Gov. Allen for it and "Mayor Curley had nothing to do with it."

He produced a 50-page report of the financial condition of the city of Boston, made by an expert of the National City Bank of New York, which placed the city in a very favorable light. This, said Mr. Goodwin, showed that the city's finances are on a sound basis.

Mr. Goodwin said that soon after he took office as chairman of the Finance Commission that body established a new policy, "abolishing the former policy of blasting the Mayor, the little fellow and accomplishing nothing."

Continuing, he said, "Through this policy of cooperation we have saved the taxpayers many hundreds of thousands of dollars." He reviewed in detail the work of the commission since he became a member.

Mr. Goodwin was applauded for several minutes after the completion of his statement.

CURLEY AT WHITE HOUSE,
AIDING MAINE BANKS

Sees Roosevelt on Behalf of Gov. Brann to Seek
Return to Normal Business in Neighbor State

CURLEY IS SILENT ON
ROMEPOST

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston called upon President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, while reports flew about the capital that announcement of his appointment as ambassador to Italy would be forthcoming soon.

However, the mayor insisted his visit had no connection with a prospective appointment to Rome or any other post, and departed for Boston with the assertion to newspapermen that "your guess is as good as mine."

Curley spent a part of his day with Governor Brann of Maine, here to seek federal assistance for a number of Maine banks still awaiting permission to reopen, and accompanied the Governor on calls upon federal officials.

While Curley said he had not discussed his own political future with either President Roosevelt or Secretary Hull, his audiences with them gave added impetus to reports long current that the ambassadorship to Rome probably would be offered to him.

PAY NO MORE, CURLEY SAYS

Stop Hotel Bills for Solomon Case Witnesses

Today, as near as could be discovered yesterday from official sources, will see the zero hour for the five voluntary witnesses in the Charles "King" Solomon murder case who have been guests of the city through the hospitality of the police department at a large hotel where they have been having a hospitable time.

Police Commissioner Hultman was informed officially by letter from Mayor Curley yesterday that today is the deadline on any more bills for food and lodging for the five witnesses.

Just what he is going to do with his five star witnesses was a problem on which Commissioner Hultman expressed himself as not prepared to speak until after the meeting of the commission.

So far as the hotel is concerned, no alarm over the city's action is being felt, an official of the hotel declared last night that no notice of suspension of payments had been received from the Mayor. So far as the hotel is concerned, the police commissioner is the one to do the worrying about the bills.
ACTION BEGAN TO LET CURLEY CUT SALARIES

Senator Parkman's Bill Will Come up for Hearing Tomorrow

GIVES THE MAYOR POWERS HE ASKS

City Law Department in Favor—Legislative Heads Friendly

Changes in the state law, deemed necessary by Mayor Curley to give him power to reduce salaries of city and county employees, are virtually embodied in the legislative petition of Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., known as Senate bill 271, on which there will be a hearing tomorrow by the joint ways and means committee of the Legislature.

"The Parkman bill, with amendments that will be offered at the hearing, will make it possible for the mayor to carry out an equitable program of reduction of city and county employees' salaries," Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, said last night. He added that the city law department would appear in favor of the Parkman bill.

The bill proposed by the Boston senator, permits reduction of salaries of city employees where they are uniform in the same grade or classification, regardless of the provision of chapter 31 of the general laws or civil service rules or regulations. It permits reduction of teachers' salaries, uniformly, during the school year by the school committee.

UNIFORM REDUCTION

It further vests authority in the mayor, during the years 1933 and 1934, to set a uniform reduction in salaries of both city and county employees, except that no employee shall receive a greater percentage of reduction than an employee with a greater salary.

The bill provides that in cases of employees of the counties and certain city departments, including the police, the mayor shall first give written notice to the heads of these departments of the general reduction in salaries and if in 10 days after receipt of such notice a department head fails to act the mayor shall, by executive order, effect such reductions.

The bill of Mayor Curley, relative to the police department, vesting the mayor with greater authority as to department expenditures and the general management, is also scheduled for hearing tomorrow morning, but before the legislative committee on cities. This bill is House 348.

The mayor's own bill relative to his powers in salary reductions of city and county officers and employees, known as House 241, has already been given "leave to withdraw."

WILLING TO REDUCE

Mayor Curley, in a recent reply to the demand of the chamber of commerce for a $15,000,000 reduction in the 1933 budget to insure reduction in taxes, expressed a willingness to reducing salaries of city and county employees, but declared change in the state law was necessary before a general and equitable reduction could be accomplished by the mayor.

Friendly attitude toward suitable legislation to give the mayor this power, was predicted yesterday by President Fish of the state Senate and Speaker Selvitella of the House of Representatives yesterday.

"I think if we are asked to consider suitable legislation for economy in the city of Boston, I'll be inclined to pass it," said President Fish. "If Mayor Curley needs any help and if the proper kind of legislation comes before us, I'd be inclined to help in every way."

"I'll be glad to look into the subject and receive any suggestions Mayor Curley may make," commented Speaker Selvitella. "At the present time I don't know what legislation is necessary."

CURLEY ASKS MAYOR TO ACT AND STOP EVICTIONS

Selvitella Complains at Withholding Cash

Complaining that the policy of the Welfare Department in withholding cash payments to the needy for the past two weeks had imposed a severe hardship upon recipients of aid, landlords and others affected, Pres Henry Selvitella of the East Boston Italian-American Club today wrote Mayor Curley asking his aid in relieving the condition. He wrote:

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"Due to the failure of the Public Welfare Department in withholding cash payments for the past two weeks, there exists at the present time a very serious condition between landlords and recipients of the Public Welfare. Hundreds of these men and women are now receiving 14 days' eviction notices from their landlords for failure to pay rent during this period.

"The owners of real estate are heavily encumbered at the present time with various forms of taxation, and in justice to this group immediate steps ought to be taken by your office to relieve the two weeks' cash allotments for the payment of their rents, and thus avoid any further financial burdens to these recipients, which always results from moving."

"Knowing your desire to help these men and women at all times, I feel certain that you will direct the board of overseers to accomplish these results."

Mayor Says Washington Trip Was Solely to Help Maine Banks

Upon his return from the Capital, where he conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, Mayor Curley today denied reports that they had discussed the question of adequate recognition for his support of Roosevelt during the presidential campaign.

The mayor declared that his entire conversation with President Roosevelt had centered about the Maine banking situation, and that no mention was made of federal patronage or appointments to federal positions.

Mayor Curley said that he was not to diat Italy had raised objections to his possible appointment as ambassador at Rome. He declared that he was not offered, and that he did not reject any minor diplomatic post.

He further stated that, contrary to reports, he did not recognize James Roosevelt, son of the President, as official distributor of federal patronage in this state. Thus far, no important federal jobs in Massachusetts have been distributed.

Mayor went to Washington yesterday morning. He was accompanied by City Treasurer Dolan and Leo Curley. The latter was returning to George-town University. After talking with President Roosevelt and conferring on Secretary Hull, the mayor left for Boston last night.
The joint Ways and Means Committee, meeting in Room 490 at 10.30 o'clock, will hold hearing tomorrow on the petition filed by Senator Henry B. Parker, Rochester, to authorize the mayor of Boston to reduce the salaries of employees of the city and of Suffolk County for the next year period and to extend authority to fix a uniform scale of salaries to be paid the employees of the city and of Suffolk County on the report of the legislative Committee on Constitutional Law calling for a convention of forty-five delegates to draft a new constitution. The joint Ways and Means Committee will hold the hearings tomorrow on the petition of Representative William A. O'Grady and the petition of Representative Martin H. Brown for a tax on retail sales of tangible personal property and that certain provisions of the income tax law be repealed.

The joint Committee on Cities will take up the petition of Mayor Curley and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester for the establishment of a public welfare department in the city of Boston. The mayor's bill provides for a department under the control of the City Auditor and a board of five commissioners, while Representative Sullivan's bill provides for a department also under the control of the City Auditor and a board of five commissioners.

The committee, which meets in Room 370 at 10.30 o'clock, will take up also the petition of Mayor Curley for legislation to regulate the telephone business of the city of Boston and Worcester and for the expenditure of the Boston police department.

The Committee on Lobbies and Industrial Problems, which meets at ten o'clock in Room 448, will hold hearings tomorrow on the petition of the Special Commission on the Stabilization of Employment dealing with the subject. The committee meets at ten o'clock in Room 448.

An additional hearing will be held tomorrow before a joint committee on the Judiciary on the petition of Representative William C. Doolin of Jamaica Plain that Governor Ely be requested to remove Arthur F. Stranahan from the office of judge of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex. The committee will meet tomorrow at 10.30 o'clock.

The Committee on Legal Affairs, meeting at 10.30 o'clock in Room 481, will continue hearings on the report of the special committee appointed by Governor Ely to draft a model liquor law for this State and several other matters relating to the regulation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Massachusetts.

**Tomorrow on Beacon Hill**

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**Would Give Curley Pay Cutting Power**

A hearing will be held tomorrow by the joint legislative Committee on Ways and Means and on the petition of Representative Henry B. Parker, Jr., of Boston to authorize the mayor of Boston to reduce the pay of political and police employees, as well as city work.

**Curley Still mum on Federal Job**

Mayor Curley arrived home from his hurried trip to Washington on the Federal Express this morning, motoring from the Back Bay station to his home in Jamaica Plain for breakfast before attending the funeral of Rev. John F. Cummins at the Sacred Heart Church, Roslindale. He had nothing to say on the question of a Federal appointment.

The Boston mayor had a half-hour talk with President Roosevelt yesterday and then called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with whom he had served in Congress some years ago. When the mayor was questioned whether he has received any assurance of an ambassadorship or a position in Washington he smiled evasively and remarked that he had gone to Washington primarily to assist Governor Louis J. Brann of Maine in his efforts to secure aid for the state of Maine banks.

Washington does not believe that Mayor Curley will go unrewarded, in the light of services rendered during the last one of the administration and the diplomatic service of the United States. Whatever is done must be in accordance with the interests of the United States. Whatever is done must be in accordance with the interests of the United States.

The mayor finds himself today in a high position. Is it any wonder that his appointment by the President has been delayed?

"But there is a day of reckoning in all things. In Boston now, as in the nation and in the world, there is the need. A public opinion is aroused. Organization and more organization. The American people, louder and louder an and stronger, until it can no longer be denied."

Today he faces the firing squad of organized public opinion. So, slowly but surely, the fight for Government economy—living within our income to maintain our credit—is gaining ground.

We must bring all the rest of them to terms, not only Walker in New York, Curley in Boston, but all the extravagant spenders of the public income in a thousand American cities. It is not easy. They fight hard. Organization, or organization and more organization. This is the great, the opinion aroused, and still more aroused. The clear voice of the people, louder and louder, until it can no longer be denied.

**Sees Day of Reckoning in City Finances**

J. R. Bancroft Says Mayor Curley Has at Long Last Bowed to Majority

Springfield, March 22—Mayor Curley of Boston has reached the day of reckoning. In the extravagance of city government. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, declared today in an address before the Springfield Kiwanis Club. Speaking under the auspices of the New England Economic League, Mr. Bancroft said that until this week the mayor of Boston has withstood virtually every attempt to reduce municipal expenditures to their proper level.

"Throughout the entire depression," he asserted, "the administration of public affairs in Boston has continued along the lines of reckless disregard of the ultimate consequence of the unbridled extravagance on the scale of the last dozen years. The mayor finds himself today in a highly inconsistent position. With all the eloquence at his command, he has cried out for support of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and has himself failed to give to the President the support to which he is entitled from all public officials. Is it any wonder that his appointment by the President has been delayed?"

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Curley Sees Roosevelt But Fails to Get Post

Learns of Objections to His Choice as Ambassador To Italy

REFUSES OFFER OF MINOR POSITIONS

By W. G. GAVIN

WASHINGTON, March 21—Mayor Curley left Washington tonight after calls on President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull with the question of the measure of his reward for his pioneer support of the President still up in the air.

The mayor cannot obtain what he prefers and rejected offers of several positions which were made today.

While the mayor's visit, so far as a position for him is concerned, was negative, he started the Massachusetts delegation in Congress by recognizing James Roosevelt, son of the President, as the official distributor of federal patronage in Massachusetts.

He did this by giving to young Roosevelt the latest batch of applications for federal positions and endorsements of candidates which had come to his office in City Hall.

Previously he has given such applications to Senator Walsh as the senior senator from Massachusetts. But he intimated in official quarters today that he had been given to understand that Curley Sees Roosevelt

James Roosevelt, who was associated with the mayor in the pre-convention campaign in Massachusetts, will have the last word on federal patronage.

It is reported that the mayor learned that James Roosevelt has discussed one of the questions relating to federal jobs in Massachusetts with candidates and the mayor apparently decided to give him the responsibility implied.

This would upset all the traditional procedure of having patronage allotted by the state and national party organization subject to the approval of the party senators.

As a matter of record, however, not one important federal job in Massachusetts so far has been given to anybody.

The administration is anxious to agree with Mayor Curley on some form of adequate recognition for the mayor personally but the net result of his trip today was a deadlock.

Mayor Curley had reason to believe he would be made ambassador to Rome. After some consideration he was ready to accept this. He learned today that objection had been made, not in Rome but here in Washington.

DISCUSSES OBJECTIONS

State department officials reported that Italian opinion, obtained unofficially here, was to the effect that Italy would not be pleased with the selection of a Roman Catholic ambassador to Rome because of the formal relations existing between the Vatican and Italian government.

The mayor, in his forthright manner, then went to the state department and called on Secretary of State Hull to learn more about these objections. His visit started reports that he had been selected as ambassador.

As a matter of fact, however, the mayor obtained confirmation that the objections exist and appear unlikely to be overcome.

All Mr. Curley has to do is say "yes" and he can become minister to Ireland or take his choice of several attractive Latin-American assignments. But he declined today to consider these alternatives.

The mayor has found a tall barrier against any important appointment here at the seat of government. According to friends here he is both puzzled and disappointed at this and remarked with feeling today to one official that he was misled several months ago because he was with Roosevelt against Al Smith, but is receiving cheers today in public appearances because crowds have begun to regard him as a martyr to his political enemies in spite of his campaign services.

The mayor, appearing in fine spirits, today smiledly refused to admit that his visit had anything to do with his own problems. He said he had attempted to aid Gov. Brann of Maine in obtaining advice concerning the Maine banking situation. He told how he had met Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida at the White House earlier in the week when she complained of dishonorable weather and chided him for telling her amazement when he did. He dashed out to Georgetown University to see his son Leo in a debate.

The mayor arrived early this morning, with City Treasurer Edmund O. Tillman and Leo Curley. The latter was returning to Georgetown University. Mr. Curley saw the President for more than an hour this noon and called on Senator Hull late this afternoon. He did not meet Postmaster-General Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee.

The mayor talked frankly about everything except his own fortunes. He reiterated his objections to salary cuts for city employees. Cheeringfully he once more expressed Washington with the amazing energy with which he tore around the city and when he left with Mr. Dolan. Tonight many expressed genuine regret that the man who hoisted the Roosevelt flag almost unaided in Massachusetts is not yet in the place of his reward.
WASHINGTON, March 21—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston had a half-hour with President Roosevelt today and then called upon Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with whom he served in Congress some years ago.

The visit of the Mayor to the White House and to the State Department revived the reports which have been current even before the inauguration that Mayor Curley was to be appointed an Ambassador to a foreign post.

Mayor Curley insisted tonight that he was in Washington primarily to assist Gov Louis J. Brann of Maine in the latter's efforts to secure aid for the unlicensed Maine banks.

Mayor Curley said that Gov Brann has called on him in Boston Saturday and had solicited his assistance in the Maine banking situation. As to the latter he dismissed inquiries with the statement that he had called at the State Department "to pay his respects."

In informal official circles the impression prevailed that Mayor Curley's ambitions run to a foreign post, preferably the mission to Italy. But it was pointed out at the White House today that there were other places in the diplomatic service of almost equal importance and prestige to which Mr Curley might be appointed. The post of ambassador to the Argentine was mentioned to the Argentine was mentioned as one and that of Minister to Canada another. The latter, emphasis being placed on the latter as a place of great importance at the present time.

**Mentioned for Navy Posts**

Mayor Curley was first mentioned as Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt Cabinet, a place he would unquestionably have liked to have. But the exigencies of politics decreed otherwise.

Mayor Curley today visited the Capitol, called on Senator Walsh of Maine and Senator Coolidge, later with Gov Moran and Senator Walsh of Maine and did what he could to assist them in their efforts to secure aid from the Treasury Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to assist in straightening out the banking situation in that State.

Mayor Curley left Washington tonight on the Federal Express for Boston.


**NEW POSTS NOW ON CURLEY LIST**

**White House Drops Hint of Canada, Argentina**

Mayor Leaves Capital, Silent After Seeing F. D. and Hull

**CURLEY CUP SERIES AHEAD**

Birdies of Walpole Are the Defending Titlists

By GEORGE M. COLLINS

The season is over for the Boston and District League soccer teams, (with the exception of St Pius and Clan MacGregor, who have to play for the title) and now the Mayor James M. Curley Cup series will hold away for several weeks.

Bird and Ron, Walpole, present holders of the cup, who have not been in action for several weeks, will pay a visit to North Brighton to start the ball rolling.

The "Birdies" had a great team last season and they also were right in the race this season until they struck a snag and then folded up. A team that has players like Alex Russell, Benson, Jackie McAllister, Brown, Travers, Sanson, Schuller and the great Julie Sanson cannot be counted out of any soccer series.

On a lowly beginning, this Curley Cup series has developed into one of the real competitions of this State. The opening round is carded for Sunday.
Church Crowded for Fr. Cummins Rites

Hundreds, Unable to Gain Entrance, Throng Street Outside as Mass Is Sung

Sacred Heart Church in Roslindale was thronged today and hundreds, unable to gain entrance, crowded the streets outside, when a requiem mass was sung for Rev. John F. Cummins, for forty years pastor of the church.

The chancel and the altar of the church were draped in black for the impressive singing of the Missa Quinta requiem mass (Heller) by a priest's choir led by Rev. J. Walter Lambert of St. Polycarp Church, Somerville. Rev. Oscar O'Gorman was organist for the mass, assisted before and after by Lawrence B. O'Connor, organist of Sacred Heart parish.

The mass was celebrated by Rev. Daniel F. Riordan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Watertown, assisted by Rev. William F. Lyons, pastor of St. Theresa's Church, West Roxbury, as deacon, and Rev. James H. Downey, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Abington. Rev. William J. Casey, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Roxbury, delivered the eulogy.

Honorary pallbearers were Mayor Curley, District Attorney Foley, Robert D. Choate, managing editor of the Herald; Thomas A. Robertson, managing editor of the Evening American; Edward J. Dunn, city editor of the Post; Dr. Nicholas J. King, Dr. Mark McGovern, William J. Fallon, Leo Dunn, Dr. Joseph S. Gibson, Dr. Daniel Lynch and Charles Bingham.

Active bearers were Francis Finneran, William Bresnahan, John Sullivan and William Murphy, representing the Holy Name society; Patrick Halloran and Edward Coughlin, representing the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Louis A. White, representing the Knights of Columbus; and Francis M. Rinn, representing the Foresters. An honor guard of ten men each from the three veterans organizations in the district accompanied the cortege to Calvary Cemetery.

Among those who attended the services were former Mayor Malcolm Nichols of Boston, Police Commissioner Eugene Sullivan, Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley, Edmund Dolan, city treasurer; former Congressmen Herbert O'Neill and Joseph A. O'Connell, Clerk John F. Cronin of the Supreme Judicial Court, Lieutenant Governor Gaspar G. Bacon, Joseph Parke of the Industrial Accident Board, Election Commissioner Peter F. Tague and Dr. Martin Spellman, brother of Bishop Spellman.

Within the altar railing were Rt. Rev. Francis J. Spellman, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic arch diocese of Boston, Mgr. Richard J. Haberlin, Mgr. Richard Nagle, and nearly 100 other priests from the diocese.

Representatives of the veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Michael J. O'Connor Post, of which for thirty years Father Cummins had been honorary chaplain, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion attended.

THE PARKMAN BILL

In announcing his willingness to reduce the salaries of city and county employees Mayor Curley, properly enough, called attention to the fact that he "is unable to make a general reduction . . . without further legislative authority." Fairness of course requires that any reduction shall be general, that all employees shall be treated alike.

Precisely what is needed is provided in the pending Parkman bill, officially styled "an act relative to salary reductions in the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk," filed by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., some weeks ago.

Boston is a statute-governed city. Many rights belonging to the executive in other cities are lodged with the Legislature. Expenditures for schools, for example, which are far greater than those for any other department and amount to more than a fourth of the total, are entirely outside the control of City Hall. So with the police department, which spends about a twelfth of the total. Civil service and county salary laws also might stand in the way of any general salary reduction.

The bill is short. It provides that the mayor may reduce salaries in departments which he controls. He must notify the other departments of this action. If these do not take like action within 10 days he then has no option but to put the same cuts into effect in those departments. The bill guards against discrimination by requiring "all employees receiving the same compensation" to be scaled alike.
DIST. ATTY. FOLEY
MAYOR CURLEY

NOTABLES PAY THEIR HOMAGE

State, city and military notables as well as those in the hum-blest stations in life met on common ground today, mourning the Rev. “Father John” F. Cummins, Roslindale’s beloved priest. Above are Dist. Atty. William J. Foley and Mayor Curley leaving the church after the funeral mass. (Boston American photo.)

CURLEY SURE
of Place, but
Asks Too Much

Boston Mayor’s Direct Approach at Washington May Hasten Decision

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:
Washington, March 22—An early decision may be made by the Roosevelt Administration as to the public post that will be tendered Mayor James M. Curley of Boston. Mr. Curley went straight to the “throne” in presenting his request for an appointment, in conferences with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

Though no definite word is forthcoming from Administration spokesmen, the impression here is that Mr. Curley has asked for the appointment as American ambassador to Rome. This is one of the blue-ribbon posts in the foreign service, and Mayor Curley’s friends are confident that this is the post that will be given him. Others, however, are not so sure about Rome, and there is considerable talk that if a foreign assignment is given him, it will be one at some other capital than Rome, either in Latin-America, Cuba or Europe.

The Administration, it may be authoritatively said, proposes to grant Mr. Curley what it considers appropriate recognition for his pre-convention and campaign help to the Roosevelt cause. What the Administration regards as appropriate recognition, however, may not accord with Mr. Curley’s views. There were intimations today that Mr. Curley was asking for a bigger job than that which the dispensers of Federal patronage are at present willing to grant him, or to put it in another way, Mr. Curley has been anything but modest in his requests for recognition which he has made.

There are still a number of places in the “little cabinet” to be filled, and it is not impossible that if no suitable diplomatic berth can be found for him, the Boston mayor will be offered a post right here in Washington. Mr. Curley’s visit to Washington, and his method of direct action, may well hasten the decision of the Administration on his request.

The Mayor said the President made no mention of the ambassadorship, but admitted that he had been offered several minor Federal jobs, which he immediately turned down.

“It seems to me,” Mayor Curley declared, “that President Roosevelt is too busy to talk about such things at this time. We had no discussion regarding Federal jobs or patronage. My main and really only object in going to Washington was to confer with him regarding the Maine banking situation and emergency legislation.”

The Mayor also denied the report that he had recognized James Roosevelt, son of the President, as official distributor of Federal patronage in the State.

The Mayor, who arrived at the South Station at 7 o’clock this morning with City Treasurer Edmond L. Delan, appeared to be in fine spirits.
FR. CUMMINS GOES TO REST IN GRAVE OF OWN CHOOSING

To the grave he had chosen himself, high on the chapel knoll of Calvary Cemetery, Rev. John F. Cummins was borne to peaceful rest this morning. His burial place is a few feet from the chapel which never had any other chaplain. It is marked with a huge granite headstone Father Cummins himself selected six or seven months ago. The stone is inscribed: "John F. Cummins" and a chalice is carved beneath. Above it tower the maples, soon to be green.

From the site, a mile distant, across a little valley and atop another hill is visible the Sacred Heart Church of Roslindale, which never had any other pastor but Father Cummins, whose influence was a cornerstone of the community's welfare for 40 years.

BISHOP LEADS PRAYER

While Bishop Spelmann led 150 priests in prayer, Father Cummins was laid to rest. With swords drawn and crossed, an honor guard of Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, stood at attention. Taps was sounded. About 1000 persons ringed the grave.

A half hour before, Sacred Heart Church was the scene of a solemn and impressive last tribute to the venerable priest who died Monday.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

Business in the district was at a virtual standstill while 1500 men and women taxed the capacity of the church and church hall to find places within, and those bareheaded in the highway that was named for "Father John."

Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew from all walks of life attended the mass at 10 o'clock. Bishop Spelmann, Lieut.-Gov. Bacon, Mayor Curley were present. So, too, were representatives of all the war veterans' organizations. So, too, were parishioners and women without claim to prominence who, somewhere along the highway of life, had come into contact with the kindly priest and found him a friend.

OVER 1000 CHILDREN

Two hours before the requiem mass, a tribute not quite so solemn but perhaps even more impressive was the children's mass in memory of the venerable churchman.

More than 1000 little ones, many of whom Father Cummins had called by their given names, attended this mass celebrated by Rev. Ambrose D. Walker, Father Cummins' curate. Police Commissioner Hultman, Supt. Crowley State Deputy Joseph Kirke of the Knights of Columbus, former Mayor Nichols, City Treasurer Morley, Councillor W. M. Nolan and a host of others of prominence were present at the 10 o'clock mass.

There were 150 priests, and many nuns. All seats were reserved for delegations from various organizations.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS

Heller's "Missa Quinta" requiem mass was sung by the priests under the direction of Rev. J. Walter Lambert. Rev. Oscar O'Gorman was the organist.

The Rev. Daniel C. Riordan, of Watertown, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, celebrated the 10 o'clock mass. He was assisted by the Rev. William F. Lyons, pastor of St. Theresa's Church, West Roxbury, deacon; and Rev. James H. Downey, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Abington, sub-deacon. The eulogy was read by Rev. William J. Casey, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Roxbury.

"In every age there is a great example of one who, in every sense of the word, has fulfilled every duty of the priesthood. Our prayer should be one of thanks to God for the good work of Father Cummins," he said.

The active bears included Francis Finneran, William Breeshanan, Joan Sullivan and William Murphy, representing the Holy Name Society; Patrick J. Allar, Edward Dunn, city editor of the Evening American; Edward Dunn, city editor of the Post; Dr. Nicholas J. King, Dr. Mark McGovern, William J. Fallon, Leo Dunn, Dr. Joseph S. Gibson, Dr. Daniel Lynch and Charles A. Birmingham.

MAYOR REFUTES TALK OF JOBS

Mayor Curley returned to Boston early today and denied published reports from Washington that he had been told by President Roosevelt of objections to his appointment as ambassador to Italy.

The mayor denied also that several minor appointments were offered him and that he rejected them.

"I received no such information and I had no discussion whatsoever in regard to federal jobs or patronage," the mayor said as he alighted from the Washington train at South Station with City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan.

"The President is too busy, it seems to me, to talk of anything along that line. I don't think he even gave it a thought."

Asked about a conference with Secretary of State Hull, the mayor said that he did not care to discuss that.

"I will say, however, that all my conversations in Washington were in regard to a banking situation and emergency legislation," he said.

Other reports, including one that he had recognized James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, as the official distributor of federal patronage in Massachusetts, were also denied by Curley.

"Such a statement is all news to me," was his comment.

HEARING ON CITY PAY CUT BILL

Emergency legislation, which Mayor Curley has declared is necessary before he can reduce municipal salaries will come before the joint legislative committee on ways and means tomorrow.

The legislation is embodied in the bill of Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay. The Parkman bill will be given a hearing at 10 a.m. tomorrow before the joint committee.

The measure would provide for a suspension of civil service regulations for a period of two years, ending March 31, 1935. It would permit the reduction of salaries of city employes where they are uniform in the same grade or classification. It would allow reduction of teachers' salaries, uniformly, during the school year by the school committee.

It also gives the mayor authority to give written notice to department heads of his intention to reduce the salaries of employees in the various city departments, including police, the mayor said. A written notice of a reduction may be taken back in 24 hours, the mayor said.
PAYROLL
POWER TO CURLEY

Parkman Bill Gives Authority to Make Pay Cuts

Emergency legislation authorizing Mayor Curley to reduce the pay of the police, school teachers, court and county employees as well as the ordinary municipal workers, will be sought tomorrow morning at the State House by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay.

SUSPENDS RESTRICTIONS

His bill, which would provide for a suspension of the civil service restrictions for a period of two years ending March 31, 1935, will be given a hearing by the joint legislative committee on ways and means at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Speedy adoption of the bill will be urged by Senator Parkman in view of the Mayor's latest announcement that he was prepared to make a readjustment in the Boston payroll provided the power held by the police commissioner, school committee and county officers and the red tape of civil service laws and other statutes and ordinances regulating salaries of public employees were removed.

For Uniform Reductions

Senator Parkman pointed out that his bill would not give the Mayor power to reduce the compensation of individual employees in that it specifically provides for a uniform reduction according to the various grades and classifications of city, county and school employees. The proposed law would be effective only for two years, he said.

It was indicated last night that the measure would receive the support of the Chamber of Commerce special committee, headed by Chairman Thomas Selon Perkins, which called upon the Mayor to make a $15,000,000 reduction in the budget for this year, including a 25 per cent payroll cut.

Goodwin to Oppose

Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission will lead the opposition against the proposed law, he announced last night from the headquarters of the Equal Tax League, which includes a large number of Boston's 22,000 public employees, as well as State workers and other municipal employees throughout the Commonwealth.

"This bill would give the Mayor too much power," asserted Chairman Goodwin last night. "We will oppose it."

Home Rule for Boston

Mayor Curley Shows Urgent Need

As you read the reply of Mayor Curley to the Chamber of Commerce Committee which demands a $15,000,000 reduction in city expenses, you must be impressed by the extent to which Boston has been deprived of home-rule.

Mayor Curley agrees that economy is necessary. Real estate is bearing a deadly burden of high taxes. The credit of the city must be maintained with the banks, to whom the city turns for loans in anticipation of taxes to be paid by the citizens and property owners.

But the hands of the Mayor of Boston have been tied by the Legislature.

He is without authority over the payrolls of the police and school departments, for example.

Here is the Metropolis of the Northeast, one of the most historic cities in America, which must furnish all the funds for municipal expenditures and yet its Chief Executive is deprived of the inherent right to decide how those funds will be reimbursed.

We cry for brave, resolute leadership in emergencies like this and we awake to find that the banner of leadership has been stripped from the leader we chose by popular choice of our people in city election.

City finances are impaired by a million-dollar deficit of the Boston Elevated which must be met from the City Treasury. State income and State corporation taxes no longer make their heavy contribution to the city. We are supposed to raise money for city purposes by the valuation and taxation of properties within the city, and we find a Board at the State House which may lower these valuations at its own sweet will and pleasure.

It is a strange situation which finds a city expected to put its financial house in order when that city is deprived of much of its power to assess and collect taxes, when we find it shorn of much of its power to disburse its own funds and when we find it compelled to accept burdens, such as the Elevated deficit, which are imposed upon it.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has made a mockery of home-rule. It is a Republican Legislature which for fifty years and more has deliberately sought to ham-string Boston because it happens to be a Democratic city. That is the plain truth of the matter. Home-rule has been wantonly destroyed in the interest of party politics.

Mayor Curley has stated a program of economy with intelligence and with a knowledge of municipal affairs which makes him unchallengeable in that field of government.

Now let the Legislature give him the authority required to put a reasonable program into operation.

In so doing, the Legislature can partially return to Boston the democratic principles of home-rule, the absence and handicap of which the city of Boston has suffered so long.
Proponents Plan to Put Bill Through House Today

The bill of the legislative committee on ways and means, providing for salary cuts for all State employees and officials, except scrubwomen, is expected to be given its readings in the House today.

BLOCKED BY HAYS

The bill was debated for nearly three hours in the House yesterday, and while several amendments were offered in an effort to weaken the measure, leaders of both the Republicans and Democrats in the lower branch last night were confident that they have the votes to put the bill through today.

Amendments to Reduce Cuts

During the afternoon, amendments were offered to reduce the cuts in their application to various State employees and officials. Representative Anthony A. McNulty of Roxbury offered an amendment under which those employees who work in the State House itself would not be subjected to the reductions in salaries.

Representative Albert W. Bullock of Waltham moved to amend by eliminating from the reductions the men and women employed by the various State institutions for the mentally and physically sick. Representative Rolande D. Sawyer of Ware proposed that those employed in the classified clerical force be given smaller reductions than are proposed in the bill.

15 Per Cent Cut in Own Pay

On the other hand, Representative William F. Baker of Newton, a member of the ways and means, offered an amendment under which members of the Legislature would be reduced 15 per cent instead of the 16 per cent provided in the bill.

DEBATING PAY CUTS

Proposing the cuts in general contended that the present financial crisis makes it unfair to ask the taxpayer for such drastic action. Representative Christian Herter of Boston, in charge of the bill for the ways and means committee, who was regarded as one of the closest friends of former President Hoover, lauded the work which President Roosevelt has done in asking for full responsibility to reduce national government expenses and commented that the action of Congress in giving that power to the President.

Representative John S. Delahanty of Exeter, Democrat, made a stirring appeal to the members of his party in the House to pattern after the course of President Roosevelt and to do in Massachusetts what the leader of the nation is doing in the federal government to bring about drastic reductions in public expenditures.

CURLEY IS YET IN DARK AS TO POST

MAY SEND CURLEY TO SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, March 21—Rumors here as to possible diplomatic appointment to which Mayor James M. Curley of Boston may be named include Chile, Argentina and Czcheko-Slovakia, according to reports.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston called upon President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, while reports flew about the capital that announcement of his appointment as ambassador to Italy would be forthcoming soon.

However, the Mayor insisted his visit had no connection with a prospective appointment to Rome or to any other post, and decried for Boston with the assertion to newsmen that "your guess is as good as mine."

Mayor Curley spent a part of his day with Governor Brann of Maine, here to seek federal assistance for a number of Maine banks still awaiting permission to reopen, and accompanied the Governor on calls upon federal officials.

While Mayor Curley said he had not discussed his own political future with either President Roosevelt or Secretary Hull, his audiences with them gave added impetus to reports long current that the ambassadorship to Rome probably would be offered to him.

Talk Prince for Berlin

His action was considered as evidence that the Boston executive was waiving his own claims to patrician in anticipation of a diplomatic or "little cabinet" appointment.

The name of another Bostonian, Frederick Henry Prince, bobbed up in connection with speculation on appointment to minor diplomatic post. Prince, banker and railway official, has been mentioned as a possible ambassador to Berlin, but on each of his recent conferences with President Roosevelt has insisted he discussed the railroad situation, and nothing else.
**Curley May Be Governor of Philippines**

Cummings to Remain Attorney General, Leaving Manila Appointment Open

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, March 23—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is being mentioned for governor general of the Philippines as a result of the news today that Homer Cummings of Connecticut would continue as Attorney General in President Roosevelt's cabinet. Previously it had been expected that Cummings, who was selected to take the place of the late Senator Thomas R. Thompson, would go as Attorney General, would serve only temporarily as head of the Department of Justice, as he was the choice of the President for governor general of the Philippines.

Now that it seems to be definitely decided that Cummings is to stay permanently as attorney general the question of a successor to Theodore Roosevelt as governor general of the Philippines will confront the Roosevelt Administration, and the name of Mayor Curley has been projected informally into the discussions as a result of his visit to Washington and his request for an appointment at the hands of President Roosevelt.

The Manila post is one of the blue ribbon assignments in the gift of the Washington Administration and ranks next to the Cabinet in the list of appointments. Its rating being equal to that of a foreign ambassadorship. The governor-general is the chief executive of nearly ten million people and in the past the post has gone to some of our most distinguished citizens—Taft, Stimson, Wood, Forbes, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Whether the Administration would be willing to offer the post to Curley is of course uncertain. But it is certain that President Roosevelt is well disposed to patronage and wants to recognize the Boston mayor presented a real problem for the democratic leaders here. The reasons for believing that the Administration wants to recognize the Democratic leaders here. The reasons for believing that the Administration wants to recognize the Democratic leaders here.

**Pension Grab Expected with Salary Cuts**

Mayor Curley Looks for 300 Applications for Retirement by April 1

City employees, who look with apprehension on the prospect of severe cuts in salaries, because of the effect on their pension rights, are learning today from the retirement board that only the firefighters and policemen who are entitled to retirement at half their salaries under the old law, need be disturbed. For all other departmental employees the forthcoming cuts would mean but a trivial loss yearly.

**No Bids on City's Loan of Million**

Up to three o'clock this afternoon city Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan had received no bids for the $1,000,000 temporary loan dated March 24 and due Oct. 5. If the day passes without a proposal, it will be the third time this year that similar circumstances were recorded on the opening day of bids for loans. Failure to secure the money today or tomorrow will not affect the city's power to make up its payroll for Friday and Saturday, the treasurer's office said.

**QUESTIONS MAYOR'S FIGURES**

To the Editor of The Herald:

In connection with all citizens I am much interested in Mayor Curley's answer to the Boston Chamber of Commerce's letter, asking for an estimate of the expenditures of the city, including schools and county, should be reduced by $15,000,000. The mayor's reply says that his tentative budget, "represents savings of approximately six and a half million dollars over the budget of two years ago." The budget for 1931 was $6,500,000. The mayor's tentative budget for 1933 is $6,484,943.99. The difference amounts to $5,478,569.34, or five and a half million dollars.

On closer examination it appears that the mayor's tentative budget for 1933, which he made in his reply, amounted to $6,500,000. The mayor's tentative budget for 1933 is $6,484,943.99. The difference amounts to $5,478,569.34, or five and a half million dollars.

In 1933, the mayor's statement of $6,500,000. Now, if the comparison should be made with 1932 instead of 1931, as the mayor's statement of $6,500,000. Now, if the comparison should be made with 1932 instead of 1931, as the mayor's statement of $6,500,000.

The total appropriations for the city in 1931 were $8,436,943.99. The mayor's tentative budget for 1933 is $6,484,943.99. The difference amounts to $5,478,569.34, or five and a half million dollars.

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WITNESSES' HOTEL BILL REJECTED

City Refuses to Pay $1200; Curran Sent to Plymouth

While five colored orchestra players from the Cotton Club, witnesses in the slaying of Charles "King" Solomon, were still guests at a Back Bay hotel last night despite Mayor on Special Officer Daniel J. South Boston, witness in the attack on Special Officer Daniel J. McDon-
ald, for which two men were sent to State Prison, was sent yesterday to Plymouth jail to he held as a ma-

HOTEL BILL REJECTED

While the expected statement from Police Commissioner Hultman in the matter was delayed until today so that he could study the adverse opinion of Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, it was learned at City Hall that City Auditor Rupert S. Carven yesterday rejected hotel bills for $1200, and the bills back to Commissioner Hult-

Late yesterday Mr. Hultman and Mayor Curley held a telephone conversation in which the police head requested that the opinion of Mr. Silverman be sent to him without further delay. After he studies it today with his legal adviser, Attorney Leo Schwartz, he will issue a statement, he said.

The bills which Auditor Carven de-

Prisoners Ate Heartily

The first set of bills were for the period from Jan 28 to Feb. 26 at the rate of 61 a day. The first few days of this period caused the rate to be high as the ‘‘prisoners,’’ it was said, ate heartily of chicken and potatoes, tenderloin steaks smothered with mushrooms, and Georgia peaches with cream. The latest bill on which payment was declined yesterday was for $1200 for the 24 days since Feb. 26, or at the rate of about $50 a day.

Told to Sue Hultman

Corporation Counsel Silverman last night stated that having been instructed by the City Council to sue Mr. Hultman for the $1700 already paid, he does not intend to let the $1200 bill get by. Curran was taken to the courthouse yesterday by Sergeant James V. Crow-
ley, with whom he has been living since he turned State's evidence against Thomas P. Dineen and Anthony J. Dembrowski, Gustin gang members, sentenced to long prison terms Satur-

cal. 

The Mayor said the President made no mention of the ambassadorship, but he admitted that he had been offered several minor Federal jobs, which he im-

“The mayor,” Mayor Curley de-

Such was indicated yesterday in high circles at Police Headquarters, with Commissioner Hultman refusing to take any action in the matter until he received official notice from City Hall upon the decision of Mr Silverman.

The Negro witnesses were still in the hotel, last night, under a police guard.

Commissioner Hultman talked with Mayor Curley by telephone on the matter during the day. The nature of the conversation was not made known. The police head, however, expected to make known his future action in the matter today.

Friends Claim Police Superintendent Has Decided

Whether Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley will retire from the office he has held for 17 years depended last night on what per-

in

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Salary Slash
Will Go into Effect April 1

In accordance with an announcement by Mayor Curley today, a widespread reduction in city and county salaries is scheduled to go into effect April 1. This measure, known as the 'Salary Slash,' is expected to reduce the budget of the city and county departments, thereby enabling the mayor to make necessary cuts. The cuts are expected to affect city and county employes before the end of the month.

The applications for retirement received from more than 300 city officials and Laughlin today were approved by Mayor Curley and all will take effect March 31. These applications are from a district chief, three captains, a lieutenant, and an assistant in the fire department led by Mayor Curley to predict that similar applications will be received from more than 300 city officials and employs before the end of the month.

Applications for retirement from a district chief, three captains, a lieutenant, and an assistant in the fire department led by Mayor Curley to predict that similar applications will be received from more than 300 city officials and employs before the end of the month.

There will be a general reduction in city and county salaries.

Wholesale slashes will be ordered next week and will go into effect April 1.

This announcement was forthcoming from Mayor Curley today as assurance was given at the State House that he will be given the power to make such reductions.

Retirements Planned

As knowledge of the approaching cut spread through the city, an avalanche of petitions for retirement descended upon City Hall from those who have passed the retirement age and are eager to be retired on the old salary scale. Applications for retirement from a district chief, three captains, a lieutenant, and an assistant in the fire department led by Mayor Curley to predict that similar applications will be received from more than 300 city officials and employs before the end of the month.

The applications for retirement received from Fire Commissioner McLaughlin today were approved by Mayor Curley and all will take effect March 31. Those whose applications for retirement were approved are:

- District Chief Michael J. Teahan, 63, of division 6, South Boston. He lives at McBride street, Jamaica Plain, and has been in the fire department 37 years. His pension will be $1550 a year.
- Capt. Joseph Darragh, 62, of engine 27. He lives at Cordis street, Charlestown, and has been in the fire department since December, 1897. His pension will be $1550 a year.
- Capt. James H. Stout, 65, of ladder 27. He lives at Pleasant street, Dorchester, and has been in the fire department 37 years. His pension will be $2000 a year.
- Lt. George A. Waggett, 65, of ladder 39. He lives at Wilmington avenue, Dorchester, and has been in the department since March 1895. His pension will be $1550 a year.
- Capt. John M. Cook, 56, of ladder 7. He lives at Woodville street, Roxbury, and has served in the department since April, 1901. His pension will be $1550 a year.
- Capt. James H. Stout, 65, of ladder 29. He lives at Wilmington avenue, Dorchester, and has been in the department since March, 1895. His pension will be $1550 a year.
- Capt. Robert M. Butterfield, 61, of ladder 39. He lives at Fiesta street, West Roxbury, and has been in the department since March, 1895. His pension will be $1550 a year.

Others Retiring

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Cut to Be Uniform

Appearing in favor of the bill filed by State Senator Henry Forkan, Jr., which will give the mayor authority to make cuts, Silberman declared that Mayor Curley is faced with no alternative but to favor the general salary reduction.

The cut will be made uniformly and without discrimination, Silberman assured the legislative committee on ways and means, as he urged immediate and favorable action on the bill.

Senato Parkman also appeared in favor of the bill, Declaring that the bill will not interfere with existing functions of the city or county departments, Senator Parkman declared that it will give the mayor full authority over salaries up to and including the year 1935.

Silverman declared: "If we are expected to reduce our budget in Boston, we have got to have extraordinary power, so as to reach the school and police departments, or the whole will be lost."

The finance commission, with Chairman Frank A. Goodwin dissenting, adopted a resolution favoring passage of the bill. Minor changes, to simplify and clarify language of one section of the bill, were suggested.

This resolution of approval was filed with the legislative committee on ways and means by Commission Members Joseph H. Sheehan, Joseph J. Donahue and Charles M. Storey.

Mayors Favor Retail Tax

Six Massachusetts mayors appeared at the State House today in favor of a petition filed by William J. McDonald, a Boston real estate operator, for the establishment of a retail sales tax.

Proponents of the petition argued that a sales tax would bring speedy and substantial relief to cities and towns now burdened by public welfare expense and unemployment.

Mayors Lawrence F. Quigley, Chelsea, and Charles Slowey, Lowell, appeared as members of the legislative committee. Other mayors who appeared personally were Morris of Newburyport; White, Lawrence; Casassa, Revere, and ex-Mayor McGrath, Quincy.

3 of Fin. Com for City Cut; Flout Goodwin

Three members of the Boston Finance Commission, ignoring the objections of Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, today placed themselves on record in favor of wage cuts for city employes. They adopted a resolution placing the commission on record in favor of such action and in a communication to the Legislature suggested slight changes in the language of the bill empowering the mayor to take such action.

Those who took issue with Goodwin are Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph J. Donahue and Charles M. Storey.
Favor Bill to Let Curley Cut Salaries

Silverman Says Action Necessary in Order for City to Balance Its Budget

Declaring that the city of Boston is encountering difficulty in securing credit to carry on its affairs, and that steps will have to be taken to reduce expenditures in order to balance the budget, Samuel Silverman, the city counsel for the city of Boston, today told the joint Ways and Means Committee of the Senate and House that Mayor Curley is in favor of legislation that will allow the city to cut the salaries of employees. The hearing was on the petition introduced by Senator Lyons of Brockton, which Silverman still supports.

"It is with reluctance that the mayor of this great city asks the Legislature to give him authority to cut salaries," Silverman said. "The city will not have the means to make the requested reductions unless we cut the salaries of employees. The city will have to make difficult decisions in order to balance its budget, and it is not an action that we take lightly."

"If there must be reductions, the city must do so in a fair and equitable manner. The city must ensure that the reductions do not affect the quality of services provided to the public," Silverman added.

Credit Falls to Cover Needs

The corporation counsel told the committee that the amount of credit the city has is limited and does not reach the levels it needs. He said that if the city cuts salaries or reduces expenditures, it will not be able to secure credit until the city is in better financial condition.

"If the city is unable to carry on and it has decided that it is necessary to cut salaries, the city will be unable to furnish funds. The city is unable to carry on and it has decided that it is necessary to cut salaries, the city will be unable to furnish funds."

Thousends attend CUMMINS funerall

Many prominent men pay final tribute to priest

The Church of the Sacred Heart, Roslindale, was filled to capacity by more than 3000 attendants at the funeral of Father James M. Cummins, the beloved pastor, who passed away on Friday night at the age of 49. The funeral was attended by many people, including priests, nuns, and friends of the priest.

"Fin Com" favors bill which Goodwin opposes

For the second time this year, the Finance Commission filed a report on a city problem without the approval of Chairman Frank A. Goodwin. It favors the so-called Parkman bill permitting the council to cut salaries in the city's budget. It mandates that there be a slight reduction in the apprentacials in phraseology.

The report is signed by Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles M. Strower.
MUST SLASH 15 MILLIONS, SAYS CHAMBER HEAD

By JOHN T. LAMBERT

Boston must slash its city expenses or go bankrupt.

Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made that dramatic statement and direful prediction today.

The cut will have to be about $15,000,000.

It will come through the reduction of wages, discharge of surplus employees, elimination of unnecessary bureaus and the abandonment of every project not utterly necessary to the maintenance of the city.

Mayor Curley must be given unlimited authority to effect the saving even to control costs in the wages of policemen and the school department. Unless these drastic programs are put into operation at once, Mr. Snyder said, there will be all the chaos and suffering that precedes bankruptcy.

PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE

Homes of the people would be sold over their heads for non-payment of taxes.

There would be payless weeks for city workers, such as in Revere, where five months have passed since the city paymaster handed out the weekly envelope to distressed and loyal workers.

Business would stagnate. Unemployment would increase. The city would be rendered incapable of administering to its ill, aged and infirm.

This picture was painted by Mr. Snyder as he unfolded for the first time, and exclusively to the Boston Evening American, the behind-the-scenes story of what is taking place in the striking economy policy now being moulded for Boston by the business and banking interests in cooperation with the city officials.

"In nearly a quarter of a century under the present city charter," said Mr. Snyder, "our population has increased 16 per cent. Our debt has increased 53 per cent. The number of employees has increased 74 per cent. The per capita cost of city government has increased 186 per cent.

"The purchasing power of the regularly employed city employees has increased 33 per cent higher than five years ago. Much of their income is exempt from taxation. We do not propose that they shall lose all of the advantages they have enjoyed. We ask that the decrease be not 33 but 25 per cent, and that it shall last not longer than two years, in order that some of their advantage shall be maintained.

"The city of Boston stands in danger of toppling unless drastic economies are effected. It was declared today before the joint legislative committee on legal affairs during a hearing on a bill which would empower the mayor to cut salaries.

"The city is forced to make such curtailments because the city at heart. The question will resolve itself into this, "Can we pay out what we can't collect?""

Boston Must Cut Budget, Says Senator Parkman

The city of Boston stands in danger of toppling unless drastic economies are effected. It was declared today before the joint legislative committee on legal affairs during a hearing on a bill which would empower the mayor to cut salaries.

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., pressing his bill empowering the mayor to effect the economies and cut salaries of city and Suffolk County employees, warned that the city is faced by a financial crisis.

Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, who submitted a new draft of the bill, making certain features clearer, revealed that in order to obtain needed loans, the city is forced to make such curtailments.

Parkman declared that tax collections have fallen off greatly in the last few years, there being still $29,000,000 in uncollected taxes for 1932.

The mayor has no control over certain departments, such as the police, the school department and the finance commission, Parkman pointed out, but passage of a bill would give him power.

"I could get no joy out of a salary slash as such. I desire to see every working man and woman have the highest income possible. It must be borne in mind that the wages of public employees alone have escaped the decrease which has been neces
FR. CUMMINS LAID AT REST

State and City Officials in Final Tribute to Roslindale Priest

PRAYERS ARE READ BY BISHOP SPELLMAN

Hundreds of parishioners of Sacred Heart Church in Roslindale to whom he ministered spiritually and countless others who knew him as a civic leader of good counsel yesterday morning paid their last respects to the Rev. John F. Cummins.

Fr. Cummins was buried in Old Calvary cemetery, following a solemn high mass of requiem at Sacred Heart Church at 10 A. M. The spacious church was crowded with mourners long before the service began. Hundreds remained outside, bowed in grief.

CELEBRATES MASS

Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Daniel C. Norland, pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Watertown. He was assisted by the Rev. William P. Lyons of St. Patrick's Church in West Roxbury, as deacon, and by the Rev. James H. Downey, of St. Bridget's Church in Arlington, as sub-deacon.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. William J. Casey of St. Patrick's Church. The Rev. Ambrose D. Walker celebrated the children's mass at 7:30 A.M.

Among the distinguished attending the funeral were Lt.-Gov. Gasper G. Bacon, Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hulman, City Treasurer Edmund L. Delan, John M. Malley, past exalted ruler of the Elks; former Congressman Joseph O'Connell, John F. Cronin, clerk of the supreme judicial court; Superintendent Michael H. Crowley, Bishop Francis J. Spellman of the archdiocese of Boston; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Richard J. Haberlin, James J. Sweeney, sealer of weights and measures; former Senator Thomas F. Neagle, I. P. P., of the Immaculate Conception Church, Malvern, and the Rev. Msgr. Richard J. Haverlin.

The funeral procession was one of the longest and most impressive ever seen in the district. More than 1000 persons attended burial services in Old Calvary cemetery, among them Mayor Curley. Bishop Spellman read the prayers at the grave. The mayor stood at the end of a line only a few steps from the stone on the Curley plot in the rear of chapel. The chapel bell tolled during the chanting of the hymns, led by Fr. Gifford. Taps were sounded by Bugler Edward Farnham.

The 4th degree E. of C. guard stood four on each side with swords bare and held in salute. All along the route from the church to the cemetery pedestrians stood silent as the long cortege passed. Facing the bishop as he read the last prayers were the altar boys from St. Francis Xavier school of Fr. Cummins' parish. At the rear of the guard of honor stood the active and honorary bearers as well as the representatives of the many organizations that marched from the church.

As the body was taken from the church, the bearers and honorary bearers were preceded by fourth degree members of the K. of C. There were two platoons of war veterans with 24 in the military organization, leading the cortege to the cemetery. Lt. Thomas M. Devlin, department historian of the U. S. Spanish War Veterans and secretary of the 9th Regiment Association, was in command of the veterans' detachment.


Mayor Curley and Dist.-Alty. William J. Foley (left) leaving the Church of the Sacred Heart, Roslindale, after funeral services for the Rev. John F. Cummins.
HOLDING UP THE PLUM TREE

SPEAK TO ME.
SPEAK.
GIVE OUT THE WORD.
GIVE OUT THE WORD.
TO HOLD BACK LONGER.
LET IT FLOW!
LET IT FLOW!
MAKES YOU ABSURD.
MAKES YOU ABSURD.

CITY HALL
CITY HALL
A
ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATION
PROBE
PROBE
COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE

G.O.P.
G.O.P.
LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATURE

MELIA
MELIA

POST 3/20/33
POST 3/20/33

B.
B.

DON JAMIE
DON JAMIE

PORTO RICO
PORTO RICO

J.M.C.
J.M.C.

BOSTON
BOSTON

NEW RIG
NEW RIG

NEW RIG
NEW RIG

Great Throng From All Ranks in Final Tribute to Fr. Cummins

The photo was taken at the Sacred Heart Church following the last rites for the Rev. John F. Cummins, beloved pastor of the church. For a time the entire business of Roslindale was suspended as the residents of the district attended the funeral.

Out of love and sorrow for the man who had labored so long and faithfully for its welfare, Roslindale halted its busy routine yesterday, when the Rev. John F. Cummins, beloved pastor of the Sacred Heart Church for nearly half a century, was laid to rest.

Banded together by their common sense of grief, a great multitude of old and young, rich and poor, prominent and obscure, stood outside the church and followed the funeral procession to the grave in Old Calvary cemetery.

High dignitaries of State and city, hundreds of clergymen, delegations of nuns representing the various orders, veterans of Civil, Spanish and World wars, and men high in the business and professional life of the city paid him final tribute.

Over 2000 filled the church for the solemn high mass of requiem, with at least 5000 more who could not get in, waiting patiently in the street outside with bowed heads indicating their sincere grief.

The mass over, the great throng followed the body of the man they loved to its final resting place. The poignant notes of Taps, the flashing sabres of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, and the bowed, grief-stricken faces of the crowd presented an unforgettable picture as the Rt. Rev. Francis J. Spellman read the commitment prayer.

REPORT CURLEY TO GO TO PHILIPPINES
Mayor Says He Has Heard Nothing About It

 Asked today about a report that he is scheduled to become Governor General of the Philippine Islands, Mayor James M. Curley said he hadn't heard anything about it and didn't want to say anything about it.

According to the report, Homer Cummings of Connecticut was to remain at Washington as Attorney General. Cummings' name had been previously mentioned in connection with the Philippines post.
other purpose. It is for this reason that the lender, who is willing to take a small interest rate, he said.

Mr. Shattuck pointed out that this is the time in the purchase of the necessary structures to protect the property, if action is not taken.

Mayor Curley said that he cannot afford to appear before the State Tax Appeal Board, and the City assessed an abatement on the property under his control.

"Other purpose. It is for this reason that the interest rate, he said."

the time in which to take the necessary action, he declared.

the class of Detroit and be unable to take the necessary action. The legislation was not taken.

Boston will drop to the lowest position in the nation because new resources have been developed.

R. A. Cutter, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Edmund D. Brooks of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, also favored the legislation. Mr. Casson was representing the Municipal Research Bureau, and said the proposed salary reductions would be fixed by the Mayor and that there would be no interference with the tenure of the city employees.

The legislation, he added, is permissive and does not require the Mayor to do anything if he does not care to.

Mr. Downey said he had not the slightest doubt that the State Chamber of Commerce, the Finance Commission, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and similar organizations pleading for the salary reductions would lose the best teachers.

"In cutting salaries you must think of something else besides dollars and cents. You must think of service."

"But will a cut in the salaries of municipal employees be to the best interests of the city? I don't think so."

In the case of the school teachers, Harvard did not cut salaries because they did not fear it would lose the best teachers.

"In Boston, policemen start at $1600 a year and the maximum salary is $2100. For the last four years the members of the Police Department have not received their scheduled annual increase and some of them are still working for $1600 a year. If you cut men like them, do you for an instant think you are establishing an incentive for the members of the Department to be honest?"

"In cutting salaries you must think of something else besides dollars and cents. You must think of service."

"If public opinion is to be a part in the operation of the salary system, it must be made to understand that the Legislature giving him dictatorial powers to do so."

Also appearing in the legislation were Representative John J. Craven of Boston, Daniel J. Looney, secretary of the Massachusetts Firemen's Association; Capt. John J. Canney of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Police Association, and Capt. Michael J. Dunn of Lawrence, vice president of the Massachusetts Police Association.

"URGES WELFARE COMMISSIONER"

Casson Says Boston Plan Established in 1772

At a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Finance, A. H. Casson, legislative agent for the city, said that Boston's public welfare system, handling yearly an expense of more than $12,000,000, is still operating under a plan established in 1772, with the result that the city is losing something to the extent of $50,000 a year. He was urging legislation that the Mayor and the Council appoint a commissioner and two deputy commissioners, who shall be accountable to the Mayor for the performance of the duties of their office.

"The present board, which is doing the best it can, is doing practically nothing," Mr. Casson said. "There is a paid, full-time inspector in the city, but there is not necessarily be a shift of the responsibility. There is the responsibility of the employees and they are almost a law unto themselves. There can be better established policies under the system."

"We have no quarrel with the make-up of the present board; our quarrel is with the system."

Under questioning from the committee, Mr. Casson estimated that the city would save several thousands of dollars, if the board was put under a commissioner, and the board, instead of operating on a four-year term, would operate on a one-year term.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan Jr., of Boston, said that the city would save much money, if the board was put under a commissioner.

"Why give Mayor Curley extraordinary powers," asked Mr. Goodwin. "I am sure that the City Council would be only too glad in cutting the salaries of county employees, the School Committee would join with him in cutting the payroll of the School Department. Commissioner Hull would join with him in cutting the pay of the police and the School Finance Commission would join with him, that is three to one (the one referring to himself) in cutting their salaries to the county employees."

"Why Give Mayor Power?"

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Under questioning from the committee, Mr. Casson estimated that the city would save several thousands of dollars, if the board was put under a commissioner, and the board, instead of operating on a four-year term, would operate on a one-year term. The Boston Finance Commission, in opposition, said it seemed extraordinary to him to see the Municipal Research Bureau, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and similar organizations petting for legislation authority, he declared. "But will a cut in the salaries of municipal employees be to the best interests of the city? I don't think so."

In the case of the school teachers, Harvard did not cut salaries because money, no salaries can be paid. On the other hand, the speaker saw no possibility for any permanent legislation affecting the salaries of the teachers, saying that since 1931 the School Department has cooperated with the city by reducing certain items to the amount of $2,000,000.

"If there is to be any reform in the operation of the schools, we will not object," Mr. Campbell said, "but we do object to the provision contained in the bill to which I have reference, the M. J. Downey, assistant superintendent of schools, objected to any suggestion in the law giving the Mayor a voice in the fixing of expenditures of the School Committee, whose members, he said, are answerable to the people.

Mr. Downey said he had not the slightest doubt that the Committee would have to effect any reductions asked for by the Mayor and that consequently he saw no reason why the provision which he objected should be included in the bill.

Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, in opposition, held that the police and firemen of Boston today are underpaid and should be given no further reduction.

Frank Goodwin Opposed

"In cutting salaries you must think of something else besides dollars and cents. You must think of service."

"If public opinion is to be a part in the operation of the salary system, it must be made to understand that the Legislature giving him dictatorial powers to do so."

Also appearing in the legislation were Representative John J. Craven of Boston, Daniel J. Looney, secretary of the Massachusetts Firemen's Association; Capt. John J. Canney of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Police Association, and Capt. Michael J. Dunn of Lawrence, vice president of the Massachusetts Police Association.

The so-called Fox Plan, a reorganization system for the present Public Welfare Department, designed by Budget Commissioner Fox, was explained to the committee as the chief reason why the proposed legislation should not pass.

Under this plan, opponents stated, the legislative secretary of the board would have the responsible head of the department and would increase his salary and duties.

Ex-Representative Peter J. Fitzgerald of Dorchester said that Mayor Curley was in accord with the Fox plan and that he had already begun to favor the legislation. He added, "But there are certain ones interested in the three political plums which would result from the passage of this legislation."

Representative John J. Mahoney of Boston and Ex-Representative John E. O'Brien of Boston voiced similar opinions.

Ex-Senator Joseph J. Mulherin and representatives of private welfare organizations recorded themselves in opposition.
REQUESTS ACTION BY LEGISLATURE

Would Also Cut County Payroll —Supports Parkman Bill

Mayor Curley, represented by Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, asked the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature today, to secure the necessary funds to carry on the government of the city and repay it.

Silverman said that there is no alternative but to consider a general salary reduction. "We feel that we will be unable to secure the necessary funds to carry on the government of the city and the county, so we have decided it is necessary for us to have the power to cut the budget and the payrolls in order to balance our budget."

Mr Silverman declared that the amount of credit which the banks may extend to the city is limited and will not reach the amount the city or county departments.

"We feel that we will be unable to secure the necessary funds to carry on the government of the city and the county, so we have decided it is necessary for us to have the power to cut the budget and the payrolls in order to balance our budget," said Mr Silverman.

"Now we find it impossible to get credit unless we can satisfy those who lend us the money that we can repay it."

"Under the laws by which municipalities function, a city must depend upon credit to carry on its business," said Mr Silverman.

"If the city is in need of funds, it must ask the Legislature for authority to reduce salaries in all city departments and the Suffolk County government."

Mr Silverman appeared in favor of the bill filed by Senator Henry Parkman, which carries with it the necessary power. The Corporation Counsel said that there is no alternative before the Mayor but to consider a general salary reduction.

"Under the laws by which municipal governments function, a city must depend upon credit to carry on its business," said Mr Silverman.

"If the city is in need of funds, it must ask the Legislature for authority to reduce salaries in all city departments and the Suffolk County government."
FAVOR BILL TO CUT HUB SALARIES

Supported at Hearing, and Likely to Be Passed

The legislative committee on ways and means is expected to report favorably on the bill of Senator Henry Parkman to make it possible for Mayor Curley to cut salaries of city employees, including police officers and persons under the control of the school department.

BILL LIKELY TO PASS

The committee yesterday heard various speakers in support of the Parkman bill, and others who opposed it, but the general feeling is that the same committee which put through substantial salary cuts for State employees and officials will be equally willing to give Mayor of Boston the legislation necessary to do the same kind of thing in the capital city of the State.

About the only opposition at yesterday's hearing came from representatives of the school committee and Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Finance Commission and now also the moving spirit in the Equal Tax League, which is opposed to all salary cuts and in favor of getting the additional revenue necessary to preserve city credit from additional taxes on incomes.

Silverman Argues for Bill

Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman represented the Mayor at yesterday's hearing and emphasized that retrenchment all through the city budget is necessary to preserve city credit and appeal to bankers to make the loans necessary for proper maintenance of the municipal government.

Silverman pointed out, also, that the Legislature, given the Mayor full power to make cuts in the salaries of the police and the school department employees, there will probably be no cut in other employees' salaries. To cut the others and allow the police and school employees to maintain their present salary schedules would be unjust discrimination, he said.

Silverman also said that the system of voluntary contributions from city employees isn't as satisfactory as official reductions would be.

CURLEY TO BE A DIPLOMAT

Slated for Appointment to High Post

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Parcelling out many of the choice jobs still to be filled by the Roosevelt administration is due to proceed in fairly steady fashion henceforth.

In the diplomatic field, the name of James V. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is heard in speculation over both the Rome and Havana embassies. Claude Bowers, the writer, is definitely slated for Spain. Clark Howell and John Cohen, Atlanta publishers, also are regarded as certainties for high offices, probably in the diplomatic corps. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is due for appointment in the corps.

HULTMAN TO DEFY MAYOR

Says He'll Keep Cotton Club Witnesses at Hotel

Police Commissioner Hultman in a statement which he will issue today in regard to the five colored orchestra players from the Cotton Club whose hotel bills Mayor Curley has refused to pay will issue a defy to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman and announce his intention of keeping the men at the hotel until their testimony has been heard before the grand jury, it was learned last night.

SCHOOL BOARD KEEPS COLLEGE

Institution Not to Be Dropped

Teachers' College is assured for at least another year. Following a conference of the School Board last night, Chairman Reilly announced that the board had decided to hold examinations for admission to the college in June of this year and to admit an entering class in September. Owing to Mayor Curley's new economy plans, it was reported that the School Board was going to close up the college.

CURLEY CUP TILT AT LINCOLN PARK

Celtics Play MacGregors Here Sunday

By GEORGE M. COLLINS

Boston Celtics' soccer team will use Lincoln Park for its important opening game in the Mayor Curley Cup series against the Clan MacGregor team of Quincy. Manager Jimmy Costello of the Sullivan Sq. team has signed several additional players for the game Sunday.

State Secretary James Brown announces that Victoria Sport Club will play Swedish F. C. at Reilly Playground, Roslindale, Sunday. Donald Kornmiller says the German team will present several new players to the fans.

The Vics are preparing for the opening game in the Victoria Cup competition against Riverside of Lynn.

Corinthians will meet Quincy Carsons Sunday at Revere, while the North Shore boys' teams, Revere Rovers and Lynn White Eagles, will clash Saturday.

St. Fia of Lynn expects a big turnout for its opening Curley Cup game against the Beacons of Everett. Dorchester Waverly has been doing some indoor training for its game with Roxbury, while the Norwegian Americans will have the North Brighton pitch as tip top shape for the game with Bird and Son of Walpole Sunday.
CURLEY DISCUSSES
CITY PAYROLL CUTS

Confers With Silverman, Carven and Fox—Teachers to Be Hit Hardest

Mayor James M. Curley took the first steps toward the revision of the municipal payroll, which amounts to $38,835,334. Today he was in conference with Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Auditor Rupert Carven and Municipal Auditor Charles J. Fox, the financial experts of the city. All other persons were barred from the office.

While definite information was lacking, the general opinion in City Hall was that teachers and police will be most seriously affected will be teachers and other workers in the School Department and city hall employees. There are 18,537 permanent employees of the city, of whom approximately 5000 are connected with the School Department. This group of 5000 receives $13,817,966, while the remaining 13,500 earn a total of but $23,657,009. The highest-paid official of the city, with the exception of the mayor, is Supt of Schools Patrick T. Campbell, who receives $12,000. The mayor's salary is $20,000.

In the School Department it is said there are more high-salaried employes than in any other department. The mayor's activities, it is reported, will be more seriously felt among High School teachers whose wages are in the vicinity of $300 weekly. City laborers, it is reported, will be reduced from $30 to $25 a week, and to prevent a more serious cut in the pay of those receiving low wages the mayor would cut 810,000 off the 838,836.334 payroll, but such a large figure was regarded in some circles as too high. It is expected, however, that the mayor may slash heavily in salaries of employes of the school department, and it is reported that the school department payroll is too heavy, with officials drawing high salaries.

O'NEIL HONORED
ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

Retired Banker Tendered Luncheon at Exchange Club

A surprise birthday luncheon was tendered to Joseph H. O'Neil, retired banker and city official, by about 30 of his friends, including Gov. Ely, at the Exchange Club yesterday. On his 80th birthday, Joe, a candidate for mayor of Boston, entered the Exchange Club of which he is treasurer, to attend a meeting only to be led to one of the private dining rooms where his friends had gathered.

Among the luncheon guests were James J. Phelan, T. J. Fahey, P. A. O'Connell, James L. Richards and other well-known Boston business men and bankers. Phelan was toastmaster.

Gov. Ely paid tribute to Mr. O'Neil as Thomas A. Mullen, representative of Mayor Curley, and State Auditor Francis X. Hurley.

Joseph O'Neil succeeded Gen. Patrick A. Collins in Congress, served as city clerk of Boston and was in charge of the sub-treasury in Boston during the second Cleveland administration.

Those present at the luncheon were:


CURLEY STARTS
PAYROLL SLASH

Confers with Auditor and Other Officials on Revision

Mayor Curley conferred with Budget Commissioner Fox, City Auditor Carver and Corporation Counsel Silverman today, starting revision of the 1932 budget. In the Department of Finance, the mayor would cut $10,000,000 off the $33,335,335 payroll, but such a large figure was regarded in some circles as too high. It is expected, however, that the mayor may slash heavily in salaries of employes of the school department, and it is reported that the school department payroll is too heavy, with officials drawing high salaries.

ROOSEVELT OFFERS
MULLEN JUDGESHIP

Curley Is Still on List for Diplomatic Post

WASHINGTON, March 23 (A. P.)—President Roosevelt today offered to Arthur F. Mullen of Nebraska, his former campaign floor manager, an appointment to the diplomatic corps. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is due for appointment in the corps.

A caller at the White House today was W. Forbes Morgan of New York, who is destined to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

A rumor that Mayor Curley is scheduled to become Governor-General of the Philippines Islands, the mayor said yesterday that he hadn't heard anything about it and didn't want to say anything about it. According to the rumor, Homer Cummings of Connecticut whose name had previously been mentioned in connection with the Philippines post, was to remain at Washington in the office of Attorney General.

78 PER CENT
OF TAXES PAID

Only $14,630,585 of 1932
Levy Outstanding

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan announced last night that Boston had collected $23,472,038.74 in 1932 taxes, representing 78.4% of the entire levy, and leaving but $15,471,452 outstanding.

In making his statement, he took issue with the reported claim of State Senator Henry D. Tinkham, Jr., that $20,000,000 was still due.
Hultman Defies
Curley's Ruling

Emphasizes Duty to Voluntary
Witnesses in Connection
with Hotel Bill Row

The controversy between Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner Hultman over the keeping of a Negro witness in the Hotel Stalter faded today when the head of the police department, in a public public the contents of a reply he had sent the mayor, from whom he had received notice that the municipality would not foot the bills after Wednesday of this week.

Mr. Hultman subtly pointed in his communication to previous attempts by the city administration to dictate the policy of the police department, emphasized the right of requisition vested in him as commissioner and expressed a dislike to giving reasons for police expenditures, which, by statute, are made on the authority and responsibility of the police commissioner, and which policy has been rejected whenever the city authorities have attempted to dictate the policy of the Boston police.

In referring to the Solomon murder, he said, "I am prepared to make such reductions in salaries as I deem equitable and necessary in order to bring the city administration to dictate the policy of the police department, emphasizing the right of requisition vested in him as commissioner and expressing a dislike to giving reasons for police expenditures, which, by statute, are made on the authority and responsibility of the police commissioner, and which policy has been rejected whenever the city authorities have attempted to dictate the policy of the police department, in a public public the contents of a reply he had sent the mayor, from whom he had received notice that the municipality would not foot the bills after Wednesday of this week.

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The mayor called upon the state board of education to cooperate with the city, as well as various agencies and individuals, some of whom, he said, are large and unwarranted statements.

The mayor believes some new sources of revenue must be devised. He has no authority over the police department or to cut in the schools or county departments. He asked banks to cut the interest rates on municipal loans to contribute to the lifting of the burden on real estate.

Mayor Curley emphasized the need of legislative authority to make a general reduction in payrolls, which must be made by the various heads of departments, under the existing laws.

The mayor expressed his hope that co-operation shown by city employees in voluntary contributions, and compared wages paid in the boom period to city employees as compared with those received by employees in private business.

In opening his reply, Mayor Curley asked of the number of commerce committee for a $15,000,000 cut in the city budget, and declared that he has been mindful of the situation.

He cited the deficits of the Elevated, decreases in revenue from state income taxes and corporation taxes, and expenses of the old age assistance law as burdens upon the city which must be met by taxation on real estate.

Praising city employees for their cooperation in voluntary contributions, he stated, "It is perhaps apparent, however, since the situation has become more critical, that a reduction in salaries and wages of public employees is unavoidable."

He declared that he is unable to make such a reduction without further legislative action. He claimed that if the city administration had authority to make such reductions in salaries as it deems equitable and necessary in order to bring the city administration to dictate the policy of the police department, emphasizing the right of requisition vested in him as commissioner and expressing a dislike to giving reasons for police expenditures, which, by statute, are made on the authority and responsibility of the police commissioner, and which policy has been rejected whenever the city authorities have attempted to dictate the policy of the police department, in a public public the contents of a reply he had sent the mayor, from whom he had received notice that the municipality would not foot the bills after Wednesday of this week.

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Police Commissioner Hultman today informed Mayor Curley he would not only keep five Negro witnesses to the murder of Charlie "King" Solomon in their suite at the Hotel Stater, but that he would make the city pay the bill.

Hultman's reply was to a letter recently sent him by Mayor Curley informing him the mayor had instructed the city auditor to pay no further bills for the witnesses keep.

In his letter to Mayor Curley, Hultman indicates that the witnesses would either be intimidated or harmed if they were released. He is backed up in the opinion by Supt. Crowley, whose letter to the commissioner was sent to the mayor, too.

Hultman justifies keeping "voluntary" witnesses in a hotel instead of in Charles st. jail by saying: "Voluntary" witnesses are entitled to protection and should be guarded from intimidation or killing. They are also entitled to decent treatment, and should not be thrown in jail. If they were, other material witnesses might not be willing to give information to police when confronted with the knowledge that they would be thrown into jail.

Of the legality of his demand that the city pay the expense of the five witnesses, Hultman says he has no doubt.

"The police commissioner has the power and authority to make requisition on the city of Boston for all expenses incurred in the performance of his duty," says Hultman. He concludes his letter by saying: "Gangs will not be permitted to kill, intimidate or shanghai witnesses to a gang murder in this city as long as I am able to prevent it."

The five witnesses have now enjoyed a life of ease and luxury for two months, and they don't care if they are never released or who pays their bills.

On the Chamber of Commerce committee that demands a $15,000, 000 flash in city expenses, and into the laps of Boston bankers, Mayor Curley today laid responsibility for cuts in city salaries that he now terms unavoidable.

Members of the committee and other members of the Chamber of Commerce have received "large and unwarranted" tax assessments from the city. Bankers have charged the city "excessive" rates of interest, the mayor charged.

The mayor went further and hinted that the move of the Chamber of Commerce committee was engineered by a group of bankers who feared that a high tax rate might mean inability of many taxpayers to pay, which would endanger loans to the city made by the banks.

"I know that the banking interests, who lend money to the city, are seriously concerned by the fact that unless the tax rate is lowered it will be impossible for a great many taxpayers to pay their taxes this fall, and thereby endanger the loans made to the city by the banks," the mayor said.

"I recognize the fear which they entertain and the basis for their apprehension and I further appreciate that I must continue to co-operate with the agencies in this community who seek to re-lieve the burden of the taxpayer."

"I must inform your committee, however, that to require persons in the employ of the city to bear the entire burden of readjustment and to permit other agencies that enter into the cost of administration and of living to escape their just share of the readjustment would be an injustice."

ASSAILS INTEREST RATE

"For example, it would be grossly unfair if economies effected by a reduction in payrolls were to be nullified by excessive rates of interest demanded by the banking interests upon loans to the city of Boston in anticipation of the receipt of taxes.

"I realize that in some instances real estate valuations should be lowered; but it is unfair to the taxpayers at large for certain individuals, some of whom are members of your association, to seek large and unwarranted tax abatements at this time," Mayor Curley revealed that, without legislative authority, he would be powerless to effect cuts in salaries in many of the large city departments. These include the police and school departments. Those on county payrolls are also outside his jurisdiction.

The mayor said he hesitated to cut salaries because of the effect it would have on business with the resulting diminish in purchasing power.

"But it is apparent, however, since the situation has become more critical, that some reduction in salaries of public employees is necessary."
Mayor Curley will cut 22,000 salaries

Slash will take effect April 1 if needed law is passed

Mayo Curley last night tentatively outlined a plan under which the salaries of 22,000 municipal and county employees will be reduced starting April 1. He provided the Legislature acts speedily on a pending bill authorizing the proposed slashes.

The budget-saving measure calling for the salary reductions was drafted by Sen. Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston. It was given a public hearing yesterday by the legislative committee on ways and means. Whether or not the bill will be passed is uncertain.

The mayor was not prepared last night to establish a flat percentage for the proposed reductions. Instead he probably will set up a minimum wage of $25 with large reductions for high salaried department heads and officials. The details of the reductions will be worked out in conference with budget officials.

Scant opposition to the proposed reductions was offered at yesterday's hearing on the Parkman bill. Developments definitely confirmed the exclusive Herald story of March 14 that the City Finance Commission, "with Chairman Frank A. Goodwin dissenting," would recommend salary reductions.

Commissioners Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles M. Story yesterday presented to the legislative committee a resolution approving the Parkman bill, but suggesting minor revisions in the wording of one of its sections. Goodwin appeared in opposition to its passing.

NO ALTERNATIVE, HE SAYS

Mayor Curley's reluctant capitulation to the necessity for reducing salaries as a means of modifying the municipal budget was officially disclosed for the first time at the hearing as Samuel Silberman, corporation counsel, told the ways and means committee that the mayor has concluded that he faced no alternative except to favor a general salary reduction.

The hearing provided a sharp dispute between Sen. Parkman and the city executives. During its course Sen. Parkman said approximately $25,000 of the 1932 taxes remained uncollected. This was vigorously denied by City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, who produced statistics showing that the amount of 1932 uncollected taxes yesterday was at $14,239,885.25, more than $10,000,000 less than Parkman's estimate.

The municipal and county employees have accepted the salary reductions as inevitable, was indicated yesterday by the sudden flood of applications for retirement filed by a group of policemen and firemen. City officials expect to receive 300 applications from employees who hope to retire before their old age dates, and many more before the salary reductions become operative and thus profit by being retired on one-half their present salary.

As soon as Gov. Ely signs the wage reduction measure, probably Monday, Mayor Curley will have his plan for effecting the reductions ready for immediate operation. Corporation Counsel Silberman assured the ways and means committee at yesterday's hearing that the payroll reductions would be made uniformly and without discrimination.


Appearing in opposition were Chairman Goodwin, Sen. Edward C. Garroll of South Boston, Thomas J. Bail, Rep. John J. Craven of Boston, Daniel J. Looney, secretary of the State Firemen's Association; Capt. John J. Cauny, president of the State Police Association; and Capt. Michael J. Duane, two assistant, opposed that section of the bill under which the mayor would be given permanent control of school teaching salaries.

Corporation Counsel Silberman conceded that the reduction was imperative if the city was to continue as an efficient business unit. Under existing conditions, he said, the city found it almost impossible to obtain credit without being in position to assure the lenders of money that borrowings would be repaid on time.

"We have concluded," he said, "that it is necessary for us to have the power to control the budget and the payrolls to balance it."

SCHOOLS AND POLICE

Sen. Parkman explained that the bill would authorize the mayor to force reductions in the payrolls of the school and police departments, municipal units not now under his control. The necessity of the bill, he said, was due to the rights of civil service employees to appeal to the courts against payroll reductions.

Shortly after the hearing City Treas-
To the Editor of The Herald:

It seems to me that the city is headed for bankruptcy and it is the duty of the General Court to investigate its administration through the last two administrations and see if we can be kept solvent.

CHARLES J. FOX,
Budget Commissioner,
Boston, March 23.

CITY EMPLOYEES

Boston, March 23.

HULTMAN RESENTS
ANY DICTATION

Letter to Curley Assures Continuance Of Chicken Diet For Witnesses

The colored witnesses in the Charles Solomon murder case will continue to live on a fried chicken and pork chop diet and enjoy valet service at the expense of the city, in spite of the fact that Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, gave the opinion that the city was illegally paying the hotel bills.

Following the rendering of this opinion, Mayor Curley informed the city auditor, Rupert S. Carven, that the city would not be responsible for the hotel bills.

Today, however, Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in a letter to the Mayor made no bones about telling him that he intends to exercise his power as Police Commissioner and does not intend to give any reasons for police expenditures, "which are made on the authority and responsibility of the Police Commissioner and which policy has been reiterated whenever the city authorities have attempted to dictate the policy of the Boston Police Department."

The commissioner sent the letter today after waiting for about 48 hours for a copy of the opinion upon which Mr. Silverman based his contention that the city was not responsible for the bills. The opinion has not been received as yet.

Hultman's Letter

The letter of the commissioner to Mayor Curley is as follows:

"In reply to your letter of March 20 in which you state that you have instructed the city auditor to withhold payment on bills submitted after Wednesday of this week by the Hotel Slater for the accommodation of witnesses now resident there in the Solomon murder case pending their appearance in court. I desire at all times to furnish the city authorities with reasons for police expenditures, but I must adhere to the policy of my predecessors in not waiving the right of requisition which I have as Police Commissioner for the city of Boston, in undertaking to give reasons for police expenditures, which by statute are made on the authority and responsibility of the Police Commissioner, and which policy has been reiterated whenever the city authorities have attempted to dictate the policy of the Boston Police Department.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the Police Commissioner has the power and authority to make requisition on the city of Boston for all expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. No one can doubt that it is the duty of the police to see that justice is meted out to murderers. The murder of Solomon, insofar as the police are concerned, has been solved. The men responsible are known to the police. One is now in custody and is being held on a charge made by the Grand Jury, and diligent search is being made for the others. The case against these murderers was based on the testimony of witnesses. These witnesses are in the hands of the police and will remain in their hands until the district attorney presents the case to the Grand Jury.

"Witnesses who voluntarily come forward to tell facts in a murder case are entitled to protection, and should not be held under the threat of intimidation and possible killing. They are also entitled to decent treatment and should not be put into jail. If witnesses to a murder, particularly to a gang murder, are thrown into jail others who may be witnesses of such a murder will not be willing in the future to come forward voluntarily and give information, faced with the probability of being thrown into jail as material witnesses.

"The officials of the city of Boston by not honoring requisitions for housing witnesses of a gang murder, cannot relieve the Police Commissioner from his responsibilities.

"The Superintendent of police emphatically states in a report which I forwarded to the Grand Jury, that it is essential, if public justice is to be upheld, to house these witnesses until the case is presented to the Grand Jury, the week of April 3. I am also attaching herewith a report of the Commander of Division 10, in whose jurisdiction the Solomon murder happened, which is self-explanatory and interesting.

"I believe it is essential that I accept the opinion of the Superintendent, who has been a police officer of many years' experience, therefore, the Police Department will continue housing these witnesses until the case is presented to the Grand Jury.

"Gangs will not be permitted to kill, intimidate or 'shanghai' witnesses to gang murder in this city as long as I am on the job to prevent it."

Crowley's Report

Supt. Crowley in his report to the commissioner said that from a police point of view he was of the opinion that the witnesses in custody of the police, at their own request, are being properly and rightfully held. The witnesses from present and past experience, he believes that they have a strong case to present to the Grand Jury.

"The witnesses from past experience believe that they have a strong case to present to the Grand Jury. The Superintendent, in Crowley's report, says that he is of the opinion that if the witnesses were not held and protected by the police, they could not be found, and when wanted could not be found because of their seclusion. It has the effect of making the witnesses hostile to the Government, thereby injuring the chances of a proper presentation of the case."

In this particular case, police from interrogation of witnesses believe that they have a strong case to present to the Grand Jury. The Superintendent, in Crowley's report, says that he is of the opinion that if the witnesses were not held and protected by the police, they could not be found, and when wanted could not be found because of their seclusion. It has the effect of making the witnesses hostile to the Government, thereby injuring the chances of a proper presentation of the case.

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The commissioner refused to release a report made by Capt. Stephen J. Flaherty, in charge of the murder investigation, as he said that the report was made in the course of the investigation of the case, which he did not care to make public.
ASSERTS POLICE KNOW SLAYERS IN SOLOMON CASE

Declares Voluntary Witnesses in Gang Killings Are Entitled to and Will Receive Protection as Long as He Is Commissioner—Quotes Superintendent Crowley—Maintains Law Backs His Position

Charging Mayor Curley with attempting to interfere with the protection of the people of Boston and insisting that the city is responsible for bills contracted for police work, Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman today defied Mayor Curley held in the Solomon murder case.

Some days ago the commissioner was right and necessary. The letter follows:

In reply to your letter of March 20 in which you state that you have instructed the city auditor to withhold payment on Wednesday of this week of April

**HULTMAN'S LETTER**

To the Editor of The Herald:

In a recent statement issued by the mayor's office the claim was made that the tentative budget allowances of the mayor for 1933 reflect savings of "approximately one and one-half million dollars over the budget of two years ago." To substantiate this claim a table was incorporated in the statement showing specific items in which reduction in costs was apparent when the appropriations for these items or purposes included in the 1933 tentative budget were contrasted with similar budget allowances of two years ago.

In the columns of your paper this morning this savings claim was questioned by a statistician of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League. To support the question, this gentleman offered the fact that whereas budget allowances in city departments in 1931, exclusive of

Hultman's letter indicated that the smaller would be presented to the grand jury which will sit into session the first week of April.

**BUDGET COMMISSIONER REPLIES**

The table in question was prepared by the undersigned directly from the figures of the budget department. It was in the fact these records, like those of every other department at City Hall, are viewed as public records, it would have been very easy, if the individual who now raises the question had not been so interested, for the records to be examined and analyzed.

The statement issued by the mayor did not purport to claim that the tentative budget total was six and one-half million dollars less than the budget of two years ago. It did claim, however, that savings equaling this amount were reflected in specific items in this year's budget over the budget of two years ago. If it was claimed that there was a saving of allowing vacancies to remain unfilled or filled at lower rates, savings of $683,428.68 had been secured. Payroll appropriations for permanent employes in the 1931 budget totalled $20,787,146.60. The tentative 1933 total for this specific item is $20,123,716.92. The ordinary process of subtraction discloses the difference to be the amount claimed, and since the city has been steadily following the policy since 1929 of allowing vacancies occurring through death, resignation, or retirement, to remain unfilled whenever possible, the statement is not open to question. In the 1931 budget for "reserve fund" (a fund created for executing court, etc.) totalled $550,000, whereas the tentative allowance for 1933 for this purpose totaled $400,000, a reduction of $150,000 or a difference of approximately one million dollars, whereas it is evident that a system established in 1930 relative to handling of claims against the city has developed not only efficiency in claim procedure, but has materially reduced the amounts paid from the city treasury against the municipality. In 1931, budget appropriations for printing and binding of city records totalled $321,829, whereas the tentative allowance for 1933 was reduced to $184,683, a reduction of $137,146. Figures substantiating the claims made in the other budget items included in the table in question could also be shown, but since there is no point to question, it is deemed expedient to stop here.
Silverman Supports Parkman's Bill—Boston Unable to Borrow Sufficient Money, While Millions of Tax Money Cannot Be Collected, Say Advocates

Full authority to reduce and regulate salary schedules in all city departments and the Suffolk County Government up to and including the year 1935 was asked yesterday by Mayor Curley, through Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, of the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature.

Because of the absence of Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, chairman of the House, Ways and Means Committee, the joint committee took no vote on the bill filed by Senator Henry Parkman, which would provide Mayor Curley with the necessary power, at the conclusion of the hearing. When the committee will take action is not yet decided.

Silverman said that there is no alternative before the Mayor but to consider a general salary reduction, explaining that a city must depend upon credit to carry on its business and that the banks have now refused to offer credit unless the city can satisfy those who lend money to the city that the money can be repaid.

May Sell Notes Over Counter

Mr. Silverman also declared that the amount of credit which the banks may extend to the city is limited and will not reach the amount the city requires. He said it will also be necessary for any notes or bonds sold by the city to be resold by the banks, so that the investing public can be called upon to furnish funds.

The belief was expressed by Mr. Silverman that it might be possible for the city to sell its own notes over the counter to the public in general through the tax anticipation law, which was applied last year in the case of the city of Lowell. Mr. Silverman promised that the cut in the city and county budget, including the reduction in payrolls, if authorized, will be done uniformly and without discrimination.

Senator Parkman explained that his bill authorized the Mayor to fix the salary cut. This would apply to all departments directly under the Mayor. With a reduction in effect in those departments, the Mayor could then be authorized to call upon the School Department, the Police Department and other units, the salaries of whose members are not controlled by the Mayor, to put in effect a similar cut. In the event the requests were refused, then the legislation would give the Mayor the power of making the cut by his own authority.

Silverman said that the city never faced such a situation before.

CURLEY LOCKS SELF IN TO PLAN CUT

Teachers Face Heavy Reduction; Rumors Stir City Hall

At a locked-door conference in City Hall, Mayor Curley began in earnest today to lay out a schedule of wage reductions for city employees, effective April 1.

The mayor went into session with Auditor Carven, Budget Commissioner Fox and Corporation Counsel Silverman with the city's $38,355,335 payroll (1932) in front of him. He cancelled his daily afternoon press conference and even instructed his secretaries to "keep out."

There was an air of apprehension about the hall. Wild rumors were rife that the mayor was going to slash the city payroll. Short of a public declaration of his intentions, Curley would have been hard put to refund the city's tax anticipation notes.

Mayor Curley had not yet decided how much the mayor would slash $10,000,000. It was not taken seriously by the more conservative officials.

Some reports said department heads getting $5000 or more would be cut 20 per cent; employees getting $3000 or more, 20 per cent. An employee earning $1000 a week would be reduced to $80 a week.

Heavy cuts in the salaries of school teachers were indicated. The school department salaries comprise the biggest item on the payroll. Last year the city's $527.6 million education budget was $215,000,000.
CURLEY RETURNS
SOLOMON BILLS

Sends the Unpaid Items
Back to Hultman

Mayor Makes Brief Reply to
Commissioner's Letter

Dispute Still Rages on the
Upkeep of Witnesses

The return of hotel bills of $1200, unpaid, was the answer last night of Mayor Curley to the letter of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman expressing resentment against attempts by city authorities to dictate the policy of the Boston Police Department in the matter of guarding the Solomon murder witnesses in a Back Bay hotel at the expense of the city.

In a letter bristling with indignation, Commissioner Hultman earlier in the day told the Mayor that "these witnesses are in the hands of the police and will remain in their hands until the district attorney sees fit to present the case to the Grand Jury."

Mayor is Brief

Mayor Curley's brief letter, returning the bills without approval, read: "My Dear Commissioner: I beg to return herewith bills contracted by the Police Department which the city cannot legally approve in view of the decision of the corporation counsel, Mr. Samuel Silverman."

Before the clash between city authorities and the police a bill of $1700 for expenses, during the first month after the murder of Solomon, had been approved and paid.

The four games scheduled to be played tomorrow in the opening rounds of the Mayor James M. Curley cup competition will hold the spotlight of the soccer program.

The feature contest of the four carded is played at Lincoln Park in the South End between the state champion Clan McGregor eleven and the Boston Celtics. The Belgian & Son team, defending the title of club with the Norwegian Americans at Smith Field, Brighton.

Dorchester, Waverly and Roxbury elevens are due to meet at Columbus Park, South Boston. St. Plus club and Beacons play at Memorial Park, East Lynn. St. Pius club and Clan McGregors are co-favorites to land the trophy but they will find themselves up against stiff opposition.

The second games of the first round will be played on the home grounds of the teams visiting tomorrow and total goals for both games will decide the initial round.

NEGROES STAY
ON AT HOTEL

Police Claim City Must Pay
Bills for Witnesses

The Negro witnesses in the Charles Solomon murder case are still guests at the Statler, although Mayor Curley has returned the bills for their keep to Commissioner Hultman minus his approval, which he cannot give, according to a decision of Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman.

It was stated at Police Headquarters today that in spite of whatever developments between the Mayor and the Police Commissioner, the city is liable for the bills, contracted by the Police Commissioner while in the performance of his duties, and he believes it his duty to care for the witnesses in that manner.

The statutes of 1906 provide for such payment, when with the creation of the Police Commissioner the following was provided: "All expenses for the maintenance of barracks, pay of the police, clerks and stenographers and other employees, all incidental expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of the said commissioner and the administration of said police shall be paid by the city of Boston, upon the regulation of said Police Commission..."
BANKS TO LEND CITY $2,000,000

Pay Roll Cut Expected to Total Around $7,500,000

Abandonment of the proposed pay cut for Boston's 22,000 city, county and school employees was averted last night when the local banking interests, through the Clearing House here, finally promised to lend the city $2,000,000 next Monday to meet current expenses, including the $1,000,000 monthly payroll of the teachers, which is due Tuesday.

Rate Not Yet Set

Refusal of the banking interests to respond Thursday to the city's request for a loan was followed yesterday at City Hall by a lack of fever on the part of municipal officials towards the suggested payroll readjustments, until City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan returned with the announcement that the bankers had promised to provide the $2,000,000 which will be required next week.

Although the city last week was forced to pay 5$ per cent interest on a $1,000,000 short term loan, the rate for next week's loan will be determined Monday following negotiations between the city treasurer and the bankers.

Slash of About $7,500,000

All day long the Mayor was closeted with his financial advisers, discussing proposed reductions in the payroll, computing the results of various percentages when applied towards cuts in the different classifications of employees.

While the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Chairman Thomas Nelson Perkins, demanded a 5 per cent cut in the payroll to bring about a $5,500,000 reduction in this year's budget, it was indicated that the slash would not exceed $7,500,000. This would represent a drop of nearly $4 in the tax rate.

The interest charged the city on the last loan secured was 5.75 per cent. The mayor announced that the new loan will be taken by members of the Boston Clearing House Assn., he has been assured.

The rate of interest will be set Monday.

The announcement followed a secret parley at City Hall, in which the mayor was joined by Auditor Carven, Budget Commissioner, City Treasurer, Charles J. Fox, and Samuel Silverman.

The municipal payroll amounts to $36,836,331. It is believed the Mayor, in making cuts, will find it easier to slice city employees receiving more than $5000 a year.

There are 18,597 permanent employees of the city, and of this number approximately 5000 are connected with the School Department. The School Department payroll of 1933 receives $13,179,286, while the remaining $21,657,045 earn a total of $25,500,000.

The highest-paid official of the city, with the exception of the Mayor, is the Supt. of Schools, Charles J. Fox, who receives $12,000. The Mayor's salary is $20,000.

In the High School Department it is said there are more high-salaried employees than in any other department. The Mayor's activities, it is reported, will be probably more generally felt among High School teachers whose wages are in the vicinity of $5000 a year.

Hub Banks to Loan City $2,000,000

Boston banks will take up a city loan of $2,000,000, Mayor Curley announced last night after a locked-door conference with city officials in an effort to reduce city payrolls.

It was indicated that the municipal payroll would be slashed had the meeting not been held. The bids for the loan had been advertised Thursday, but for 36 hours there were no takers.

In contrast, yesterday, the state government asked bids on a similar $2,000,000 loan, which was immediately taken by the First National Bank. The bank offered one million at 2.28 per cent, and another at 2.78 per cent, an average of 2.48.

The interest charged the city on the last loan secured was 5.75 per cent. The mayor announced that the new loan will be taken by members of the Boston Clearing House Assn., he has been assured. The rate of interest will be set Monday.

The announcement followed a secret parley at City Hall, in which the mayor was joined by Auditor Carven, Budget Commissioner, Fox, Carp, Counsel Silverman and City Treas. Dolan. The conference had been before the city's $36,836,331 payroll.

Questioned after the conference, Mayor Curley declined to discuss the projected city salary slashing other than to say he was prepared to make equitable and proper reductions.

There was an air of apprehension about City Hall during the conference. The mayor cancelled his afternoon press conference, and even instructed his secretaries to "keep out."
Curley Assured of $2,000,000 Loan; Continues Plan to Cut 18,537 Workers

Mayor Curley's plan to cut the salaries of 18,537 permanent city and county employees went forward unabated last night while he received assurance that banks associated with the Boston Clearing House had agreed to lend the city $2,000,000 Monday at a lower rate of interest than the 7.75 per cent demanded on the last loan of $1,000,000 a week ago.

The banks will not come down to the 2.27 per cent interest charged the state, he was told, but will make a concession which will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the city. He made it clear that unless he obtains a reduction in the interest rate on loans he will not cut salaries.

Yesterday he conferred all day on the "payroll situation with Corporation Counsel Silverman, Budget Commissioner Fox and City Auditor Carven. Although several schedules of reductions were discussed, no computations were made as to how much each would save.

Mayor Curley denied the truth of reports that he contemplated cutting $10,000,000 from the payroll, which was $36,836,335 in 1932, and said he has not designated any particular sum as his goal.

He indicated he has not changed his previous opinion that city employees should not assume the entire burden of payroll economies, but said he felt that unless bankers co-operate by reducing interest charges he will interpret their attitude as unwillingness to assist in lowering the tax rate.

Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, expressed his confidence that the city and the bankers will come to a satisfactory agreement Monday.

Mayor Curley Awards Medals Today To Herald Bowling Tourney Victors

The 41 medal winners in the Boston Herald's fourth annual New England championship duck pin bowling tournament, which was held at Huntington Club two weeks ago, will be awarded their prizes by Mayor Curley at Boston City Hall at 12 noon today.

The recipients of these coveted awards have reason to feel proud of their achievement, as they are the survivors of a field of 803 bowlers, the largest entry list in the four years of the Herald tournament.

Manuel Silveria of Lowell, who won the championship of the men's division in the first Herald tournament three years ago, will take one of the beautiful cups back to Lowell with him today for the second time. Silveria's five-string total of 693 in the recent tournament is the record score for the four years.

Mrs. Cora Smith Guild, who won the championship of the ladies' division in the first Herald tournament, three years ago, will take one of the beautiful cups back to Lowell with him today for the second time. Guild's five-string total of 693 in the recent tournament is the record score for the four years.

Mr. Cora Smith Guild, who won the championship of the ladies' division with a three-string total of 351, will take the other cup home to Foxboro with her.

The other medal winners in the men's division and the order in which they finished are: George Bowers of Lowell, 657; Athol Millar, Jr., of Revere, 657; Francis Donovan of Charlestown, 636; Herbert Elchorn of Lawrence, 631; Horace Clark of Lowell, 625; Frank Englebrook of Providence, 624; Pat McCarthy of Charlestown, 622; John Kennedy of Lowell, 622; William Stenberg of Boston, 618; Archie MacKinnon of Taunton, 618; Everett F. Newton of Middleboro, 616; Charles Shackl of Lowell, 614; W. J. O'Connell of New Bedford, 612; Paul M. Rathbun of Medford, 612; James J. Flynn of Needham, 611; Ralph Boucher of Lowell, 609; William McDermott of Lowell, 609; Frank Scott of Lowell, 609, and Ralph Wilson of Cambridge, 608.

The 20 medal winners in the ladies' division, in addition to Cora Guild, the champion, are: Nellie Beardsworth of New Bedford, 337; Martha Bentley of Lawrence, 330; Carrie Greene of New Bedford, 327; Elizabeth Padelford of Taunton, 326; Anna Tamrey of Woonsocket, 314; Leona Packer of Beverly, 313; Eleanor Rogers of Medford, 312; Mary Young of South Boston, 311; Edith Rodway of Somerville, 309; Lilian Shepard of New Bedford, 309; Ruth Gavel of Somerville, 308; Clara Stumpf of Waltham, 308; Anna May Turville of Eden Park, 308; Helen McGees of Lowell, 302; Marie Conen of Derby, N. H., 299; Minnie Shea of Fall River, 299; Olive Crane of New Bedford, 299; Buddy Rugs of Lowell and Nellie Durkie of Cambridge, tied for 20th place, with 298.
Lomasney May Loom High in Mayoral Fight

Said to Have Higgins as His Trump Card if Situation Becomes Embarrassing

By Forrest F. Hull

Democratic politicians have speculated during the week on Martin M. Lomasney's probable course in the mayoral contest of the present year, especially in view of the West End leader's constant receipt of reports from his Boston friends. It is said that he holds a trump card in John F. Higgins, Boston lawyer and leading member of the Democratic minority in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, if the situation should become embarrassing.

Though many of Lomasney's friends believe that J. A. Foley may be the solution to the problem, there are others who feel that Lomasney would not accept the candidacy of any specific individual, well known to politicians. There is also the knowledge that Lomasney may be in no condition to take out mayoral paper at this time.

Foley's Fortunes

Nichols, O'Connell and Foley are the three candidates who have announced their intentions to date. Of the three, Foley is causing most of the speculation. Has he retained the popularity he had in his latest fight for district attorney, or has he made many enemies in that office that even South Boston, his home ground, now opposes him? This question was propounded by one of his best friends during the week, and has been taken up quite generally. Moreover, what will be the attitude of Congressman John W. McCormack toward Foley?

Some weeks ago the congressman declared, in private conversation, that if Mr. Foley ran for mayor he would find opposition so strenuous that he would never risk his political future. Today Foley's friends are hinting that the district attorney looks upon the congressman's utterances as mere bluff and that the spirit and love of a fight is still dominant. He is still at Palm Beach recovering from the effects of a severe attack of grippe, but may return home any day. Meanwhile, the mayoral situation remains as chaotic as it usually is several months before the nomination papers are ready for delivery.

Cookley May Run

The Lomasney influence in the coming campaign is closely allied in interest to the probable attitude of Daniel H. Cookley, member of the Governor's Council, a long-time enemy of both Lomasney and Curley. It might be said that Cookley's present position is similar to Lomasney's, the exception being that instead of protecting a candidate of his own liking, if the list at last developed is unfavorable, he would most likely enter the field himself. The third leading figure on the side lines is, of course, Mayor Curley. But the mayor, if he leaves Boston for a Federal position, will not be able to take so much active interest in the campaign as he did in 1925, when he stood behind Theodore A. Glynn and conducted a straw ballot which, though wide of the mark, proved a decided political innovation in Boston.

Every politician knows that little or nothing is to be gained by starting a campaign before the summer of an election year, and former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell gave similar notice of his candidacy more than a year ago, and former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell gave similar notice of his candidacy, neither has made formal declaration. Mr. Nichols will not come out formally until mid-summer, though his campaign is proceeding as if he had innumerable opponents at his heels.
Deplores Cut in Welfare Aid Payments

Council of Social Agencies Sends Letter of Protest to Mayor Curley

Declaring that a permanent reduction in payments to families dependent upon the Department of Public Welfare "would be inhuman and contrary to public policy," the Boston Council of Social Agencies, in an open letter to Mayor James M. Curley today, warned "against the department of public welfare "would be inhuman and contrary to public

produced scale of payments occasioned ap-

the dangers involved if this present re-

duced policy, and thus the equivalent of a

ularly by the exigencies of the bank

holidays and the shortage of funds in the

city treasury, is allowed to become a

equivalent of a permanent cut on top of those already

The letter is signed by Roy M. Chish-

, executive secretary of the council; Miss Florence M. Patterson, director of the Community Health Association; William H. Pier, general agent of the Boston Provident Association; Robert B. Stowe, president of the Council of Social Agencies; Maurice Taylor, director of the Jewish Family Welfare Association, and Malcolm S. Nichols, general secretary of the Family Welfare Society.

"For the past three weeks..." the letter

involves a further cut in relief payments:

1. The immediate putting into execution of the Fox plan for reorga-

izing the Department of Public Welfare, which by greater efficiency

will make less money help more people.

2. Savings in other city departments. Such an additional cut in the payments

would be inhuman and contrary to sound public policy.

3. Applying to the State and Federal Governments for assistance if

needed, as has already been done in most other States.

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MAYOR CURLEY, THEREFORE, GOING AHEAD WITH SALARY SLASHING

Assured that Boston banks will lend

the city $20,000,000 Monday, at a satis-

factory rate of interest, Mayor Curley
today went ahead with his plans to cut

the salaries of 16,557 city employes.

The mayor declared that unless the

banks came down to the 2.27 per
cent, rate charged the state, but Edmund

L Dolan, city treasurer, said he felt

confident that the city and the bankers

will come to a satisfactory agreement.

Mayor Curley said that unless the

bankers co-operate, he will inter-


tribute would be continued, but this trepidation was far from gen-

eral. Mayor Curley will devote all day
tomorrow to consultation with his

advisers at his home. These men are City Treasurer Edmund L.

Dolan, Corporation Counsel Samuel

Silverman, Budget Commissioner

Charles J. Fox and City Auditor

Rupert S. Carven.

The mayor's sole comment on the

situation was as follows:

"I am still working on the salary

scale. There is nothing to be said at this time."

City Hall opinion is that the salary

reductions will be either

15 to 16.2-3 per cent. Some low-

salaried workers expressed fear that

the voluntary welfare aid con-

tributions would be continued, but

this trepidation was far from gen-

eral.

MAYOR'S ADVISERS SPLIT

One of the chief difficulties in formulating a definite plan for the cuts is that the various officials

with whom Mayor Curley is consul-

ting have varying opinions.

Silverman and Dolan are said to be in accord, but Carven disagrees

with both of them and also with Fox. The latter differs from all the

others.
WASHINGTON, March 24—Senator Walsh tonight warned the thousands in Massachusetts seeking federal positions that there will be no wholesale cleanout of those now in government places to make way for the small army of job seekers.

Senators Walsh and Coolidge have agreed on two general principles which will be applied to the distribution of federal positions in Massachusetts.

1. No minor positions will be filled until the chiefs, collector of internal revenue, collector of the port, immigration commissioner, and so on, have been appointed and have taken office. They are to have a voice in the selection of those who will serve under them.

2. Holders of federal government jobs in Massachusetts who will have to give way for Democrats are chiefly men and women who have been added to the government payroll in recent years under Republican administrations. Those with years of experience, with good records, will not be disturbed.

As a specific example, Senator Walsh has received more than 1000 applications for positions in the office of the collector of internal revenue at Boston where, according to reports, there are more than 150 jobs open.

"As a matter of fact," said the senator, "there are only about 50 positions there which will be affected. That represents about the number of those added by Republican collectors obviously as political rewards.

Mayor Curley's answer last night to the decision of Police Commissioner Hultman to continue keeping five Solomon case witnesses at city expense in a Back Bay hotel until they testify before the grand jury, was to send a letter to the commissioner returning a bill of $1200 submitted by the hotel with the announcement that the city auditor could not legally approve it.

FIVE STILL AT HOTEL

The Cotton Club employees, however, were still at the hotel, and it appears certain that they will remain there until April 3, when the grand jury opens the April session.

The Mayor's letter to Hultman read:

"My Dear Commissioner: I beg to return herewith bills contracted by the police department which the city auditor cannot legally approve in view of the decision of the corporation counsel, Mr. Samuel Silverman."

Previously the city had paid a bill of $1700, which had been submitted by the hotel for keeping the men during the first month following the Solomon slaying.
CURLEY FAVORS
FIVE-DAY WEEK

Plan for City Workers Would Avoid Straight Salary Reductions

By JAMES GOGGIN

A five-day working week in several municipal departments is being considered by Mayor Curley in his attempt to reduce the city payroll.

Despite vigorous protests from other city officials who have been in conference with him for the greater part of the past two days in the mayor's office at City Hall, Mayor Curley has clung to a belief that the reduction of the working week is the best method in sight.

WOULD AVOID WAGE CUT

In the five-day week, the mayor sees an alternative which will not make necessary a straight salary reduction affecting the city employees in the lower wage brackets. He hopes to avoid a straight cutting of the lower salaries.

The five-day week would be enforced only in departments now on a six-day basis by the mayor, it is believed. It would probably not be held applicable to the police, fire and school departments, where efficiency might be impaired if it were enforced.

On the other hand, some county departments would probably be included with city departments in the mayor's plan.

Officials who have discussed the payroll reduction plans with the mayor have been almost unanimous in declaring the five-day week impracticable, and have made clear that it would be contrary to their ideas on the matter. But the mayor has adhered to the plan for a shortened week, of which he has advocated a trial for more than a year.

Over the weekend the mayor is hopeful of achieving progress toward the solution of the salary reduction problem. He is expected definitely to determine whether city and county officials whose salaries exceed $5000 shall be forced to accept a 25 per cent cut.

A decision for such a reduction would affect more officials of the school department than that of any other branch of the municipal service. In view of the campaign against drastic lowering of school costs now being waged by educators a 25 per cent reduction would be expected to encounter strong opposition.

In conference with Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner; Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer; Rupert S. Carven, auditor; and Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, the mayor has struggled with the complex problem of reducing the payroll for two days without achieving progress.

Various proposals have been advanced and either rejected or laid aside for future discussion, but when the conference of the five adjourned yesterday no definite action had been reached. The mayor has received a great deal of advice and intends to devote today to a study of several recommendations.

Police Guard Shocks Negro Guests
Of City by Eating Caviar with Spoon

Five Negroes held at the Hotel Statler as witnesses in the murder of Charles "King" Solomon have been making rapid strides in the study of etiquette. It was discovered last night when they indignantly charged a policeman guard with eating caviar from a spoon.

An investigation was launched at once and at a later hour it was determined the policeman should have spread the caviar on thin toast or hors d'oeuvre. No action was taken to reprimand him for his lapse, however.

Police guards are also fond of experimenting with French dishes, but several unfortunate experiences in trying to give their orders orally taught them to point at names they could not pronounce, the witness said.

Several times while the guard was attempting to give their orders orally he was rebuked for his mistakes, the witness said.

Incensed at reading they had "dined sumptuously on pork chops," the witnesses angrily denied the charge.

Five Negroes held at the hotel last night and he is not committed to any definite scale of reductions.

One declared that nothing less than fried chicken or steak was ever considered seriously, and all asserted at the suggestion of pork chops, as vulgar fare, unbecoming to guests of Boston at one of the city's finest hotels.

They agreed the valet service at the Statler was excellent, and that the telephone operator had been efficient in putting through calls to girl friends at the city's expense. Table service was so fine they usually tipped the waiters 60 cents of the city's money at each meal, they said.

Asked whether they had any complaints, they said there was only one inconvenience which might be remedied.

Nights when their police guard remains at the hotel doing his homework for the police department are forced to stay in also, lacking an escort to take them to visit their girl friends.

They are still the city's guests.
Announcement of a pay slash of about 15 per cent for Boston's 18,000 city employees is expected to be made next Wednesday by Mayor Curley, it was revealed yesterday at City Hall.

While the mayor declined to state the extent of the cuts, it is believed that they will total about $3,500,000, with another $3,500,000 saved through further rigid departmental economies. The mayor and his financial advisers will be in his Jamaica way home today making an all-day study of the moves.

It was learned that the five-day week is under consideration by Mayor Curley.

City employees, for the most part, were inclined to believe that the five-day week will materialize.

The extent of the pay slash is as yet undetermined but City Hall gosspip placed it at about 15 per cent or 15 1/2 per cent.

Another topic was the present voluntary welfare aid contributions. Opinion had it that they will be discontinued.

**DOLAN IN SESSION**

Advisers who will put in an all-day session with Mayor Curley at his Jamaica way residence are City Treas. Edmund L. Dolan, Corp. Counsel Samuel Silverman, Budget Commr. Charles J. Fox and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven.

One of the difficulties in working out a plan for the cuts is that the mayor and his consultants hold varying opinions on the methods.

Silverman and Dolan are said to be in accord but Carven disagrees with both of them and also with Fox. The latter is declared to differ with all the others.

Chairman William A. Reilly of the School Committee said last night that the economics committee's meeting tomorrow night but that no final decision is expected to be made on wage cuts.

**CURLEY BUSY ON PLANS OF MAKING CUTS**

**18,000 Will Be Affected, but Jobless Gifts May Be Given Up; Five-Day Week Is Seen**

**ON PLANS OF**

Will Announce Reductions on Wednesday; the Total May Exceed the Expected Figure

**EXCEED THE EXPECTED FIGURE**

**BOSTON OFFICIALS PONDER WAGE CUT**

Rumors of Five-Day Week at City Hall

Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox and Auditor Rupert Carven were in session yesterday afternoon at City Hall working on a proposed change in the salary scale for which enabling legislation is pending before the Legislature.

No conclusions were reached, Mr. Silverman said last night, explaining that the proposed changes involve some 39,000 persons, and it will take many conferences before any plan can be drawn up. The conferences are in anticipation of passage of the Parkman bill, which gives Mayor Curley power to reduce wages during a limited period.

Rumors are current at City Hall that a five-day plan will go into effect as soon as there is a wage cut.

It is expected the city of Boston will get another full day of work tomorrow. It was due on Friday, but negotiations were not completed.

**ON CUTS TODAY**

Also to Take Up 5-Day Plan for City Workers

Adoption of his favored plan for the five-day week among city employees will be considered by Mayor Curley today in conjunction with the pay cuts for city, county and school employees, which have been demanded by the banking interests as a means of reducing the tax rate.

In their efforts to evolve a workable five-day week plan with pay reductions for the other 22,500 municipal employees, the Mayor and the city's financial officers will themselves be working a seven-day week.

Instead of a Sunday off, today will be another full day of roll conferences for Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, City Auditor Rupert S. Carven and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox. They will sharpen their pencils at Jamaica way.

Last night, at the end of two full days of figuring, they had reached no definite conclusion regarding the amount of the new cut.
PI Presents Cups and Medals to Duck Pin Winners

By RALPH WHEELER

When Mayor Curley presented the prizes to the winners of The Boston Herald's fourth annual New England championship duck pin bowling tournament at the City Hall yesterday, he rung down the curtain on the most successful tournament of the series of four which The Herald has conducted.

The fact that a record entry of 803 bowlers turned out for this year's tournament the same week national bank holiday was declared, is a tribute to the ever-increasing popularity of The Herald duck pin bowling tournaments. No other sport can point to such an achievement in a period of financial uncertainty such as we have just passed through.

Every state in New England was represented in the tournament and one enthusiastic duck pin bowler made a special trip from Washington to go through with his original entry.

With such tremendous enthusiasm and spirited competition, it is hardly to be wondered that the recipients of the two beautiful cups and the 41 Herald medals yesterday prized these awards above any others they have received in sports competition.

Manuel Silveria came down from the championship in the men's division cup back to the Spindle city with him for the second time. Silveria won the championship in the men's division in the first Herald tournament three years ago, and set up a new five-string record of 693 to regain the trophy this year. He will become permanent owner of the cup if he wins one more leg on it.

Mrs. Cora S. Guild of Foxboro won the championship in the ladies' division with a three-string total of 331. After receiving the cup from Mayor Curley she promptly started back to Foxboro with it. While Silveria represented the men's delegation from Lowell, Helen McGee, who has won several beauty contests, in addition to finishing second in a Paramount contest, represented the ladies' group from Lowell. Miss McGee finished 18th with a three-string total of 302.
Solomon Witness Moans: "Rich City Food Busted My Tuxedo"

By WIN BROOKS

"It's not de bills for de big brekfusses," said Al Brantley. "Ah don' cah who pay de bills. It's not de fight between de police commissionah and de mayah. Ah don' cah who win de fight. It's de fancy tuxedo Ah's worryin' about."

The chief Solomon case witness, former master of ceremonies for the Cotton Club's colored revue, stood in front of a full length mirror and dimly surveyed his reflected image. The glass told a sad, sad story. There stood Mistuh Brantley in his fancy tuxedo, black and white satin collar and the white stripes on the pants. He was standing in an outfit that cost him $150 special-made two months ago, and it looked as if it had been built for his little boy. He was bursting right out of it.

"Dat's what ye' gettin' from eatin' up all dem cahival and little squabbile birds for brekfuss," he said. "How much yo' gain so fast ah de Hotel Statler carnival?"

"Don' eat no cahival and squabbile birds fo' brekfuss," said Brantley. "Ah gaines mo' 25 pounds. Maybe 30 pounds."

"Hot dog!" said Slappy, whose greatest regret in life is that he didn't see enough at the Cotton Club on that fatal (for Charles "King" Solomon) morning in January to win a place at the Hotel Statler suite at city expense. "What yo' have fo' brekfuss dis mornin'?"

"Ah has cereal, French fried potatoes, sirloin steak, coffee and dessert."

"Dessert?" snorted Slappy. "Whoever has dessert for brekfuss?"

"Ah has er dessert for brekfuss 'cause I got me a job for today and I won't be at de hotel for lunch."

By WIN BROOKS

"You buys yo' own lunch today," Slappy exclaimed, aghast. "Ah eats me no lunch," said Brantley. "Makes up when I gets back to de hotel at night." He took one last forlorn glance in the glass at his form bursting out of the embarrassed tuxedo and with a sigh took it off and restored it to the moth balls of his costume trunk.

"Save it," was Slappy's wise advice. "Some day de cahival and de squabbile birds and de steak goes down the drain. Den you fits into it again. Dey is always some drawbacks to de good times," continued the philosopher of Little Harlem. "Can't have de cake an' eat it, tub. Can't have de steak and de tux-dew!"

Brantley and the four other Negro witnesses—the Diamond Boys quartet—continued their carnival of the big eats into a third month at the Hotel Statler yesterday while Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner Hultman passed the buck about who would pass the buck to meet the bill.

The city has paid $1700 for the maintenance of the witnesses at the hotel but Mayor Curley has returned to the commissioner an additional bill for $1200 and decreed that as far as he is concerned the Statler party is now on Hultman.

The commissioner, backed up by Legal Adviser Schwartz, and the mayor, backed up by Legal Adviser Silverman, are adamant in their stands, the appetites of the guests are picking up again and only the hotel management, apparently, has cause for worry.

Little Arthur Out

The Diamond Boys are still picking up poundage, too, but not as fast as Brantley, Exrel had a touch of intestinal grip or plain tummy ache and had a visit to City Hospital but he is all set to go again.

Officers Yates, Decker, Harrington and Philbrick continue to guard the witnesses, and, at their own risk, participate in their pastimes.
LANGONE FAVORS
SALOON’S RETURN

SALOON’S RETURN

Senator Hits at Control
by Closed Corporation

Speakers in North End Assail
Public Welfare Reductions

The return of the barroom and the giving of permission to sell beer to the small store owner were advocated by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. at a meeting yesterday afternoon at 193 Hanover St. People with saloons, Mr. Langone maintained, made America one of the richest and freest countries in the world.

An effort is being made in this State, he alleged, to sell beer through a "closed corporation," which would favor England and Canada in the selling of imported products in this country. The meeting, which was held to discuss matters pertaining to the pay- ment of rents, light and heat bills, was characterized by Senator Langone as one of the greatest movements among Italians in Boston. He urged his audience, most of which were from the North End and East Boston, to attend similar meetings every Sunday and to unite for an eventual march to the doors of City Hall or the State House for the presentation of their demands and needs.

Warnings of Radicalism

John Talluto, chairman, opened the meeting by warning the group that the meeting was one of conservative people, and not open to radical or disturbing remarks.

Sergeants-at-arms were appointed to keep order, and the meeting proceeded with occasional, brief interruptions.

Senator Langone criticized the reduction in public welfare which he said was made to show Mayor James M. Curley that money could be saved for the banks. Bankers, he said, spent $16,000,000 for a vehicular tunnel.

"What good does that do us?" he asked.

Praising the Italian people of this country, he pointed out that President Roosevelt was not unlike Mussolini. Roosevelt got his ideas from the dictator Mussolini, he said, when it came to close the banks. "Roosevelt," he declared, "followed in the footsteps of Mussolini's good Italian brain."

Barry Also for Barroom

Representative Thomas E. Barry of East Boston also spoke in favor of the return of the saloon, and against corporation control of beer dispensing. Selecting the grocery store as the place for selling beer was not the proper adjustment of the situation, he said. He advised that consideration be given those who were in the liquor business before prohibition.

PUBLIC WELFARE Reductions

It is of the greatest importance, he said, to balance the budget at the present time, and he declared the city of Boston and the Public Welfare Department were not responsible for the cutting down of the money supply to the needy. He criticized the city for making up the deficit of the Boston Elevated which, he said, continued to pay six percent to its stockholders.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mutual Aid Society of Citizens and Sons of Citizens (Cit- tadini di Pietraperzia), among the speakers were Rev. Frank L. Pizzuto, pastor of St. Paul's Italian Methodist Episcopal Church; Baldo Guido, and City Councillor William Backer. Squatrito acted as secretary of the meeting.

Public Welfare Reductions

Further indication that substantial cuts in wages of school teachers are coming late this week and that allowances of welfare recipients will be reduced came today when Mayor Curley was in secret conference with the members of the school committee and officials of the city aid department.

Mayor Curley would not discuss the purpose of the conference.

City Treasurer Dolan said this afternoon he had not received the $2,000,000 loan he expects Boston banks to give the city. He insisted, however, that the money will be forthcoming.

Eleven members of the fire department, three of them district chiefs, made application for retirement on March 31, and their wishes were granted by Mayor Curley, who gave immediate approval. They will retain pay due them under existing wage schedules. In all, some 300 are expected to apply for retirement under the same conditions.

Needy persons receiving aid from the city were given the full amount of each due them under the weekly payment system which existed prior to the bank holiday. Many familiar with conditions at City Hall were of the opinion that the payments made this week would be the last under the existing relief schedules.
witnesses. A new bill amounts to $1200. Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman agree that the city will not pay any more such witness bills. Police Commissioner Hultman says he will continue to keep the witnesses where they are for the present.

Naturally the five witnesses themselves do not care how long the dispute over the bill keeps up—as long as they keep on enjoying their hotel food and quarters.

Report is heard, meanwhile, that the police have ordered the witnesses to reduce to simple fare.

Which might evoke loud cheers from the pay-cut employes, the welfare recipients and the taxpayers—if they have any cheers left.

The hotel management views the situation calmly, saying:

"We are not worrying about the bill. The witnesses are guests of the hotel by order of the police department. The uncertainty over the bill caused by the corporation counsel is not worrying us at all."

The lucky five witnesses are not worrying about the bill, either. Their cause for concern is the possible censoring of their menu.

McGREGOR TEAM WINS IST CURLEY CUP GAME

By BILL McAULEY

The Clan McGregor soccer eleven of Quincy pinned a 5 to 0 defeat on the Boston Celtics in the opening game of the Mayor James M. Curley cup competition at Lincoln Park, yesterday, before a small gathering of fans.

Sammy Hay, Freddy Greer and Eddie McManus featured for the state champions. Hay netted two goals.

The Quincy kittens opened the scoring after nine minutes of play when Sammy Hay beat Greg Duffus with a fast drive after he took a pass from Jimmy Lyons.

The Celtics tried hard to even the count, but commendable shots by Danny Costello and Mike Turner were turned aside by Sandy Steel, the McGregor's goalie, and the period ended without further scoring.

In the second period the McGregor's front line showed a decided improvement and after Johnny Milne missed a score from a penalty kick Sammy Hay bagged his second goal.

Then Greer scored from 18 yards with a left foot drive which Duffus failed to reach.

A few minutes later McManus accepted a pass from Greer and Archie Allison headed home the fifth and final counter from a neat cross sent over by Tommy Hay.

CLAN McGRUGOR BOSTON C.

Steel, 3 ... Duffus ... Duffus
Greer, lb ... McManus...
Allison, rbh ... Jack Lyons
Steel, lb ... lh ... Butler
Jack McDonnell, chh ... chh ... J. Costello
Doherty, lbh ... lbh ... Murphy
8. Hay, or ... ol ... Fergy
James, Lyons, lb ... B. D. Costello
Greer, ot ... ol... Turkey
T. Hay, lb ... lb ... lr ... Taffney
McManus, el ... er ... Callanan


Three More Chiefs Seek Retirement

Six of the thirty district chiefs of the fire department today have taken advantage of their retirement status rather than serve under the readjusted compensation soon to be announced by the mayor if the Legislature grants the expected authority. The three chiefs receiving the latest compensation are Patrick J. V. Kelley of District 13, sixty-seven years old and forty-two years in the department; Engineer Francis Dolan of the high pressure service, sixty-eight years old and forty-four years in the department; and Frederick F. Leary of Ladder Company 16, sixty-nine years old and thirty-nine years in the department.

These men will receive half of their salary on a pension or $2000 a year.

Other retirements approved today were those of Engineer Francis H. Boudreau of Engine Company 13, sixty-nine years old and forty-two years in the department; Howard of District 4, sixty-five years old and forty-two years in the department; and Captain Anthony J. Burns of Engine Company 16, sixty-nine years old and forty-four years in the department.

Six Of Groceries Today

Thousands of needy citizens were made happy today when the Public Welfare Department went back to its disbursing schedule which was interrupted by a scarcity of money in the treasury. Money is being doled out today instead of certificates for groceries, and allowances for rent will be resumed.

Though the grocery checks caused great dismay among the city's beneficiaries, the overseers report very formal complaints and the clerks at the windows of the Headquarter headquarter declare that it is surprising the way the recipients took the situation.

Following a long conference with the mayor today, Chairman Simon E. Hecht and Secretary Walter V. McCarthy expressed their hope that there will be no further interruption in the schedule.
Welfare Too Low

People's Editor:

A news item the other day stated that the overseers of the public welfare have resumed cash payments to relief recipients, but contains no statement as to the basis on which such payments were resumed.

It will be of interest to the general public to know that, despite several reductions in relief allowances during the past two years—which have brought them below an amount which cannot even meet the cost of food and rent, to say nothing of all the other things that people (even the poor), need, such as clothing, gas and electricity, car fares, medicines, household supplies, and so forth—they are now being given from 30 to 40 per cent. less than they received prior to the bank holiday. For them to pay any rent under the circumstances would seem to be out of the question.

The further cutting of their meagre grants—which will save to the city $490,000 during the month of March—by being taken out of the poor, not because they were already receiving too much, but because that seems to be the easiest way of saving. It is, to say the least, a most questionable method of reducing municipal expenditures. The city administration should make possible the immediate restoration of the moneys which have been taken without further notice from the poor during the past three weeks. If the city must save, it should do so in other directions. The agony these people are experiencing under these circumstances is beyond description, and nothing should be done to add further to their degradation.

The mayor, by implication, in his reply to the Chamber committee, has advocated the increase of relief funds, either through a bond issue or by assistance from state or federal funds. Let us hope that such action is soon taken, to the end that the lot of those in distress may be speedily relieved.

MAURICE TAYLOR,
Director Jewish Family Welfare Association of Boston.

The quartering of five Solomon murder case witnesses at a first-class downtown hotel for several weeks at municipal expense adds a peculiar poignancy to some other financial problems.

Mayor Curley and his financial advisers are still wrestling with the question of slashing the pay of city and county employes 15 per cent.

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign still struggles to raise the $5,000,000 for the desperate needs of the unemployed and other dependents.

The five colored entertainers ensconced in the hotel as prospective Solomon case witnesses have been enjoying "Grade A" fare.

Fried chicken, steaks and even caviar have been regularly reported as figuring on their menus.

A technical point arose yesterday concerning just who ordered the caviar. The colored witnesses are quoted as saying this was the fancy of one of the four police guards who protect the witnesses.

One can imagine just how much an unemployed man, struggling along on weekly dole from the municipal welfare department, would care whether one of the witnesses or one of the police guards put in the caviar order.

The average welfare recipient wouldn't know a bit of caviar if it was served to him.

Similarly the city employe, facing a 15 per cent pay cut, will not worry himself unduly about who said: "Caviar please" in the Solomon witness quarters.

But he might ask himself, as many a taxpayer is doing, why it is necessary to lodge those witnesses so luxuriously.

The city has paid $1700 so far for the hotel keep of the
CURLEY MAY
LAND POST
IN PACIFIC

But Even Philippine
Job Far From
Certain

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

Now that Homer Cummings has
decided to remain in the office of At-
torney-General, it may be possible
that Mayor Curley will be named
Governor-General of the Philippines.
But there is no certainty of this ap-
pointment.

GETS NO CO-OPERATION

There has been no co-operation or
enthusiasm upon the part of either
Senator Walsh or Senator Coolidge
toward the support of the aspirations
of the Mayor for recognition by Presi-
dent Roosevelt. But this may be ex-
plained by the fact that neither has
been consulted by the President on any
question of major patronage up to date.

Some gestures were made to Senator
Coolidge on a diplomatic appointment,
but he has resisted such overtures, de-
claring that he is a member of the
United States Senate in the finest job
in the world and under no circum-
sances would he resign.

Postmaster-General Farley, who is
the arbiter of patronage of Wash-
ington, has disclaimed any knowledge of
what has been going on in the numer-
ous conferences between the President
and Mass and there never has been a
meeting that Mr. Roosevelt has held
in which all questions were not dis-
cussed.

Expected Rome Post

Mayor Curley felt that he had som-
ething in the nature of a promise of
the appointment of Rome. When the first
list of ambassadors was sent into the
Senate, he therefore felt some disap-
pointment because his name was mis-
ing.

There followed suggestions of an
appointment to some South American
country when Mr. Curley visited Secre-
tary of State Hull on the suggestion of
the President and Hull said such an appoint-
m ent would not be accepted by the Mayor.

Mr. Roosevelt has been holding up
appointments and big patronage gen-
erally, on the theory that there is no
time, with the press of larger matters,
to give them consideration. But in the
Senate and in the House it is recognized
that the delay is a matter of Congress.

This is the ordinary gossip of the
day, and it is recognized that the delay
is a matter of Congress. Mayor Curley
feels that if he has been consulted by
the President on any question, it is
something in the neighborhood of $100,-
000. This figure likely is exaggerated,
but nevertheless the Mayor spent
plenty.

His bid for recognition at the hands
of the administration has been obvious.
His friends believe that he is entitled
to it. On the other hand, there is no
doubt that any organized campaign of
protest has been made by his political
enemies.

STANDS WITH
ROOSEVELT

Real Estate Association in
Confidence Vote

A resolution expressing high appreci-
at ion and confidence in the policies of
President Roosevelt was adopted, yes-
terday, at a meeting of the Massachu-
setts Real Estate Association at Trem-
ont Temple.

Another resolution asking for a re-
duction in interest rates on mortgage
loans to 4 per cent was also adopted.

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, secretary
of the association, in an address to over
200 members, assailed them for their
"lukewarm" attitude. She said the amount
of money that would be saved by terms
of distress from their responsibil-
ities to those who have elected them to
office.

URGES CURLEY LEAVE U. S.

Mrs. Hannah Connors, the secretary
and acclaimed the moving spirit of the
association, addressed the members
in closing speech this afternoon, that is
made little difference who was mayor
unless they, the taxpayers, wake up and
and some active interest in who spent
their money and how they spent it.

"If the President wants to give the
mayor a job and send him out of the
country, for God's sake send him."

Thomas A. Niland, former represen-
tative from East Boston, declared Boston
to be "a graft-ridden city" and said
"We demand honest taxation and that
we be given knowledge by the Legis-
lature how our tax money is spent."

Francis E. Kelly, city councilman,
said the politicians who were trying,
he said, to stop the association's in-
vestigation "common every day burg-
ary."

John F. Dowd declared that he would
always oppose cutting the pay of under-
paid men until graft and collusion have
been banished from the city.
Paul Bowser told me a secret.

"I have made a little bet with Mayor Curley," said the promoter, "that the Welfare Department's share of the receipts of the Ed Don George-Nick Lutze world championship wrestling bout at the Garden on Friday night will be at least $3,000.

"I think my wager is a sure thing. I have agreed to give the city a cut of the gate. It is my guess that the show will draw between $20,000 and $25,000. It is the hottest match since Henri DeGlane and Gus Sonnenberg jammed 22,000 persons into the Garden for a $32,000 gate at the Boston Evening American's Christmas Basket Fund show.

"I find that when you offer the public the attraction it wants that you do not have to worry about the depression. George and Lutze are two of the finest athletes in the world. Don regained his world's championship at the age of 27 after having lost it two years ago to Strangler Lewis.

"Ed has been a hard luck wrestler. When he defeated Sonnenberg on the coast two years ago last January, I thought he would prove unbeatable. I figured he would shatter box office records everywhere. He is a splendid physical specimen, is a million times as handsome as Bull Martin and knows wrestling.

"The trouble with most of the fellows who have come into wrestling from college athletics is that they do not know the fundamentals of the mat game. They have a flying tackle and maybe a college cheer. That's about all.

"George, on the other hand, won a flock of amateur and college titles at wrestling before he stepped into the professional game. He is a finished product today. The fact George could stage a comeback after losing his title to Lewis indicates he possesses real courage. The history of athletics proves that few men can come back once they have been tipped from their throne.

"I like George's viciousness when he is in the ring. After all, wrestling is not a pink tea game. It is like hockey, boxing, football and the other major sports that draw the greatest crowds.

Bowser in Doubt as to Who Will Referee Match

"I have not yet named the referee for the title bout. I first wish to talk things over with George and Lutze. Nick has already put in a protest against Sam Smith. Sam happened to be the referee in the last George-Lutze bout. The referee was knocked out of the ring, and did not see Lutze score what I considered a winning fall.

"There are plenty of capable referees, and I believe I shall get George and Lutze to agree on some first class official. If they fail to do so, I shall name the referee. If necessary, I shall referee the match myself. It is so important to both wrestlers that I do not wish either of them to enter the ring with a mental hazard.

"I do not agree with the general opinion that Lutze has more color and crowd appeal than George. Nick is a brilliant showman, but so is George. I do not care which man wins. I have both wrestlers under contract for future appearances in this city."
Meeting Protests Rate on First Mortgages

"If President Roosevelt wants to send Mayor Curley out of the country, for heaven's sake, send him," Mrs. Hannah Connors shouted to a crowd of more than 400 persons gathered in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon to attend a three-hour meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, at which impassioned speeches were made in support of a legislative investigation of the city administration and in behalf of a lower mortgage rate to relieve the small real estate owner.

Mrs. Connors' reference to the Mayor followed the unanimous passage of a resolution expressing "high appreciation of and confidence in Franklin D. Roosevelt" for, among other things, his "consistent refusal to appoint to high office any present holder of public office against whom grave charges have been filed until the determination of the truth or falsity of the charges".

The resolution was introduced by Ex-State Representative Thomas A. Niland of East Boston.

Mortgage Rate Protested

Another resolution, unanimously adopted, was to the effect that home owners and owners of small apartment property are charged a rate on first mortgages that is "unfair, burdensome, inequitable and excessive," and that "in paying the present rate the real estate owners are paying a larger rate to the mortgagees than the mortgagees are receiving from their other investments of no higher to juris."

Four percent annually was named as a fair rate in the resolution, which also mentioned petitioning the Legislature to take action.

Labeling the promise of a $7 cut in the tax rate as a "crooked statement," made with the hope that the taxpayers would be thereby induced to cease seeking an investigation of the city administration, Mrs. Connors said that the real trouble was that Boston "is reeking from post to pillar with graft and corruption."

She described the taxpayers as going around with "open pockets," voluntarily encouraging waste and corruption, and begged her audience "for goodness' sake to wake up" and stop being "slaves and doormats for the city and for mortgagees."

"You have nothing to lose by fighting," she said, "and you have everything to win. Let us strike, and strike now."

In the course of her speech, the last of a program which included sectional charges and other fireworks from Niland and Creek Commissioners E. Kelly and John F. Dowd, Mrs. Connors said that she was shadowed yesterday by "a man from City Hall."

Welfare Department Hit

With other speakers, she directed her criticism against the way the Public Welfare Department was taking care of the poor and unemployed of the city, and said that Mayor Curley was kidding himself if he still believes the boast that he made sometimes ago that "there are no soup kitchens in Boston." Mrs. Connors, secretary and founder of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, described the opening of a soup kitchen on Glenway at Dorchester last week, where some 300 persons were being fed daily, she said.

She charged that William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County, had "pigeon-holed indictments dealing with the city government." She did not specify what indictments or with what individuals they might have dealt, but urged her audience to demand a thorough cleansing in City Hall by means of a legislative investigation.

Niland's Talk

Particular targets of the charge laden remarks of Representative Niland were the 30 cent EI fare and the annual EI deficit, Finance Commissioner Frank Goodwin, and the high electricity rate paid in Boston. The $180,000 unfilled chair of the Boston Elevated Railway was mentioned in support of a resolution expressing "high appreciation of and confidence in Franklin D. Roosevelt" for, among other things, his "consistent refusal to appoint to high office any present holder of public office against whom grave charges have been filed until the determination of the truth or falsity of the charges."

Representative Niland devoted considerable time to the Public Control Act of 1918 which "put the city in business with the state and the city. He claimed he could prove that the $120,000 deficit which the taxpayers made up last year did not actually exist, and declared that the EL never lived up to its original promise to maintain a five cent fare.

He also named as "the unholy trinity that put through the Public Control Act of 1918" Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, ex-president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Edward T. McKnight, and the late Herbert S. Wilson, police commissioner who resigned.

He charged that Mayor Curley had ordered city employees to go up to the Gardner Auditorium in the State House last week to applaud Frank Goodwin's speech in defense of the City Administration: "By orders of Mayor Curley," he went on to say, "Money has been taken from the city employees to be handed over to Goodwin to be used for the Equal Tax League in a way which Goodwin says is not the public's business.

Referring to Commissioner Goodwin's displeasure over the idea of spending $100,000 for a city investigation, Niland said, "It wasn't the expense they fear, it's the exposure."

Councilor Dowd Speaks

Councilor Dowd warned against accepting Mayor Curley's proposed $50,000 cuts as a saving of that amount in city expenses. He said that under the proposed salary slashes, the city employees could not be expected to contribute as they now do voluntarily to the Public Welfare Department, and that the $7,500,000 which they now give to that department will have to be made up by taxation.

He criticized sharply the action of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in keeping Solomon case witnesses living in luxury at the Hotel Statler, and said that the five Negro witnesses have been eating at the city's expense at the rate of almost $4 a meal, while the Welfare Department has been allowing individuals all their food at the rate of $4 a week.

He stated that it was unfair to blame Mayor Curley for all of the high taxes in this city when the Mayor had jurisdiction only over a part of the city expenditures. He hit at the system of municipal government which gives the School Committee complete authority over the spending of 22 percent of the entire city budget, and spoke in favor of giving entire responsibility to the Mayor, making it possible to place all the blame on or give all the credit to one person.

Laud applause greeted his suggestion that Boston might get the well-known "new deal" within a few weeks if Mayor Curley receives a Federal appointment.

Other speakers included Fred W. Connelly, president of the Real Estate Owners' Association; Henry J. Dixon and Peter A. Reilly, and Chairwoman Mary A. Niland president. A collection taken at the meeting to help defray expenses, gathered in $83.63, according to Mrs. Connors. Actual cost of the meeting, she said, was $133.
Awaits Power From Legislature and Slash Ranging From 5 to 15 Per Cent in Effect Saturday

**ASKS ROOSEVELT TO HELP BOSTON**

Mayor Curley has asked President Roosevelt to give his consideration to a federal loan for solvent cities as a measure calculated to "free Boston from control by banking interests."

The Mayor said the President had promised to go into the advisability of the matter.

**BY WILTON VAUGH**

Salary cuts for Boston's 18,537 permanent employees in the city, county and school services will range from five to 16 per cent and save $5,100,000 in the municipal payroll a year, Mayor Curley announced last night.

He declared that he was ready to put the new pay schedules into effect Saturday if the Legislature gives him the necessary authority over the police, school and county payrolls.

A bill which would give the Mayor this power is now awaiting action by the General Court, having been filed by State Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay, and granted a public hearing by the joint ways and means committee.

Pending further figuring and penknife-sharpening, the Mayor declined to reveal how the percentages would be applied. He refused to state which groups of employees would lose five per cent less in their pay envelopes or those who would go home with a 15 per cent cut.

**A 14 Per Cent Cut in Payroll**

Officials in the higher salaries positions, he said, might possibly receive a larger reduction than the 15 per cent maximum for the lower brackets. For the past few years he himself has been turning 29 per cent of his salary back to the treasury for the relief fund.

Although the Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by Thomas Nelson Perkins, demanded a 25 per cent payroll reduction, the Mayor's saving of $5,100,000 represents a reduction of about 14 per cent in the total payroll, which last year reached $36,863,335.

**Calls Slash "Unsound"**

In making his decision, the Mayor complained that he was forced to do it, although he still considered "pay-cutting as economically unsound." It was "distasteful" to him, he said. It was necessary to cut the payroll in order to obtain from the banks the money needed to meet payrolls, poor relief and other obligations until the 1933 tax receipts start coming in about the end of September, the Mayor said.

Taking a shot at the bankers, the Mayor said that, if Boston had followed their advice two years ago, it would have been in the same "precarious position that other cities of America are in," referring to their inability to obtain loans at any price.

**Top of List with Milwaukee**

But, like Milwaukee, Boston refuses to accept the advice of the bankers and banking experts, and so these two cities were rated at the top of the financial list, he said.

He also hit at Thomas Nelson Perkins and Henry Lee Shattuck of the Harvard overseers, asserting, "The... rake-off... reduced the wages of its scrubwomen," stated the Mayor.

**Perkins and Shattuck Present**

Both Chairman Perkins and Treasurer Shattuck attended the payroll reduction session, held yesterday at the Mayor's office with the officials of the school department, including the committee and the board of superintendents.

"I confess that it is extremely distasteful to do it. I don't believe that salary cutting is economically sound," said the Mayor. "I believe that the workers will be injured for a long time. Apparently, there is no other course open.

"There were $20,000,000 in uncollected taxes at the start of the year. I believe that there will be 50 per cent more at the end of the year. It is absolutely and imperatively necessary that the cost of running the city be reduced."

**Cities Cleveland and Fall River**

"Still, I don't think that pay-cutting is in the way to economy. I know that the cities which have cut salaries in the last three years are much worse off than Boston. In Cleveland, where a 30 per cent reduction was enforced, there were $20,000,000 in outstanding taxes this year.

In Fall River, under a State commission with unlimited authority to reduce salaries, discharge employees, abolish departments, close schools and hospitals, the tax rate was increased last year $1 per year and $50,000 among the cities of the State.

**Met Every Obligation**

"Boston has been proud in the knowledge that we have met every obligation, financial and otherwise, which has been presented to us and we have met them better than any other city in America, except possibly one," said the Mayor, referring to Milwaukee.

Councillor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park took issue with the Mayor's assertions, and presented an order to the Council demanding a 20 per cent reduction in all of the city's expenses. He also contended that landlords should meet the tax rate reduction with a 20 per cent cut in rents to their tenants.

**Get $2,000,000 Loan Today**

Following a meeting of the bankers at the Boston Clearing House, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan admitted that he had not obtained the $2,000,000 in cash required by the city this week to meet its payrolls, but that the money would be forwarded to City Hall possibly today, but tomorrow at the latest.

Of this loan of $2,000,000 will be needed Friday to pay off the school teachers for their month's work, and $775,000 will be needed Saturday to meet payments on the city's debt and interest requirements.

**Asks Relief from Roosevelt**

To free the city of control by the banking interests, Mayor Curley revealed last night that he had asked President Roosevelt to consider the advisability of lending federal funds to solvent cities at an interest rate of 3 to 3½ per cent.

The President, said the Mayor, had promised to take the matter up with his financial advisers at Washington.
CURLEY APPLIES FOR FEDERAL LOAN

Reveals Purpose of His Recent Call on Roosevelt

To Cut City Payroll by $5,100,000, 5 To 15 Percent, He Plans

A direct plea to President Roosevelt to have the Federal Government loan money to municipalities in anticipation of taxes, at 3 to 3½ percent interest to prevent "injury," was made by Mayor James M. Curley at Washington last week, the Mayor revealed yesterday afternoon in an address to the Boston City Council and representatives of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, who were present in the gallery.

Mayor Curley said that the President agreed at the conference to allow each State to borrow money from the Federal Government in anticipation of taxes, at 3 to 3½ percent interest, in proportion to the amount of welfare expenditures during the past three months. Under this bill Boston was incorporated in the Costigan-La Follette-Wagner bill filed in the United States Senate yesterday to take the matter up with his board of advisers. Provision for such loans is contemplated by the Mayor is in the Costigan-La Follette-Wagner bill filed in the United States Senate yesterday to allow each State to borrow money from the government in anticipation of taxes, at 3 to 3½ percent interest to prevent "injury," which was made by Mayor James M. Curley at Washington last week, the Mayor revealed yesterday afternoon in an address to the Boston City Council and representatives of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, who were present in the gallery.

The rate of interest charged the city of Boston for recent loans was the highest rate of interest charged any city in the United States, the Mayor said. In contrast with the previous rate of 5 to 15 percent, the Mayor said that the rate on the recent loans was 3 to 3½ percent. The rate of interest charged the city of Boston for recent loans was the highest rate of interest charged any city in the United States, the Mayor said. In contrast with the previous rate of 5 to 15 percent, the rate on the recent loans was 3 to 3½ percent. The rate of interest charged the city of Boston for recent loans was the highest rate of interest charged any city in the United States, the Mayor said. In contrast with the previous rate of 5 to 15 percent, the rate on the recent loans was 3 to 3½ percent.

The Mayor subsequently announced that the proposed salary reductions in Boston would amount to about $1,000,000. He said the reductions will range from 5 to 15 percent, and possibly a little more in the higher salaried positions.

Asks Million Less on School

The Mayor explained the city's financial problem to the City Council and the women shortly after he held a conference with school authorities who promised to cut $750,000 from their budget. The Mayor asked that the amount be raised to $1,000,000, the cut to be irrespective of any saving that may come from the anticipated cut in salaries of all city and county employees.

Explaining his position on salary cuts, Mayor Curley said:

"We must think in terms of the salvation of the Government in which we live, and so we have decided upon a salary revision in Boston that will set in the full year a return to the banking interests upon loans to the city of Boston in anticipation of the receipt of taxes." The week previously Boston borrowed $1,000,000 from a group of Boston banks through the Clearing House at the rate of 3½ percent.

Outlines Proposed Cut

Discussing his proposal to President Roosevelt to allow municipalities to borrow money from the government in anticipation of taxes, at 3 to 3½ percent interest, the Mayor said at a conference on Beacon Hill, that the Government in which we live, and so we have decided upon a salary revision in Boston that will set in the full year a return to the banking interests upon loans to the city of Boston in anticipation of the receipt of taxes."

The Mayor subsequently announced that the proposed salary reductions in Boston would amount to about $1,000,000. He said the reductions will range from 5 to 15 percent, and possibly a little more in the higher salaried positions.

Move for 20 Percent Cost Cut

Immediately after Mayor Curley left the Council Chamber, Councilor Clement Norton introduced an order that the Mayor be requested to consider the advisability of reducing all city expense 20 percent at once and informing the owner of all house and other property in Boston that their taxes will be reduced 20 percent provided that rentals are likewise reduced.

Councillor Green offered an order that the City Council extend the record as favoring no change in the system of distributing beer, that dispensing of New England made necessary and that cities and towns may make their own rules and enforce their own, and that the condition of Long Island by the Council, hospital committee, was referred to the Mayor.
18,576 ON CITY PAYROLL GET
5  TO 15  P. C. CUT

The city employees' salary reduction, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent, affecting 18,576 persons and effective April 1, was announced yesterday by Mayor Curley. The mayor said the cut might exceed 15 per cent in the higher-salaried positions.

Employees of all departments and of all ranks are subject to the pay slash, which is expected to mean a saving of $5,100,009 to the city. The city payroll last year was $36,836,335.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

"We must think in terms of the salvation of the Government under which we live," declared the mayor, "and so we have decided upon a salary revision in Boston that will net, in the full year, a return to the municipality of a reduction in salaries of $5,100,009.

"Provision has been made for the salary changes, provided the necessary legislation is approved by the Beacon Hill, to become effective on April 1.

"We have announced that any individual, who is eligible for pension at the present time, may make application for it prior to March 31 and the pension will be granted.

"I believe there are in the neighborhood of 300 individuals on the payroll who are eligible for pensions, and if those 300 take advantage of this it will make quite a considerable difference in the amount they will receive as against waiting until after March 31 when the reductions will range from 5 per cent to 15 per cent and possibly a little more in the higher salaried positions.

"I regret from the bottom of my heart that the scale is to be brought down. I was always against it." The rush for pensions in anticipation of the reduction continued yesterday with the mayor approving 11 retirements in the fire department. These included three district chiefs and two captains.

ELEVEN RETIRE

Those retiring, effective March 31, were:

District Chief Patrick J. V. Keef, 67, of Centre st., Jamaica Plain; John P. Murphy, 68, Kerwin st., Dorchester; Avery B. Howard, 54, High st., Charlestown.

Capt. Augie; by 10, Burns, 59, Cook ter., Hyde Park; Frederick F. Meara, 83, Willis st., Jamaica Plain; Engineers Francis H. Bednarek, 65, Bennett st., New E. Boston, and Francis Dolan, 48, Newhall ave., Neponset; foreman of painters, Philip M. Sullivan, 64, Marion st., Charlestown.


TAX CUT PLAN

The city council petitioned the mayor yesterday to consider the advisability of reducing all city expenses 20 per cent. They also asked him to consider informing real estate owners that taxes would be cut 20 per cent in event rentals are similarly reduced.

The council passed an order asking the mayor to instruct overseers of the welfare department to have prescription filled at private drugstores.

Democratic Senators to Vote for State Pay Cut

Following a conference with Gov. Ely, the majority of the Democratic members of the state senate yesterday assured him that they will vote for passage of the House bill reducing salaries of state employees by 10 and 15 per cent when it is brought in today.

Sen. Erland F. Fish, of Brookline, will call a caucus of Republican senate members before 2 p.m. to line up the majority members for passage of the bill.

FITZGERALD AIDS GOV ELY TO APPLY FOR FEDERAL LOAN

Urging Gov Ely to apply for a loan of $20,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, in a public letter issued last night, explained his suggestion on the ground that it is the general opinion in Washington that of the $20,000,000 loaned by the Federal government hundreds of millions would never be paid back.

"About every section of the country has been the recipient of these loans except Massachusetts and a few other states," Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's letter stated, "and whereas Massachusetts will be called upon to pay the loan when they become due, it will mean a serious loss to this Commonwealth, particularly if we have not received any of this money."

The former Mayor said he had just returned from Washington where he joined a discussion of the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"I respectfully suggest that you call a meeting of those in municipal office and others interested in the unemployment situation problem, with a view to outlining a program for a housing corporation or a public works program amounting to $20,000,000 or more.

"Only the other day New York State borrowed several millions for the purpose of building small houses so that people could get rents at a modest rate and at the same time put the laborers and mechanics in the building trade to work. I cannot see why we do not do something of that kind here."

"As I recall it, the state of California borrowed $20,000,000 from the Corporation. A bank in Chicago borrowed $20,000,000, while hundreds of millions have been loaned to railroads on the verge of bankruptcy.

"In my discussion of the matter with the Senators and Congressmen of Massachusetts, I found them anxious to cooperate with any leadership that might develop among the public officials here in the city."

"I might say as a conclusion that the Home Finance Corporation in this part of the country has been a joke. There is no home owner that I can find who has been loaned a dollar."

"Congressman McCormack has introduced a bill having for its object the lending of the payment of taxes and I think that it would be a good thing for the Governor and the Mayor of cities and other public officials to get behind the Congressman on this bill."
he continued, "with which to function, pay wages, meet outstanding obligations and care for the poor and needy, we must cut salaries.

I know that the cities which have cut salaries in the last three years are much worse off than Boston. In Cleveland, where a 30 per cent reduction was enforced there were $80,000,000 in outstanding taxes this year. Detroit is another example. In Fall River, under a state commission with limited authority to reduce salaries, discharge employees, abolish departments, close schools and hospitals, last year $3.50 to the record was increased last year $3.50 to the record high among the cities of the state to $43.50. Fall River has been volubly referred to as an example of efficient management, but three months ago the searchlight was turned upon that city and the facts were disclosed.

"There is some consolation, however, in the knowledge that we have met every obligation, financial and otherwise, which has been presented to us and we have met them better than any other city in America except possibly one."

After the mayor left the council chamber, Councilman Clement A. Norton, in behalf of his order asking the mayor to reduce city costs 20 per cent, and to inform real estate owners that their taxes would be reduced a similar amount provided that they cut their rents 20 per cent, said: "The mayor's speech sounded nice; if true, it would be better."

Norton called for a cessation of such work as street construction and the building of sewers and the elimination of contractors. He termed it fallacious to spend money on tunnels, playgrounds and rock gardens.

$750,000 SCHOOL CUT
Committee Agrees to Reduce Budget
At Conference with Mayor
The Boston school committee will slash its 1933 budget by $750,000, it was agreed yesterday in a conference with Mayor Curley, who asked the committee to reduce the budget by $1,000,000. The committee devoted its entire executive session last night to scrutinizing budget items which must be reduced.

The matter of a salary slash for school employees was not discussed at the conference with the mayor. It was said that the school committee will abide by the decision of Mayor Curley regarding the wage cuts. Recently, the committee asked the board of superintendents to arrange a schedule of school activities which can be dispensed with, activities which could be dropped with considerable difficulty, and activities which cannot be eliminated without harm to the system. It is believed that activities in the first category will be dropped soon.

UNIONS MAY OPPOSE CITY WAGE REDUCTION
Committee to Consider Appeal to Curley to Exempt Members
Representatives of labor unions of which members are employed by the city of Boston will discuss the possibility of taking action against the proposed reduction in city salaries at a meeting in headquarters of the Boston Central Labor Union tomorrow at 11 A.M.

URGE NO MORE CUTS IN WELFARE PAYMENTS
Reorganization of City Department
Suggested by Agencies
Representatives of Boston welfare agencies urged that no further reductions in welfare payments be made by the city in its search for new economies, in a letter sent yesterday to Mayor Curley.

Declaring that the city's responsibility to its defenseless needy is one that can not be cast aside when it becomes merely difficult to fulfill, the signers of the council letter suggested that "there are lines of attack better than the current general secretary, Family Welfare Res...
INDIVIDUAL CUTS ARE 5 TO 20 P.C.; 18,537 AFFECTED

Effective April 1 if Parkman Bill Is Enacted and Signed

SCHOOL EMPLOYES, POLICE INCLUDED

Mayor Addresses Council, Declaring He Acts Reluctantly

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that as soon as possible he will put into effect salary reductions ranging from 5 to at least 20 per cent., aggregating $5,100,000, or 14 per cent. of an annual disbursement of $36,838,335. The cut will affect 18,537 persons on city and county rolls, including the school and police departments.

The reduction is planned to become effective Saturday if the Parkman bill, under legislative consideration, is enacted and approved by Gov. Ely, so that the necessary orders to all departments can be promulgated by the mayor. The bill gives the mayor control over salaries of many classes of employees now outside his jurisdiction.

In an official announcement yesterday of the range of reductions which he has determined to order, the mayor did not indicate the percentage of cuts which he will apply to the various salary classifications.

Mr. Curley yesterday the mayor unequivocally declared his reluctance to reduce salaries. He asserted his opposition to such action and although he characterized reductions as "absolutely and imperatively necessary," he pointed to the tax rate of $4.56 in Fall River last year as confirmation of his conviction that salary cutting will not reduce tax rates.

He declined to amplify his general statement revealing the range of reductions with a definite announcement of the percentage of cuts which he will apply to the various salary classifications.

The fact that the total reduction contemplated exceeded 14 per cent. of the aggregate annual payroll was interpreted to mean that the maximum cut greater than 15 per cent. will be applied for more salaries than had been anticipated.

In an address in the city council chamber the mayor blamed bankers for some of the economic troubles, charged that they are insisting on dictating how cities shall be managed, contraried their demands on Boston for interest of 5.75 per cent. on temporary loans with the payment of 1 per cent. on time deposits of the city and predicted that Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the National City Bank in New York, will be sentenced to jail.

"If Mitchell goes to jail, as I believe he will," said the mayor, "we will see less bank failures and I believe that President Roosevelt will see to it that he goes to jail.

He added that he had suggested to the President a plan to permit cities to borrow federal government at interest of 3 or 3 1/2 per cent., with the stipulation that as taxes are collected they shall be marked and held to provide work. Unemployment must continue to grow unless employment is found for those who are out of work."

As retrenchment measures during his administration the mayor cited his decision to refrain from filling vacancies in permanent personnel, abolition of the step-rate salary increase schedules, savings in maintenance of automobiles, and屑ishment of objections to the welfare department.
**TEACHERS WILL TAKE PAY CUT CASE TO COURT**

**Fin. Com. Also to Urge Discharge of Many City Employes**

Boston high school teachers will seek legal action to prevent salary reductions planned by the mayor.

**FIN COM TO ACT**

This becomes known today when it also was learned that the finance commission, following a study of the budget, will recommend to the mayor within the next month discharge, with the contract, of all unnecessary temporary and permanent employes, the number of whom may reach 1000.

High school teachers of the city threaten to appeal to the courts to prevent loss of salary, on the ground that it would be a violation of the contract entered into by the city when the teachers were appointed.

A total of 960 high school teachers, male and female, started at a minimum of $2016 a year, and are guaranteed annual increases of $144 a year until the maximum of $3888 is reached. Women teachers start at $1782 a year, with annual increases of $96 a year until a maximum of $3072 is reached. They maintain salary cuts would be in direct violation of their contracts.

**EXHAUSTIVE BUDGET STUDY**

The finance commission for the past six weeks has made the most extensive study of the budget which it ever conducted. Its members have discussed it three nights a week and have examined a dozen municipal department heads.

Besides talking up the question of salaries, the commission has studied the character and value of services rendered by each department, particularly as to the number of unnecessary employes.

The commission is not expected to make its report, for three weeks, but during its investigation is reported to have discovered much waste and that many employes can be dispensed with and is ready to recommend to the mayor that they be discharged.

The finance commission recommend consolidation of departments and probably suggest the consolidation of the institutions and penal institutions department. It also probably will advise the abandonment of Franklin Park Zoo, which costs $35,000 a year to maintain, and the aquarium in South Boston, which costs $20,000 a year.

The finance commission invited members of a committee of the chamber of commerce which asked the mayor to

**Higgins Loses Fight for Job**

Henry A. Higgins of Boston today lost his fight for reinstatement as superintendent of the Long Island Hospital, when Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Court dismissed, as matter of discretion, Higgins petition for a writ of mandamus against James E. Maguire, institutions commissioner of the city of Boston. Higgins has no right of appeal.

Maguire notified Higgins that he was going to abolish the office of superintendent and merge the job with his own in the interest of economy. Higgins contended that Maguire was not acting in good faith.

**CUT IN PAY WILL END WELFARE CONTRIBUTIONS**

Mayor James M. Curley announced today that when wages of city employes are cut contributions to the Welfare Department from employes will cease.

**REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO BACK STATE PAY CUT**

Republican members of the Massachusetts Senate held a caucus today, at which it was voted to support the salary reduction bill. There is a possibility, however, that an amendment may be offered to exempt all State employes whose salaries are under $1000. Another giving the benefit of the present salaries to those retired after reductions are ordered may be presented. No attempt was made to require the Senators to support the bill unamended.

Mayor Takes the Only Course Open

One paragraph of Mayor Curley's statement, explaining his plans for city economy, tells the whole story. "Apparently there is no other course open," he says. "There were $20,000,000 in tax delinquencies at the start of the year. I believe that there will be a 50 per cent addition this year. It is absolutely and imperatively necessary that the cost of running the city be reduced."

In the presence of such a compelling necessity, all other arguments are beside the point. The question at issue is not a debate in economic philosophy. Everybody knows that it is a regrettable thing to cut salaries, and on this score nearly all men are well agreed with the mayor. What the city government is really dealing with at this moment is not a theory but a hard and fast condition. The home-owners and other taxpayers of Boston simply will not have money to go on supporting the city government on the costly scale to which it had grown accustomed in the years of the boom and thereafter. The statistics showed this conclusively as long ago as last December, when it became evident that the higher Boston had raised its tax rate during the past three years, the smaller—not the larger—became the total sum which the city actually collected from the people.

Mayor Curley now recognizes the meaning and force of this fact. His statement regarding the growth of tax delinquencies does make it "imperatively necessary that the cost of running the city be reduced," just as his honor declares. The bankers, in a literal sense of the word, have nothing to do with this basic cause of the city's difficulty. Still less does Harvard's salary policy bear any relation to the plight of the taxpayers of Boston, and back-handed boasts designed to confuse the public mind on this point are as illogical as they are in ill taste.

Boston has started to economize because it must economize. Its people can bear the inflated costs of 1929 no longer. The sooner this fundamental truth is recognized in a plain and honest way, and the less oratory devoted to confusing the issue, the better it will be for the welfare of this good city and of its gradual recovery of full economic strength for the future.
Finds Great Waste in City Budget Sheets

Finance Commission Studies "Padded Pay Rolls" and Unnecessary Activities

By Forrest P. Hull

Coincident with Mayor Curley's announcement that he does not contemplate salary reduction in excess of $5,000,000, compared with $15,000,000 suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, there is a reported feeling that the Finance Commission is finding extraordinary instances in padded payrolls in duplication of effort and unnecessary services. As an illustration of the ideas which have been suggested cutting expenses, the commission may have a serious request for a study of the advisability of eliminating the Zoological Park at Franklin Park and the Aquarium at Marine Park, which cost the city $55,000 a year to operate.

For the last six weeks the Finance Commission, goaded by the Chamber of Commerce, has been scanning the mayor's appropriation bill with more consideration than ever before. This has been a thorough survey of each department, a survey so thorough that many department heads and boards have found themselves concerning their habitual expenditures which are supposed to justify "padded pay rolls" because they are not considered a familiar expression for many years. At one time the Finance Commission estimated that $1,000,000 should be saved to the taxpayers if the mayor was willing to risk his political future by his fearless action. But Mayor Curley has been courageous enough to attempt the task, and in the last fifteen years, the annual budget statement, including the departments under the mayor's control, the schools and county, has reached $56,836,335, or practically one-half of the city's annual expenditures.

The Finance Commission, if it goes through with its program as at present indicated, will find more sympathy both in the city council and the Legislature than ever before. Year after year the commission's reports were treated lightly at City Hall, but Mayor Curley is now the first to be so aired. Budget statements usually made until Judge Michael H. Sullivan's regime, they were renewed under Chairman Carr and Dowling, and then allowed to lapse until the present.

Expects Many Pensioners

"We have announced that any individual who is eligible for pension at the present time may make application to March 31, and that the pension will be granted. I believe there are some 300 individuals on the city payrolls who are eligible, and I expect that 300 take advantage of this provision. It will make quite a considerable difference in the amount which will be permitted to withdraw as and until after March 31, when the reductions will range from $5 to 15 per cent and possibly a little more in the higher salaried positions."

"The Finance Commission has made for salary changes, provided the necessary legislation is approved on Beacon Hill, to be effective April 1."

So-called voluntary contributions to the maintenance of the public welfare department will not be necessary for municipal and county employees after April 1. The new schedule is in operation.

For nearly a year employees have been given from approximately 10 to 15 per cent of their salaries, and the contribution to the welfare department this year has been estimated at $2,500,000.

The mayor added, and he suggested the President, one plan that would permit cities to borrow from the Federal Reserve Board at 3 per cent of interest. The cities would be allowed to deposit the money collected, and the money so invested, against the Federal Reserve Board to the President, he said, was intended to seek expert advice on the proposal.

City employees will not be required to make contributions to the welfare fund after their salaries have been cut, Mayor Curley said today.

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The Chamber of Commerce engaged in a secret survey expected to result in recommendations for the discharge of hundreds of city workers and for the consolidation of several city departments.

Mayor Curley, with $5,100,000 in wage cuts affecting 15,000 city employees, has already mapped out department waste in progress.

A three-power drive to reduce the city budget, including slashes, possible discharge of many workers and elimination of department waste is in progress.

At the same time, it aroused no little conjecture as to how much of this diversion of funds from welfare relief would be made. In a few instances, how much would be made, and how many workers would be contemplated in city aid expenditures.

3-HEADED DRIVE ON

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MAY FIRE HUNDREDS

The Finance Commission engaged in a secret survey expected to result in recommendations for the discharge of hundreds of city workers and for the consolidation of several city departments.

The City of Boston has prepared a graduated scale of salary reductions ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, possibly more in a few instances. How the graduation will be applied to various groups has not been revealed, and he probably will not officially announce it until the legislature acts upon the Parkman bill authorizing him to make them effective.

The Chamber of Commerce, after its initial survey, demanded a reduction of 4 to 10 per cent of the mayor's proposed $5,100,000 budget, which is estimated to amount to about eight per cent, but retirement of some 50 employees on pensions and abandonment of several city departments was contemplated in the city's budget.
CURLEY WARNS
ABOUT PENSIONS

Says Veteran Employees
Should Apply Now
Otherwise Stipend May Be Reduced

Mayor Curley, through Budget Commissioner Fox, yesterday notified department heads to warn all veteran employees of the city who are eligible for pensions that filed before the day remain in which to apply for pensions under the basic salary scales now being paid, otherwise pensions will be based on the schedules which are expected to become effective April 1.

The proposed cut is predicated on enactment of a law permitting such action and, according to the Mayor, on agreement by the city council on the basic salary scales.

According to the Mayor the last day on which he can sign a pension and have it effective under the present wage schedules will be Friday, but Commissioner Hultman claims that the last day on which the application of a pension may be made is Friday of this week.

Mayor Curley yesterday invited all city and county employees eligible for pensions to make immediate application, and to have the stipend paid by requesting Police Commissioner Hultman to hold up thenames Hi days before sending them to City Hall and two captains, two lieutenants, four sergeants and five patrolmen, who have applied for pensions are wondering if they were a couple of weeks late in asking for pensions.

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The finance commission is giving the budget the most serious consideration ever since appropriation season began. Members are working until midnight, discussing every item.
Teachers to Fight Salary Decreases

Acting upon the mayor's announcement that all salaries will be reduced if the Parkman bill is passed, the high school teachers, who have a powerful organization, are planning to fight any attempted reduction in their schedule upon the ground that their contractual rights would be violated.

There are 969 high school teachers, and their claim is that when they entered the service their salaries were based on an annual increment. The men start at $2016 and receive an annual increment of $144 for fourteen years until the maximum of $3388 is reached; women start at $1782 and receive $96 annually for fifteen years until the maximum of $3072 is reached.

The Parkman bill, introduced by the Back Bay senator of that name, is supposed to supersede all existing law and contracts relating to salaries of city employees. The legislative Committee on Ways and Means will hold an executive session on the bill this afternoon, but does not expect to report the measure today.

Report Due Today on Boston Pay Cut

The House Ways and Means Committee today held an executive session to consider the bill which would give Mayor Curley authority to reduce the salaries of employees of the city of Boston and of Suffolk County. Senator Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, chairman, said that the committee was hopeful of submitting a report to the House today, but expressed doubt that it could be made in time for action today.
PAY CUT TO AVERAGE 14 PER CENT

Fin. Com. Denies Call for Discharge of 1000 City Employees

Announcement yesterday by Mayor Curley, that when reduced city pay goes into effect April 1, all contributions of city employees to the public welfare fund will cease, proved the one bright light in a day of hec- tuming rumors and reports which flashed through City Hall with lightning speed and devastating vigor.

$3,000,000 LOST TO WELFARE

The bright light was for city, county and school employees, whose pay is to be cut an average of 14 per cent, with knowledge that the resulting cessation of such contributions will bring the net reductions considerably under the announced figures.

Just how the welfare department will fare under the reduced budget, without the voluntary contributions which bulked at an annual rate of perhaps $3,500,000, remains a secret which only the Mayor and his confidants knew.

Hits “Big Fellows”

The pay slash announced, to top $3,000 off municipal payrolls in a year, will not be so noticeable to the city workers in the lowest bracket of wages and salaries. It will hit the “big fellows” pretty hard, reaching to 30 and 25 per cent in some instances, the latest advice declared. The general run of city employees will get a straight 15 per cent reduction, according to best information available.

One of the most disturbing reports yesterday was that the Boston Finance Commission, headed by Frank A. Goodwin, will recommend in the next month radical economies in the city government, said to include the summary discharge of hundreds of city employees, and a consolidation of city departments on a big scale.

False Report of Firing 1000

One report had it that the “Fin Com” was to call for the discharge of nearly 3000 city workers, out of the total permanent list of 18,000 men and women in the city, county and school services. Chairman Goodwin of the “Fin Com,” last night declared that he had not heard of such recommendations by the investigating body. Although its members were again in session at their School street headquarters, poring over the city budget.

SIX RETIRED

District Chief Ryan, Four Firemen and Matron at Jail on Pension List—13 Policemen Apply

Retirements approved by the Mayor yesterday included District Chief James F. Ryan, 65 years old, of District 14 of the fire department. He has been in the service since 1894.

Other retirements approved yesterday were as follows: Hoseman Joseph Donley, 62 years old, in the department since 1880, and attached to Engine 9; Lieutenant Patrick H. Jennings of Engine 19, in service since 1891; Lieutenant Tracey O. Littlehale, Engine 14, in service since 1900; Hoseman John Sullivan of Engine 91, in service since 1900, and Mrs. Sarah J. Kenne, assistant matron at the Suffolk County Jail on Charles street, in service since 1909.

Two captains, two lieutenants, four sergeants and five patrolmen are on the list of those who have sent their applications for retirement on half pay to Police Commissioner Hullman in hopes of getting under the wire before the proposed police pay-slash goes into effect. It was revealed yesterday.

These, it was said, included Captain Ross A. Perry of Station 5, the harbormaster, and Captain Jeremiah F. Gallivan of the Athens street police station. The other two veteran officers to indicate their wish to retire were Lieutenant-Inspector George Farrell of the B. C. I. and Lieutenant Anna Augusta of the Milk street station.

The four sergeants who are reported to have sent in their papers were sergeant John Markham, Michael Sullivan and Edmund R. Inglis, all of the city prison, and Sergeant Timothy F. Kellett of the harbor station.

Patrolmen John Neeco of the harbor station, Daniel F. Sullivan of the Brighten station, Thomas F. Fitzpatrick of Dudley street, Thomas H. Donahoe of East Boston and Joseph H. Porter of Milk station concluded the list. The veteran policemen whose applications for discharge are said to be now in the hands of Commissioner Hurley, who has to hold them 30 days before final action.

FIN. COM. PLANS DRASTIC SLASH

Would Remove Unneeded City Employees

The discharge of several hundred city employees, possibly as many as 3000, and the consolidation of many departments will be recommended by the Finance Commission within a month, according to reports at City Hall today. The Finance Commission is said to have been investigating the city budget for weeks and rumors at the Hall are that the report will be made in a month.

The commission has been working three nights a week since last Monday, and for the past two weeks has been reviewing department heads. They have been trying to ascertain how many employees could be dispensed with and the report is that they have cut a great many whom they believe are not essential.

While the commission has invited discussion with the Chamber of Commerce committee, which recently recommended a cut of $15,000,000 in the city budget, only one member of that committee appeared before them and that member on only one occasion.

According to reports at City Hall, the Commission will recommend among other things the abandonment of the Franklin Park Zoological Garden and the South Boston Aquarium. The former, it is said, costs $15,000 a year to run and the latter, $20,000.

Another story current at the Hall is that High School teachers, objecting to a proposed wage cut, intend to take the matter to the courts. They claim it is understood, that their constitutional rights would be infringed on by such a cut, in that a contractual relation exists.

The teachers say, it is understood, that they entered the city’s service with the understanding that they would have definite yearly increases until their salaries reached a certain amount. In the high schools the men at present amount to $2016 yearly and have an annual increase of $114 until they reach the maximum of $3895. The

City Sells $1,635,000 in Bonds; Loan Held Up

When the Boston Clearing House banks failed again today to complete negotiations for lending $2,000,000 to the city, Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan sold $1,635,000 in city bonds to the municipal sinking fund commission in order to obtain funds for school teachers' pay totalling $775,000 and due tomorrow.

The balance and funds on reserve in the treasury will be used to meet $775,000 due Saturday on debt principal and interest. The bonds sold into redemption buildings, $350,000 for airport development and $465,000 for hospital work, all projects completed.

There still remains nearly a million and a half dollars in the sinking fund.

Treasurer Dolan said he had sufficient money to meet city commitments for the week added that he expected the $2,000,000 loan would be put through tomorrow. He has been saying that since Monday.
Weeding-Out Process Starts at City Hall

Group of 65 Temporary Employees in Public Works Dept. Must Quit Tonight

By Forrest P. Hull

Purging of the city payrolls has begun under Mayor Curley's direction, following the Transcript's announcement of Tuesday that the Finance Commission's investigators had discovered hundreds of "unnecessary" employees in the various departments. Tonight a group of sixty-five temporary workers will quit the Public Works Department, to be left literally "on the street" because of business conditions.

No official announcement has been made of the sudden decision to purge the payrolls. Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke admitted, it is understood, that owing to the lack of work on hand at present, his regular force would be sufficient. Later, however, when the street and labor conditions are in full swing, and if the department decides to do more work than usual with its own forces, temporary help will be required.

These sixty-five rodmen, transit-men, engineers and clerks have served under Civil Service authorization for varying periods. In some cases their original assignments have been renewed. Of some of them came from the Transit Department soon after the work on the East Boston tunnel and the Kenmore square subway extensions was finished. The majority were appointed from the long lists of applicants for work which left major has kept up.

To walk through Commissioner Rourke's department his afternoon was like visiting a monastery. There were no one small groups to discuss their misfortunes. Many of them were free to admit that they had been expecting the blow to fall before their temporary terms of employment expired and that their next move would be to make application for relief to the welfare department.

But the news spread, similar temporary help in the street laying-out department, in the assessing department, in the park department, and at the institutions became the topic for speculation. Though Investigator O'Neil of the Finance Commission has not completed his field work, enough has been disclosed to indicate that his superiors will have plenty of work to do when he submits his preliminary report on the budget within two weeks. It is reported that this investigator discovered forty or more "extra" men in work in the assessing department that could be dispensed with shortly and that seven or eight similar employees of the street laying-out department, most of them draughtsmen, were not busy at present.

The work of the investigator is in each department preliminary to the examination of the particular department heads. When these men appear nightly for questioning the Finance Commission has a substantial framework of the situation on the table and the department heads are asked to justify the retention of each employee under question.

It is not claimed that the situation is sensational, in comparison with other years. Temporary help has been a practice in practically all administrations. It is supplied, in a rule, when there is retailing of services. Sometimes, as at present, the help remains until the payrolls when business is slack. And it is in this condition which is prompting the present official inquiry.

City Loan Secured After Week's Delay

After a delay of nearly a week the city of Boston secured its $2,000,000 loan through the Boston Clearing House and at a 4½ per cent rate, which is 1½ less than that for $1,000,000 two weeks ago. The loan, together with cash on hand from other sources, will be sufficient for payroll and other needs for nearly three weeks.

Tax anticipatory loans are always needed by municipalities, much needed in times of business depression than in normal times. Municipal requirements are met by tax receipts and the difference between normal receipts and those of the present requires at least $10,000,000 of additional borrowing each year.

To date Boston has $14,757,171 of uncollected taxes on the 1932 warrant of $67,598,171. Collections have thus amounted to 78.5 per cent. In addition, there are $1,900,704 of the 1931 realty taxes uncollected and $445,000 of the personal tax of 1929.

It is regarded as somewhat remarkable that Collector McMorrow has been able to collect $3,000,000 in taxes since Jan. 1, in view of the financial extremities as reported by delinquents. But the amount would have been much smaller had not the collector accepted amounts as low as $10 in partial payment.

CURLEY RIVAL FOR ROME SEEN

Roosevelt Urged to Have Virginian

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP) — Mayor Curley's friends here have become less confident that the ambassadorship to Rome awaited him, and new competition for this post has appeared from Virginia. Governor Pollard and the two Virginia Senators have been urging President Rooneveldt and Alexander Weddell, a foreign service veteran of 23 years service, to the Italian capital.

Mayor Curley today said that he had prevailed upon Supt Michael H. Crowley not to apply for retirement at this time. The Mayor said that he had invited Supt Crowley to come to City Hall to see if Mr Crowley desired to continue in the service of the city.

Mr Curley called attention to the superintendent's long service and knowledge of the work, and expressed the opinion that as a matter of duty to the city he should remain in harness. Mr Crowley, then consented, according to the Mayor, to continue as superintendent of police.

However, other police officials will be retired. Today the Mayor approved the retirement of the following to be effective tomorrow:

Capt Jeremiah F. Gallivan, Division 6, 64 years of age, appointed to department July 12, 1894, pension of $2000. Capt Ross A. Perry, Division 8, 62 years of age, appointed to department Oct 23, 1900, pension of $2000.

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CITY WAGE CUT
BILL APPROVED

Joint Legislative Committee Favors Measure Giving Curley Power

REDUCTION OF STATE SALARIES ADVANCED

Passage of legislation giving Mayor Curley full power to reduce the salaries of city of Boston and Suffolk county employees and officials, appeared certain last night, when the joint ways and means committee of the Legislature voted to report a measure to the Legislature today suspending certain of the civil service regulations and otherwise dispensing with statutory restrictions on general pay cuts. The bill will be reported to the Senate today and an effort will be made to bring it up engrossed and sent to the House.

SILVERMAN HEARD

The joint ways and means committee, before voting to report the bill giving Mayor Curley the authority sought to reduce salaries generally, gave a hearing in executive session to Samuel Silverman, city of Boston corporation counsel, who outlined in detail the mayor's views on the required legislation. Others who were present at the meeting conducted by the committee today included Henry L. Shattuck, former chairman of the House ways and means committee, and Abra- ham C. Casson, legislative agent of the city of Boston. Silverman and Shattuck also conferred with Gov. Ely on the subject earlier in the day.

The bill to be reported today by the joint committee will follow the general lines of the measure filed by Sen. Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston. Sena- tor Parkman himself, a member of the ways and means committee, said it might the original bill would require read- drafting in some portions, but that it would be substantially the same as when heard by the committee last Thursday.

The Parkman bill as originally drawn permits reduction of salaries of the same grade or classification uniformly notwithstanding civil service regulations or provisions of chapter 31 of the gen- eral laws. It also permits of a group of teachers' salaries during the school year by the school committee.

MAYOR MAY ACT

The bill provides that in the case of county and certain city departments, including the police, the mayor shall first give written notice to the heads of the departments in question, and that if after 10 days a department head fails to act, the mayor by executive order may himself effect reductions.

According to one of the members of the committee, the bill agreed upon also gives the mayor the power to reduce the salaries of members of the city council.

At least three members of the joint ways and means committee, the bill agreed upon also gives the mayor the power to reduce the salaries of members of the city council.

The bill is expected to remove all obstacles to salary cuts affecting city and county employees. Mayor Curley, in reply, said a demand of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that he effect a $15,000,000 cut in the budget to assure a reduction in taxes, expressed his readiness to cut salaries but asserted that changes in the laws would be necessary before he could undertake such a move.

The mayor has held that the city council would dis- sent from the favorable report to be filed by the committee today will include Sen. George G. Moyse of Waltham, Sen. Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham and Rep. William B. Shaw of Boston. It was stated last night that these members had voted against the bill, with only three of the members of the committee voting to the contrary, although a clear majority of votes were cast in favor.

Four Firemen and Four Police Officers Withdrawn

Mayor Curley today approved the re- tirement of several firemen injured in the performance of duty and several policemen, including two captains.

The mayor approved retirement of Capt. Jeremiah F. Gallivan of the Athens street station, South Boston, and Capt. Ross A. Farber of the harbor police. He also approved retirement of Lieu- tenant-Inspector George J. Farrell of the police department.

Mayor Curley also approved a retirement of Firemen George Schiedel of engine 49, 47 years old, 22 years in the department; Lt. Malcolm McIntosh of engine 49, 45 years old, 22 years in the department.

Mayor Curley today approved the re- tirement of several firemen injured in the performance of duty and several policemen, including two captains.

Three Legislators Dissent on Mayor's Bill

The Joint Ways and Means Commit- tee of the Massachusetts Legislature voted last evening to report a bill giving Mayor of Boston power to re- ducex salaries. Already three dissenters in the committee have been recorded and other commit- tee members are yet to be polled. The dissenters are Sen. Thomas Sears of Wal- tham, Sen. Nicholson of Wareham and Rep. Hickey of South Boston.

The bill is to be reported in the Senate today, and it is expected that an attempt will be made to put it through all stages under a suspension of the rules.

Mayor Curley, with Sen. Parkman of Boston, the bill will have to be re- drafted, although, he said, it will remain substantially as originally pre- sented.

Sen. Sears said that the bill gives authority to the Mayor to reduce the salaries of members of the Bos- ton City Council.

Prior to announcement of the com- mittee's decision a conference was held in executive session with Samuel Sil- verman, city of Boston corporation counsel of the city of Boston, Rep. Mayor Curley Abraham Casson, Legislative agent of the city, and Rep. Henry L. Shattuck of Boston. It is under- stood the committee sought their views as to the provisions of the bill.

MAYOR APPROVES NINE RETIREMENTS

Mayor Curley today approved the re- tirement of several firemen injured in the performance of duty and several policemen, including two captains.


The department retirements were:

Capt. Richard A. Kiley of ladder 26, who is 46 and has been a fireman 23 years; Lt. Edward McNamara of ladder 26, 48 years old, 26 years in the depart- ment; Lt. Malcolm McIntosh of engine 49, 45 years old, 23 years in the depart- ment; Lt. Howard Gleadow of engine 49, 47 years old, 23 years in the depart-
GALLIVAN AND PERRY RETIRE FROM POLICE

Lieut. Inspector Farrell, 2 Officers and 4 Firemen Out

With two days to go before the scheduled city pay slash, business of getting in retirement papers was rushing today.

Mayor Curley approved the pension applications of Police Captains Jeremiah F. Gallivan and Ross A. Perry, together with Lieut. Inspector George J. Farrell in a group of police and firemen eligible for retirement. Four firemen were permanently disabled in the performance of duty.

Capt. Gallivan of Division 6, South Boston, 64 and has served 39 years. Capt. Perry of the harbor police is 62 and has served 33 years, and Inspector Farrell of Headquarters is 64 and has served 37 years.

Other applications approved were those of Sergt. Timothy F. Kellard of the harbor police, 64, who has served 35 years; and Patrolman Joseph H. Porter, 63, Milk station, who entered the department 33 years ago.

Disabled firemen leaving the service are Capt. Ruchard A. Dinz, 46, Ladder 26, who has served 25 years; Lieut. Edward McNamara, 45, of Ladder 26, served 26 years; Lieut. Malcolm McIntosh, 48, Engine 45, served 23 years, and Hoseman George J. Schleidt, 47, Engine 49, who served 23 years.

Each of the retiring men will receive half pay at their present rate. The firemen are automatically retired with the signing of their papers while the police are through tomorrow.

CURLEY REJECTS BOAT REPAIR BIDS

All bids for the reconditioning of the former police boat Stephen O'Meara, now in the institutions department service, have been rejected by Mayor Curley. The low bid of $2,200 for a covering the craft from a coal burner to an oil burner, and increasing the carrying capacity, is too large, the mayor believes, so new bids will be asked for.

The mayor approved the contract of $400 to the Bay State Dredging Company for the grading of the approach.

SHARPLY HIT

Worcester, March 30—Charging that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, referring to the increase in the Fall River tax rate, has "pulled the wool over the eyes of Boston tax payers," James Jackson, chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission, stated today at a meeting of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, that "if Mayor Curley wants a Federal position, he must first put his own house in order and bring the cost of Government down to the level where it may be paid for by its citizens.

Mr. Jackson said that Mayor Curley had referred to the 20 percent wage cut in Fall River and a subsequent tax increase as an example that municipal salary cuts did not help, and declared "if we hadn't cut, the tax rate would be much higher in Fall River than at the present time."

He added that valuations in Fall River have been placed at an honest and fair level while those in Boston are not at their true level.

Referring to matters of public education, Mr. Jackson charged that Mr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, is utterly lacking in willingness to cooperate even on a survey of educational needs, with a view toward reducing educational costs.

The speaker asserted that Commissioner Smith made the statement that because of political reasons two State teachers' colleges could not be closed or merged even though, according to Mr. Jackson, the average per capita student cost is twice that of other schools.

Mr. Jackson pleaded for a central bureau for the purpose of exchanging municipal experiences and in conducting research work with the view of reaching the cost of many activities now contained in the budgets of the communities. The speaker stated that many cuts may still be made after necessary activities are placed on a scientific basis.

Other speakers urged the necessity of enlightening public opinion in regard to municipal problems.

The meeting opened with Hart Cummins of New Bedford presiding and will continue through this evening.

The State salary cut bill is expected to be passed and signed by Gov. Ely today, while the bill authorizing Mayor Curley to cut wages of city and county employees will be reported favorably by the joint committee on ways and means.

The State salary cut bill came back from the Senate late yesterday with two amendments, providing for a 20 months period of wage reductions and protecting the rights of State employees and officials under the retirement laws.

The ways and means committee will recommend that the House concur on the amended bill today. Action is expected today with the bill going to the governor before night.

The joint committee also voted to report the Parkman bill favorably to the Senate today. It is hoped to bring about its enactment this afternoon under a suspension of the rules if possible. To prevent any possible delay both branches of the Legislature have arranged for full time sessions tomorrow, if necessary.

FAREWELL PARTY GIVEN

Horace R. Keay, for 21 years in the editorial division of the statistics department of the City of Boston, retiring from office at the age of 70, was given a farewell party at the Copley Plaza, last night.

Among associates in the department present were James P. Baile, chairman; Edward O. Dowd, secretary; Frank H. Cushman, editor; Joshua H. Jones Jr., associate editor; Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, and Robert Dysart, trustees; Miss Anna B. Cassidy, and Miss Irene A'Herne.

Arrangements were under direction of Lawrence R. O'Connor of the public celebrations department, who played piano selections, including many of his own composition. Chairman Baile presided with warmth.

Mr. Keay, who lives at 706 Washington at Dorchester, was given numerous gifts, including a valuable history of Boston; a purse of gold, and a bouquet of roses.

A congratulatory address was made by James Walsh, president of the Bostonian Society.
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Massachusetts Taxpayers' Associations
here today.
We are not primarily interested in
reducing the wages of public employees.
John F. Tinsley, chairman of the
community development committee of
the New England Council. "We need
intelligent co-operation with the public may-
cut but not eliminated.
"Government structures have been
built up beyond the ability of people to
maintain them," said James J. Jackson.
chairman of the board of finance of
Fall River. "By co-operative effort we
must reduce their costs, not so much
through the reduction of municipal em-
ployees' salaries as through the readjust-
ment and reorganization of public ser-
ices on a more efficient and more
economical basis.
Legislative groups have proved
that, to be valueless in these times of
depression. We have had to remove
from their jurisdiction many of the
important measures which have been
placed before them. We must continue
to do so and place our governmental
affairs in the hands of capable and
strong leaders.

The speaker also criticized the stand
of Mayor James J. Curley of Boston
on the present state of the national econ-
omy and said that before the Boston
executive should attempt to seek a fed-

erated post he should "first clean his
own house."

He said that as a result of economy
measures in the past two years, approx-
imately $135,000,000 had been cut from
budgets of New England cities, towns,
states and counties.

Both speakers paid tribute to Presi-
dent Roosevelt. Under his leadership,
Mr. Jackson said, the credit structure
of this nation had been placed on a
basis infinitely better than it has been
for many years. He declared similar
inter-dictatorialships may be necessary in
state and local governments—even in
some industries—to effect necessary re-
habilitation and return to normalcy.

Mr. Jackson advocated among other
measures of economy a careful study of
the educational system of this state. He
characterized Commissioner of Educa-
tion Payson Smith utterly lacking in his
willingness to co-operate with co-operative
programs. He said the attention of Mr.
Smith was called to two normal schools
in which the cost per student is twice that
of any other schools in the state. Mr.
Smith, according to Mr. Jackson, re-
11
he was fully cognizant of the matter,
but could do nothing about it.

Protests Welfare Cut

People's Editor:
Being unable to voice an opinion
otherwise. I have taken this means of
enlightening your readers in regard to
the city welfare. An illustration: Say
a welfare man receives $10 a week
On March 1 he receives his weekly
dole of $10. With this he pays his
rent for the past week and with the
rest purchases food. On March 3, the
banks being closed, he receives a $5
grocery order, but no cash. On March
15 he again receives a $5 order and
no cash. On March 22 a 40 per cent
cut has been invoked, so he receives
$6 cash, and that’s all.
This man has to report for one day's
work three days and then report for
his money the next day. For this he
is supposed to receive $10; instead he
gets $6 and no back money, and is
still compelled to work three days.
How can a family man pay rent,
gas, electricity and buy food on $6?
Maybe the chamber of commerce can
balance this budget. A 10 per cent
cut is bad enough, but a 40 per cent
cut is sure giving a man a kick when
he’s down and when 25,000 people are
faced with eviction, starvation and
resentment.

There is bound to be trouble, for
no man will continue to take it on
the chin the way welfare men have been
taking it the past three weeks.

Boston: A WELFARE MAN.
Taxpayers Call for More Economy

Curley and Payson Smith Are Criticized at Worcester Conference

Worcester, March 30 (A.P.)—Intelligent cooperation with public officials, looking toward economy rather than elimination of necessary public services, is the duty of taxpayers' associations and private citizens, spokesmen told the convention of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Associations here today.

"We are not primarily interested in reducing the wages of public employees," said John F. Tinsley, chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council. "We need intelligent fact-finding so that important services to the public may be curtailed but not eliminated.

"Public structures have been built up beyond the ability of people to maintain them," said James J. Jackson, chairman of the board of finance of Fall River. "By cooperative effort we must reduce their costs, not so much through the direction of municipal employees' salaries as through the readjustment and reorganization of public services on a more efficient and more economical basis.

"Legislative groups have proved themselves valuable in these times of depression. We have had to remove from their jurisdiction many of the important measures which had been placed before them. We must continue to do so and place our governmental affairs in the hands of capable and strong leaders.

Both spokesmen paid tribute to President Roosevelt. Under his leadership, Mr. Jackson said, the credit structure of this nation had been placed on a basis infinitely better than it had been for many years. He declared similar near-dictatorships may be necessary in state and local governments—even in some industries—to effect necessary rehabilitation and reorganization. Mr. Jackson advocated, among other measures of economy, a careful study of our governmental system. He characterized commissioner of education Payson Smith utterly lacking in his willingness to cooperate with economy programs. He said he had to remove from their jurisdiction many of the important measures which had been placed before them. We must continue to do so and place our governmental affairs in the hands of capable and strong leaders.

The speaker also criticized the stand of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston on the matter of governmental economy and said that before the Boston executive should be asked to seek a Federal post he should "first clean his own house." He said that as a result of economy measures in the city approximately $85,000,000 had been cut from budgets of New England cities, towns, states and counties.

Hart Cummins of New Bedford presided. Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester, who welcomed the delegates, declared that taxpayers' associations had accomplished much good and that he expected them success in their future efforts.

Crowley Sees Mayor, Won't Quit, He Says

Superintendent Tells Reporters He Will Not Retire as Was Rumored

Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley will not retire from the police force. He announced this today after conferring with Mayor James M. Curley, who has held his retirement papers unsigned in his office for several months.

Superintendent Crowley was asked early in the day if the reports to the effect that he would retire on Friday and be supplanted, probably, by Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, had basis in fact. At that time he told newspapermen assigned to police headquarters that he had not made up his mind as to his course, adding that he let the reporters be the first to know when and if he decided.

Shortly afterwards he left headquarters. At 11:30 he returned and before going to his office he turned into the newspaper room and said: "I have just left the mayor's office and I can tell you that I am not going to retire.

"Pressed for a further statement the 'genial superintendent,' as he is known, said that he did not think there was anything else to say.

Rumor has had it for several days that Crowley would leave the department before the contemplated city paycuts took effect. He would take this action so that his full pension would not be jeopardized in any way. He is already beyond the retirement age and some time ago his papers were forwarded to the mayor before the contemplated city paycuts took effect. He would take this action so that his full pension would not be jeopardized in any way.

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The mayor refused to sign them and has kept them in his office for several months. Mayor John C. Mahoney of vision 8 and Patrolman Joseph H. Porter of Division 2.

Report Boston Pay Cut Bill Today

The joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature yesterday voted to report the bill filed by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston to give Mayor Curley the authority to reduce the salaries of officials and employees of the city of Boston and Suffolk County. Senators George W. Maye of Waltham, chairman of the committee, and Donald W. Nichol-son of Wareham and Representative William P. Hickey of South Boston have already disclaimed from the report and it is believed that other members of the committee will take similar action.

The bill will be reported to the Senate today and an attempt will be made to bring about its enactment before the close of this afternoon's session under suspension of the rules. The bill gives the mayor the power to cut the salaries of members of the city council and employees of branches of the government over which he has no control, including the police and school departments. The bill specifies no amount of reductions to be made, but leaves that to the discretion of the mayor.

BANKS AGREE TO LOAN CITY TWO MILLIONS

Boston Clearing House banks capitulated to Mayor Curley last night and loaned the city $2,000,000 in anticipation of taxes after city treasurer Edmund L. Dolan had announced sale to the Municipal Sinking Fund Commission of $1,635,000 in city bonds.

The banks had been holding back, city officials said, while the question of interest was discussed. The city had been forced to pay 5% per cent on the $1,000,000 loan secured 10 days ago.

As soon as Dolan announced the city had secured funds without going to the banks, ten members of the clearing house agreed to loan the $2,000,000 at interest of 4 1/2 per cent.

The money borrowed from the sinking fund is used to meet a teachers' payroll of $975,000 today, and other current expenses.

The bonds sold included school building bonds, $920,000; airport development, $250,000; hospital building, $465,000. These projects have all been completed, but at the time payment was made for them, the city treasurer used cash on hand and held the bonds in the treasury without issuing them.
MAYOR CURLEY EXPECTS $5000 FROM MAT SHOW

Both Ed Don George, world’s champion, and Nick Lutze, sun-tanned challenger from California, went through long and brisk workouts yesterday afternoon in Buckley’s gym, in preparation for their title bout tomorrow night at the Boston Garden, and at the conclusion each pronounced himself in top shape.

George realizes this, for he never trained as hard for a bout since he pinned Henri DeGlane and assumed wrestling’s highest honors.

The sale of tickets yesterday indicates that Mayor Curley’s welfare fund, for which the show is being staged, will benefit by at least $5000.

REPORT BILL FOR CITY WAGE SLASH

The joint committee on ways and means last night voted to report a bill giving the mayor of Boston power to reduce salaries. The bill will go to the Senate today and an attempt will be made to rush it through under suspension of the rules.

THIRD READING ON PAYROLL BILL

The State Senate yesterday passed to a third reading a bill increasing from $50 to $300 the penalty for employers who fail to keep accurate payrolls for State officials administering labor laws.

CROWLEY TO RETIRE FRIDAY

The removal of many of Supt. Crowley’s personal belongings from his office at police headquarters by his son, Arthur, yesterday, gave evidence to reports that the superintendent intended to retire on pension Friday.

It has been understood that Supt. Crowley would ask Mayor Curley to sign his papers before the 5-to-15 per cent slash goes into effect April 1. The papers have been in the hands of the mayor several years.

Indications are that Deputy Supt. John M. Anderson will succeed him.

CROWLEY TO STAY UNTIL JANUARY

Police Head Decides to Remain Until ‘Mayor Curley Leaves Office’

Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, said last night he would remain as the Boston police head until January, when “Mayor Curley leaves office,” and that the mayor would sign retirement papers as one of his last official acts. This statement was made after a conference of the two at City Hall, and temporarily halted hopes of promotion for several ranking officers in the department.

“I am going to stay on the job and accept the cut,” Crowley said. “I feel certain that the Legislature will include provisions in the Boston pay-cut bill for retirement at the end of the year on the basis of salaries now received.”

In a general order last night, Commissioner Hultman announced the retirement of five officers, all at their own request, and to take effect today. They are Capt. Jeremiah F. Gallivan, 38 years in the service; Capt. Ross A. Perry, for the last 32 years on the waterfront division; Lieutenant-Inspector George J. Farrell, a member of the bank squad and 32 years in the service; Sergt. Timothy F. Kelardi of the harbor police, and Patrolman Joseph H. Porter of the East Boston station.

ASSSESSORS TOLD TO BE COURTEOUS

Calling the entire board of assessors, deputies and assistant assessors to the council room today, Mayor Curley warned them to make assessments as equitable as possible and to have no controversies with property owners when they begin their annual assessing tomorrow.

The mayor said: “Make the assessments as equitable as possible, with the realization that there is no way of determining just values today when there is no market for real estate.” The mayor also impressed upon them that he will insist upon courtesy to the people and that he will not tolerate controversies with property owners.

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Calling the entire board of assessors, deputies and assistant assessors to the council room today, Mayor Curley warned them to make assessments as equitable as possible and to have no controversies with property owners when they begin their annual assessing tomorrow.

The mayor said: “Make the assessments as equitable as possible, with the realization that there is no way of determining just values today when there is no market for real estate.” The mayor also impressed upon them that he will insist upon courtesy to the people and that he will not tolerate controversies with property owners.
Temporary Workers, Aides to Engineers, Forced to Quit

REDUCTION OF $3800 WEEKLY IN PAYROLL

Get Hour’s Notice to Go After Fin. Com. Complaint

Dismissed on an hour’s notice, following the complaint of the Finance Commission against alleged unnecessary employees on the city payroll, 132 temporary draftsmen, rodmen and junior engineers, receiving less than $25 weekly in the street and public works departments, cleaned out their lockers last night at City Hall and joined the jobless.

Seventy other draftsmen in the city assessing department were saved from discharge because the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange insisted upon the completion of the plans for installing the block system of assessing upon which they are now engaged at the rate of $1 a day.

Most of them have been working since last October at City Hall, drawing up plans for street and sewer construction and assisting the regular city engineers in the field by carrying the instruments and setting out stakes, as well as drawing plans and plans for the city.

The discharge of the 132 workers will mean a reduction of $3300 weekly in the city payroll and the postponement of their work at City Hall for probably another year. The Mayor agreed with the Street Commission that their work was important, but he also agreed with the finance committee that it could be delayed until more prosperous times.

ECONOMY AXE TAKES A SWING AT CITY HALL

The municipal economy axe, which is reported to be sharpened against 1000 city employees, made its initial swing yesterday and separated 65 draughtsmen from their jobs and pay envelopes.

And then, after closing time last night, it swung again and 70 temporary employees of the street laying-out department will find themselves without jobs when they report back to work this morning.

They are draughtsmen and rodmen, practically all married men with families, and many of them trained engineers, who have been working for the city three years. The Mayor said he took the action at the insistence of the finance commission and over the protest of the street commissioners.

Another feature of the municipal retirement and pay cut situation was the announcement by Police Supt. Michael H. Crowley that he is not planning to seek immediate retirement.

Meanwhile the general rush of retirement applications from city employees eligible for pension, who seek to avoid reduction of their pensions through the coming pay cut, continued yesterday.

Mayor Curley approved the retirement applications of 13 members of the police and fire department.

65 DROPPED BY ROURKE

Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke ordered 65 temporary draughtsmen dropped from the paving and sewer divisions of his department at the close of the working day yesterday.

The commissioner explained that there was no further need of their services, as the work on which they were engaged was completed.

It was persistently reported that the discharges of the 65 were due to the secret investigations recently conducted by the Finance Commission into the operations of municipal departments. It was accepted in City Hall gossip that these 65 were merely the first to go out of a prospective thousand slated for discharge.

FIN. COM. IN DENIAL

Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission denied, however, that the draughtsmen were let go as result of any Finance Commission activities.

Police Supt. Crowley conferred yesterday with Mayor Curley who has refused for the last two years to sign the Crowley retirement papers.

“1 have just left the mayor’s office,” Crowley said later to reporters, “and I can tell you that I am not going to retire. I had not made up my mind until today. I thought the whole thing over and now you’ve got the facts.”

EXPECT BIG FIGHT OVER BOSTON PAY

Authority for Slash Before Senate Today

Sharp and possibly prolonged debate is looked for when the Senate begins discussion at 11 o'clock this morning on the measure reported by the joint ways and means committee giving complete authority to Mayor Curley for reducing salaries of Boston's 22,000 officials and employees, along with over 1000 others on the Suffolk County payroll.

CONTINUE UNTIL 1935

Under the terms of the measure, that was given its first reading in the Senate yesterday afternoon, the Boston municipal and county salary cuts would continue, as far as Mayor Curley is concerned, only until the end of this year. Provision is made, however, for a continuance of the reductions through next year under Boston's new Mayor, who will take office in January.

Because four of the 16 committee members, including the Senate chairman, have dissentied from the report of the bill, introduced by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, a lively debate on the subject is expected. The dissenters are Senator George G. Moses of Waltham, Senate chairman, Judge Donald W. Nicholson of Wayland, and Representatives Michael H. Jordan of Lawrence and William F. Hickey of South Boston.

May Be Signed Today

Although legislative backers of the measure and Mayor Curley himself are hopeful that it will be given speedy action in the Senate this morning, there was much doubt last night if the measure could reach the House of Representatives today, on account of the expected debate.

The House, which also meets this morning, will be in readiness to act on the measure should it be rushed through the Senate. Under suspension of rules if debate in the Senate does not hold the matter up, the measure could be hastened through both branches of the Legislature and come to the Governor some time late today for his signature.

The provision is made that if, after 19 days' notice of the general reduction, any special group does not introduce cuts within their own ranks, Mayor Curley shall, by executive order, promulgate reductions affecting them in the same manner as other city employees.

In consequence of the bill as it now stands, school teachers or any other group will have no alternative but to accept the cuts, because of the suspension of various statutes and restrictions limiting pay reductions.

The bill as drawn states that any pay reductions must apply "uniformly and at once" to all persons thereby affected receiving the same amount or rate of salary.

Further provision is contained in the measure that "in the case of any employee retired or pensioned before July 1, 1932, whose pension rate is based on a proportional part of his salary, the pension paid shall be based on his rate of pay in 1932."

Includes County Officials

With reference to employees who have contributed to municipal public welfare funds, the bill provides a safeguard on the rights of such employees providing that their contributions "shall have the same force and effect as if they were reductions under the provisions of this act."

The district attorney and his assistants, along with judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, are not included under this measure, since they are paid by the State.

All Suffolk county officials and employees on the Boston municipal payroll, however, are included. This group includes the sheriff, deputy sheriffs, court officers of Suffolk county courthouse, the registrars of deeds and probate, clerks and other personnel of the Supreme, Superior, municipal and district courts within the county, judges of the municipal and district courts and employees of the county jail and Deer Island house of correction.

MUST CUT OWN PAY

Further provision is made that if, after 19 days' notice of the general reduction, any special group does not introduce cuts within their own ranks, Mayor Curley shall, by executive order, promulgate reductions affecting them in the same manner as other city employees.

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The House, which also meets this morning, will be in readiness to act on the measure should it be rushed through the Senate. Under suspension of rules
CITY DISMISSES
132 EMPLOYES

Mayor Yields to Finance
Commission on 70 Tem-
porary Workers

HOLDS, HOWEVER,
WORK BENEFICIAL

Seventy temporary employees in
the street laying out department were dis-
charged yesterday on demand of the
finance commission, and 62 others in
the public works department were also
discharged because of a lack of
request on Mayor Curley.

The specific reference was
made by the commission to the mayor
concerning 80 temporary workers in the
assessing department. Chairman Ed-
ward T. Kelly of the assessors was
bluntly told Wednesday by an inves-
tigator of the commission that their
services were unnecessary and that
their dismissal would be strongly
recommended.

MAYOR AGREES

In announcing his capitulation to the
demand of the finance commission,
Mayor Curley, expressing agreement
both with the attitude of the street
commissioners that the 70 temporary
workers were engaged in beneficial
employment and with the conviction of
the finance commission that their ser-
vices were no longer necessary, declared
that the temporary men in the assess-
ing department will be retained.

The average wage of the discharged
employees was $25 per week and their
elimination from the payroll means a
saving of $3000 weekly.

The cleanup of “political” workers
in the street laying out and public
works departments was forecast weeks
ago when the finance commission inves-
tigators discovered at a glance that both
departments were “loaded” with tempo-
rary help classified as draftsmen and
roomers.

The ridding of the payrolls of the
street laying out yesterday appears to be
the immediate objective of the finance
commission. While investigation of
superfluous help has some relation to
the study of the 1933 budget by the
commission, the survey of the street
laying out, public works and assessing
departments has been an independent
activity.

It is not the intention of the com-
mmission to demand at present further
reduction in departmental personnel.
There are a number of temporary em-
ployees in the public works department,
but as they are doing useful work and
rendering service compatible with their
compensation, it is felt that they should
not be dismissed.

Significance was attached to the fact
that the cut in the public works depart-
ment was made several hours before
Mayor Curley summoned the street com-
missioners on receipt of the communi-
cation from the finance commission.

It was officially explained that the
public works department men were let
go because there is no work for them to
do, but in his letter of acquiescence to
the demand of the finance commission
Mayor Curley asserted that, while their
services could be utilized to advantage,
he feared that they must be dropped as
a measure of economy.

LETTER OF MAYOR

His letter to the commission read:

Upon receipt of communication
this day with reference to tempo-
rary employees in the street laying
out department, I immediately sent
for the members of the board of
street commissioners and discussed
with them the statements set forth
in the communication from the
Boston finance commission.

The board of street commissioners
proposed to me their satisfaction that
the temporary employees upon the de-
partment rolls could be utilized with
advantage to the department and
to the municipality. The question,
of course, then to be considered
was the importance of continuing
the work upon which these tempo-
rary men are employed. I find
myself in agreement both with the
finance commission and with
the street commissioners.

Recognizing, however, the neces-
sity for curtailing wherever possible
I have this day requested the street
commissioners to terminate the ser-
vices of all temporary employees, effec-
tive as of this date, March 30,
1933.

FINNEGAN
WILL ASK
ELY’S AID

Continues Battle to
Have Mayor Pick
Police Head

Undaunted by the adverse action
in the Senate yesterday afternoon on
his measure seeking authority for the
Mayor of Boston to appoint the po-
lice commissioner in this city, instead
of the Governor, as now, Senator
Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester an-
nounced last night he would move re-
consideration, when the upper branch
meets this morning, and also call up-
on Governor Ely to “fulfill his cam-
paign pledges.”

SAYS ELY PROMISED

“I am going to ask Governor Ely,”
Senator Finnegan said, “to keep his
campaign promises. During his cam-
paign he went on record in opposition
to the plan of having the Governor ap-
point this city’s police commissioner,
favoring such appointment by the
Mayor. In fact, only three months ago
at the Hotel Bellevue, the Governor re-
peated his feelings.”

Charging “bigotry,” Senator Finnegan
in the Senate bitterly flayed the Repub-
lican party for what he declared was
a violation of home rule.

“We have had an example of the un-
fair system the other day,” said Sena-
tor Finnegan, a Democrat. “The police
commissioner decided to board the wit-
tesses in the Solomon killing at a
downtown hotel and a bill of $1800 re-
sulted. Soon we are going to have be-
fore us a measure authorizing the May-
or to cut salaries and in passing that
bill we are stating that although you,
Mr. Mayor, have no powers over the
members of the police department, we
confer on you the power to cut their
salaries.”

Senator Finnegan also criticized Sena-
tor Henry Parnes, Jr., of Boston for
attempting to “throttle” the police com-
missioner appointment bill, and yet
sponsoring the bill authorizing munici-
pal and county pay cuts in Boston.

In announcing that he will move re-
consideration this morning, Senator
Finnegan said he plans to see Governor
Ely immediately after moving reconsid-
eration and urge upon the Governor to
send in to the Legislature a special
message seeking passage of the Finne-
gan bill. Senator Finnegan said last
night that after his motion he will ask
postponement of action until Monday,
primarily because of any action the
Governor might see fit to take.

MAYOR YIELDS TO FINANCE COMMISSION ON 70 TEMPORARY WORKERS

HOLDS, HOWEVER, WORK BENEFICIAL

Seventy temporary employees in the street laying out department were discharged yesterday on demand of the finance commission, and 62 others in the public works department were also dismissed because of a lack of a like demand on Mayor Curley.

The specific reference was made by the commission to the mayor concerning 80 temporary workers in the assessing department. Chairman Edward T. Kelly of the assessors was bluntly told Wednesday by an investigator of the commission that their services were unnecessary and that their dismissal would be strongly recommended.

MAYOR AGREES

In announcing his capitulation to the demand of the finance commission, Mayor Curley, expressing agreement both with the attitude of the street commissioners that the 70 temporary workers were engaged in beneficial employment and with the conviction of the finance commission that their services were no longer necessary, declared that the temporary men in the assessing department will be retained.

The average wage of the discharged employees was $25 per week and their elimination from the payroll means a saving of $3000 weekly.

The cleanup of "political" workers in the street laying out and public works departments was forecast weeks ago when the finance commission investigators discovered at a glance that both departments were "loaded" with temporary help classified as draftsmen and roomers.

The ridding of the payrolls of the street laying out yesterday appears to be the immediate objective of the finance commission. While investigation of superfluous help has some relation to the study of the 1933 budget by the commission, the survey of the street laying out, public works and assessing departments has been an independent activity.

It is not the intention of the commission to demand at present further reduction in departmental personnel. There are a number of temporary employees in the public works department, but as they are doing useful work and rendering service compatible with their compensation, it is felt that they should not be dismissed.

Significance was attached to the fact that the cut in the public works department was made several hours before Mayor Curley summoned the street commissioners on receipt of the communication from the finance commission.

It was officially explained that the public works department men were let go because there is no work for them to do, but in his letter of acquiescence to the demand of the finance commission Mayor Curley asserted that, while their services could be utilized to advantage, he feared that they must be dropped as a measure of economy.

LETTER OF MAYOR

His letter to the commission read:

Upon receipt of communication this day with reference to temporary employees in the street laying out department, I immediately sent for the members of the board of street commissioners and discussed with them the statements set forth in the communication from the Boston finance commission.

The board of street commissioners proved to my satisfaction that the temporary employees upon the department rolls could be utilized with advantage to the department and to the municipality. The question, of course, then to be considered was the importance of continuing the work upon which these temporary men are employed. I find myself in agreement both with the finance commission and with the street commissioners.

Recognizing, however, the necessity for curtailing wherever possible I have this day requested the street commissioners to terminate the services of all temporary employees, effective as of this date, March 30, 1933.

FINNEGAN
WILL ASK
ELY’S AID

Continues Battle to Have Mayor Pick Police Head

Undaunted by the adverse action in the Senate yesterday afternoon on his measure seeking authority for the Mayor of Boston to appoint the police commissioner in this city, instead of the Governor, as now, Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester announced last night he would move reconsideration, when the upper branch meets this morning, and also call upon Governor Ely to "fulfill his campaign pledges."

SAYS ELY PROMISED

“I am going to ask Governor Ely,” Senator Finnegan said, “to keep his campaign promises. During his campaign he went on record in opposition to the plan of having the Governor appoint this city's police commissioner, favoring such appointment by the Mayor. In fact, only three months ago at the Hotel Bellevue, the Governor repeated his feelings.”

Charging "bigotry," Senator Finnegan in the Senate bitterly flayed the Republican party for what he declared was a violation of home rule.

“We have had an example of the unfair system the other day,” said Senator Finnegan, a Democrat. “The police commissioner decided to board the witnesses in the Solomon killing at a downtown hotel and a bill of $1800 resulted. Soon we are going to have before us a measure authorizing the Mayor to cut salaries and in passing that bill we are stating that although you, Mr. Mayor, have no powers over the members of the police department, we confer on you the power to cut their salaries.”

Senator Finnegan also criticized Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston for attempting to "throttle" the police commissioner appointment bill, and yet sponsoring the bill authorizing municipal and county pay cuts in Boston.
CURLEY DROPS 132
FROM CITY PAYROLL
Draftsmen and Rodmen
Affected by Action

For reasons of economy, according to Mayor Curley, he yesterday notified Commissioner of Public Works Joseph A. Rourke to drop 62 temporary employees in his department and the same message went to Chairman Theodore Glynn of the Street Commission, except that it called for the laying off of 70 employees.

The 132 employees who were summarily dropped from the payrolls were all draftsmen or roddmen. The Finance Commission complained that the men were not needed in the Street Laying-Outlet Department and the ax also fell in the Public Works Department. Payrolls for the men ceased last night.

Many of the men are graduates of technical schools, who usually would not be temporary workers. Their pay was $95 weekly and each contributed one day's pay a month to the Public Welfare Department, from which it is expected new many of the men will be compelled to seek aid.

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Could Delay Work

Mayor Curley, Public Works Commissioner Rourke, and Chairman Glynn all declared the work of the men was important but that in view of the economic wave the work could be postponed.

The remainder of the temporary draftsmen, 70, are employed in the Assessing Department and were not disturbed. They were put to work, it is said, on demand of the Chamber of Commerce and Boston Real Estate Exchange to carry out plans for the installation of a block system of assessing in Boston. It was reported last night they would not be dismissed.

In announcing the discharge of the temporary employees in the Street Department, Mayor Curley gave out copies of a communication addressed to Jaylon F. Goodwin of the Finance Commission. The letter was in reply to a Finance Commission complaint concerning the temporary draftsmen and roddmen in that department.

Letter of Mayor

The Mayor's letter was as follows:

"Upon receipt or communication this day with reference to temporary employees in the Street Department, I immediately sent for the members of the Board of Street Commissioners and discussed with them the statements set forth in the communication from the Boston Finance Commission."

"The Board of Street Commissioners proved to my satisfaction that the temporary employees on the draftsmen rolls could be utilized with advantage to the department and the municipality. The question, of course, then to be considered was the importance of continuing the work upon which these temporary men are employed. I find myself in agreement, both with the Finance Commission and with the Street Commissioners."

"Recognizing, however, the necessity for curtailing wherever possible, I have this day requested the Street Commissioners to terminate the services of all temporary employees, effective as of this date, March 30, 1933."

CURLEY JOB LIST GIVEN TO FARLEY

James Roosevelt Turns Over Mayor's Recommendations

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, March 30-James Roosevelt, son of the President, has turned over to Postmaster General Farley, chairman of the Democratic national committee, all applications for federal jobs in Massachusetts which Mayor Curley of Boston gave James Roosevelt last week.

Inasmuch as the mayor had previously given such applications as he received to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, as his mayor's letter, was considered at the time as indicating that he had decided to recognize James Roosevelt as the most important figure in the distribution of federal patronage in Massachusetts.

Subsequently it was learned that this particular list was the mayor's own list for patronage in Massachusetts and that notes showing how the mayor had indicated his own preferences among candidates by grading them 1, 2 and 3.

High on the list was the name of City Treasurer Dolan of Boston, the mayor's choice for collector of internal revenue.

It leaked out, however, that the mayor had given the list to James Roosevelt.

The next development was the sending of the list to Farley. By doing this, James Roosevelt took a step to show that he will have nothing to do with patronage and awards in Massachusetts and he has made this plain in later talks with Massachusetts job seekers.

The Curley list will go to Senator Winfield and O'Connell together with many other applications for positions, as has been charged, that latter were considered at the time as indicating that he had decided to recognize James Roosevelt as the most important figure in the distribution of federal patronage in Massachusetts.

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BILL TO GIVE MAYOR FULL POWER TO CUT SALARIES REPORTED

Wages of 22,000 Employees Would Be Reduced for Year

FINAL ACTION GOES OVER TO NEXT WEEK

132 Temporary Workers Discharged at Saving of $3300 Weekly

Full authority to reduce the salaries of the 22,000 city of Boston officials and employees as well as more than 1000 others on the Suffolk county payroll is given Mayor Curley in a bill reported to the state Senate yesterday by the joint committee on ways and means.

The bill, which includes in its scope all persons whose salaries are paid in whole or part from the city of Boston treasury, limits the period of the cuts to be imposed by the mayor to the end of this year, but provides that the reductions may be continued in effect throughout next year by action of Mayor Curley's successor, who will take office next January.

CURTAIN DISCHARGED MEN

Mayor Curley, on demand of the finance commission, yesterday discharged 70 temporary employees in the street laying out department, and 62 others in the public works department also were dismissed. In addition, eight temporary workers in the assessing department may lose their jobs, on recommendation of the finance commission.

The average weekly wage of the 132 discharged workers was $25 and their elimination from the payroll will save the city $3300 weekly.

The so-called Parman bill was placed on the Senate calendar for today. The question of a second reading shortly after the opening of the session at 11 o'clock. With four of the 16 members of the committee, including the Senate chairman, dissenting from the report, debate is expected to be lengthy.

Despite Mayor Curley's hopes of having the bill enacted into law today, it cannot receive final action before Monday as the earliest. This was indicated when Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, Republican floor leader of the House, announced at the start of yesterday's House session that the Boston pay bill, together with the beer bill, would be taken up at Monday's session. The House will hold morning and afternoon sessions on Monday.

GIVEN AUTHORITY

The bill gives the mayor authority to reduce the salaries of city and county officials and employees generally, except that in the case of the city council, the police, school and school building departments, the Public Library, licensing board, the finance commission and the Boston port authority, provision is made for inauguration of similar reductions by these groups themselves.

The measure further provides that if, after 10 days of receipt of notice from the mayor of the general reductions, these groups fail to introduce similar cuts within their own ranks, the mayor, by executive order, shall promulgate reductions affecting them in the same manner as other city employees.

Thus, under the bill, which suspends various statutes and regulations restricting pay reductions, the school teachers or any other group will have no alternative but to accept the reductions.

Under the bill any pay reductions must apply "uniformly and equally to all persons thereby affected receiving the same amount or rate of salary . . . ." It further provides that in the case of any employee, reduced or pensioned before July 1, 1933, and whose pension rate is based on a proportion of his salary, the pension shall be based on his rate of pay in 1932. The bill also safeguards the rights of employees who have contributed to the public welfare funds of the city, by providing that their contributions "shall have the same force and effect as if they were reductions under the provisions of this act."

COUNTY OFFICIALS

The bill includes in its scope all Suffolk county officials and employees on the city of Boston payroll. These include the sheriff, deputy sheriffs, court officers, etc., of the county court, the register of deeds and employees of his department, the clerks and other personnel of the supreme, superior, municipal and district courts within the county, the judges of the municipal and district courts employed by the county and the county law and Mills Island house of correction. The district attorney and his assistants, as well as the judges of the supreme and superior courts, would not be included, as they are paid by the county treasury.

The dissenter from the favorable report of the joint ways and means committee included Senator George G. Hoyt of Walpole, Senate chairman; Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, and Representatives William P. Hickey of South Boston and Michael H. Jordan of Lawrence.

The session of the bill dealing with school salaries is as follows:

The school committee may order the reduction of salaries for the school year which commenced on September first, twentieth and thirty-two, and which ends on August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and which reduces the salaries of teachers and other officials and employees of the school department, provided that such reductions in salaries applies uniformly to all persons of the same grade or classification and receiving the same salary.

IMPORTANT SECTIONS

Other important sections of the bill follow:

During the calendar year nineteen hundred and thirty-three, the salary of any person thereby affected receiving the same amount or rate of salary, and provided that the salary of no person shall be reduced by a greater percentage than that of a person receiving a larger salary. The mayor shall give written notice of any such general reduction in such salary to the police commissioner, the school committee, the board of commissioners of school buildings, the superintendent of construction therefor, the trustees of the public library, the city council, the licensing board, the finance commission and the Boston port authority. If within ten days of the delivery of such notice the officer, committee, board or other body so notified does not reduce the salary of each office and position under the control of the officers, committee, board or other body upon the same uniform basis and for the same period of time as the reduction put into effect by the mayor, the mayor forthwith by executive order, in the same manner and with the same authority as hereinbefore provided and upon the basis, shall effect reductions in the salary of each office and position of the departments and board and other bodies so notified, without reference to such reductions theretofore made pursuant to this section and after the delivery of such notice. Such reductions shall be in force from the effective date of the reductions specified in the notice as the executive order first made by the mayor.

All necessary authority to effect such
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Wages of 22,000 Employees Would Be Reduced for Year

FINAL ACTION GOES OVER TO NEXT WEEK

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Full authority to reduce the salaries of the 22,000 city of Boston officials and employees generally, except that in the cases of the city council, the police, school and school buildings departments, the Public Library, licensing board, the finance commission, and the Boston port authority, provision is made for inauguration of similar reductions by these groups themselves. The measure further provides that if, after 10 days of receipt of notice from the mayor of the general reductions, in other groups fail to introduce similar cuts within their own ranks, the mayor, by executive order, shall promulgate reductions affecting said groups in the same manner as other city employees.

Thus, under the bill, which suspends various statutes and regulations restricting pay reductions, the school teachers or any other group will have no alternative but to accept the reductions.

Under the bill any pay reductions must apply "uniformly and equally" to all persons thereby affected receiving the same amount or rate of salary... It further provides that in the case of any employee, retired or pensioned before or after 1933, and whose pension rate is based on a proportional part of his salary, the pension shall be based on his rate of pay in 1932. The bill also safeguards the rights of employees who have contributed to the public welfare funds of the city, by providing that their contributions "shall have the same force and effect as if they were reductions under the provisions of this act."

COUNTY OFFICIALS

The bill includes in its scope all Suffolk county officials and employees on the city of Boston payroll. These include the sheriff, deputy sheriffs, court officers, etc. in the county courthouse, the register of deeds and employees of his department, the clerks and other personnel of the supreme, superior, municipal and district courts, and employees of the county jail and House of Correction. The district attorney and his assistants, as well as the judges of the supreme and superior courts, would be included, as they are now in the present law.

The dissenters from the favorable report of the joint Ways and Means committee included Senator George G. Morse of Williams, Senate chairman; Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, and Representatives William P. Hickey of South Boston and Michael H. Jordan of Lawrence.

The section of the bill dealing with school salaries is as follows:

The school committee may during the school year which commenced on September first, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and which ends on August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, reduce the salaries of teachers and other officials and employees of the school department, provided that such reduction in salaries applied uniformly to all persons of the same grade or classification and receiving the same salary.

Important sections

Other important sections of the bill follow:

CURLEY DISCHARGES 3 MEN

Mayor Curley, on demand of the finance commission, yesterday discharged 70 temporary employees in the street housing, and 67 others in the public works department who were dismissed. In addition 80 temporary workers in the assessing department may lose their jobs, on recommendation of the finance commission.

The average weekly wage of the 132 discharged workers was $25 and their elimination from the payroll will save the city $3300 weekly.

The so-called Packard bill was placed on the Senate calendar for to-day and will come up for debate on the question of a second reading shortly after the opening of the session at 11 o'clock. With four of the 16 members of the committee, including the Senate chairman, dissenting from the report, debate is expected to be lengthy.

Despite Mayor Curley's hopes of having the bill enacted into law today, it cannot receive final action before Monday at the earliest. This was indicated...
miscellaneous publications

April 11 - May 26, 1933
THE TREASURY POST FOR DALLMAN, CAPITAL HEARS

Washington, April 10.—Postmaster-General Farley has tentatively offered the position of assistant secretary of the treasury to V. Y. Dallman, Springfield, III., newspaper publisher, it was reported today.

Dallman, who has been credited with exerting considerable influence in helping Illinois Democrats in line, arrived here a week ago at Farley's invitation. Should Dallman accept, he probably would have charge of collecting revenues from liquor sales.

PICK AMBASSADORS.

Unless there are changes in plans, Breckenridge Long of Washington, D. C., will be ambassador to Italy, James W. Gerard of New York will be ambassador to Argentina and John Cudasy of Milwaukee will become ambassador to Cuba.

Other appointments regarded as virtually certain are J. W. T. O'Connor of Los Angeles as controller of the currency, T. A. Walters, Idaho Democratic chairman, as first assistant secretary of interior, and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

ROOSEVELT NOMINATES 3.

President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate three nominations—Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit to be governor general of the Philippines; L. W. Robert Jr., of Atlanta to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Peirson M. Hall to be federal attorney for the southern District of California.

Meanwhile, Democrats were eyeing anxiously the hewing away of jobs with the economy axe.

The application of a flat billion dollar cut to governmental expenditures means inevitably thousands fewer jobs.

Alleged by Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, President Roosevelt is fast whipping his economy and reorganization program into shape and an announcement is expected soon.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—(AP)—Two important posts in the national government—solicitor general of the United States and commissioner of Indian affairs—were filed today by President Roosevelt.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of James Crawford Biggs of North Carolina to represent the government in cases before the Supreme court, and the name of John Collier of California to manage the nation's Indian wards.

At the same time, he nominated James A. Donohoe to be federal judge for Nebraska, Calvin Mathews to be federal attorney for Arizona, and Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, now stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, to be paymaster general of the navy.

In addition, he formally withdrew the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland. Curley had declined the appointment, saying he thought he could be of greater service to Boston and the nation by remaining in this country.

Meanwhile, the name of Guy T. Helvering, a former representative from Kansas, was mentioned widely in speculation over the post of commissioner of internal revenue.

It was said authoritatively, however, that a decision is not expected for at least a week, that there are several other candidates, including Robert Gore of Chicago and Florida.

ROOSEVELT APPOINTS SOLICITOR GENERAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS HEAD

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It was said authoritatively, however, that a decision is not expected for at least a week, that there are several other candidates, including Robert Gore of Chicago and Florida.

NOMINATED—Mayor Michael James Curley of Boston, nominated yesterday by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland. His appointment awaits confirmation by the Senate. Curley was the original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts, backing the Roosevelt candidacy against that of Al Smith.

Mayor Curley to Be Envoy to Poland

By International News Service

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is to be sent to Poland as American ambassador, it was learned authoritatively today. The nomination is expected to go to the Senate shortly.

Mayor Curley Will Be Envoy to Poland

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WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt again broke precedent today in naming a woman to a major diplomatic post for the first time—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, of Florida, to be minister to Denmark.

The nomination of the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic presidential nominee, was forwarded to the Senate with that of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, to be ambassador to Poland.

Both Mrs. Owen, who is a former member of the House from Florida, and Mayor Curley, were active campaign workers for President Roosevelt and closely identified with the national Democratic organization.

During the campaign, Curley spoke for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket chiefly in the Western states.

With these appointments the President left only a few of the more important diplomatic posts still open, including Berlin, Rome, Tokyo and Havana. Early announcements for the Italian and Cuban ambassadors are in prospect.

In one of his first appointments from the Far Northwest the President today made Frank T. Bell, of Washington, commissioner of fish and fisheries.

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Roosevelt Appoints Mayor Curley as American Ambassador to Poland

MAYOR CURLEY GOES TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, April 12—President Roosevelt today nominated Mayor James A. Curley of Boston, Mass., to be ambassador to Poland.

He also nominated Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former representative from Florida, to be minister to Denmark and Iceland.

Boston, April 12—James Michael Curley, nominated by President Roosevelt today as ambassador to Poland, has been elected three times for four-year terms as mayor of Boston.

A former congressman, he has been politically active for 26 of his 58 years, for the most part in municipal politics. He was the original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts and fought a vigorous, though losing, fight for his candidate against the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith in the state presidential primaries. Famed for his oratorical powers, he made several speaking tours for Mr. Roosevelt during the presidential campaign. Through the courtesy of the Puerto Rican delegation he was sent as a delegate from Puerto Rico at the Democratic national convention which nominated Mr. Roosevelt.

Curley's state presence, which has been one of his principal political assets, is a heritage of his theatrical experiences in Dion Boucicault plays at the Dudley street open house where he held forth as a youth; in such productions as "The Colleen Bawn." His voice, a resonant baritone, is the product of intense cultivation of natural gifts under vocal experts.

When he was 26, with political ambitions even then, he joined the Ancient Order of Hibernians and built up a local fame for his skill in debate at meetings of the society. This skill served him subsequently as member of the Common Council, board of aldermen and city council and as state representative, mayor and congressman.

Mrs. Ruth B. Owen is named minister to Denmark and Iceland.

President Receives State Delegation Accompanied by Senator Walsh

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Governor Ely and a party of Massachusetts officials were received at the White House today and presented to President Roosevelt the Massachusetts plan for the rehabilitation of labor and industry. The plan was favorably received by the President for in most of its essential aspects it reflected Mr. Roosevelt's already expressed views.

The outstanding features of the Massachusetts proposals were federal regulation of the hours of work on the principle of a five-day-week and a shorter working day; the establishment nationally of a minimum wage scale; the abolition of night work by women and minors; and the revision of the anti-trust laws to permit trade agreements subject to federal approval.

President Roosevelt has not yet declared himself on the question of anti-trust law revision, but so far as reduced hours of labor and minimum wage scales are concerned, the President has already given such a program his full endorsement. The proposals along this line made by Governor Ely today included provision for the widest discretionary power in the administration of any five-day week plan or any minimum wage scale plan in order that it might be varied to meet varying conditions in varying industries. This is precisely the position which Mr. Roosevelt has already taken for the 30-hour week bill now before Congress. He has approved of the principle but opposes the rigid specification of 30 hours.

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Ely Work Plan

By Senator Walsh

By the Telegram's Washington Correspondent

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CURLEY IS NAMED
ENVY TO POLAND
Nomination Made by
President Roosevelt

Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida Appointed Minister to
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The nomination of the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic presidential nominee, was forwarded to the Senate with that of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, to be ambassador to Poland.

Both Mrs. Owen, who is a former member of the House from Florida, and Mayor Curley were active campaign workers for President Roosevelt and closely identified with the national Democratic organization.

With these appointments, the President left only a few of the more important diplomatic posts still open, including Berlin, Rome, Tokyo, and Havana. Early announcements for the Italian and Cuban ambassadors are in prospect.

In one of his first appointments from the far northwest the President today made Frank T. Bell, of Washington, commissioner of fish and fisheries.

Three times Curley was chosen mayor of Boston. He is now nearing the conclusion of the third term he served two terms in Congress many years ago.

He was elected to the 62nd and 63rd Congresses and served from 1911 until 1914, resigning after he assumed office as mayor of Boston.

Boston Mayor Receives
News at Home III

BOSTON, April 12 (P)—Mayor James M. Curley learned of his nomination to be ambassador to Poland on a sick bed at his home today. Through his daughter, Mary, he announced that he had nothing to say. He had planned to go to Washington tonight to confer with President Roosevelt. He was in bed yesterday with a severe cold and bed rest.

Mayor Curley was one of the earliest supporters of President Roosevelt in Massachusetts, even in the primary days last summer. Although ill-fated to capture the Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago convention, Curley continued his drive for his nomination as a delegate from Puerto Rico, having obtained the seat in the convention of a delegate from that territory.

During the campaign, Curley spoke for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket chiefly in the western states.
RUTH BRYAN OWEN
New Minister to Denmark.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the nomination of Mrs. Owen, former member of the House from Florida and the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, to the Senate together with the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

The President also turned today to the selection of a successor to Eugene Meyer, Jr., who has submitted his resignation as governor of the Federal Reserve Board. He is continuing in his office until a man to take his place is found.

The names of Walter W. Stewart, chairman of the board of Case, Pomroy & Company, New York investment firm, and of Angus McLean, former Governor of North Carolina, have been mentioned in the speculation over this job. The former has been mentioned also for under-secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Roosevelt also selected today Frank T. Bell of Washington State as commissioner of fisheries, succeeding Henry O'Malley, the Republican incumbent. Bell is secretary to Senator Dillion of Wisconsin.

Curley Appointment.
Appointment of Mayor Curley to the diplomatic post at Warsaw was forecast a week ago but announcement was delayed, according to reports from Washington, because of uncertainty that he would accept the post.

The status of Mayor Curley in the present administration has been an outstanding topic of conversation among New Englanders since the election of President Roosevelt last fall.

Reports first listed the Boston mayor as a Cabinet possible, and later as a prospect for assistant secretary of the Treasury. Other rumors placed him in a number of posts, ranging from Governor-General of the Philippines to ambassador to Italy.

Curley's friends had said the appointment to Warsaw would have little appeal for him but expressed belief he would accept it, with a possible higher honor being tentatively promised him later in the Administration.

On the portfolio of Poland, they pointed out, at the present time it was already prominently in the spotlight of European affairs.

Meanwhile Democratic representatives at the Capitol have named two committees to confer with Postmaster-General Farley, patronage dispenser, about the delayed appointments of postmasters and other local patronage matters.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on the representatives by applicants for positions. The Administration has given little thought to the lesser appointments but intends to do so immediately.

Suggestions for elimination of civil service examinations for first, second and third-class postmasters have been considered, but there are strong indications no change will be made in present procedure.

At the direction of the Democratic House steering committee, Speaker Farley and Representative Byrnes of Tennessee, the Democratic floor called on Farley tomorrow to go over the situation.

Another group headed by Rep. McCurtin of Oklahoma has been named to represent the Democratic National Congressional Committee. No date has been set for its visit.

Several important diplomatic posts are expected to be filled by Bridges of Wisconsin and Washington is slated for Rome and John Curley of Milwaukee for Cuba.

The Administration also has in mind Clark Howell, Atlanta publisher, for one of the diplomatic assignments.

The resignation of Meyer is regarded as a desire on his part to resume private business as well as to permit the President to have a man of his own choice in this key position.

Friends of each emphasized there had been no major disagreement between the President and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Another note was sounded, however, by Chairman Somers of the House Collineage Committee. Leader, with the resignation of Meyer, the Republican has in mind Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit, to be governor general in the Philippines was unanimously approved by the Senate Territories Committee.

BOSTON, April 12—(AP) Mayor James M. Curley, nominated today by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland, is a "self-made" product of America's cosmopolitan life. Mayor Curley had completed only his grammar school education when, because of the death of his father, he moved from his grocery store to assist his family, supplementing that training with a night school course. The youthful Curley coupled a remarkable gift of oratory with a diligent pursuit of knowledge that in later years stampedy one of the best informed men in New England's public life. He is an inveterate reader.

Curley is possessed of a forceful, magnetic personality and a skill in administrative and diplomatic affairs that has brought him extravagant admiration from friends and bitter condemnation from enemies.

With Democratic victory last fall, Curley cast longing eyes at the ambassadorship because of his acquaintance with Premier Mussolini and others in Italy. Confined today to his home with the grippe, he had no comment to make on the Polish appointment. However, it was known that since his major appointment he has taken cognizance of the delicacy of his duties because of Po's separation of church and state politics in the Old World.
CURLEY IS SILENT ON NOMINATION AS ENVOY TO POLAND

Friends of Boston Mayor Believe He Is Disappointed, but Will Accept Highly Important Post.

BOSTON, April 13.—Although news of his nomination by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Poland was received by Mayor Curley in a sick bed without comment, friends of the Boston Chief Executive confidently predicted last night that he would accept the honor—if he has not already done so—as soon as the United States Senate confirms the appointment and then resigns as Mayor of Boston.

It is known that Mayor Curley's first choice after a Cabinet position was the Ambassadorship to Rome and his failure to receive this post caused him some disappointment. His friends believe, however, that he appreciates the importance of the work at Warsaw at the present time and will submerge any personal feelings in the matter and accept. As world politics stand, the United States Ambassadorship to Poland, although not normally of top rating, is certain to become a most important one diplomatically.

The Polish Corridor between the Polish Republic and Germany is one of the keys to European politics and will figure largely in the projected Disarmament Conference in Paris. Poland is now closely allied to France in the European diplomatic line-up.

Puzzled by Silence

The failure of Mayor Curley to make some statement—even though he is confined to his bed at home—led some of his friends to believe that he may refuse the appointment.

Such a situation would appear without precedent, however, as invariably before the President of the United States inquires of a foreign government if a certain individual is acceptable as ambassador, and especially before the nomination is sent to the Senate, the acceptance of the appointee has been obtained.

Mayor Curley has had several conferences with President Roosevelt in Washington and while the mayor may have stated his preference, it is believed he also told the Chief Executive that any post assigned him would be accepted.

It is understood that the actual nomination yesterday came as a surprise to the mayor.

It was said at City Hall that the Mayor has been well yesterday and he planned to go to Washington for a final conference with President Roosevelt about the appointment.

Dispatches from Washington yesterday stressed the importance of the Warsaw appointment at this particular time and made it known that the President was not because of any objections of the Italian government.

According to one dispatch, friends of Mr. Roosevelt say that the President is anxious to have Mayor Curley represent this government at Warsaw because he considers Poland next to Germany in importance at the present time, in view of the wide ramifications which Poland's foreign policy will have.

BOSTON INTEREST

The decision of Mr. Curley is of vital interest alike to the city of Boston. Upon the mayor's resignation President Joseph McGrath of the Boston City Council would become acting mayor at one of the most critical periods in the history of the city. Authority has just been given by the Legislature for reductions in salaries that will total more than $5,000,000 and petitions for investigation of city affairs are now pending before the Legislature.

The question of personal wealth must also enter into the decision of Mayor Curley, as much as the Warsaw post will pay only $17,500, which is $2500 less than the mayor receives now as Chief Executive of the city. The expense of maintaining the American Embassy probably would cost the mayor three or four times his salary.

If Mayor Curley resigns as expected it will be the second time in his long public career that he has been forced to give up the public office to accept another. While serving in Congress in 1914 he resigned to become Mayor of Boston for the first time. Since then he has been twice elected and is about to enter his third four-year term.

Never Visited Poland

Mayor Curley has not been to Poland, nor has he ever been to Warsaw. He has never been to Poland in any way. Even in his travels he has not reach Poland, and speaks no foreign languages, but is acquainted with the problems of practically all nations.

He is a commander of the Crown of Italy, an honor received in 1930, and has the Order of the Rising Sun conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan. He received the Medal of Reconnoissance from France and was made a Knight of St. Saviour by Belgium.

Mr. Curley urges the President to give up the public office to accept another. While serving in Congress in 1914 he resigned to become Mayor of Boston for the first time. Since then the mayor has been twice elected and is about to enter his third four-year term.
WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A few hours after President Roosevelt broke precedent by naming a woman to the diplomatic corps, the Senate tonight speedily confirmed Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida as minister to Denmark. It acted without debate after Senator Fletcher (D., Fla.) had asked unanimous consent without the usual procedure of committee action. There was no objection.

At the same time the Senate approved the nomination of Joseph W. Woodrough of Nebraska to be judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Mrs. Owen, former member of the House from Florida and daughter of William Jennings Bryan, to the Senate together with the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

The President also turned today to the selection of a successor to Eugene Meyer, Jr., who has submitted his resignation as governor of the Federal Reserve board. He is continuing in office until a man to take his place is found. The names of Walter W. Stewart, chairman of the board of case, Pomeroy & Co., New York investment firm, and of Angus McLean, former governor of North Carolina, have been mentioned.

Mr. Roosevelt also selected today Frank T. Bell of Washington state, as commissioner of fisheries.

Patrons Chafe

Meanwhile, Democratic representatives at the Capitol have named two committees to confer with Postmaster General Farley, patronage dispenser, about the delayed appointment of postmasters and other local patronage matters. Speaker Rainey and Representative Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic leader, will call on Farley tomorrow. Another group, headed by Representative McClintic (D., Okla.), has been named to represent the Democratic national congressional committee.

During the day, the nomination of Frank Murphy, mayor of Detroit, to be our general of the Philippines was unanimously approved by the Senate territories committee.

CURLEY SILENT

BOSTON, April 12 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley, confined today to his home in the grip of his reticence, had no comment to make on the Polish appointment. However, it was known that in consulting his friends before making a statement, he has taken cognizance of the delicacy of its duties because of Poland's geographical location and the state of politics in the old world.
Mayor Curley Is Self-Made Man—Offered Poland Post

Boston Man Makes No Comment Upon Appointment—Educated in Grammar and Night Schools Of City

BOSTON, April 13 (A. P.)—Mayor James M. Curley, nominated Wednesday by President Roosevelt as Ambassador to Poland, is a “self-made” product of America’s cosmopolitan life.

Mayor Curley had completed only his grammar school education when the death of his father, he went to work as an order boy in a grocery store to assist his family. Supplanting that training with a night school course, the youthful Curley coupled a remarkable gift of oratory with a diligent pursuit of knowledge that in later years stamped him one of the best informed men in New England’s public life. He is an inveterate reader.

Curley is possessed of a forceful magnetic personality and a method of administering public affairs that has brought him extravagant admiration from friends and bitter condemnation from enemies.

With Democratic victory last Fall, Curley cast longing eyes at the ambassadorship to Italy because of his acquaintance with Premier Mussolini and others in Italy. Confined today to his home with the grip, he had no comment to make on the Polish appointment. However, it was known that since his name was first coupled with that post, he has taken cognizance of the delicacy of its duties because of Poland’s geographical location and the state of politics in the Old World.

Staunch Roosevelt Supporter.

Long before the Democratic Party chose Franklin D. Roosevelt as its Presidential candidate, Curley was his staunch supporter and spokesman here. Even in the face of overwhelming defeat by the Alfred E. Smith forces in the fight for delegates to the Chicago convention, Curley carried on and appeared there as a delegate from Puerto Rico, thanks to the relinquishment of a seat to him by a delegate from that place.

During the Presidential campaign, Curley toured the West for Roosevelt in a speaking campaign that preceded the candidate’s own trip into those regions. In 1928, Curley supported Smith ardently.

Curley is completing his third term as Mayor of Boston. He served in Congress from 1911 to 1914 when he resigned to become Mayor. He is president of the Hibernia Savings Bank of Boston.

Curley’s friends had said the appointment to Warsaw would have little appeal for him but expressed belief he would accept it, with a possibility a higher honor might be tendered him later in the administration.

Some of Curley’s friends in the Capital were surprised at reports the three-time Mayor of Boston might not accept the Polish portfolio. Poland, they pointed out at the present time was already prominently in the spotlight of European affairs.

If he accepts the post at Warsaw, Curley is expected to resign soon from his office as Mayor of Boston. His term will not expire until the end of the calendar year.

If Mayor Curley thinks Poland not his size, he should consider the possibilities of the Polish corridor as an avenue to diplomatic fame.

Appointment Forecast.

Appointment of Mayor Curley to the diplomatic post at Warsaw was forecast a week ago but announcement was delayed, according to reports here, because of uncertainty that he would accept the post.

The status of Mayor Curley in the present administration has been an outstanding topic of conversation among New Englanders since the election of President Roosevelt last Fall.

Reports first listed the Boston Mayor as a cabinet possibility, and later as a prospect for assistant secretary of treasury. Other rumors placed him in a number of posts ranging from Governor-General of the Philippines to Ambassador to Italy.

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If he accepts the post at Warsaw, Curley is expected to resign soon from his office as Mayor of Boston. His term will not expire until the end of the calendar year.

The political implications of the Curley appointment are myriad and bewildering, an intriguing prospect for political doctors in meditative conferences in the restaurants these days (new deal style).
Curley Is Named Envoy to Poland

It would be a rash and biased man who would contend that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston does not measure up to the standard of our diplomatic service. As a matter of fact, excellent reason exists for asserting that he surpasses the standard. Certainly it cannot be said truthfully that there is the slightest prospect that any of the more prominent Roosevelt diplomatic appointments - Mr. Bingham in London, Mr. Straus in Paris, Mr. Daniels in Mexico City, for examples - will represent us any more effectively than will Mr. Curley as our ambassador to Poland, a post to which President Roosevelt has just named him.

No one could be engaged so long and so actively in Boston municipal politics as has Mr. Curley without receiving some reputation bruises. And Mr. Curley bears his share. It could not be otherwise where so many brickbats fill the air. But it must not be overlooked that the mayor of Boston is a man of many and uncommon talents, intelligent, shrewd, witty, persuasive, eloquent, and of charming manners when he wishes to be.

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Curley's Name as Ambassador Before Senate

Boston Mayor Appointed U. S. Envoy to Poland — Was Prominently Mentioned for Portfolio in Rome.

BAY STATE PRESIDENTIAL BOOSTER HOLDS COMMENT

Career of Hub Executive Colorful — Ruth Bryan Owen’s Name as Minister to Denmark Also Submitted by Roosevelt for Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, April 12. (AP) - President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

Appointment of Mayor Curley to the diplomatic post at Warsaw was forecast a week ago but announcement was delayed, according to reports here, because of uncertainty that he would accept the post.

Suggested for Many Posts.

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Curley's friends had said that the appointment to Warsaw would have little appeal for him but expressed belief he would accept it, with a possibility a higher honor might be tendered him later in the administration.

Might Not Accept.

Some of Curley's friends in the capital were surprised at reports the three-time mayor of Boston might not accept the Polish portfolio. Poland, they pointed out, at the present time was already prominently in the spotlight of European affairs.

The Massachusetts fight for Roosevelt pledged delegates to the Democratic national convention was launched last spring by Mayor Curley and triumphed over one of the bitterest campaigns the state had seen in recent years.

Opposed Smith Forces.

The Roosevelt forces, led by Mayor Curley and James Roosevelt, the president's son, were opposed by the powerful Smith organization, led by Senator Walsh and Governor Ely, and failed to elect a single delegate to the convention. Roosevelt, however, carried the day and won the November election.

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Curley "Self Made."

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Mayor Curley had completed only his grammar school education when, because of the death of his father, he went to work to assist his family as an order boy in a grocery store. Supplementing that training with a night school course, the youthful Curley coupled a remarkable gift of oratory with a diligent pursuit of knowledge that in later years stampied him one of the best informed men in New England's public life.

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Curley is possessed of a forceful, magnetic personality and a method of administrating public affairs that has brought him extravagant admiration from friends and bitter condemnation from enemies.

Wanted to Go to Rome.

With the Democratic victory last fall, Curley cast longing eyes at the ambassadorship to Italy because of his acquaintance with Premier Mussolini and others in Italy. Convinced today to his home with the grippe, he had no comment to make on the Polish appointment. However, it is known that since his name was first coupled with that post, he has taken cognizance of the delicacy of its duties because of Poland's geographical location and the state of politics in the old world.

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Toured West During Campaign.

During the preceding campaign, Curley toured the West for Roosevelt in a speaking campaign that preceded the candidate's own trip into those regions. In 1928, Curley supported Smith ardently.

Curley is completing his third term as mayor of Boston. He served in Congress from 1911 to 1914 when he resigned to become mayor. He is president of the Hibernia savings bank of Boston.

Mayor Curley was made a Commander of the Crown of Italy in 1929 and the emperor of Japan has conferred the Order of the Rising Sun on him, in both cases the title being the highest that could be conferred on a person not a subject of those countries. From the French government he received the Medal of Reconnaissance, and he is a Knight of St. Saviour of Serbia. He is one of the four honorary members of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company, one of the others being the Prince of Wales.

Curley has four sons and a daughter. His wife died a few years ago. He is 58 years of age.
Curley May Not Accept Post as Envoy to Poland

Boston Mayor Said to Have Refused Appointment to Ireland

(partial to The Post)

BOSTON, April 13—Mayor James M. Curley may not accept the appointment as ambassador to Poland. Some of his friends who have been very much in his confidence as to a possible appointment under the new administration have since the election, say today that the suggestion that he may not go to Warsaw is not idle.

Some of the critics of the Boston mayor also say that it would be no surprise to them if he did not accept. It is well known that the mayor at the beginning had no thought of going to Dublin, Rome or anywhere else outside the country.

He wanted to be in the Cabinet and organized a vigorous campaign to get there. The post he first wanted was secretary of the navy and he announced his position to the numerous people in Washington and in Boston that President Roosevelt offered him this job at Warm Springs and the he had agreed to take it.

In spite of the positive statement made at this point by the mayor himself and his closest friends, soon after a campaign was under way to push him for secretary of labor. This did not come from anywhere and newspapermen were next informed by persons close to the mayor that he would either be secretary of war or assistant secretary of the treasury.

From Rome

Until just recently there was a lot of talk about those who were in a position to know, that he would really be named as assistant secretary of war. Then came the story about Rome, with the later report that the mayor was not acceptable to Mussolini and so the appointment was not likely that in fact Mussolini never was queried.

During recent days it is known that President Roosevelt has received letters and telegrams on both sides of the Curley proposition than in connection with any other appointment he has had to consider. It is said that thousands of letters went to the President from Massachusetts and elsewhere, vigorously criticizing the mayor and insisting that he should not be appointed to any prominent place. At the same time the Curley machine in Boston and his publicity organization began a systematic campaign to have letters sent in to the White House demanding that he be named for a high post.

If the mayor is going to Warsaw, it is expected that an announcement will come from him before the end of the week, but there will be no surprise in some political circles in Boston if it is announced that, with reference to the demands of his fellow citizens, he must refuse the honor and stay at home.

Elected in Congress

Four years after his marriage, Curley was elected to Congress in 1910. He was re-elected and during his second term announced his candidacy for Mayor. He defeated the Good Government Association candidate but was beaten in his campaign for re-election by another Good Government candidate, Andrew J. Peters.

He ran for Congress against the late James A. Gallivan but was defeated. In 1921 he was again elected Mayor and in 1924 was defeated in his campaign for Governor. He was elected to his third Mayoralty term November 5, 1929.

Curley's home is on fashionable Jamaica Way. Here he spends evenings in literary prowlings in his well-stocked and well-read library planning coups, consulting political leaders, and training his sons in the arts of oratory and rhetoric. His golf game is relatively good.

Curley has a knack of making visitors to Boston feel at home. He used to present them with a golden key to the city but decided that this was too formal and in recent years has been giving away silver keys.
NOMINATIONS OF INTEREST HERE

York and Mayor Curley
Both Well Known

IN THIS SECTION

Former Named Commissioner of Conservation and Latter Ambassador to Poland.

The nomination of Samuel A. York, 31, of Chesterfield, as commissioner of conservation by Governor Joseph B. Ely, as announced in yesterday's Transcript, is of great interest in this section, as Mr. York became well known here in the pre-primary campaign last September as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Congress in which he was running up to former Senator Thomas P. Cassidy of Cheshire. Mr. York spent several days in this section in the interests of his candidacy and in the pre-election campaign spoke in the interests of the democratic national and state tickets at rallies in this city and Adams. A few weeks ago he was the guest-speaker at the Chamber of Commerce get-together in the Richmond hotel and is scheduled to deliver the principal address at the Purple Heart observance at the state armory next Wednesday night. Mr. York will succeed W. A. L. Bazeley, named to the state alcoholic beverage control commission.

Although a member of a family long prominent in the republican party in New Haven, Conn., where he was born, Mr. York has become an ardent democrat, and is one of the group known as "Yankee democrats." After graduating from Yale university, he began making a career for himself as an apple grower on a farm in West Chesterfield. When his trees reach maturity he will have more than 6,000 in bearing, thus giving him one of the largest orchards in this section of the state. He is married and lives the year around on his farm with Mrs. York and their two children.

He has taken great interest in the democratic party, both national and state, in the past few years, and during the campaign was always at the command of those conducting the campaign in the western part of the state. On one of the stormiest nights of the year he travelled from his farm to Adams to speak in behalf of Deputy Sheriff James M. Lilly of this city, democratic candidate for high sheriff of Berkshire county, despite the fact that he was not asked to do so until 6 o'clock in the afternoon and then by two Adams democrats without official standing. Former Senator Cassidy predicted at a rally in Pittsfield that Mr. York would one day represent this district in Congress.

Also of interest to this section was the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as commissioner of Public Works by President Roosevelt which was reported in yesterday's Transcript. Since his first appearance in this city more than 25 years ago as a speaker at an A. O. H. observance, Mayor Curley, who was then just beginning to achieve the prominence that has made him nationally known, has appeared here and in Adams on many occasions as a campaign speaker and also as guest speaker at the annual Elks' memorial services. In company with James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, Mayor Curley addressed a large gathering last April in the Drury high school gymnasium in the interests of the Roosevelt-For-President delegate ticket which he headed and, although he was in strong Alfred E. Smith territory, a large crowd attended the rally and he was given a warm reception. As usual, Mayor Curley did not disappoint his audience and put on the expected "good show."

Prominent Polish residents of Adams where there are many people of Polish birth or extraction, expressed pleasure at Mayor Curley's nomination. Many of them know him personally and are greatly impressed with him.

Samuel A. York of Chesterfield, candidate for the Democratic nomination for congressman in this district last fall and well-known in this district where he has spoken several times, who was nominated by Gov. Ely yesterday as state commissioner of conservation.
Councillor Norton To Urge Tax Reduction Of Twenty Percent

Local Man Makes Stirring Address Before Council — Criticizes Mayor's Statements.

Points Out Extravagant Wastes And Mismanagement Of Funds — Council Applauds Speech.

Amid a round of applause that resounded through the chamber of the Boston City Council, Councillor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park, who, by the way, is rapidly becoming an important figure in the affairs of this district and the entire city, introduced an order asking Mayor Curley to consider the reducing of all city expense 20 per cent at once, and informing the owners of dwelling houses and other property in Boston, that their taxes will be reduced 20 per cent, provided that rentals are likewise reduced. A second reading of the order was necessary before the question came on its passage.

In advocating the adoption of his order, the Hyde Park Councillor, in a stirring address to the councillors and the many spectators in the gallery, said in part:

"Mr. President, I listened with a great deal of interest to the address of the Executive of the City of Boston. I am sorry to say that I have to take issue with him on most of his statements. They sounded nice, and if true, would be nice, but, unfortunately, the record will show that conditions in Boston have not been as good, as have been pictured. The Mayor of Boston, if he wishes to do something good for the people of Boston, will immediately cut all city expenses 20 per cent and will ask that the tax rate on property in Boston be reduced 20 per cent. The rates in this city are altogether too high."

In comparing the percentage of non-home-owners, with that of other large cities, Councillor Norton stated that Boston had the smallest percentage with the highest tax rate. "It should not be over $25.00 on a thousand, instead of $34.50, if the necessary economies were put into effect," Mr. Norton said.

Referring to the inference by the Mayor that the city was not in any financial difficulties, Norton asks, "Do you believe that the financial condition of the city is due to anything the Chief Executive has done? Is there a man here who believes that we have been economizing, who can point to one thing that has been done to keep down our tremendous debt?" Taking issue with the costs of police and schools, he declared that the former was the most expensive in America, having more stations on 48 square miles of area than any city in the world; and that the latter are costing Boston more than the schools of any other large American city. "Where is the economy?" Norton asks.

Stating that Mayor Curley's remedy is to spend more money, Norton inquired as to where the money was going to come from, when there isn't a business in Boston that is paying today, except those dealing with public necessities and they are not making what they have in the past. He assailed the Mayor on the manner in which the $30,000,000 the Legislature gave Boston the right to expend on public works in 1931.

Of local interest, he said, "A golf course was built in Hyde Park to put men to work. Did you hear of anybody going to work on that golf course? Well, over a half million dollars was spent there, but very few men got any work, although we had thousands here clamoring for work. The machines did the work, and "Brother" Tomasso stuck the steam shovel in."

"The local councillors continued: "We have 100,000 men, women and children in Boston asking for something to eat, and there are less than sixty-five investigators in our city, where there should be 500. But nothing is done. There are a few of the things that must be taken care of. The City of Boston, like every city and town in the community, is in this depression is bound to face realities. We have to face them, whether we want to or not."

The matter of salary reductions was discussed by Norton, who stated: "The goal should be to save the little fellow and make the man getting the bigger amount of pay take a larger cut than the little fellow. What is the matter with that idea? Let the man getting $1,800 a year take a 5 per cent cut; let the man getting $3,500 a year take a 10 or 20 per cent cut. And relieve the laborer. Isn't that fair? The battle — the Chief Executive has done? Are we going to con come from, when there is a person or a family in need, so that the aid would have thousands here clamoring for work. The machines did the work, and "Brother" Tomasso stuck the steam shovel in."

On the decentralization of the Welfare Department, Norton had this to say: "The goal in England has been criticized for years. We are told, "We don't want the goal."

But we have had it here for ten years. We have had it in the Welfare Department, and nothing has been done about it. Hundreds of families are today drawing welfare from the City of Boston who cannot speak the American language and there is no investigator who can speak the language of those families, or who has ever interrogated them."

"For two years on the floor of the Council I have asked that the Welfare Department be decentralized, that we have branches in East Boston, Charlestown, Hyde Park, and so on, in every community. Can anyone tell me why a poor devil getting only a few dollars a week from the department should be obliged to go from Hyde Park to Hawkins street, paying the necessary carfare, several times a week? In Hyde Park, as in other sections, school teachers, firemen, everybody in the employ of the city, should be expected to cooperate where there is a person or a family in need, so that the aid would be given inside of ten hours at least, without having to go to Hawkins street before anything can be obtained. And what a ridiculous sight it is to see a man out with a hoe in winter, on the frozen street, just
pushing a few leaves around, where perhaps that man may be a machinist, maybe a carpenter, may be a plumber, or an electrical worker, and could do something useful for the city, and for the community while he is waiting for something in his particular line to turn up. Just think of them, Mr. President, fooling around as they do on our streets with a hoe. And it is under the plea that they think it would be unfair to interfere with private initiative, with work in private trades, and yet today the Mayor comes out on the front page and tells how he is going to sift out engineers, plumbers and other tradesmen, to see if they cannot be given something to do in their particular lines.

Norton remarked that there has not been a constructive effort to cut down expenses in Boston. Though men, women and children are starving in Boston, streets and sewers which, he states, can well be postponed, must go on. Two or three contractors get millions of the people's money, he related, and only a few get work, the rest of the work being done by machinery.

"The rents in Boston will have to be cut," Mr. Norton declared, "and they are going to be." He continued: "The deluge is here. You won't hear, "Happy Days are Here Again," any more; you won't hear "Prosperity is around the corner," you won't see again a casket being borne through the streets of Boston bearing the remains of General Depression, with the cry that "The Depression is all over." No, you won't see any more of that. The bands have stopped playing, but the contractors must be kept busily at work, with a lot of machinery and a handful of men. And millions have been spent in that way, and the Mayor comes here today and recommends the spending of more millions of dollars as the only policy that is possible. Just think of it, Mr. President! We built a postoffice building here, and four men put in all the lights of glass. How long is this kidding of the people going to continue.

"The newspapers of Boston today carried headlines to the effect that beer was going to put thousands of men to work in the breweries. Mr. President, the beer business, like all others, has been highly mechanized in the last few years. The talk we have been hearing is all nonsense. In six months from now we will be disillusioned, and the glowing promises of what is to be brought about by the manufacture of beer will turn sour. You have barrooms on every street in France and England, along with utter desolation. No, Mr. President, the brewers cannot satisfactorily answer the frantic plea of the people for employment. They will employ in Boston and in other parts of the country very few people and six months from now the disillusion will come. Of course, people have the right to have beer, and I have done what little I could in my own humble way to bring it in. They should have it if they want it. But the disillusion in regard to the employment that it will furnish, when it comes, will be terrible. The breweries—like the Standard Oil, like the chain stores, like the Western Union, like the Telephone Company—are entirely mechanized, and they will not need a handful of men.

In concluding Norton said: "The sooner we face the fact that the less money we spend as a city on contractors the better off we will be, the sooner we realize the foolishness of the policy the Mayor has pursued, spending millions on tunnels, playgrounds, rock gardens, rose gardens and pleasure roads, the sooner we come to a realization that our first duty today is to reduce taxes and to reduce rents, the better it will be for everybody. The most popular move that the Mayor of Boston can make is to reduce rents, and that can best be brought about by reducing taxes 20 per cent. And that can only be brought about, Mr. President, through economics. The cooperative banks, all banks, investors, have got to do what the President asks for, reduce their interest rates and their investment rates. They have to take socialized losses.

The order was passed under suspension of the rule following applause from the spectators in the gallery that continued for several minutes.
Mayor Curley, Offered Portfolio At Poland, Is Self Made Man

Has Only Grammar And Night School Education

Mayor James M. Curley

Ancient and Honorable Artillery, one of the others being the Prince of Wales.

Curley has four sons and a daughter. His wife died a few years ago. He is 58 years of age.

Appointment Forecast.

Appointment of Mayor Curley to the diplomatic post at Warsaw was forecast a week ago but announcement was delayed, according to reports here, because of uncertainty that he would accept the post.

The status of Mayor Curley in the present administration has been an outstanding topic of conversation among New Englanders since the election of President Roosevelt last Fall.

Reports first listed the Boston Mayor as a cabinet possibility, later as a prospect for assistant secretary of treasury. Other rumors placed him in a number of posts ranging from Governor-General of the Philippines to Ambassador to Italy.

Curley's friends had said the appointment to Warsaw would have little appeal for him but expressed belief he would accept it, with a possibility a higher honor might be tendered him later in the administration.

Some of Curley's friends in the capital were surprised at reports the three-time Mayor of Boston might not accept the Polish portfolio. Poland, they pointed out at the present time was already prominently in the spotlight of European affairs.

If he accepts the post at Warsaw, Curley is expected to resign soon from his office as Mayor of Boston. His term will not expire until the end of the calendar year.
CURLEY PROPOSED ENVOY AT POLAND, OWEN TO DENMARK

Senator Confirms Appointment of First Woman to Diplomatic Corps

CURLEY PROPOSED ENVOY AT POLAND, OWEN TO DENMARK

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP)—Only a few hours after President Roosevelt broke precedent by naming a woman to the diplomatic corps, the Senate tonight specifically confirmed Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida, as minister to Denmark.

The Senate, after a few hours of debate, confirmed the nomination of H. T. Bell of Washington state as commissioner of fisheries, succeeding Henry O'Malley, the Republican incumbent.

The Roosevelt administration has given little thought to the lesser appointments, but is considering the appointment of postmasters and other local patronage matters.

To Call on Farley

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on the representatives by applicants for positions. The administration has given little thought to this matter, but intends to do so immediately.

Suggestions for elimination of civil service examinations for 1st, 2d and 3d-class postmasters have been considered, but there are strong indications that no change will be made in present procedure. At the direction of the Democratic House committee, Postmaster General Parley, patronage dispenser, is to announce the new appointments of postmasters and other local patronage matters.

Mr. Roosevelt also selected today Frank T. Bell of Washington state as commissioner of fisheries, succeeding Henry O'Malley, the Republican incumbent. Bell is secretary to Senator Dill (D., Wash.).

Meanwhile, Democratic representatives at the Capitol have named two committees to confer with Postmaster General Parley, patronage dispenser, about the recall of his appointment of postmasters and other local patronage matters.

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Meyer's Resignation Hailed

The resignation of Meyer is regarded as a desire on his part to resume private business as well as to permit the President to have a man of his own choice in this key position.

Another note was sounded, however, by Chairman Somers of the House coinage committee. Discussing the resignation of Meyer with newspapermen, he said: "Fine. That means the depression is over."

During the day, the nomination of Frank Murphy, mayor of Detroit, to be governor-general of the Philippines, was unanimously approved by the Senate.

Launched Roosevelt's Fight in Bay State

Washington, April 12—(AP)—The status of Mayor Curley in the present administration has been an outstanding topic of conversation among New Englanders since the election of President Roosevelt last fall. Some of Curley's friends in the capital were surprised at reports that the three-time mayor of Boston might not accept the Polish portfolio. Poland, they pointed out, at the present time was already prominently in the spotlight of European affairs.

The Massachusetts fight for Roosevelt pledged delegates to the Democratic national convention was launched last spring by Mayor Curley and there followed one of the bitterest campaigns the state had seen in recent years.

The Roosevelt forces, led by Mayor Curley and James Roosevelt, the President's son, were opposed by the powerful Smith organization, led by Senator Walsh and Gov. Eliot, and failed to elect a single delegate to the convention. Roosevelt, however, carried the state in the November election.

Mayor Curley is expected to resign soon from his office as mayor of Boston. His term will not expire until the end of the calendar year.

NEW YORK CITY—No. Side-News April 7, 1933

George Drake, of Webster Ave., long an exponent of "wet" liquid refreshments and who proclaims that he is proud of that fact, is thinking of emulating another "wet." Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston. George learned recently that the Boston Mayor has a new horn on his automobile which sounds the first four notes of "How Dry I am."
WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Only a few hours after President Roosevelt broke precedent by naming a woman to the diplomatic corps, the Senate tonight speedily confirmed Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida, as minister to Denmark.

It acted without debate after Senator Fletcher (D., Fla.), had asked unanimous consent for Mrs. Owen's confirmation without the usual procedure of committee action. There was no objection.

At the same time the Senate approved the nomination of Joseph W. Woodrough of Nebraska, to be judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the nomination of Mrs. Owen, former member of the House from Florida and the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, to the Senate together with the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

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Curley's friends had said the appointment to Warsaw would have little appeal for him but expressed belief he would accept it, with a possibility a higher honor might be tendered him later in the administration.

The president also turned today to the selection of a successor to Eugene Meyer, Jr., who has submitted his resignation as governor of the Federal Reserve board. He is continuing in office until a man to take his place is found.

The names of Walter W. Stewart, chairman of the board of Case, Pomeroy and company, New York investment firm, and of Angus McLean, former governor of North Carolina, have been mentioned in the speculation over this job. This former has been mentioned also for under-secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Roosevelt also selected today Frank T. Bell, of Washington state, as commissioner of fisheries, succeeding Henry O'Malley, the Republican incumbent. Bell is secretary to Senator Hill (D., Washn.)

Meanwhile, Democratic representatives at the capitol have named two committees to confer with Postmaster General Farley, patronage dispenser, about the delayed appointment of postmasters and other local patronage matters.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on the representatives by applicants for positions. The administration has given little thought to the lesser appointments but intends to do so immediately.

BALTIMORE—Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville will probably be appointed United States Marshal for Massachusetts. He is the original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts. It will be recalled that Mayor Curley was at first whispered about Owen D. Young before he bid on Roosevelt. This is the plum that Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, who also was on the wagon when seats were going begging, had hoped for. Never mind, Senator. There are lots of other berths on the Roosevelt express, and the engineer seems very inclined to save reservations for the early supporters.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Envoy
ROOSEVELT FILLS IMPORTANT POSTS

Mrs. Owen Will Be Sent to Denmark and Curley to Polish Capital.

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At the direction of the democratic House steering committee Speaker Rainey and Representative Byrns of Tennessee, the democratic leader, will call on Farley tomorrow to go over the situation.

Another group headed by Representative McClintic, democrat, Oklahoma, has been named to represent the democratic national congressional committee. No date has been set for its visit.

MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN.

EUGENE MEYER, JR.

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JAMES M. CURLEY.
CURLEY SPURNS POST IN POLAND;
STAYS AS MAYOR

WASHINGTON, April 14.-(U.S.)—Mayor James E. Curley of Boston today asked President Roosevelt to withdraw his nomination as ambassador to Poland.

The president today announced he would accord Curley's request. Curley's friends said the mayor was disappointed because he did not receive the ambassadorship to Rome.

MAYOR CURLEY TELLS ROOSEVELT WHY HE DECLINES ENVOY JOB

Washington, D.C., April 14.—[Special]—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston visited the President today to present his refusal of the proffered post as ambassador to Poland. Mr. Curley announced that he thought his services as mayor of Boston during the emergency were of greater importance than as an ambassador.

ROOSEVELT NAMES FOREIGN ENVOYS

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt today nominated Mayor James A. Curley of Boston, Mass., to be ambassador to Poland.

He also nominated Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former representative from Florida, to be minister to Denmark and Iceland.

Frank P. Bell of Washington state was nominated to be commissioner of fish and fisheries.

Ruth Owen's Job Confirmed

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Might Get Higher Honor

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Curley "Self-Made"

BOSTON, April 12, (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley, nominated today by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland, is a "self-made" product of America's cosmopolitan life.

Mayor Curley had completed only his grammar school education when, because of the death of his father, he went to work to assist his family as an errand boy in a grocery store.

Supplementing that training with a night school course, the youthful Curley coupled a remarkable gift of oratory with a diligent pursuit of the knowledge that in later years stamped him one of the best informed men in New England's public life. He is an inveterate reader.

Curley is possessed of a forceful, magnetic personality and a method of administrating public affairs that has brought him the extravagant admiration from friends and the bitter condemnation from enemies.

With the Democratic victory last Fall, Curley cast longing eyes at the ambassadorship to Italy because of his acquaintance with Premier Musсолini and others in Italy. Confined today to his home with the grippe, he had no comment to make on the Polish appointment.

Third Term as Mayor

However, it is known that since his name was first coupled with that post, he has taken precedence of the delicacy of its duties because of Poland's geographical location and the state of politics in the Old World.

Curley is completing his third term as mayor of Boston. He served in congress from 1911 to 1914 when he resigned to become mayor. He is president of the Hibernia Savings bank of Boston.

Mayor Curley was made a commander of the Crown of Italy in 1930 and the emperor of Japan has conferred the order of the Rising Sun on him, in both cases the title being the highest that could be conferred on a person not a subject of those countries. From the French government he received the medal of Reconnaissance and he is a Knight of St. Saviour of Serbia. He is one of the four living honorary members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, one of the others being the Prince of Wales.

Curley has four sons and a daughter. His wife died a few years ago. He is 58 years of age.

Mrs. Owen to Denmark

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former member of the House from Florida and the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, is to be the Senate together with the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland.

The President also turned today to the selection of a successor to Eugene Meyer, Jr., who has submitted his resignation as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He is continuing in office until a man to take his place is found.

The names of Walter W. Stewart, chairman of the board of Chase Pommer and company, New York investment firm, and of Angus McLean, former governor of North Carolina, have been mentioned in the speculation over this job. The former has been mentioned also for under-secretary of the treasury.

Bell Succeeds O'Malley

Mr. Roosevelt also selected today Frank T. Bell, of Washington state, as commissioner of fisheries, succeeding Henry O'Malley, the Republican incumbent. Bell is secretary to Senator Dill (D-Wash.).
EXPECT CURLEY TO TAKE POST

Named Polish Ambassador; 
McGrath Will Be Boston Mayor

(Further Details on Page 24)

BOSTON, April 13—In a sick bed, Mayor Curley yesterday received news of his appointment as ambassador to Poland without comment. Friends said he would accept the honor as soon as the U. S. Senate confirms appointment and would then resign as chief executive of Boston. His failure to receive the ambassadorship to Rome has caused Curley some disappointment, friends said, but they believe he realizes the importance of the Polish Post and will accept without hesitation.

When he resigns as mayor he will automatically be succeeded by Joseph McGrath, president of the City Council. McGrath, 41, lifelong resident of Dorchester, has had considerable experience in state and municipal government problems. He successfully sought election to the Legislature shortly after graduation from Edward Everett and Dorchester High Schools.

He served several terms in the Legislature and for seven years after was engaged in real estate business. He was elected to the City Council in 1925 and again in 1929 and 1931. He became president this year after bitter contest in which Mayor Curley took an active part.

A vigorous and forceful speaker, McGrath has a pleasant and impressive personality. He is widely acquainted and is regarded as a potential candidate for mayor. He will now hold the office of acting mayor until Jan. 1. He will also retain his status as a member and president of the council until that time.

Led by Henry E. Lawler, assistant corporation counsel and president of the Boston Democratic City Committee, a state-wide "Keep Curley in America" movement was launched today. A petition was being circulated. A mass meeting was arranged to be held in Faneuil Hall. Admire of the mayor demand of the administration that Washington ask Mayor Curley to consider the advisability of asking Governor Ely and the Liquor Commission to see to it that the old-time saloon is never again allowed in Boston.

In addressing the Council, Mr. Norton said, "As I have commented before, it is a serious question just what we can do and what our powers are, aside from acting as a broadcasting station. Last week we had on the front page of the Boston Globe an article speaking of the wonders of the saloon, saying that it was the heartstone of American homes. With the bringing back of beer, I am anxious what we can do to eliminate certain possible evils that may be the result. It is a question that is agitating many parts of this country."

"The Hon. David I. Walsh, the senior senator from Massachusetts, has brought out the fact, time and time again, that prohibition was brought upon America on account of the saloon, and that when Prohibition was done away with, the saloon must be eliminated." -faulGg tsc ao- ekts+AEG emnf

"From an East Boston Senator, we have heard about the grandeur, if you will, of the old-time saloon. One would think it was one of the finest institutions the world ever saw. Well, over there we had Father Fitton, who organized an athletic club, primarily to cope with the saloons in East Boston and keep the boys out of them."

"I think it is about time that we stopped this glorification of the most iniquitous institution ever known in the public life of America, and that we do what we can by action and words to se to it that it is eliminated in the future."

President McGrath announced that Norton’s order would be referred to the Committee on Rules.
CURLEY SEEKSSHOWDOWN WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Makes Secret Trip From Boston to Washington

Report He Will Accept Post as Ambassador to Poland if Administration Will Put Him on "Preferred List" for Important Position in United States Proper

WASHINGTON, April 14—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston arrived here today following a trip from Boston that was shrouded in considerable secrecy and is said to be seeking a conference with President Roosevelt relative to his appointment as ambassador to Poland. The mayor was accompanied by his former confidential secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon.

While Mayor Curley was speeding to Washington by train, Boston reporters had been told that he was in his home recovering from the effects of a "severe cold."

It is reported here that he is seeking a "showdown" with the administration over just what he can expect in the line of "reward" for his campaigning for Roosevelt both before and after the Democratic convention.

It is reported that the appointment to Poland did not set too well with the Boston mayor but that he would accept it temporarily asking the administration to put him on a "preferred list" when another important position within the United States proper is open.

Mayor Curley refused to talk with Washington newspapermen but Reardon intimated that he would have a statement to make later in the day.

Mayor Curley has declined to say whether or not he would accept the appointment as ambassador to Poland but his acceptance is anticipated by the administration following today's surprise conference. His decision is expected to be announced following his meeting with the President.

The mayor's visit to Washington was entirely unexpected and his name did not appear on President Roosevelt's calling list for the day. It was understood, however, that an audience would be arranged during the day.

10,000 Oppose Curley For Federal Office

Special to the Telegram

BOSTON, April 14—President Roosevelt, while considering federal appointment for Mayor Curley, had in his hands a petition signed by 10,000 Bostonians asking that the mayor not be appointed to federal office and reviewing the evidence that had been adduced against him at the hearings asking a legislative investigation of the mayor's administration.

This was revealed tonight by Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners association and the moving spirit behind the demand for a legislative investigation of the city. Considerable derision was expressed tonight by Mrs. Connors and other of the mayor's critics concerning his statement that he could not desert Boston because the city needed him.

"If there is anything or anyone this city does not need, it is Mayor Curley," Mrs. Connors said. "When he thought he had a chance to be ambassador to Italy, he was not concerned over the welfare of the city. But when the President gave him a slap in the face by offering him the ambassadorship to Poland, he gets sentimental and says he can't leave dear old Boston."

About 500 letters and telegrams were sent to the President through the efforts of Mrs. Connors. Each one pointed out that the President while governor of New York had enunciated the principle during the Walker inquiry that a public official should be required to account for his earnings and other income.
CURLEY FOR AMBASSADOR
One of the Boston papers yesterday had its front page covered with headlines, featuring an effort to persuade Mayor James M. Curley to remain in Boston, instead of dropping everything, then to go over to Poland to wear the knee breeches and the other regalia of an ambassador. Nevertheless the belief was expressed by other news writers that the mayor would accept, if he had not already promised to do so. Scorning the proffer of a position like that isn't done after the nomination is made as has been done in this case. There are some preliminaries to naming a man to be an ambassador. It has to be known that the candidate himself will accept and also that he will be acceptable to the government of the country to which he is to be accredited. Naturally these formalities have been complied with and for the appointee to decline now, would be more or less of an affront to the President himself.

Although not of the type ordinarily picked for big diplomatic positions, the Boston mayor is an able and an unusual man. Quitting school after completing the grammar grades, and taking a job as a grocer's order boy, he possessed the native force and ability that would not be denied, no matter what the earlier handicaps. Several Americans born in log cabins have risen to greatness, but to rise to fame from the humblest sections of a great city is ordinarily more of a proposition than to do so from a pioneer home.

After all, as thousands of examples have demonstrated, it doesn't make so much difference where a person is born if there burns within him that unquenchable spark that we call genius. Mayor Curley is no Abraham Lincoln and no Al Smith for that matter, but for what he has made of himself he deserves high recognition.

Although denied the advantages of even a high school education he was one of those youths who are determined to know. The ordinary youth going to work as he did, would take orders for groceries for a while, get to be a salesman and maybe own a grocery store himself sometime. Thousands do that, become perfectly satisfied with themselves and their friends are satisfied with them. But Jim Curley continued to study after he went to work.

He may have had no idea of what he was fitting himself to do, but he simply had to know. As he grew older he developed extraordinary powers as an orator and it was noticed that in a high degree he possessed the intangible quality that is called magnetism. People liked him and trusted him. Being able to talk and to make friends might have made him an alderman, but hardly would have carried him further. But he had more than these. He read and studied until he became a man of real culture as well as the possessor of knowledge of public affairs acquired by few. In these respects he was on a plane with the best.

Of course he has made his enemies as well as his friends and there will be those to deny that he deserves the honors that he has attained. But he is not upstart. He has brains.

Refused Embassy
Mayor James Curley, of Boston, is pictured as he left the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt, during which he declined the appointment as United States Ambassador to Poland. Mayor Curley informed the Chief Executive that although he appreciated the honor done him, he felt that sentiment in Boston demanded that he remain at his post there.

Despite Mayor Curley's suave protestations that he rejected the Polish ambassadorship because he believes he can be of more service at home administering the affairs of his beloved Boston and in the face of his suspiciously emphatic declaration that his relations with President Roosevelt continue to be "extremely friendly," the whole performance seems unconvincing. Why, as the Boston Transcript alertly inquires, did the administration submit Mr. Curley's name to Warsaw for approval in the first place if it lacked definite and final assurance that he would accept the appointment? Was it a diplomatic blunder on the part of a new and possibly "green" administration or did Mayor Curley's rejection of the post surprise even Mr. Roosevelt himself? There are all sorts of rumors, of course. The mayor may have told the president he would prefer to wait for an appointment more to his liking. The president, on the other hand, may have closed the door to all future consideration because of possible pique over Mr. Curley's unconventional action. One thing is sure; the diplomatic blunder on the part of a new and possibly "green" administration, if Mayor Curley's name is to come up again at all, is going to weigh heavily on the president. For it was some weeks ago that the mayor's name was first suggested for the ambassadorship.
Mayor Curley Declines Post at Warsaw; Tells Roosevelt Boston Needs Him Most

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, nominated to be Ambassador to Poland, declined the appointment today and informed President Roosevelt that sentiment in Boston demanded that he remain at his post there. After calling on the President, Mayor Curley made the following statement:

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of Ambassador to Poland, and this expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people which this generous tender epitomized is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly to serve America and the Polish people which this generous tender epitomized is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.

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BOSTON, April 14.—Mayor Curley's declination of the Ambassadorship to Poland came after a group, headed by Henry E. Lawler of the Boston City Democratic Committee, launched a drive to "keep Curley in America." Tonight his friends planned a demonstration on his arrival tomorrow from Warsaw.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN

It is quite generally supposed that Mayor Curley is not overjoyed by his selection as Ambassador to Poland, since there are other offices that he is said to have preferred. This is an honorable position, however, with the social prestige that goes with an ambassadorship. The chances are that, once he is on the ground, he will enjoy himself. Financially, ambassadorships are usually quite burdensome, but Mr. Curley is not thought to be in any need of considering that aspect of the matter.

Committee Favors Hub Charter Probe

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, April 13 — With Mayor James M. Curley of Boston appointed by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland and a movement of Curley's friends on foot to try to retain him in this country in a federal position, the legislative committee on cities today favorably reported a resolve calling for a study of the city charter of Boston.

A commission of seven would inquire into the desirability of making changes in the charter of the city of Boston and in the general and special laws and municipal ordinances and regulations relating to the administration of the affairs of the city.

The commission would be composed of two senators, five representatives and two members selected by the governor. Commission would have $10,000 for expenses, paid for by the city.

The report filed today had no dissenters and comes after long hearings on a number of bills affecting the administration of the city of Boston. The rules committee still has before it a petition calling for investigation of the administration of the city under Mayor Curley. It is believed this petition will be cared for by the resolve reported today.

AMBASSADOR CURLEY

While the ambassadorial post to Poland probably is quite a few steps below that which Mayor Curley of Boston had hoped to attain from the new administration in Washington, it may be but a step to something more to his liking. That Mayor Curley would have some post of honor in recognition of his early and late and powerful support of Mr. Roosevelt during the campaign preliminary to the Chicago convention, has from the first been assured. The degree of the award has been the only question, and even though the Warsaw appointment has much merit, it is not a bit more than the Boston mayor's courage in running counter to the trend of the state's Democracy entitles him to have.

Surely Mayor Curley's opponents, of which there are many, will agree that he will in all ways make a fine representative of this nation in a distinguished position abroad. He has dignity to match his political acumen, and a presence in public that no citizen of his state can excel. He is generally conceded to be the finest speaker among the state's public servants; one would have to bear down hard to find his superior in any walk of life in the state. It will not surprise those who know his capacity for languages to hear a bit later that he has in the generally used French language made an address to the people of Poland, and "roundly applauded for his masterly effort."

GLOUCESTER TIMES

Mayor Curley says that if Boston's taxes are reduced landlords should also reduce their rents. If Boston is like our city, the landlords might well reply that for a long time they hadn't had any rents to reduce.
Mayor Curley Talks Too Much to Be Ambassador to Poland, Says Teacher

His Appointment Severely Criticised By Judokus van den Noort.

TROUBLE PREDICTED

England at War With Russia, China and Russia With Japan, He Says.

Judokus van den Noort, history teacher at Classical High School, severely criticized the appointment of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, as ambassador to Poland, in a talk on "World Conditions Today" before the Y's Men's club at the Y. M. C. A. Thursday night.

"He is not the type we need over there just now," he said. "He talks too much. It is a mistake to appoint him ambassador to Poland in view of what is taking place in Europe today. What we need now, more than ever, is ambassadors who do not talk. They must be quiet men.

World in Chaos.

Mr. van den Noort continued, "The world is in chaos. It is facing a clash between Democracy, communism and fascism. The German people, once at the very peak of the outbreak of the World War, tumbled off their pedestal. They reached the bottom, and today are ready for anything and anything may happen. This alleged action against the Jews in Germany is merely a step towards more publicity, to open the eyes of the world to Germany."

"France is surely becoming isolated. She is placing her whole future on the raising of huge armed force on the ground, in the air and on the seas. She furthered her isolation when she refused to pay the United States so many weeks ago."

Trouble in the East.

"In the East," he continued, "there is plenty of trouble brewing. I predict that the Communists will take Shanghai in the next few months. Today, Canton is the "Moscow" of China. Communism is gaining ground by leaps and bounds, and it gets the upper hand, I believe it will. China and Russia will make it hot for Japan. It means a real war. Russia today is selling cheaper, than the United States. Japan, He Says.

Another thing which may upset the world is the fate of the six Englishmen in Russia, convicted of sabotage. England is said to protect its citizens always. If these men are executed it means war between England and Russia. There is no other way out." At the business meeting George Van Seiver, secretary, reported on the Massachusetts Conclave at Lawrence April 8, at which the International Y's Men's president, Edward Fisher, of Wakefield, presided.

President Fred Smith announced a debate between Judokus van den Noort and William Watts on "The Earth Is Flat as a Saucer," at the meeting April 20. Mr. Watts to argue that it is. William Watts was initiated with appropriate ceremonies into the club's past president group.

Mayor Curley Rejects Post To Warsaw

Unwilling to Leave Boston During Emergency —Roosevelt Expresses Regret

Washington, April 14. (AP). Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because, he said, he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt he said he was unwilling to leave his post as mayor of Boston "until such time as conditions materially improve" and asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

The President took pains to make known his regret that Curley was unable to accept but there was no doubt tonight that he would withdraw the nomination.

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and elsewhere that he was dissatisfied with the appointment, and in a statement issued as he left the White House said it was an honor for which he shall be eternally grateful.

"There has been a demand, both in the press and from the people, that I finish my term as mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 33 years."

In our city's 200,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we have had no breadlines. I don't want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity. I am familiar with the city's problems and I am unwilling to turn them over to another now."

Since Curley's name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was dissatisfied and might decline the appointment. His friends, who had urged his appointment to either a cabinet or "little cabinet" berth, felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaign.

Curley, three times mayor of Boston, initiated the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts last year. He was initiated the Roosevelt campaign as his lieutenant, he directed the unsuccessful pre-primary campaign and as the powerful Smith organization headed by Senator Walsh and Governor Fyly.

Curley's conference was followed by the President's newspaper conference and as the White House press corps trolled into the executive office their first question was "When does Mayor Curley leave for Poland?"

President Roosevelt said that Curley had asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

"He feels," the President said, "and apparently there is public sentiment there that he should stay there (in Boston) during this emergency."

Curley's appearance was unheralded and his presence in the Capitol was surrounded with mystery prior to his arrival at the White House. He was not registered at his hotel and declined to see newspapermen, once they located him.

His intention to decline the ambassadorship obviously had not been reached in advance, as he distributed typewritten copies of his statement as he left the President.

Curley's action precipitated a fresh flood of rumors concerning the Boston mayor, which ranged from reports he would receive a Federal appointment more to his liking later in the administration, to other reports that in rejecting the appointment to Warsaw he had basened his own standing with the Administration.
Mayor Curley Named Polish Envoy

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, has been named Ambassador to Poland. It is a post of high honor and one which he will fill with unquestioned ability. Although it is said that his original preference was for Rome, he obeys like a good soldier and takes a post but little less in importance than that of our principal representative at the Holy City.

In naming Mr. Curley for this important mission, President Roosevelt seems to be consistently following out the dictum which he laid down shortly after his election. That was, in substance, that those who worked for his election must come before those who were themselves out trying to defeat him! Mayor Curley took the side of the Roosevelt campaign in this State against every conceivable kind of opposition. He was not blinded by religious prejudice in favor of an impossible candidate. His judgment was wholly justified. Today, he reaps the reward of his political sagacity. In like manner, also, he may be expected to discharge his very important and complex duties at Warsaw fortified with a wealth of political experience and long tenure of office. His robust personality, eloquence, and personal dignity and charm of manner will stamp him as quite ideally representing the United States, literally, not figuratively or as a shadowy proxy. At the same time, his removal from the field of American politics will leave a void not easily filled by the large field of political aspirants for his present and hitherto potential political goal of office.

Some accounts have it that for his energetic work in behalf of the Democratic ticket Mayor Curley has been rewarded with the Polish ambassadorship; other accounts, that he has been punished that way.

Curley Choice Good, Say Polish People

Although no formal action was taken at the regular meeting Wednesday evening, several members of the Polish-American Citizens' Club, 731 North Montello street, expressed themselves as pleased with the appointment of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland, but a group of admirers went ahead with plans for a campaign to "keep Curley in America."

Henry E. Lawler, assistant corporation counsel and former president of the democratic city committee, headed the movement. He wrote letters to the president, Postmaster Gen. Farley, and James Roosevelt, and in addition planned to circulate petitions expressing the desirability of giving Curley a post in America. Lawler also made arrangements for a meeting in Faneuil Hall next week.

There was nothing to indicate the campaign had the sanction of the mayor, and his intimates indicated he was merely awaiting official word of his appointment before making a statement. His only information thus far, they said, had come from press dispatches.

Agreeing with the sentiments of the Lawler group, the democratic Post plans to-day that... The mayor would be of far greater usefulness in an important position in Washington. The independent Globe stresses the importance of the Warsaw post, and the republican Herald discusses the
President Roosevelt's choice for U.S. ambassador to Poland, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, gives the diplomatic service a gifted and scarred political top sergeant who personifies the zenith and the nadir of New England opinion. No middle ground exists, nor lukewarm sentiments, when Boston's fluent, forceful and fighting mayor enters the arena. He is hailed or hated; he epitomizes the best or the worst in public life.

Mr. Curley, in his 59th year, looks back upon 33 years of political life and upon more than this number of fierce battles in which he neither asked nor gave quarter. A polished orator, a man of much personal charm, facile with his fists as he is with forensics, as ready with an apt quotation from Plato, Shakespeare or the intellectuals as he is with devastating invective, Mr. Curley has three times served Boston as mayor but has never been able to win the favor of the State.

Mr. Roosevelt's appointment is in payment of a political debt, the victor's spoils to the one outstanding Massachusetts democrat who allied himself to the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign while the Massachusetts democracy was pledging fealty to Alfred E. Smith. But it does not follow that Mr. Roosevelt's choice will fail to measure up to diplomatic standards of fitness. Praise him or condemn him as New England will, Mr. Curley is a man of parts, none the less brilliant because he is self-polished.

Mayor Curley to Poland

The nomination by President Roosevelt of Mayor Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland, seems to conclude an interesting episode in our politics. Mr. Curley rendered important service to the president in the recent campaign, and is considered to have a claim for political recognition.

Mr. Roosevelt had to consider what post he could give the Boston mayor that would seem attractive, without creating too much opposition on the part of those who disagree with that gentleman. The president would seem to have shown political skill in the choice. The mission to Poland is one of great importance, as that country is one of the storm centers of Europe, and the ambassador to Warsaw may be able to exercise a powerful influence in those affairs.

Mr. Curley is a man of large ability, and if he can do anything to promote a spirit of concession and compromise in these quarters where so much has happened to threaten the world's peace, the country will be deeply grateful to him. Some doubt has been expressed whether he will care for that appointment, but it represents an opportunity for somebody to do good work.

We have no doubt that the citizens of Poland will find Ambassador Curley interesting, when he gets so that he can speak the language.
Curley Goes to Capital to Protest to Roosevelt; Is Said to Oppose Post

Ambassador-Designate to Poland Said to Be Disappointed and Desires to Make Known Attitude to President Personally — Declines to See Reporters.

WASHINGTON, April 14 — (AP) Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, offered the appointment as Ambassador to Poland, arrived in Washington today for a conference with President Roosevelt.

Will Issue Statement.

Mayor Curley declined to see newspapermen, but his associates indicated he would have a statement later in the day. Since his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Ambassador to Poland, Mayor Curley has declined to say whether or not he would accept the appointment. It was believed his decision would be announced after consulting with President Roosevelt today.

Curley, who had been mentioned as a probable appointee to the Ambassadorship to Italy, has been reported to be dissatisfied with the Warsaw post and in some quarters doubt has been expressed that he would accept it. Sources close to the Administration, however, have expressed confidence that Mayor Curley's acceptance would be announced shortly.

The Mayor's visit was unexpected and his name did not appear on President Roosevelt's calling list for today, but he was expected to obtain an audience during the day.

Had Been Reported Ill at Home.

BOSTON, April 14—Mayor James M. Curley, ambassador-designate to Poland, is in Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt and not as supposed confined to a sick bed in his Jamaica Plain home.

The Mayor had left for Washington while his son, Paul, was assuring newspapermen that his father was still in bed suffering from a severe cold.

Mayor Curley has refused to comment on the news that President Roosevelt had sent his name to the Senate for confirmation as ambassador to Poland.

The strange silence of Mayor Curley has puzzled even his closest friends. Many close to the Mayor, politically inclined that after the conference, the Mayor would announce his acceptance of the post, with the understanding that he would not serve for any great length of time and would be considered for another appointment at a later date.

Others insisted the Mayor was disappointed in the appointment and had gone to Washington to make known his attitude to the President personally.

PORTLAND-ME-EXPRESS
APRIL-13-1933

Say Curley Will Accept Despite Friends’ Protest

BOSTON, April 13. (INS)—Despite the action of his friends who have started a “Keep Curley in America” movement, Mayor James M. Curley will accept the post of United States Ambassador to Poland—if he has not already done so—close associates of the chief executive said today.

The mayor, whose nomination for the foreign service is expected to be confirmed by the United States Senate within a few days, has refused to comment. He is ill in bed at his home with grip.

Wanted Rome Post

According to political leaders, the mayor preferred to be named Ambassador to Italy but consented to go to Warsaw on the post being considered an important one because of the gravity of the situation in Central Europe.

Led by Henry E. Lawler, assistant corporation counsel and president of the Boston Democratic City Committee, a state-wide “Keep Curley in America” movement was launched today. A petition was being circulated.

A mass meeting was arranged to be held in Faneuil Hall. Admire of the mayor demanded of the administration to give him an appointment in this country where “his executive abilities can aid the Nation.”

Polish societies were planning a big reception to the mayor if the diplomatic assignment was accepted.
RUTH BRYAN OWEN
ENVOY TO DENMARK

Senate Confirms Her Nomination as First Woman to Represent Us as Minister.

SHE WILL TAKE 2 CHILDREN

Daughter of W. J. Bryan Has Been War Nurse, Educator, Legislator
—Curley Is Named to Poland.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen will have the honor of being the first woman to represent the United States Government abroad in the capacity of a Minister. Her nomination to be envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to Denmark and Iceland, was sent to the Senate today by President Roosevelt, and later confirmed by that chamber without even the customary formality of reference to a committee. The confirmation was unanimous, on motion of Senator Fletcher.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who led the Roosevelt primary fight in Massachusetts, was nominated by the President today to be Ambassador to Poland. He desired to go to Rome but this post, he was told, had already been promised to Breckenridge Long, a former Assistant Secretary of State.

Mrs. Owen, who is the eldest daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, represented the Miami Congressional District of Florida in the House of Representatives until March 4, 1933. She met defeat in the last primary and had been suggested early for appointment as the first woman Minister of the United States. As soon as the suggestion was advanced that she would go to Denmark newspapers and officials of that country indicated that they would welcome her appointment.

Later she was mentioned for a position in the State Department but the President finally decided upon the diplomatic post. Mrs. Owen expects to sail for her new post in about a month.

Has Many Friends in Denmark.

Mrs. Owen said today that she looked forward to her new post with eager anticipation and great interest. It would be, she said, both a gratification and keen pleasure to serve as a diplomat in the branch of the government in which her father participated as Secretary of State, and in which she also had taken part as a member of the foreign affairs committee during her two terms in the House.

"I am happy also because of the opportunity thus afforded to renew the many delightful friendships formed in Denmark during the Summer I spent caravanning through the country with my children two years ago," Mrs. Owen said.

"The hospitality and friendliness of the Danish people, all ranks of whom it was my pleasure and privilege to meet, and the beguiling charm of every section of that delightful country, made that Summer vacation an unforgettable experience for all three of us."
The appointment of Mayor James M. Curley as United States ambassador to Poland is regarded with conflicting opinions by political and personal associates in Massachusetts.

It is the consensus of belief that although an ambassadorship carries with it prestige obtainable in no other way, the assignment of the mayor to Warsaw is by no means commensurate with the reward which is due him for the service which he rendered President Roosevelt both prior to and following the Democratic convention in Chicago.

If Warsaw is at the present time a key diplomatic post in Europe because of the probability of an outbreak of war involving adjoining nations, it is possible that in selecting Mayor Curley for this position, President Roosevelt deliberately choose a representative of the United States fully capable of filling diplomatic duties under abnormal conditions.

There is reason for the belief that the mayor will not be forced to remain indefinitely in Poland. A brief diplomatic service is held to be the precedent to a call to him to serve Roosevelt in a strategic and important post in Washington.

That Mayor Curley did not look with favor upon accepting the tender of the Polish appointment is certain. He preferred to go to Rome but the only objection to his appointment as ambassador to Italy was based upon his allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith. There has never been an American ambassador of such a faith in Italy and while no official objection was ever offered by Premier Mussolini to the selection of Mayor Curley, the religious barrier loomed as an obstacle demanding consideration.

Regardless of the character of the duties which will devolve upon the mayor in Warsaw he will fulfill them as acceptably as he would discharge the responsibilities of the envoy of the nation to Italy. He has the ability to fill any administrative, executive or diplomatic post.

Outside of Boston the appointment of Mayor Curley is not viewed as selection of him for an unimportant post.

There is criticism of President Roosevelt for his failure to avail himself of the counsel and experience of Mayor Curley in a key position in Washington.

It cannot be denied that if the president had named him to any outstanding position at home, it would not be long before the mayor would be one of the recognized leaders of the administration. As an orator he has no superior in the United States. Too he is one of the best informed Americans on public affairs. His knowledge is virtually limitless. He is as much at home discussing a complicated subject demanding long and intensive study as he is when his topic is politics.

Boston will find it difficult to believe that the reward which has been bestowed on the mayor is commensurate with the value of the service rendered by him to Roosevelt.

Aside from Postmaster-General Farley there was no supporter of Roosevelt who contributed more than Mayor Curley to the nomination of the former New York governor at Chicago and to his election.
FRIENDS CLAIM CURLEY BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED

Refusal of Polish Post Does Not Help Him With Administration

Boston Mayor Seen as Close to Break With White House—Officials at Polish Embassy Deeply Chagrined—Senators Walsh, Coolidge Surprised

(Special to The Post)

WASHINGTON, April 15—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who has declined appointment by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland, left Washington for Boston a bitterly disappointed man, according to friends here. They claim that Curley believes he has been very poorly requited for all his political work for Roosevelt before and after the Democratic convention and that Curley himself is a victim of great ingratitude on the part of the President.

Debt Wiped Out

Administration leaders, however, take the view that Curley was publicly offered a very important position and that he having publicly refused it, is no longer entitled to special consideration and that the political debt owed by Roosevelt to Curley is now wiped off the slate.

They claim that Curley's appraisal of his own value in the campaign was altogether too self-flattering and that his demands for reward, beginning with a cabinet position, were altogether unreasonable and entirely out of proportion to the services he rendered. They also claim that President Roosevelt has done as much as could be expected by any fair-minded man to fit Curley adequate recognition.

Followers of Bay State politics in Washington say they are unable to explain Curley's refusal of the Polish post. They claim he had definitely agreed to take the position in a conference with a direct representative of President Roosevelt in Boston.

Sought Publicity

It is now the general belief here that Curley had no intention of taking the job even when he said he would do so and that his actions in the case showed a desire for publicity on his part. It is also understood here that it was Curley's own henchmen who, at instance, started the public campaign calling upon Curley to stay at home.

There is also excellent evidence that the President has finally become thoroughly disgusted with Curley's tactics and that the Rooseveltian patience has become nearly exhausted.

Governorship

Talk of Curley becoming a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor is not taken any too seriously here. Washington politicians do not think he would get very far in a primary fight for the nomination.

But President Roosevelt is said to have assured the White House that it was a "keep Curley in Boston" movement.

At any rate, when Curley visited the President yesterday (and incidentally delayed the President's conference with the press for about 15 minutes) he told President Roosevelt that while he was "eternally grateful for the appointment, he felt obliged to yield to an insistent demand by press and public" that he serve out the remainder of his term as mayor. It is understood that the President Roosevelt to withdraw the nomination as ambassador to Poland which had been sent to the Senate Wednesday.

Statement

Curley also vigorously denied that he was dissatisfied with the appointment to Poland and issued the following statement:

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of ambassador to Poland. This expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people, which this generous tender of recognition, is an honor of which I shall be eternally grateful.

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily being borne out—under that the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America.

"Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, state and municipal, for a third of a century cannot be disregarded.

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America, leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as ambassador to Poland."

It is also an "open secret" in Washington that President Roosevelt, while considering Federal appointment for Mayor Curley, had in his possession a petition signed by 10,000 Bostonians asking that the mayor be not appointed to Federal office and reviewing evidence adduced against him at the hearings in Boston asking a legislative investigation of the mayor's administration, similar to the investigation conducted by Samuel Seabury into the administration of former Mayor Walker of New York.

These letters, it is understood, pointed out that the President of New York, had enunciated the principle during the Walker inquiry that a public official should be required to account for his earnings and other income.

Fresh For Investigation

It is understood here that leaders of taxpayers in Boston will continue to press for such an investigation, but that Mayor Curley has received assurance from legislative leaders that this will be squelched. From Boston today came word that Mrs. Louis M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, had said: "I'll make him sorry he ever came back to Boston."
Alexander Whiteide, another Boston leader in the fight for municipal reform, is quoted in comment on the Curley statement that Boston needed a city manager: "I disagree with him entirely. Boston would be a great deal better off without him. Really the best thing that could happen to both Boston and Curley is that they be separated by a wide distance. What we need in Boston is economy and we can't get that with Curley as mayor."

It is reported here that officials at the Polish embassy, who had taken Curley's acceptance of the post of ambassador for granted, were deeply chagrined at what they thought was a "snub." However, whatever surprise was felt was not expressed publicly. These men are diplomats.

It is also understood that Mayor Curley first visited Postmaster General James A. Farley, distributor of patronage for the administration, and getting no satisfaction there to a suggestion that he be given an important post with the United States proper, then went to Roosevelt himself.

It is also said that he made the suggestion to Farley that City Treasurer Dolan of Boston be named collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts. The Dolan appointment, however, is opposed by both Senators Walsh and Coolidge. They are said to be willing to approve the appointments of two "Curley candidates," Mayor Sweeney of Gardner, as assistant attorney general, and Mayor Murphy of Somerville as U. S. marshal. They intend themselves, however, to name the collector of internal revenue and United States attorney.

Some of Curley's friends here think that his action in refusing the appointment to Poland might jeopardize the chances of "Curley men" getting Federal plum.

Both Senators Walsh and Coolidge declined comment on Curley's action. It was obvious, however, that they were surprised. Both had assumed he would accept. Curley left Washington late last night, and is expected to arrive in Boston this afternoon.

Roosevelt Takes Back Curley Appointment

Boston Mayor's Action Was a Surprise to the Administration

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt formally withdrew from the Senate today the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

Curley requested the President yesterday to withdraw his name because he felt it was his responsibility to remain at his post as mayor of Boston until the expiration of his term.

The action of the three-time Boston mayor, while not unexpected among his friends, came as a surprise to the administration and in announcing Curley's decision President Roosevelt expressed deep regret.

Curley denied persistent reports that he was dissatisfied with the post offered him, and in a brief statement said the appointment was "an honor, for which I shall be eternally grateful."

There has been a demand, both from the press and from the public that I remain at home," Curley said, "and I feel my first responsibility is to the city that has kept me in public office for more than 30 years and has eliminated himself from Federal office until the expiration of his term as mayor at the close of the calendar year, but his friends and constituents predicted he was likely to receive consideration for administration honor later.

Mayor Curley Declines

Although Poland today looms as one of the most important diplomatic posts in the world because of the many delicate international issues that appear to be developing there, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has declined the ambassadorship proffered him by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Curley has said, in a public statement, that he feels the financial difficulties of his own city and its other problems are so pressing at this time that they should have his undivided attention. He says that while he appreciates the honor tendered him, his first duty is to his own city and his own people.

We suspect there is more to it than that. Mr. Curley had high hopes, we believe, after Mr. Roosevelt's success in Chicago, of asking for and receiving any political honor he might designate. His preference, if unofficial gossip is to be credited, was for a cabinet position or a position of approximately equal importance in Washington.

The Boston mayor risked his entire political future when he opposed Alfred E. Smith in the Massachusetts presidential primary. If Mr. Roosevelt had been defeated in the convention, Mr. Curley's political star would have been in eclipse in state and nation and he is astute enough to have realized it.

Was the reward offered for his services in the campaign commensurate with the risk he took? Mr. Curley says it was, but is he really happy over it and satisfied? Opinions will differ widely on that point.

There is a big job in Boston beyond question. If Mayor Curley handles it as it should be handled during the remaining nine months of his term; if he makes the drastic cuts in salaries and reductions in personnel that seem to be demanded to balance the city's budget, he will be about as popular in Boston as the Board of Finance has been here. It is easy for a politician—and Mr. Curley is a politician of the first water—to increase salaries and create new jobs. It is the hardest job in the world for him to reverse the process. What Mr. Curley will do remains to be seen. Attempt to borrow more money to postpone the day of reckoning is our guess.
Curley Rejects Polish Berth; Declares Boston Needs Him

TO STAY IN CITY HALL DURING EMERGENCY

Calls Roosevelt's Offer High Honor and Denies He Is Dissatisfied

JAMES M. CURLEY

Mayor of Boston, Who Has Turned Down Polish Ambassadorship to Stand by People of Huh During Emergency

Washington, April 14.—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because, he said, he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt, he said he was unwilling to leave his post as Mayor of Boston until such time as conditions materially improved and that his nomination be withdrawn.

The President took pains to make known his regret that Curley was unable to accept but there was no doubt tonight that he would do other than withdraw the nomination.

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment, and in a statement issued as he left the White House said it was an honor for which he shall be eternally grateful.

"There has been a demand both in the press and from the people of Boston," he told newspapermen, "that I finish my term as Mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 33 years."

"In our city 125,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we have had no breadlines. I don't want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity."

Since Curley's name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was displeased and inclined to decline the appointment. His friends, who had urged his appointment to either a Cabinet or "little Cabinet" berth, felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaign.

Curley, three times Mayor of Boston, initiated the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts last year. With James Roosevelt, son of the President, as his lieutenant, he directed the unsuccessful pre-primary campaign against the powerful Smith organization headed by Senator Walsh and Governor Fy. After a conference at the White House, Curley issued a statement saying:

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of Ambassador to Poland."

"This expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people, if it is not a true expression of my generous tender, is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily being born out that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt, happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America."

"Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved, the clear call of duty to a citizen which has honored me with public office,"

jecting the appointment to Warsaw he had assumed his own standing with the Administration.

CURLEY UNDER PRESSURE TO REMAIN IN BOSTON

Refusal to Leave in Accord with Wishes of Followers.

Boston, April 14.—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley's refusal of the ambassadorship to Poland today was in accord with the wishes of many of his followers here.

When the appointment became known a group headed by Henry E. Lawler, of the Boston city Democratic Committee, launched a drive to "Keep Curley in America." Tonight his friends planned a demonstration on his arrival tomorrow from Washington.

Curley's associates at City Hall received word of his appointment with mingled regrets, some believing he should not abandon his mayoral post before the expiration of his term in December, and others were of the belief the Warsaw berth was not adequate recognition of his work in behalf of President Roosevelt last fall.

As has been true of many other cities, Boston has felt the stress of existing economic conditions and only recently Mayor Curley obtained legislative permission to reduce municipal salaries. He informed the Legislature yesterday that unless certain budget changes were permitted he would have to close all city departments.

It was generally believed that these matters, coupled with the serious financial drain the ambassadorial post would place on his private resources, were factors in his decision, although failure to receive a Federal appointment in Washington or the ambassadorship to Italy was known to have been a disappointment to him.


Mayor Plans Demonstration.

Boston, April 14.—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley's refusal of the ambassadorship to Poland today was in accord with the wishes of many of his followers here.

When the appointment became known a group headed by Henry E. Lawler, of the Boston city Democratic Committee, launched a drive to "Keep Curley in America." Tonight his friends planned a demonstration on his arrival tomorrow from Washington.
Curley’s Friends Boom Him for Governor

By International News Service.

BOSTON, April 15—A "Curley for Governor" boom appeared in the making today by friends and admirers of Mayor Curley as he returned home from Washington after persuading President Roosevelt to withdraw his name as Ambassador-designate to Poland.

The Mayor’s decision against going to Poland changes his political future, his friends said. It makes him the leading figure in the city election next December and possibly in the state the following year. His "greatest and long-admitted ambition" has been to be Governor. Governor Ely, Democrat, is serving his second and what is believed to be his last term. Curley was Democratic candidate for Governor in 1924 but was defeated by Alvan T. Fuller by 160,807 votes.

Some friends today saw Curley next year as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, but this would mean opposing Senator Walsh, Democrat, a strong vote-getter.

Some politicians asserted that Curley was bitterly disappointed over his failure to receive a major Federal appointment. He was the original campaigner for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket in Massachusetts and toured the country. If he was to enter the diplomatic service, these politicians said, he expected and wanted to go to Rome.

The Mayor was quoted as stating:

"It is the general axiom of politics that it is a wise thing to protect the home base. In times like these if one is 4,000 miles away from home he is apt to become the ‘forgotten man.’"

By remaining in Boston Curley faces the task of slashing the salaries of public employees by about $5,000,000, authority for which was given him by the Legislature.

Legislative action on a proposed investigation of affairs of the city of Boston was also imminent, as was a proposal for a probe of the city’s finances. The joint Rules Committee has both proposals under consideration with action on them expected next week.

Becomes Reception

A meeting in Faneuil Hall originally scheduled as the start of a "Keep Curley in America" campaign, was transformed into a reception. A welcome home reception was scheduled at City Hall. Hundreds of telegrams and messages deluged Curley’s Jamaica way home, expressing gratification that the city’s chief executive had decided not to accept the diplomatic post. Polish residents of Boston expressed regret over his refusal.

Disappointment was expressed by friends of President Joseph McGrath of the City Council, who would have assumed the Mayor’s chair had Curley accepted. McGrath, however, declared that the city "is exceptionally fortunate that his honor, the Mayor, in a crisis like this, has agreed to stay on the job."
ODDS AND ENDS

According to the morning papers, the great city of Boston, Massachusetts, is to stage an enthusiastic "homecoming" party for Mayor Curley. New England is pleased to have the chief executive of its largest, and some say greatest, city back in its midst.

Where has Mayor Curley been, you ask? Well, he has just returned from Poland without ever getting any nearer that country than Atlantic avenue in the Hub. A few months ago His Honor left Boston for Chicago and returned to the city of beans and culture as the Big Man from Puerto Rico without coming any closer to that West Indian dependency of the United States than the Erie canal.

This department hereby awards first prize—a handsomely embossed series of views entitled "Around the World by Stereoscope"—to the nation's most original globe trotter, the man who never left the country, the ambassador to Italy and Poland, the delegate from Puerto Rico, His Honor—Mayor Curley of Boston.

A "FORGOTTEN MAN."

Mayor Curley's refusal of the ambassadorship to Poland came as surprising news, yet it might not have been unexpected. A place in the administration was what he felt was his due for the valuable work he performed for President Roosevelt during the campaign. The proferred portfolio as our envoy to Italy was, perhaps, less satisfying but not displeasing, for the post at Rome carries with it a great deal of prestige. The appointment to Warsaw, on the other hand, was less attractive to him, despite its importance.

Poland, because of its rejuvenation soon after the war, is a soothing political caudron. Its accession, such as the corridor and the port of Danzig, give to the republic what belongs to it, since these reunited parts were Polish before Austria, Russia and Prussia seized them 150 years ago. However, neighboring powers do not take the losses with graciousness and while armed conflict may not result, there will always be bitter feeling. Why, then, should Mr. Curley, besides spending so much money as an ambassador, want to look for trouble?

His announcement that he would not consider any foreign mission while he feels he is sorely needed at Boston is undoubtedly true. He has a fond affection for the Hub, else he would not have engaged in its turbulent politics for more than 30 years. His enemies see in his return more politics: probably a quest for the governorship in 1934. To occupy the executive office on Beacon Hill has long been his great ambition. Whether Massachusetts, outside of Boston, would favor his candidacy is problematical. Mr. Curley is nothing if not astute, however, and if the trend were unfavorable he would be the first to sense it.

Yet Jim Curley must be almost surfeited with public life. A third of a century of this hectic existence is tiring, particularly so when financial needs are no longer pressing, and it is a strong possibility that he would relish a change.

Mayor CurleyDeclines

Those who have heard no clarion calls from press and public in Boston for the continued application of Mayor Curley's political genius to the momentous problems facing that metropolis, are now assured that there has, nevertheless, been an "insistent demand" that this able, unselfish and magnanimous servant of the people be permitted to serve out the remainder of his term as Mayor. We have no less an authority for it than the Mayor himself, who in a spirit of unparalleled self-renunciation, but with "eternal gratitude," has put from him, as did Caesar the crown, the appointment as United States ambassador to Poland.

The decision is merely another manifestation of the unselfishly actuated service rendered by him in the campaign when he offered Mr. Roosevelt his support in the belief that "under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America." That era has not entirely arrived, and so long as his presence is required to accelerate the machinery of recovery in Boston there shall be no retreat from the arduous tasks and responsibilities imposed upon him by the persistent cry of public opinion, including the press.

Had the opportunity to cooperate with Mussolini at Rome in the solution of the world's problems been presented it is inferred, from the reasons given for rejecting the Warsaw post, that his humble consent to abide by the clear call of duty in America would still obtain. His clear eye can see only "the opportunity for service in a less exalted capacity" as Mayor of Boston.

Fortunately, America is privileged to observe from time to time these rare examples of loyalty and generosity. At a time when men think all too much of reward for service rendered, this spectacle of a public servant rushing off to Washington to pledge with the President not to insist upon thrusting exalted honors upon him in the face of the "clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored" him with public life, should remind us that, contrary to general belief, altruism is not dead.

WASHING- N.H. TELEGRAM

A Political friends and enthusiastic supporters of Mayor Curley in Boston as well as the mayor himself appear to be chagrined at the appointment which he received from the hands of President Roosevelt—an appointment to Poland rather than to a more lucrative and ratedly important post. The mayor undoubtedly believes he should have received a better post. But the demand for posts has been very large. Some had to be disappointed.
Jingles From the News Jumbles

By EVERETT HOLLINGWORTH

"Ambassador to Poland?" Curley murmurs with a frown; 
There we'll stay as good old Detroit town.

Some congressmen wish to enact the old embargo plan,
Forgetting that's the very way that many wars began.

So France and Britain will renege June payments on their debt;
The "short end of the stick" is what our Uncle Sam will get.

A two months' moratorium on taxes is decreed;
But citizens should pay at once unless they are in need.

Frank Murphy, mayor of Detroit, will rule the Philippines;
The senate has O.K'd the plan if nothing intervenes.

The voters get their sample ballots for the primary;
To pick from all those candidates is anything but glee.

Tomorrow's Easter Sunday, when at church we may be seen;
Upon our purses that, at least, will soften the attack.

The "all but" turned out to be much like the proverbial "if." But a full diagnosis of the Curley illness may not be forthcoming for many moons—if at all.

Returning home from the inauguration, a party of friends toasted him as the next Roman ambassador. Confidently he told them it was all but settled.

A few hardened critics even saw in the mayor's decision a possible curdle of disappointment, for he had once been prominently mentioned for the ambassadorship to Rome.

Curley himself was reputed to favor the sunny city of seven hills. The suggestion that the appointment was coming to him always aroused a pleasant smile.

CURLEY'S DECLINATION

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, has rejected the appointment as ambassador to Poland on the ground that he is needed at home. In a statement given the press he is quoted as saying that he was unwilling to leave his post as mayor "until such time as conditions materially improve." We are at a loss to understand exactly what Mayor Curley can do to better conditions there that his successor might not be able to do in his absence. It has been our experience that this is not a one-man country and it is probable there are a number of Boston gentlemen who could fill his present position.

We suspect that Mayor Curley turned down the ambassadorship to Poland for other reasons than that given. Poland being a mere dot on the face of the universe, probably did not appeal to him. If he had been asked to go to France or Italy or any of the other first class powers he would probably have found his way clear to leave the Bostonese to shift for themselves. It is recalled that the mayor of the "Hub" was not an original Roosevelt supporter, having been one of the "bitter enders" in the Al Smith ranks, so the proffer of an ambassadorship was a graceful act on the part of the president.

However, we believe Mr. Curley has lost an opportunity not only of high service to his country, but missed a lot of excitement during the next four or eight years. Poland is likely to be the theatre of considerable action in the near future. Her position between three warlike countries cannot be considered a desirable one with irresponsible leadership in Germany itching to return that country to its old militaristic policy. While of course, the other great powers would give the little buffer state their moral support in the event she is disturbed, the experience of China teaches us that they would not interfere except to protest should her sovereignty be violated. Mr. Curley might have been much more in the public eye than he has ever been had he accepted the Polish ambassadorship.

WASHINGTON, April 15. Speculation is probably rife today in Boston as well as in New York regarding Mayor James M. Curley, his strange illness and his refusal of the proffered ambassadorship to Poland.

Shortly before the portly mayor entered the White House to tell President Roosevelt that popular demand insisted that he help Boston through the present emergency, reporters in Boston were told the mayor was ill. Skeptical, they questioned Washington, but learned he had no conference scheduled with the President.

It was not long, however, before he appeared at the executive mansion and left with the word he would stay home and serve the people there. He said the Boston press, including most conservative Republican papers, insisted on his remaining.

Washington, however, was skeptical of this explanation. Political observers were of the opinion he felt the political situation at home needed his personal care and direction.

A few hardened critics even saw in the mayor's decision a possible curdle of disappointment, for he had once been prominently mentioned for the ambassadorship to Rome.

Curley himself was reputed to favor the sunny city of seven hills. The suggestion that the appointment was coming to him always aroused a pleasant smile.

In spite of his expressions of regret, the President might well be grateful for the rejection by Mayor Curley of the appointment of ambassador to Poland. True, he is under a considerable political debt to one of his most earnest supporters in the campaign; while most of the Massachusetts Democrats clamored for Al Smith, Mr. Curley was faithful among the faithless found. But it is difficult to conceive of him as an ornament to the diplomatic service. The rumor is that he wanted to be sent to Italy. When Poland was suggested, he spoke of the demand of the press and public that he remain in America—a two-edged compliment.

Fortunately the other diplomatic appointments which have just come from the White House are of a higher order. Thus the Italian Ambassadorship goes to Mr. Breckenridge Long, who served in the State Department during the war and is familiar with foreign affairs. He displaces a capable man in the person of Mr. John W. Garrett, who had, however, no special claim to retention in the service. The naming of Mr. William Gorham to The Hague can not be criticised: his public life dates to the day of Cleveland, though he has never been an active politician, but has labored zealously in the cause of civil service reform. Mr. Warren Delano Robbins is now Chief of Protocol in the State Department, and is as good a choice as could have been made for Minister to Canada.

In an ideally organized diplomatic service promotion for efficiency would be a certainty, and even the highest posts would seldom have to be filled by men from without. Yet the number of "career men" has grown so greatly in recent years that diplomatic appointments have ceased to be exclusively a reward for political activity or campaign connections. The Bryan idea of "deserving Democrats"—which all but decimated our South American service—seems unlikely to be resurrected by the present Administration. In the present state of world affairs that would be little short of calamitous. For this relates much thanks.
CURLEY REFUSES POLISH EMBASSY

TELLS ROOSEVELT HUB ‘DEMANDS’ HIM

Must Stay Mayor During Emergency
He Says — Former Willingness to
Take Rome Envoyship Recalled

By Telegram Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston delivered personally to the President at the White House this afternoon his declination of appointment as ambassador to Poland. It was in the form of a written statement which the White House gave to the press without comment. In this statement Mayor Curley based his refusal on "The demand of public and industrial conditions is material-

The President, on the other hand, in reply to a question at the press conference regarding the mayor's visit, explained that Mr. Curley felt himself obligated under current conditions to remain mayor of Boston. The President's comment negated any idea that Mr. Curley was available for any other appointment.

No Second Chance
The mayor was closeted with the President almost 30 minutes. His call delayed the 4 o'clock press conference. As he came out of the President's office, the newspaper corps filed in.

The President volunteered no mention of Mayor Curley's call or of his refusal. But to a question Mr. Roosevelt replied that the mayor had left a statement for the press, and added that Mr. Curley had told him that the public demand in Boston for him to remain as mayor was tremendous.

Several other cases where men to whom he was under heavy political debt were given a public proffer of an appointment which for one reason or another they were not disposed to accept.

The full text of Mayor Curley's statement today follows:

"I have read with interest, but without comment, the mayor's White House statement.

At the State Department there was great astonishment at Curley's eleventh hour declination. It was said there that a declaration, after a foreign government had been interrogated and after the nomination had gone to the Senate, was almost without pre-

In the negotiations with the Polish government, at the request of the White House, the state department had been proceeding on the assumption that Mayor Curley's acceptance had already been obtained. It now is evident that though the President dispatched a personal letter to Mayor Curley, the White House went ahead with the nomination without waiting for any reply and that today's interview was the first notice the President had of the mayor's unwillingness to take the post.

It appears that the President followed the same policy as in other cases where men to whom he was under heavy political debt were given a public proffer of an appointment which for one reason or another they were not disposed to accept.

Mayor Curley's declination on the
Curley Rejects Polish Post; Tells Roosevelt He Will Stay as Mayor

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP) Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because, he said, he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt he said he was unwilling to leave his post as Mayor of Boston “until such time as conditions materially improve” and asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

The President took pains to make known his regret that Curley was unable to accept but there was no doubt tonight that he would do other than withdraw the nomination.

Dissatisfaction.

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment and in a statement issued as he left the White House it was “an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.”

“There was a demand, both in the press and from the people of Boston,” he told newspapermen, “that I finish my term as mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 2 years.

“In our city 150,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we have had no breadlines. I don’t want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity. I am familiar with the city’s problems and I am unwilling to turn them over to another man.

Since Curley’s name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was displeased and might decline the appointment.

His friends, who had urged his appointment to either a Cabinet or “little cabinet” berth, felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaign.

Curley, three times Mayor of Boston, initiated the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts last year. With James Roosevelt, son of the President, as his lieutenant, he directed the unsuccessful preprimary campaign against the powerful Smith organization headed by Senator Walsh and Gov. Ely.

Statement of Curley.

After the conference at the White House, Curley issued the following statement:

“President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of ambassador to Poland.

“This expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people, which this generous tender epitomized, is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.

“The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which daily being borne out—that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America.

“Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved, the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, state and municipal, for a third of a century cannot be disregarded.

“The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced
CURLEY REJECTS POLISH POST; NEEDED AT HOME, HE SAYS; MAY GET SOME OTHER OFFER

ANNOUNCES DECISION AFTER UNEARTHED CONFERENCE WITH ROOSEVELT

DEMONSTRATES HEROS Was DISSATISFIED WITH APPOINTMENT

DECLARES HE WILL NOT DESERT 125,000 BOSTON PEOPLE IN NEED OF AID

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because he said, he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt, he said he was unwilling to leave his post as mayor of Boston "until such time as conditions materially improve," and asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

President regrets decision. The president took pains to make known his regrets that Curley was unable to accept, but there was no doubt tonight that he would do otherwise than withdraw the nomination.

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment, and in a statement issued as he left the White House it was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful." 

"There has been a demand, both in the press and from the people of Boston," he told newsmen, "that I finish my term as mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 33 years.

Curley's associates at City Hall pointed out that his Cabinet job was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful." 

Since Curley's name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was displeased and might decline the appoint-ment. His friends, who had urged his appointment to either a Cabinet or "little cabinet" berth, felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaing.

Curley, three times mayor of Boston, initiated the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts last year. With James Roosevelt, son of the president, as his lieutenant, he directed the unsuccessful pre-primary campaign against the powerful Smith organization headed by Senator Walsh and Governor Fy.

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"This expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people, which this generous, tender epiphany, is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was such that I have been highly recommended to the public through prosperity would he improvement, the clear call of duty to Post before the expiration of his term."

Duty calls in Boston.

"Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved, the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, state and municipal for three of a century cannot be disregarded.

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America, leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as ambassador to Poland."

The statement was Mayor Curley's first public comment since President Roosevelt sent his nomination to the Senate for confirmation.

President explains situation. Curley's conference was followed by the president's newspaper conference and as the White House reporters trooped into the executive office their first question was: "Where does Mayor Curley leave for Poland?"

President Roosevelt said that Curley had asked that his nomination be withdrawn. "He feels," the president said, "and apparently there is public sentiment there that he should stay there (in Boston) during this emergency." 

Curley's appearance was unharmed and his presence at the Capital was surrounded with mystery prior to his arrival at the White House.
CURLY REJECTS POLAND POST TO HELP BOSTONIANS

Hub Mayor Denies Dissatisfaction—Feels He Is Needed at Home

‘ETERNALLY GRATEFUL’ FOR HONOR, HE SAYS

Asserts He Doesn’t Want to Desert 125,000 Men, Women and Children Being Aided at Hub

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because he said he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt he said he was unwilling to leave his post as mayor of Boston “until such time as conditions materially improved” and asked that his nomination be withdrawn. The request took pains to make him known his regret that Curley was unable to accept, but there was no doubt tonight that he would do nothing to withdraw the nomination.

Denies Dissatisfaction

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment and that a statement issued as he left the White House said it was “an honor for which he shall be eternally grateful.”

“There has been a demand, both in the press and from the people of Boston,” he told correspondents, “that I finish my term as mayor, and I feel that was my first duty. I have no desire that any fault be made with the work I have done in public office for 30 years. In our city 125,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance. We have had no breadlines. We don’t want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity.”

Since Curley’s name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was displeased and might decline the appointment. Curley’s friends, who had urged his appointment to either the post of “little citizen of the world,” felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaign.

Worried over post

Curley, three times mayor of Boston, initiated the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts last year. With James Roosevelt, son of the President, as his lieutenant, he directed the unsuccessful primary campaign against the powerful Smith organization who had been headed by Senator Walsh and Governor Smith.

HUB MAYOR DENIES

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BOSTONIANS ASK ROOSEVELT

Not to Give Curley a Post

Special Dispatch to The Republican

Boston, April 14—President Roosevelt, while considering an appointment for Mayor Curley, had in a recent interview issued a petition signed by 16,000 Bostonians asking that the mayor not be appointed.

In this interview the mayor was quoted as saying with regret that his name be withdrawn as ambassador to Poland. The President took pains to make the press and the public realize that he would do other things if the people of Boston asked for it.

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Dissatisfaction—Feels He Is Needed at Home

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CURLEY DECLINES POLAND APPOINTMENT

Boston Mayor Feels Duty Lies in Service

Here Until Conditions Improve;

Halts Plans for Reception

"CURLEY FOR GOVERNOR," NEW SLOGAN

Boston, April 15—Welcoming celebrations planned for Mayor James M. Curley en route to Boston from Washington, where he declined a presidential appointment as ambassador to Poland, were abandoned today upon telegraphic request of the mayor.

Official plans for a brass band, parade and welcoming speeches were forsworn when Mayor Curley wired "no reception at all."

Boston, April 15—A "Curley for Governor" boom appeared in making today by friends and admirers of Mayor James M. Curley as he returned home from Washington after persuading President Roosevelt to withdraw his name as ambassador designate to Poland, because of what he described as the "clear call to duty" to his native city "until such time as conditions materially improve."

The mayor’s decision against going to Poland changes his political future, his friends said. It makes him a leading figure in the city election next December and possibly in the state, the following year.

His "greatest and long-admired ambition" has been to be governor of Massachusetts. Some friends of Mayor Curley next year will see the Democratic candidate be the United States Senator and this would mean opposing Senator David Walsh, Democrat, a strong victor.

Some politicians asserted that Mayor Curley was bitterly disappointed over his failure to receive a major Federal appointment.

He was to enter the diplomatic service, these politicians said, he expects to go to Rome.

By remaining in Boston Mayor Curley faces the task of slashing the salaries of public employees by about $5,000,000. Legislative action on a proposed investigation of affairs of the city of Boston was also impossible as was a proposed form of police reform of the finances of the city.

CURLEY BOOMED FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

On Arrival Back From
CURLEY DECLINES TO GO TO POLAND FEELS HE IS NEEDED MORE AT HOME

Announces His Rejection of Ambassadorship After Conferring with President—Unwilling to Quit Boston Until Conditions Improve

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because, he said, he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt he said he was unwilling to leave his post as mayor of Boston “until such time as conditions materially improve” and asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

The president took pains to make known his regret that Curley was unable to accept but there was no doubt tonight that he would do other than withdraw the nomination.

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment, and in a statement issued as he left the White House said it was “an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.”

“The service rendered by me in the campaign was so unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily being borne out—that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America. Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved, the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, state and municipal, for a third of a century cannot be disregarded.

“The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America, leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as ambassador to Poland.”

The statement was Mayor Curley’s first public comment since President Roosevelt sent his nomination to the Senate for confirmation.

Curley’s conference was followed by the president’s newspaper conference and as the White House reporters tramped into the executive office their first question was

“When does Mayor Curley leave for Poland?”

President Roosevelt said that Curley had asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

“He feels,” the president said, “and apparently there is public sentiment that he should stay here (in Boston) during this emergency.”

Curley’s appearance was unheralded and his presence in the capital was surrounded with mystery prior to his arrival at the White House. He was registered at his hotel and declined to see newspaper men, once they located him.

Curley’s action precipitated a fresh flood of rumors concerning the Boston mayor, which ranged from reports he would receive a federal appointment more to his liking later in the administration, to other reports that in rejecting the appointment to Warsaw he had lessened his own standing with the administration.

BOSTON FRIENDS PLAN A DEMONSTRATION.

BOSTON, April 14 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley’s refusal of the ambassadorship to Poland today was in accord with the wishes of many of his followers here.

When the appointment became known a group headed by Henry E. Lawler, of the Boston city Democratic committee, launched a drive to keep Curley in America. To-night his friends planned a demonstration on his arrival tomorrow from Washington.

Curley’s associates at City Hall received word of his appointment with mingled regrets, some believing he should not abandon his mayoral post before the expiration of his term in December, and others were of the belief that the Warsaw berth was not adequate recognition of his work in behalf of President Roosevelt last fall.

As has been true of many other cities, Boston has been faced with existing economic conditions and only recently Mayor Curley obtained legislative permission to reduce municipal salaries.

He informed the legislature yesterday that unless certain budget changes were permitted he would have to close all city departments.

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WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt formally withdrew from the Senate today the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland. Curley requested the President yesterday to withdraw his name because he felt it was his responsibility to remain at his post as mayor of Boston until the expiration of his term.

The action of the three-time Boston mayor, while not unexpected among his friends, came as a surprise to the administration and in announcing Curley's decision President Roosevelt expressed deep regret. Curley denied persistent reports that he was dissatisfied with the post finally offered him, and in a brief statement said the appointment was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

"There has been a demand, both in the press and from the public that I remain at home" Curley said, "and I feel my first responsibility is to the citizenry that has kept me in public office for more than a third of a century."

Curley, by announcing he could not accept the appointment "until conditions materially improve" apparently has eliminated himself for federal office until the expiration of his term as mayor at the close of the calendar year, but his friends today predicted he was likely to receive consideration for administration honor later.

His greatest and long-admitted ambition has been to be governor of Massachusetts, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Democrat, is serving his second term and what is believed to be his last. Mayor Curley was Democratic candidate for governor in 1924, but was defeated by Alvan T. Fuller by 160,807 votes.

Some friends today saw Mayor Curley next year as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, but this would mean opposing Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, a strong vote-getter. By remaining in Boston, Mayor Curley faces the task of slashing the salaries of public employees by about $5,000,000, authority for which was given him by the state legislature. Legislative action on a proposed investigation of affairs of the City of Boston was also imminent, as was a proposal for a protest of the finances of the city. The joint rules committee has both proposals under consideration with action on them expected next week.

Hundreds of telegrams and messages deluged Mayor Curley's Jamaica Way home, expressing gratification that the city's chief executive had agreed to stay on the job.
CURLEY REFUSES POLISH POST

FEELS THERE IS MORE NEED FOR HIM IN BOSTON

Denies Dissatisfaction, Says He Is Grateful For Honor, But Believes It His Duty to Finish Term as Mayor

WASHINGTON, April 14 — (AP) — Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because, he said, he felt he was needed at home.

Will Withdraw Nomination

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt he said he was unwilling to leave his post as mayor of Boston 'until such time as conditions materially improve' and asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

The president took pains to make known his regret that Curley was unable to accept but there was no doubt tonight that he would do other than withdraw the nomination.

Curley denied vigorously reports current here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment, and in a statement issued as he left the White House said it was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

"There has been a demand, both in the press and from the people of Boston," he told newspapermen, "that I finish my term as mayor; and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 33 years."

"In our city 125,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we had no breadlines. I don't want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity. I am familiar with the city's problems and I am unwilling to turn them over to another now."

Since Curley's name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was displeased and might decline the appointment. His friends, who had urged his appointment to either a cabinet or "little cabinet" berth, felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaign.

Requests Name Be Withdrawn

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America, leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as ambassador to Poland."

Curley's appearance was unheralded and his presence in the Capital was surrounded with mystery prior to his arrival at the White House. He was not registered at his hotel and declined to see newspapermen, they located him.

His intention to decline the ambassadorship obviously had been reached in advance, as he distributed typewritten copies of his statement as he entered the house.

After a conference at the White House Curley issued a statement saying:

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of ambassador to Poland."

"This expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people, which this generous tender epitomized, is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselshfully and accepted by the conviction which is daily being borne out—that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America.

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CURLEY DECLINES FOREIGN POST
Says He Regards It As A Duty To Remain In America.

BOSTON, April 15.—Mayor James M. Curley yesterday requested Pres. Roosevelt to withdraw his name as Ambassador to Poland, saying that he felt he was needed more in America. The president immediately complied with the request of Mayor Curley.

Mayor Curley was in Washington yesterday, and called on Pres. Roosevelt, and in the personal interview, made known his wishes, saying later that he felt it was a clear duty not to leave Boston and this country at this time to accept the foreign post.

President Roosevelt, while considering Federal appointment for Mayor Curley, had in his hands a petition signed by 10,000 Bostonians asking Mayor Curley's name to be recalled. It was understood today following Mayor Curley's call on the President late yesterday.

Mayor Curley issued a statement, after his meeting with Mr. Roosevelt explaining that he was "eternally grateful" for the ambassadorial nomination, but felt he should remain as mayor of Boston until conditions improved.

Some Democrats here believed however, that the real basis of Mayor Curley's refusal was that he had hoped to be ambassador to Italy, and was disappointed over the Polish offer.

WASHINGTON, (UP) — President Roosevelt will recall from the Senate at once the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, to be ambassador to Poland, it was understood today following Mayor Curley's call on the President late yesterday. Mayor Curley issued an statement after his meeting with Mr. Roosevelt explaining that he was "eternally grateful" for the ambassadorial nomination, but felt he should remain as mayor of Boston until conditions improved. Some Democrats here believed however, that the real basis of Mayor Curley's refusal was that he had hoped to be ambassador to Italy, and was disappointed over the Polish offer.

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Embassy Incident a Closed Book, Mayor Curley Declares

Curley, 'Going Home to My People,' Calls Embassy a Closed Book in Interview

Asked at Providence If He Would Have Accepted Rome Post, Says He Has Nothing to Say; Parries All Other Questions

Boston, April 15—Cheered by a small group of admirers at Back Bay railroad station, Mayor James M. Curley (Democrat), arrived home this afternoon from Washington, where he broke precedent by dramatically declining appointment as ambassador to Poland.

The Presidential nomination was being withdrawn from the Senate at Washington, pursuant to the mayor's request, as he arrived home to resume his executive duties here—a task he said called him above service in the field of diplomacy.

The mayor said that he left Washington after a meeting with the President. It was not long, however, before he was asked if he would have accepted the embassy appointment. As a result of this explanation, political observers were of the opinion he felt the political situation at home needed his personal care and direction.

The city of Boston may need Curley, said that President Roosevelt told him yesterday afternoon that he regretted the mayor's decision.

Mayor Curley added that Secretary of State Cordell Hull also expressed regret, saying that the mayor's training and experience would have been of real value abroad.

Providence, April 15—Returning home from Washington, where he declined the appointment as ambassador to Poland, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston this afternoon said the incident was a "closed book."

Boston's chief executive was traveling with Judge Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston-Braves National League baseball club.

"If you had offered the ambassadorship to Italy would you have accepted?" the mayor was asked. "I have nothing to say," he replied.

Mayor Curley parried all questions with the same answer, including one as to whether he would have accepted a federal appointment in this country, saying he is going home to my people," said Mayor Curley. "That's all I have to say."

Washington, April 15—Speculation is rife here regarding Mayor James M. Curley, his illness and his refusal of the proffered ambassadorship to Poland.

Shortly before the mayor entered the White House to tell President Roosevelt that popular demand insisted that he help Boston through the present emergency, reporters in Boston were told the mayor was ill. Skeptical, they questioned Washington, but learned he had no conference with the President.

It was not long, however, before he appeared at the executive mansion and left with the word he would stay. Said the Boston press, including most conservative Republican papers, incidented on his remaining.

Washington, however, was skeptical of this explanation. Political observers were of the opinion he felt the political situation at home needed his personal care and direction.

A few hardened critics even saw in the mayor's decision a possible curtailment of his diplomatic ambitions, for he had once been prominently mentioned for the ambassadorship to Rome.

Curley himself was reputed to favor the sunny city of seven hills. The suggestion that the appointment was coming to him always aroused a pleasant smile.

Returning home from the inauguration, a party of friends toasted him as the next Roman ambassador. Confidently he told them it was all but settled.

"The all but" turned out to be much like the proverbial "if." But a full diagnosis of the Curley illness may not be forthcoming for many moons, if at all.

CURLEY TO STAY IN BOSTON

The city of Boston may need Mayor James M. Curley, how but that isn't a candle to how James M. Curley needs the city of Boston. Political sources in the Hub report that the mayor went to Washington to tell Roosevelt in person that he thought he took the short end of the deal since he was the gambler and actually won. It must have made him feel impotent to know that in the end it was Gov Ely to whom Roosevelt was forced to appeal.

Curley must also have been regarded as troublesome or there would not have been that so evident move to ship him out of the country. It is doubtful if he would have taken the ambassadorship at Rome were it offered to him.

Of late there have been evidences of dissatisfaction in Boston with the mayor's way of doing things and while Curley always sat atop a political volcano, he never saw one that seethed like this. Ever since the mayor had high ambitions and launched a plan for Mississippi flood control, it hadn't been the same Curley that Boston knew. Political fences need rebuilding now so attention should be centered in that direction.

There is, however, one thing about Curley and that is his ability as a fighter in the political arena. It is the thing which his enemies admire most in him and which attracts to him a huge following. Single-handed he killed the alleged Good Government association when that threatened. The association, however, was not what it was purported to be so it was an act of kindness perhaps to the taxpayers. Frank Goodwin has been after Curley for so long and has been so fulsome in his attempts that the matter has ceased to be a joke. It is pathetic.

The mayor is a good politician and while it may rankle, he must realize that now is not the time to stage a comeback fight. He apparently is due for a long vacation until the swapping of horses in the middle of a tidal wave is forgotten.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Roosevelt today sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

James Crawford Biggs, of North Carolina, to be solicitor general.

James A. Donohue, of Nebraska, to be United States district judge for the district of Nebraska.

Clifton Mathews of Arizona, to be United States attorney, district of Arizona.

John Collier, of California, to be commissioner of Indian affairs.

Christian T. Peoples, director, Indian Service.

The president withdrew the name of Mayor James M. Curley to be ambassador to Poland.

Mayor Curley was stated in this column last Thursday to be considering whether any such diplomatic appointment as to the Republic of Poland. The next day Mr. Curley proved the truth of this writer’s assertion by turning down the appointment; which any man of average intelligence realizes is one of the most important and honorable on the face of the globe.

"REMAIN in Boston conditions improve" may be dismissed as an especially feeble Curley excuse. If he felt that way he would have long ago published his diplomatic unavailability and kept Poland and our President from being visited with a character of slight via rejection of appointment.

Mayor James Curley, of Boston, is pictured as he left the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt, during which he declined the appointment as United States Ambassador to Poland. Mayor Curley informed the Chief Executive that although he appreciated the honor done him, he felt that sentiment in Boston demanded that he remain at his post there.

RUTH BRYAN OWEN NAMED MINISTER TO COPENHAGEN

WASHINGTON, April 12. (AP)—A further spread of the new Democratic organization set-up today includes the selection by President Roosevelt of the first woman for the Diplomatic Corps—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen as Minister to Denmark.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the nomination of Mrs. Owen, former member of the House from Florida and the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, to the Senate, together with that of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland.

The Senate immediately confirmed Mrs. Owen’s nomination without the formality of sending it to committees.

The President also turned today to the selection of a successor to Eugene Meyer, Jr., who has submitted his resignation as governor of the Federal Reserve Board. He is continuing in office until a man to take his place is found.

The names of Walter W. Stewart, chairman of the board of Case, Pomeroy & Co., New York investment concern; and of Angua McLean, former Governor of North Carolina, have been mentioned in the speculation over the Reserve Board job. The former has been mentioned for the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury as well.

Mr. Roosevelt also selected today Frank T. Bell of Washington State, as Commissioner of Fisheries, succeeding Henry O’Malley, the Republican incumbent. Bell is secretary to Senator Dill, Democrat, of Washington.

Meanwhile, Democratic representatives at the Capitol have named two committees to confer with Postmaster-General Farley, patronage dispenser, about the delayed appointment of postmasters and other local patronage matters.

At the direction of the Democratic House Steering Committee, Speaker Rainey and Representative Byrnes of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, will call on Farley tomorrow to go over the situation.

Another group headed by Representative McClung, Democrat, of Oklahoma, has been named to represent the Democratic Congressional Committee. No date has been set for its visit.
Republican Look to 1934

Bay State G. O. P. Counts on Increasing Strength in Congress - Confirmation of York for Conservation Post Might Sidetrack "Dangerous Democrat"

By BEACON HILL

BOSTON, April 15.—It looks as though the Executive Council, if it remembers acutely that it is mostly Republican, will have to confirm the nomination of Samuel A. York of Chesterfield to be commissioner of conservation in party self-defense. The name went in on Wednesday, and under the rules lies over for a week. Then he will undoubtedly be confirmed, because no good reason appears for doing anything else, he being an upstanding agriculturist who can make apple trees grow and thus serve the great cause of more and better pies.

We do not imply that the Council will be moved by party strategy in dealing with this nomination, but it may permissibly be in the minds of some of the Republican members, perhaps all of them, that this man is from the Republican partisan point of view, a "dangerous Democrat," and better be kept out of elective politics. What nicer way than to put him at the head of a state bureau?

Mr. York is the kind of man who might easily be looked upon by the Democrats to make glorious Summer out of the Winter of their discontent; and there is a good deal of Democratic discontent, which springs from their belief that this state as a whole is pretty nearly a Democratic state—a conclusion to which no Republican will agree—but yet elects most of its members of Congress from the Republican party, and regularly returns a stout Republican majority to the House and Senate up here on the Hill.

It is all very well to capture the governorship and some of the minor state offices, and to show the state now and then into the Democratic presidential columns, and even to get both the United States senatorships, but the Democrats will not be sated until they enhance their representation in the national House of Representatives.

Close Race Last Fall

That is where young Mr. York—he is only 31 years old—enters the picture. It has been recalled, now that his name is up for Council consideration, that last Fall he came close enough to going to Congress to make the possibility interesting to his own party and to the Republicans as well. He lost the nomination in 1932 to Thomas F. Cassidy, but by a narrow margin; and Mr. Cassidy was subsequently defeated by Allen Treadway, who was comfortably re-elected to the seat in Congress which he has occupied for so long as to become the dean of the Massachusetts delegation at Washington.

Some of Mr. York's enthusiastic friends have ever since then believed that had he won the nomination he could have won the election. That claim is not susceptible to proof; but it has sufficient substance to make his appearance in a similar role in 1934 something to give the Republicans, including Mr. Treadway, a set of shivers.

It has been freely said that if he did not take this conservation commissionership he would make another try at Congress in the Treadway district; and with things running Democraticwards the way they are, he might win the contest this time. Republicans will admit no such possibility, but they will be much more comfortable in the district if Mr. York is not in the running. So much they will admit.

Thus, it becomes a Republican gain if Mr. York is removed from the field of elective politics, and settles down neatly and efficiently into a state bureau, as he appears about to do.

A "Dirt Farmer"

We do not gather that Mr. York has any special political itch. If he had, he would not accept this pending appointment, but would set his mind on another contest for the nomination for Congress. The opinion of those who best know him is that he will make an excellent commissioner of conservation. He is a sort of "dirt farmer," that is, he makes his living from the land, and puts in at least some portion of his time in the physical effort necessary to do so.

Some years ago, after graduating from Yale, he bought his brother's orchard in Cummington, and now his trees, which come into bearing this year, cover many acres in Cummington, and, we believe, Chesterfield.

Incidentally, inasmuch as we are all impelled to find morals in all stories, there is one in the case of Samuel York. When he emerged from the classic shades of New Haven the world, was, in some degree, his oyster. He might have reasonably undertaken any one of several lines of activity. He chose agriculture, or horticulture; it was not wished on him. He is not on a farm or in an orchard because someone else left him the property, but because he followed lines of least resistance. He went at this tree-raising business in cool judgment. He believed it offered a career, and he set about it with energy and intelligence.

Continued next page...
The Moral of It

Now, the moral of it is that there are uncounted acres in the Berkshire hills and in other parts of this great state whereon a good living can be made from the soil. American agriculture had its beginning in New England, and this region bred a hardy race of men and women who laid the foundations for the government we have. So, if young Mr. York can leap from a sophisticated college to the hills of New England and make a go of it, then there must be countless opportunities for many other persons in the same sort of field.

Nor has cleavage to the soil hidden or suppressed Mr. York. A governor does not turn to submerged men for appointment to his official place. Thus the nudge in this incident of our state affairs is that there is gold in them there hills, and that in all the flurry of how to get a young man going along the paths of success, a thought might be given to the New England farm and fruit orchard as a promising pathway onward and upward.

However, getting back to politics, where there is sometimes fruit and occasionally pie, the Republicans are pretty hopeful about the congressional elections in 1934. They certainly do not expect to see Mr. Treadway defeated; certainly there is no one in view at present, unless it is Mr. York, who offers much of a threat in that district—though Mr. Treadway has had one or two rather close shaves in the past.

The Republicans in fact are counting on increasing their representation in the national House. They have little or no hope for the Senate seat now held under a sort of life tenure by David Ignatius Walsh. No man is "unbeatable," but Mr. Walsh comes as near to being that as he need be. Who will oppose him is very much in the air, though there is still talk of trying to persuade Eben Draper to make the try again.

In the House, there are at least two seats of which the Republicans have hopes. They believe that Congressman Granfield and Healey can be defeated by "the right men:" but so far no one knows who are the right men. Granfield's district is not a normally Democratic district, and might not have been lost to Granfield in the first place had his opponent tried the futile device of being on two sides of an issue at practically the same time. Mr. Granfield has made, political gains and losses since winning the seat in Washington, and it is probably the fact that a strong and popular Republican pitched against him next year would give him a lively race, and would have an even chance of winning the seat.

While the departure of Henry Bowles that district has not been as well organized from the Republican point of view as it used to be. The work for the party during these next months will be to bring forth someone in the district who can qualify for the opportunity against Granfield.

That's about all, at this writing, that the Republicans can reasonably hope for in the 1934 congressional elections. The other Democrats have shown some weaknesses, particularly in their delay in climbing aboard the Roosevelt wagon at the outset of this session of Congress, but McCormack and Douglass are in no danger. William Connery will be opposed with a moderate degree of Republican hope, but it does not now appear that he can be defeated by any Republican available. There is a Republican chance in that district, but it is a thin one.

Chairman Terry Active

As for Republican party activity, there is quite a little being shown now. The new chairman of the state committee, Carl Terry, is energetic in what may be called party spade work—which is the only party work that can be effectively carried on in an off year. He is going hither and thither about the state, calling into conference local leaders and representative party men in all parts of the state. He will continue this work through the Spring and through the Summer. The object of these conferences of course is to stimulate party consciousness and party interest in all the districts of the state, and also, which is more specifically practical, to promote effective party organization and machinery. Chairman Terry knows that political success is not automatic, and that no matter how good the candidates, there has to be a great deal of routine organization work done, and this work has to be done in the off season—between contests—before there are any personalities in the picture.

As for clam-bakes, there is no certainty of an epidemic of these this Summer. It is not easy to get crowds together at 50 cents each or upward, under present conditions, and so it has been assumed that there would be practically nothing along these lines this Summer season. However, there has entered a new factor—beer. That may change the program. It is a long time since there has been a New England clambake with beer. The opportunity to get out to some sylvan spot and let melted butter dribble down the chin while cold foaming beer runs in rivulets from the oil cloth table cover onto the summer trousers—why, that is something to think about.

Boston Police Issue

The Republicans had to take a lambasting this week from the fiery Democratic Senate floor leader, Joseph Finnegan of Boston, who dealt so harshly with the Republican party that at the conclusion of his attack the poor old party had little left to it but the consolation of a tolerable conscience. Senator Finnegan's theme was local Boston politics, and his lament was that the mayor of Boston does not have the authority to pick the city's police commissioner. Under the present law he may not pick him, though he can pick at him now and then, which is done.

The rest of the state is not much interested in this, but it has some significance beyond Boston, for it will figure in the next state campaign, and thus may affect some of the candidates and party totals. Senator Finnegan bluntly stated this week that he should bring this Boston police issue into the next state campaign; so now you know.

Over on the Democratic side things are running quite smoothly. The only two items of the week of large Democratic interest are the political odyssey of James Michael Curley and the projection by Chairman Joseph Maynard of the name of Prof. Frank L. Simpson of the Boston University School of Law as a possible Democratic candidate for governor to succeed Governor Ely. Professors in politics are doing fairly well these days, so keep the name of Professor Simpson in mind for future reference.
Curley's 'Stay-at-Home' Stand Proves Puzzling

Speculation Rife As Hub Executive Sets Precedent By Refusal of Warsaw Post After Senate Got Nomination; Believed Over-Meticulous in Choice; Legislature Keeps Its Leisurely Gait As Time Presses

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, April 15.—Mayor Curley's refusal to accept appointment as ambassador to Poland is a sensational political development and may have far reaching effect in several directions.

The assignment to Warsaw was not one of bitter disappointment to the mayor, but has discouraged some of the ardent primary followers of the President who hoped to profit personally from his election. They reason that no Massachusetts man did more for Roosevelt in the election campaign, and if he is not to have official connection with the government to his liking, they had better hitch their wagon to the top of a flagpole instead of a star.

The Smith followers strange as it may seem, are not rejoicing at Mr. Roosevelt's position being filled, however, until all the negotiations between the President and Mayor Curley are revealed. There is the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt offered the mayor other posts, but the Hub ex-observers have been proferred nothing more interesting than a federal judgeship, which he declined.

Eyed Cabinet Post

If the observations of the mayor's friends, over the past several weeks, are any guide, Mayor Curley expected to be a member of the cabinet.

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Mon in the Senate beginning Mon-day, and few changes are antici-pated there. Although 50 items have

some 15,000 of them will receive a $1,500,000 in that item alone.

the budget an amendment to elimi-nate employes, except under

ers were costing the state $130,-

ners the most important phase of his administration, the unifica-tion of labor laws to remove the competitive strain from Massachu-setts industry. The governor

capital. He carried his plea for

to increase the mileage allowance

current, the rural legislators with

sley first recommended the pact

sion of failure in advance to sug-gest lowering of our standards and

that their plan would be the most
effective.

Commissioner of Labor Edwin S. Smith, returning from the trip to Washington with Governor Ely, gets out the Confed-erated Labor unions' pacts to form labor laws in the Eastern In-dustrial states, called by Governor Ely first recommended the pact as a last straw and strongly, the governor's plan was designated to work out a pact plan.

"However," he adds, "the na-tional legislation on hours of labor and related matters now being ad-vanced by the President and vir-tually certain of enactment in some form will serve to make the pact still in importance the compact as an instrument for equalizing labor conditions."

Solons' First Break

It is interesting to note that the Black 30-hour bill bought the first break in the unity of Senators Da-vid I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge. Always they have been on the same side of the question. Walsh voted for the bill and Coolidge against it.

The press reports of Governor Ely's visit to Washington had him carrying the protest of New Eng-land to the bill, but in reality the protest was against certain fea-tures. Governor Ely wants the bill amended so as to divide rigid ap-plication to all industry it would be

There is a difference of opinion whether it can be ac-complished through a single com-mission having the powers given the Falls River finance commission, state loans with certain restrictions or an individual commission for each em-barrasement of city and town. The students of the problem con-fess to seeing difficulty unless a commission is created for each munici-pality.

The taxation committee also will sit down to work Monday or Tuesday to draft measures to in-crease the state's revenue, with a distribution to cities and towns. It is virtually settled that a bill to tax intangibles now exempt will be brought out, but whether it will increase levies on business and professional income and intangibles now taxed will be the bone of contention. In the meantime, Gover-nor Ely is considering urging a sales tax, providing the Supreme court does not rule it unconsti-tutional, which would change the whole program of the taxation committee.

Little public attention has been given to what Governor Ely con-siders the most important phase of his administration, the unifica-tion of labor laws to remove the competitive strain from Massachusetts industry. The governor

worked out his program with the friendly agreement of labor and
THE PERSONS WHO GET ALL THE PRAISE IN MOVEMENTS ARE THOSE WHO GIVE THEIR TIME TO MAKE YOU GIVE YOUR MONEY.

ECHOES FROM THE STATE HOUSE

By Telegram
State House Reporter

Instead of being in the Polish corridor, it looks as if Mayor James M. Curley is destined to remain in the White House corridor. Too bad, just when people were becoming accustomed to Yooseh Mayow Kari as the Poles would say. Remember the Porto Ricans called him at Chicago, Don Jaime Miquel.

James D. Roosevelt, son of the President, is giving a weekly radio broadcast, much against the wishes of some of his good friends who don’t like the idea of children capitalizing on the father’s name. Young Roosevelt talks interestingly of governmental affairs.

Director Ralph W. Robart of the division on the necessity of life pays the new brew by the bottle. Not so much for the drink as to collect the bottle to determine how much it holds in fluid ounces.

Senator Charles A. Stevens, Lowell, Repub., Washington, was sharp with Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald the other day. The governor wanted a bill reconsidered. Stevens refused to ask reconsideration and defined the former Hub executive to do his worst. And some say that isn’t all he said.

They say Winston Churchill, the British statesman, is telling this story about the hospitalization of Ray, the governor’s executive messenger. When Mr. Churchill called to pay his respects to the governor, Mr. Ray inquired for his name. “Churchill,” said the statesman. Mr. Ray conveyed the news to the governor that Mr. Churchill was waiting. “I know Winston Churchill show him right in,” said the governor. “What’s your first name?” inquired Ray a few moments later. “Winston,” replied Mr. Churchill. “Then you’re next Big Boy, step this way,” said Ray with his usual enthusiasm.

When a distinguished jurist who has been on the Superior court bench for many years was sentenced to prison on his first criminal session, the sheriff of the county informed him he was in need of a cook, and if he was confronted with a defendant of that occupation who was to be sentenced, he would appreciate having him sent to his jail. The judge went over his docket when the first case was called. “Mr. Smith, 33, Podunk, baker, Baker.” Eventually he sent the prisoner to the sheriff’s jail for six months.

Time went on and the sheriff did not mention the new prisoner on the judge’s nerves. Finally he told the sheriff he expected some thanks for his efforts. “I know he wasn’t a cook, but he was a baker,” said the judge. The sheriff protested he hadn’t seen either a cook or a baker. Finally they got the docket and the judge pointed out “Baker,” “Why that is his occupation,” said the sheriff, “that’s the name of his attorney.” And the attorney was J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, a member of the governor’s council. But it wouldn’t be right to tell the name of the judge.

Sixty members of the House have bought 1933-34 legislative badges. Instead of the gold and blue of the previous Legislature they are silver and enamel. The badges of course are unofficial as the Legislature has thus far refused to pass legislation authorizing badges.

Did you hear how Governor Ely cleverly got votes for his state liquor control plan? A group who wanted a certain labor leader appointed to the board went in to see the chief executive. They told him if he would agree to name the labor leader the group would bring him some votes for the state control plan. “Well we’ve got to have the commission, go ahead,” said Governor Ely or words to that effect. The labor delegation construed it as a promise. Then another delegation came in with the same proposition and he refused. The governor made the same reply, but if you read over the governor’s docket when the first case was called, he saw “John Ely or words to that effect.” The sheriff protested he hadn’t seen either a cook or a baker. Finally they got the docket and the judge pointed out “John Ely,” “Why that is his occupation,” said the sheriff, “that’s the name of his attorney.” And the attorney was R. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, a member of the governor’s council. But it wouldn’t be right to tell the name of the judge.

Even Speaker Saltonstall forgets himself once in a while. Rep. Timothy J. McDonough is called “Timmy” by everyone who knows him, but not during the formal sessions of the House. The other day when McDonough sought recognition from the chair, Speaker Saltonstall recognized “Mr. Timmy of Boston.”

Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the mayor, has qualified as quite a diplomat. She kept the reporters off the trail of her distinguished father until he turned up suddenly in Washington. Told the reporters her father was at home but as he was asleep she did not wish to disturb him. He was asleep but on a train bound for Washington.

TRIBUNE TOPICS

Mayor Curley has decided that Boston needs him more than Poland. We assume that personal wishes had nothing to do with the decision.

The average intellectual is a person whose own country gives him a tired feeling.

The persons who get all the praise in movements are those who give their time to make you give your money.

MANCHESTER-N.H.- UNION - APRIL 16-1933.

A FORGOTTEN MAN.

Mayor Curley’s refusal of the ambassadorship to Poland came as surprising news as it might not have been unexpected. A place in the administration was what he felt was due for the valuable work he performed for President Roosevelt during the campaign. The proffered portfolio as envoy to Italy was perhaps less satisfying but not displeasing, for the post at Rome carries with it a great deal of prestige. The appointment to Warsaw, on the other hand, was less attractive to him, despite its importance.

Poland, because of its recuperation soon after the war, is a soothing political caudron. Its successes, such as the corridor and the port of Danzig, give it the republic only what belongs to it, since those reunited parts were Polish before Austria, Russia and Prussia seized them 150 years ago. However, nagging powers do not take the humiliation and while armed conflict may not result, there will always be bitter feeling. Why then, should Mr. Curley, besides spending good money to be an ambassador, want to look for trouble?

His announcement that he would not consider any foreign mission while he feels he is sorely needed at Boston is undoubtedly true. He has a fond affection for the Hub, else he would not have engaged in its troublesome politics for more than 30 years. His enemies see in his return more politics; probably a quest for the governorship in 1934. To occupy the executive office on Beacon Hill has long been his great ambition. Whether Massachusetts, outside of Boston, would favor his candidacy is problematic. Mr. Curley is nothing if not astute, however, and if the trend were unfavorable he would be the first to sense it.

Yet Jim Curley must be almost surfeited, with public life. A third of a century of this hectic existence is tiring, particularly so when financial needs are no longer pressing, and it is a strong possibility that he would relish change.
Mayor Curley’s selection as ambassador to Poland puts an end to the long agency of suspense as to the nature of his political reward for early advocating the nomination and election of Franklin Roosevelt. One may venture the guess that the American ambassador to Warsaw will somehow figure more often in the news than during the period that Mayor Curley’s predecessors have held that post.
MAYOR CURLEY DECLINES.

Mayor Curley's decision not to accept the Ambassadorship to Poland rests upon the higher obligation which he owes to the citizens of Boston in the present condition of its affairs and "the demand of public and press" that he stick to his job at home. There has been a division among his followers. Some have wished him to go to Warsaw, even if his heart had been set upon Rome. Many others, under the leadership of the President of the Democratic City Committee, have made "Keep him in America" their battle-cry. A mass meeting to express this feeling would have been held if the Mayor had not anticipated the intention of its planners.

Mr. Curley's statement on the matter is generous in its praise of the President, his campaign service for whom was unselfish and caused by a belief in and expectation of such qualities of leadership as Mr. Roosevelt has been and is displaying. If there is any shadow of disappointment in Mr. Curley's bosom or of resentment at the defeat of his original hopes, no trace of it appears in the record. He is too experienced in public business to know that in the conflict of interests and claims a President can't always make the appointments he would best like to make. He refuses a brilliant, important but socially expensive office. He stays in one full of oppositions and perplexities. It is creditable to his courage that, even if he had consented to go abroad, he would not have gone until he had made a host of new enemies by slashing municipal salaries.

From a sound Republican source, The Transcript, came this testimonial to his fitness for the honor he has refused:

The Administration may be assured that in Ambassador Curley it will have a man who does his own thinking and is not easily to be moved by the wiles of assembled diplomats. More than thirty years of intensive study and experience have given him a savoir faire and a knowledge of men and things that will enable him to represent his country with credit. His appointment has been received with pleasure by the Polish people who know him well, and that he will gain the goodwill of the people among whom he will live may be taken for granted.

Some Bostonians hope that Mr. Roosevelt will persuade the Mayor to change his mind. A few Curlets are said to believe that the President has "taken the Mayor for a ride." These Democrats who have been sneering at Mr. Curley's readiness "to run away" from his difficult duties at City Hall must find some new meaning of "chucking odium." Whether his continued presence in the country contributes to Democratic harmony in Massachusetts or not, he is so forcible, salient and interesting a character that many of us outsiders will echo the slogan "Keep him in America."

N.Y. TIMES APR. 17, 1933

AMBASSADOR CURLEY

The appointment of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland, in the eyes of those familiar with foreign affairs, is the appointment to a major position.

There is some sentiment, however, to keep Boston's chief executive in this country for posts within our own borders.

Poland is expected to bear date lines of the leading world events within another year. The so-called "corridor" is disputed territory and Germany, Italy, France and England are all much concerned about the future of that particular nation.

If the mayor accepts, he will have the "hottest" seat of any ambassador of the United States, a position which will require much diplomacy and executive ability.

AMBASSADOR CURLEY

Ever since Roosevelt was nominated at Chicago, a burning political question has been the probable reward of James M. Curley for his support of the Democratic nominee at a time when the majority of Massachusetts Democrats wanted Alfred E. Smith. So certain were political observers that Roosevelt would win that they began taking care of Curley before the election. He was made a member of the Roosevelt cabinet, was given various assistant secretaryships, he was sent as ambassador to Italy and other countries. Now the question is answered—he is to represent the United States at Warsaw.

In some quarters there are misgivings about Mr. Curley's tendency at times to get off the reservation, but we have an idea that most of his so-called verbal indiscretions have been the result of uncontrollable impulse, but of design. If that is so, there is no reason for apprehensions on that score. On the contrary, he ought to make a good ambassador. He has an engaging personality, and even his severest critics would agree that "Jim has a way with him." We should think the Poles would find him to their liking.

The post that has been given him is one of importance in view of troubled conditions in Europe. The danger spot is Germany, and if trouble were to start as a consequence of the Nazi demand for the restoration of lost territory, Poland could not hope to escape it. The new ambassador is likely to find, in Warsaw, an opportunity for serving not only the interests of his country but the cause of world peace.

N. BEDFORD STANDARD 4/14/33
As Braves Finally Opened Their Season

After four postponements, the Boston Braves finally opened their season on Easter Sunday by losing to the Phillies, 2 to 0. At the top blayer James M. Curley, is throwing out the first ball, with Judge Emile Fuchs and Charles V. Adams, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Braves, at the Mayor's right. Lower, the pre-game conference at the plate. Left to right are Captain Rabbit Maranville of the Braves, Umpire Bill Klem, Captain Dick Bartell of the Phillies and Umpire Dolly Stark.

“Curley in America”

Speculation as to what sort of an ambassador to Poland Mayor Curley would make, as to how he would like the job, and how the Poles would take him, turns out to have been a waste of effort. He has renounced the proffered honor to stand by his fellow citizens of Boston until his term as Mayor expires.

And then? The answer is to be found, perhaps, in the news from Boston, where his friends have proclaimed that his decision not to accept the Warsaw post puts him in line for the governorship in 1934 to succeed Governor Ely. At any rate, he has been "recognized" by the Roosevelt administration, has made his concern for his duty the reason for refusing a position of dignity, and has yielded gracefully to the "Keep Curley in America" movement.

We do not pretend to fathom the "inside" of this political episode, but are sure that Mr. Curley has all along known what he was up to.
When a man hesitates to accept a major diplomatic appointment, he is lost. Mayor Curley seems to know this and he proved his diplomatic capacity by asking the withdrawal of his name as nominee for the Poland ambassadorship. Whether in fact, Mr. Curley was dissatisfied with the appointment or not makes little difference.

It was rumored that he preferred another appointment. But he explains that Boston needs him more than Poland. Perhaps it does. Later, if Boston can spare him, he still may be assigned to a high place in the diplomatic service. If so, along with his other qualifications, he will present a handsome and impressive personality. He has an expansive smile and is at his best when he is happy, as are most of us. But if he is named again, President Roosevelt probably will want the assurance that the demands of Boston will not be permitted to intervene after the appointment has been announced.

Mayor Curley of Boston.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston declines the appointment of ambassador to Poland. The designation was announced at the White House and his name had already been sent to the Senate for confirmation. It was generally understood that he would accept. Then dramatically he declines the appointment. He bases his decision on the fact that he must serve the people of Boston to the end of his elective term.

There is a suspicion that Mayor Curley was disappointed that he did not receive a post in the administration organization of President Roosevelt in Washington. For a time it was said that he would be appointed assistant secretary of the treasury. Then his name was linked with the position of ambassador to Rome. He seemed to flirt with both of these suggestions. That he wanted an appointment in Washington badly seems to be well established. He appreciated the prestige of the position in Rome. When he was appointed to Warsaw, that storm center of politics, he did not feel so enthusiastic.

Mayor Curley is said to be flirting with the Massachusetts gubernatorial nomination of next year. He has been a leader in Boston politics for years. There is no doubt that he helped Roosevelt appreciably in Massachusetts and Roosevelt is expressing his gratitude by offering him this diplomatic appointment. Curley's better judgment has prevailed, however, and he comes to the conclusion that after 30 years in the storm and stress of Boston political fighting he never could be satisfied with the isolation of a foreign post even though it might be as exciting as is Warsaw.

Thus it is likely that we are to hear more of Mayor Curley's Boston political activities and possibly we are to see him swing into a broader circle of political affairs.
The Curley Incident

The nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as Ambassador to Poland, the Mayor's silence for two days after his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation, his sudden and dramatic appearance in Washington at the moment that members of his family were informing Boston reporters that he was confined to his home by illness, and his announcement, after a conference with President Roosevelt, that he had declined the ambassadorial post because he felt that it was his first duty to remain in Boston and serve out his term as Mayor, have opened up a wide field for political gossip and speculation.

For one thing, it is quite out of the ordinary for a President to submit an ambassadorial or any other important appointment to the Senate for confirmation without first ascertaining whether or not the appointment is acceptable to the person upon whom it is bestowed. Just why Mr. Roosevelt took it for granted if he did, that Mayor Curley, whose heart was said to be set upon an entirely different office, would welcome the Warsaw post is still a mystery and probably will continue to be.

Early political gossip in Boston and Washington linked Curley's name with a possible appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. When that seemed to be out of the question, gossip had it that his next choice was that of Ambassador to Rome. Then came rumors of opposition from influential Democratic sources in Massachusetts to the choice of the Boston Mayor as America's representative at the Quirinal, which aroused great indignation on the part of Mr. Curley's followers.

This feeling was not lessened when he was first mentioned for Ambassador to Poland, a post which his friends held to be an inadequate reward for his services to the Roosevelt cause in the primary and presidential campaign. In fact, it was intensified when formal announcement of the appointment was made.

Therefore the startling denouement, if a surprise to the President, was not entirely unexpected by those close to Mayor Curley. In Massachusetts political circles there is a suspicion that there is much more to it than is revealed in Mayor Curley's altruistic explanation that he has sacrificed a great honor in obedience to what he terms "the demand of public and press that I remain in America," to serve the public "in a less exalted capacity."

Under the mutual regrets expressed by the President and the Mayor, the astute politicians detect some mystery or misunderstanding for which no adequate explanation has been forthcoming. Mr. Curley's declaration that his campaign services were given unselfishly and with no thought of personal reward does not appear to represent the views of his Boston followers, who have been insisting that he was entitled to a far higher reward than the Warsaw post. It is an astonishing incident any way it is regarded.

Carly's "Call to Duty"

It must be said that Mayor Curley has stage-managed the business of not going to Poland with consummate art, from the publicity standpoint. He had expected recognition by the President because of his political services. The great question was, what would he get? This question was becoming more and more difficult for the President because for weeks past the anti-Curley movement in Boston had been gaining momentum while his Boston enemies had been "flooding 'the White House' with protests against sending Curley to Rome or anywhere else under the sun as the diplomatic representative of the government.

Originally, the mayor had very much wanted a place in the cabinet; then a place in the "little cabinet"; finally something "equally good" abroad. When the actual appointment came, it was necessary for the mayor to decide whether, after all, staying in Boston wouldn't be better stuff, all things considered.

It was a grand gesture—his leaving a sick bed and going to Washington to tell the President in person that Boston needed him more; that he could not desert a citizenry that had honored him with public office for a third of a century; that to the President himself he was "eternally grateful." So Mr Curley heeds "the clear call of 'duty'" and "remains in America."

Nothing Mr Curley has done in three years has equaled this. No less skillful was his stunt in going on the platform of Tremont temple during the Democratic state convention in 1930 and dramatically handing a $1000 check to Joseph B. Ely, the nominee for governor, whom he had savagely fought in the primary, and more difficult for the President because for weeks past the anti-Curley movement in Boston had been gaining momentum while his Boston enemies had been "flooding 'the White House' with protests against sending Curley to Rome or anywhere else under the sun as the diplomatic representative of the government.

The present situation is that Mr Curley has scored something in being politically recognized by the President, has magnificently returned the honor to its donor without loss of face and is now ready to assume the role of the indispensable man in his home town. Can you beat it?
The opening at Braves Field yesterday was all wet in more ways than one. The diamond was soggy and the Braves came out on the wrong end of the count with the Phillies. About eight thousand fans braved the chilly weather to see the game.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston stole the show, being the center of attraction from the time he entered the park until he had completed his handshaking duties after the game. As far as most of the baseball fans who were on hand yesterday were concerned, Mayor Curley's decision to remain at home was a popular one.

Despite his popularity, however, he made a couple of bum pitches. Which of course was in keeping with the Roosevelt program, as the president made a wild heave at the opening game between the Senators and the Athletics.

Now that the season is opened, the Braves should roll right along, and may expect some real baseball weather before long.

Our Beacon Hill Observer
State Affairs And Politics

Western Massachusetts Men Being Chosen For Places in State Service

From Our Special Correspondent

Boston, April 15 - Western Massachusetts has been given more honor by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of late, adding to the long list of its citizens who are now in state service. The governor's choice of Samuel A. York of Chesterfield to be commissioner of conservation, to succeed William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge, a holdover since December, has created widespread favorable comment. Not only does it give recognition to another young member of the Republican party, but it is commendable also for the fact that the old idea of reward to elderly public servants has been discarded. Dr. Scott is a good account of himself in that position. Another man who is doing a lot of work without much publicity, is James O'Brien of Lee, at the head of the governor's milk commission.

Now that the season is opened, the Braves should roll right along, and may expect some real baseball weather before long.

Springfield Mass. Union April 16, 1933

Our Beacon Hill Observer

State Affairs And Politics

Western Massachusetts Men Being Chosen For Places in State Service

Dr Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, turned to Springfield for a new president of the State Teachers' college in the person of Dr. Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of Springfield schools. Dr. Scott's reputation in educational circles is widespread, and the Commonwealth is fortunate in obtaining a man so well fitted by training and experience for its educational work. Dr. Scott is to be commended on his willingness to take a public service position at a very substantial reduction in salary from that paid him by the city of Springfield. The reduction is more than 40 per cent, yet Dr. Scott, in his new place, will have lower living costs and a substantially lower house rent.

Gov. Ely, as is now well known, turned to Springfield, also, in his choice of a chairman of the new alcoholic beverages control commission, and thus far, William P. Hayes has given a good account of himself in that position. There are numerous other westerners in state service whose value to the commonwealth cannot be measured. Some of them are longtime service men, and their worth is well known, but it is these new choices from that end of the state that are attracting a lot of attention, and their careers will be watched with interest.

Curley's Rejection of Ambassadorship

Mayor James M. Curley's decision not to accept President Roosevelt's appointment to be ambassador to Poland, because the public and the press demand that he be retained in America, according to his own explanation, was greeted with mingled laughter and gladness in Boston. Curley's friends hail his decision with glee, while his enemies chortle over the whole affair, particularly his announcement reason for refusing the ambassadorship. Some believe the President will offer Curley some other position, but the majority seem to think that "his honor" will be out of luck henceforth. Curley's friends demand he be rewarded for his support of Roosevelt, when most of the leaders of Massachusetts Democracy were shouting for Smith. Curley was thinking first of his own future, and his work in Roosevelt's behalf was a secondary consideration to his own welfare, is the claim of Curley's enemies.
TRIBUTE TO MAYOR CURLEY OF BOSTON AND MAYOR WINTER

To the Editor of The Daily News:—

Sunday's "Springfield Newspapers" editorial page makes manifest that whosoever of us hereabouts misses it and "Will Rogers" any week, drops a couple of cogs out of the weekly wheel of life. This past Sunday's said editorial page contains "the tale of two mayors,"—in "Curley's Call to Duty," passing to him some lunar caustic, concluding in its review of his Poland embassy mission incident, and advertising thereby: "Can you beat it?"

No, Jim is unbeatable. Even when defeated as Roosevelt convention delegation leader, he got a Porto Rican credential and showed up duly accredited at Chicago. Perhaps it was this feat which suggested his ambassador appointment farther afield, to Poland. Surely Boston's constructive, magisterial and eloquent mayor would be a tower of liberty and security at Warsaw, amid the menaces besetting Poland—native realm of Koskiusko and Pulaski, commandants of artillery and cavalry at Washington's side in our winning war of the American Revolution. Pulaski, young hero cut down at Savannah; Koskiusko, veteran of artillery at Yorktown, contributing mightily at Washington's own side there to that consummate victory, when after Koskiusko's cannon, Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton claimed the honor of leading the two attacking columns which stormed Cornwallis' two main redoubts, and so swept into the victory and surrender which set the pace of this continent and the world, for time and eternity.

Yes, there is high tradition and honor in the associations of that post at Warsaw, to warrant our own President Roosevelt in offering it to our capital's Mayor Curley. And he would serve Poland vastly better now, by his very presence there, than did Napoleon who basely betrayed it after all its tributes to him. His very downfall was in such acts at his heights of imperial power and betrayal of all humanity.

And again the Sunday component editorial: "Our Next Mayor." Yes, who else than our present—who embodies for Springfield that unity of administration in city, state and nation, vitally requisite for the redemption of our people to prosperity, which Roosevelt is valiantly framing.

PRO PATRIA.

Springfield, April 17.

MAYOR CURLEY'S DECISION

Mayor Curley decides that he will not accept the offer of Ambassador to Poland. He says he cannot leave 125,000 people who are receiving aid from the city of Boston at the present time and who need his help. He may have intentions of seeking higher political honors in his own state; and this refusal to accept the appoint- ment offered him by President Roosevelt on the grounds stated, will have its effect with the people.

HE DECLINED A POST—

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston leaves the White House after expressing to President Roosevelt his regrets in not accepting the ambassadorship to Poland.
The Curley Incident

The nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as Ambassador to Poland, the Mayor's absence for two days after his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation, his sudden and dramatic appearance in Washington at the moment that members of his family were informing Boston reporters that he was confined to his home by illness, and his announcement, after a conference with President Roosevelt, that he had declined the ambassadorial post because he felt that it was his first duty to remain in Boston and serve out his term as Mayor, have opened up a wide field for political gossip and speculation.

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Early political gossip in Boston and Washington linked Curley's name with a possible appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. When that seemed to be out of the question, gossip had it that his next choice was that of Ambassador to Rome. Then came rumors of opposition from influential Democratic sources in Massachusetts to the choice of the Boston Mayor as America's representative at the Quirinal, which aroused great indignation on the part of Mayor Curley's followers.

This feeling was not lessened when he was first mentioned for Ambassador to Poland, a post which his friends held to be an inadequate reward for his services to the Roosevelt cause in the primary and presidential campaign. In fact, it was intensified when formal announcement of the appointment was made.

Therefore the startling denouement, if a surprise to the President, was not entirely unexpected by those close to Mayor Curley. In Massachusetts political circles there is a suspicion that there is much more to it than is revealed in Mayor Curley's altruistic explanation that he has sacrificed a great honor in obedience to what he terms "the demand of public and press that I remain in America" to serve the public "in a less exalted capacity."

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The President's Appointments

The rejection by Mayor Curley of Boston of the appointment to be Ambassador to Poland should not cause the Administration the embarrassment that the Little Corporal of the Hub City may have intended. Curley rendered signal services to the Roosevelt cause, both before and during the presidential campaign, though it may be doubted that the Boston Mayor swung the country to Mr. Roosevelt as Mr. Curley's secretary hinted in a glowing account of the Curley activities published toward the end of the campaign. As a reward, it is understood, Mr. Curley hoped and expected to be appointed Ambassador to Italy. When the offer of the Polish Embassy was made, Achilles withdrew to his tent to sulk—or, as he put it, to seize "the opportunity for service, even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America."

The other diplomatic appointments that have been made by the President are of less political importance. The nomination of Mr. William Gorham Rice, of New York, a Democrat of an older generation who has been named Minister to Holland, deserves nothing but commendation.

In public life since the days of Tilden and of Cleveland, Mr. Rice is noted for his labors in behalf of civil service, to the establishment of which he contributed much. His appointment, despite his advanced age, may be considered a fitting reward for long public service.

The appointment of Mr. Breckenridge Long of Missouri to be Ambassador in Italy in place of Mr. John W. Garrett makes a place for a man who served in the Department of State during the war and who is not unfamiliar with the problems he will have to handle. Mr. Garrett, though listed as a "career Ambassador" by the Civil Service Reform League and as a "diplomat" in "Who's Who," did not work his way to the top through the ranks of the foreign service, and his displacement should not strike the blow to the morale of the service that would result had he been a full-fledged "career man." The understood choice of Mr. Warren Delano Robbins to be Minister to Canada seems a good one, for Mr. Robbins has the advantage of long experience in the Department of State, where he is now chief of Protocol, and of an international viewpoint possessed by few men available for such an appointment. His duties will not be easy, in the event that he is appointed, particularly in view of the possibility that reciprocal tariffs between the United States and Canada are decided upon, but there is every evidence that he can discharge his office at least adequately.
The news that Mayor Jim Curley, of Boston, has declined the appointment as Ambassador to Poland, offered him by President Roosevelt, seems to have cheered Boston considerably. Even the Boston Transcript, which had previously recommended him as a "man who does his own thinking and is not easily to be moved by the wiles of assembled diplomats," accepts his decision philosophically, remarking that "the Polish post hardly offers him the opportunities for the kind of service he feels he can render." The New York Times, taking note of this perhaps somewhat reserved praise of a great official, pays Mayor Curley the tribute of saying that he has refused a "brilliant, important but socially expensive office" to remain in Boston probably to incur unpopularity by cutting municipal salaries.

There were dissenting voices. The Ku Klux Klan aroused itself from a lethargy of long standing to burn a fiery cross on Boston Common, the accompanying legend reading: "Mayor Curley refuses to go to Poland, but we have spoken. He must leave Massachusetts." Various Democratic politicians who were converted to the New Deal less promptly than was Mayor Curley jeered at his readiness to leave Boston in the lurch but, now that he has punctured that impeachment, they treat the incident as the beginning of the end of Mayor Curley's cordial relation with Mr. Roosevelt. They declare that the President has taken the Mayor for a ride and that, even should local conditions make Mr. Curley more enthusiastic for some other foreign city than he was for Warsaw, he will not be given a second shot. To all this Mayor Curley has remained indifferent, insisting that he was "delighted" with the appointment but that, after all, Boston was feeding 125,000 people who must not be neglected. "I am familiar with the city's problems," he said, "and I am unwilling to turn them over to another now."

This insistence upon responding to the call of duty, even when Boston's gain meant Warsaw's loss, ought not to be ignored by Mr. Roosevelt when he looks about for somebody to take the job which Mayor Curley has turned down. Poland, after all, is the cockpit of Europe and the American Ambassador there—however familiar he may be with the problems of Boston or Memphis—ought to have some appreciation of the problems of Poland, upon a sane solution of which depends so large a degree the peace of Europe. Mayor Curley's ability to discern the potentialities of the Roosevelt movement when it was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand on the political horizon suggests considerable capacity for a diplomatic post. Mr. Roosevelt now has the opportunity to select an emissary of even more obvious fitness.
Says ... Carter Field

Pie Counter Revolt Senators Complain
"Crawford" Long

Washington, April 20.—A real pie counter revolt is in the making in the Senate. Even some of the senators who threw all their strength to Roosevelt at the convention in Chicago are among those muttering in their beards at the moment about the way the jobs are being passed out.

Hey Long, the Louisiana self-styled "Kingfish," who is in danger of having that nickname changed to "Crawfish," since he hid behind senatorial immunity in his attack on Gen. Ansell, is not the only senator who supported Roosevelt at Chicago who is sore about patronage. He is merely the only one who has spoken out at meeting.

The Massachusetts senators, Walsh and Coolidge, and the New York senators, Copeland and Wagner, lead among another class of the dissatisfied. Having gone down the line for Al Smith at Chicago, they could not expect much, but they did expect more than they are apparently going to get.

In New York, Jim Farley, in his capacity as state chairman as well as national chairman and Postmaster General, is dethroning leader after leader who was not "right" at Chicago. Al Smith men need not apply. is the watchword at the Chief Headsman's office—unless they are applying for the ax.

Mayor Curley Disappointed

In Massachusetts the real patronage dispenser, apparently, is James Roosevelt, son of the president, and close personal friend of Mayor James M. Curley.

True, Mayor Curley is disappointed at his personal reward from the White House for his having gone to the front in the primary campaign, and then made a tour to the Pacific coast in the fight against Hoover.

He declined the appointment as ambassador to Poland, as his lieutenants organized a "Keep Curley in America" movement.

But his friend, George Sweeley, mayor of Gardner, is to be an assistant attorney general, a place which has always for some reason gone to Massachusetts, dating back to the days of Charles Warren in the Wilson Administration. Another friend, Mr. Murphy, of Somerville, is to be United States marshal.

And the senators are not sure that any one of their recommendations is to be accepted. They think so, but they do not know.

In New York one of the prize plums, collector of the port, has already gone to one of Ed Flynn's lieutenants up in the Bronx, and no important place has been filled or is considered certain on the recommendation of Wagner or Copeland.

Biggs Selected
As Solicitor General of U.S.

John Collier of California Nominated Indian Commissioner

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP) — President Roosevelt today nominated James Crawford Biggs of North Carolina to be Solicitor General of the United States.

He also sent to the Senate the nomination of John Collier of California to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

James A. Donohoe was nominated as Federal Judge of Nebraska, and Clifton Mathews to be District Attorney of Arizona.

CURLEY WITHDRAWS

He also withdrew the nomination of Mayor James Curley of Boston to be Ambassador to Poland, as the Mayor requested.

Christian J. Peoples, who holds the rank of Rear Admiral and who is head of the naval supply depot at Brooklyn, N. Y., was nominated Paymaster General of the navy with the same rank.

The nomination of Biggs came as a surprise to some on Capitol hill who had understood Felix Frankfurter, dean of the Harvard law school, was to be Solicitor General.

Donohoe was nominated to succeed Judge Joseph W. Woodrough of Nebraska, who a few days ago was confirmed as Judge of the Eighth Federal Circuit.

ICKES BACKS COLLIER

In connection with Collier's nomination, Secretary Ickes said the Indians are entitled to every consideration that the Government can give them.

"John Collier will bring to the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs a wide knowledge of the subject based upon personal contacts and intensive study during the last several years," Ickes said.
Mayor Curley of Boston did the right thing when he declined to accept the ambassadorship to Poland on the ground that his public duty at present is in the city of which he is chief executive.

There is little doubt that Curley would be happy to accept an important federal appointment. He is an ambitious man to whom such an appointment would be evidence of personal advancement. Selecting Curley for an important post was logical political action on the part of President Roosevelt, because Curley was among the first political leaders to urge Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Declining the appointment, under existing conditions, however, was logical—irrespective of any dissatisfaction Curley may have felt at the post offered him.

It is undoubtedly true that Curley would have preferred a major or minor cabinet post or the ambassadorship to Italy to the ambassadorship to Poland. The Warsaw post is important, nevertheless, quite as important, it seems to us, as Curley’s place and influence in his party. And it is undoubtedly true that the most appropriate appointment for Curley was that as governor general of Puerto Rico, which he represented as a delegate to the Democratic national convention. And, finally, it is almost certain that, had he been a private citizen, Curley would not have hesitated a moment to accept the appointment to Warsaw.

But he is not a private citizen. He is the mayor of Boston and he is a most active Massachusetts politician. Being mayor of a city today is not a trilling job; it is, on the contrary, a job of highest importance and greatest difficulty; it is not a job which the possessor, who has also a sense of public responsibility, can readily abandon. Boston’s problems are many and complex; no man is better able to tackle them than Curley; no man has a more urgent sense of duty to tackle them. There was, furthermore, a demand in Boston that he stick to his job, a demand he could not readily ignore, even if he had been so disposed.

Accepting an ambassadorship, moreover, is something Curley, as an active politician, might hesitate about. While being an ambassador would give him much public satisfaction, it would not be of great benefit to him politically in Massachusetts. Massachusetts votes aren’t made in Warsaw. And Curley is still interested in Massachusetts votes. If he were convinced that he had completed his political career in his own state, an ambassadorship would seem like a definite and concluding recognition of his political and public importance. But Curley hasn’t the idea that he has completed his political career in Massachusetts.

There is little doubt that he wants to be governor and that he would consider his election to the governorship a climax to his political career. There is no doubt that he knows he can improve his political position in Massachusetts more effectively by sticking to his job in Boston than he can by going to Warsaw. We are not arguing that he was persuaded to decline his appointment to Warsaw solely because of his political interests, but we haven’t the slightest idea that he overlooked those interests.

It happened that, in this instance, his personal and Boston’s public interests coincided.

New England apparently is not to be overlooked in the disbursement of spoils by the administration at Washington. It was inevitable, of course, that Mayor Curley should have been offered an important post, because of his ardent work for Mr. Roosevelt in the campaign, but now comes word that a Boston labor leader, Edward F. McGrady, who started a praiseworthy career as a printer, is to be given an Important Position in the Department of Labor, possibly an assistant secretaryship. Despite the vigorous disapproval by William L. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of the appointment of Frances Perkins as head of the labor department, Miss Perkins apparently plans no reprisals in the selection of her assistants. Since Mr. McGrady is legislative agent of the federation in Washington and has long been prominent in the organization’s councils.

For the reason at all, Mayor Curley’s noble act of self-renunciation in rejecting the post of ambassador to Poland to continue his service to Boston in a “less exalted” capacity in response to the persistent demands of public opinion and the press, reminds us of the absent-minded preacher who resigned his charge with the observation that the Lord had called him to a new parish involving a $300 increase in salary.
We don't blame Mayor Curley of Boston for not wanting to go to Poland as Ambassador. He has done much good work in Boston, through the depression, and his services are needed there now.
Keeping the Morale

Disregarding the speculations of those who think that Mayor Curley's unprecedented refusal of the post of ambassador to Poland was prompted by other ambitions and that his action was merely a political by-play and connivery between President Roosevelt and Boston's mayor, it is, when accepted at its face value, of vast importance in strengthening the morale of the citizens of the Hubcity; we might add, to the entire nation.

The effect of his action is comparable to that of the Captain who, at the zero hour, leaps to the top of the entrenchment and shouts "Come on men, follow me!" Every man would follow a leader like that to "the valley of the shadow of death." They will give everything of their valor and courage and strength in a concerted drive against the enemy. He has established their morale. And that spirit will never be shaken so long as they are assured of the continued faith and courage of the superior officer.

Mayor Curley's rejection of the post comes at a crucial time -- a zero hour, if we might call it such -- when people need a fearless leader, an intelligent head who is unswerving in his fight for cause of humanity, whose nerve and strength and singleness of purpose remains unshaken. They need this man who has turned down an enviable advancement to remain in the thick of a hard fight, when he could, just as easily, have reclined in ambassadorial ease and luxury.

It is less than a year before Mayor Curley's term of office expires -- a matter of months. Then what? political gossipers ask. Is this a little act in a play Mayor Curley and President Roosevelt are collaborating on? Is it because Mayor Curley was disappointed when he did not get the post as Secretary of War in the cabinet; or, as second choice, the ambassadorship at Rome? Could it be that the ulterior motive was a shot at Governorship? Well -- they are asking not only themselves the question but they're putting the same queries to the mayor himself. The mayor's smile may be his expression of tolerance -- that the questions are so absurd they do not warrant even serious consideration -- and it may be a veneer over things which will be revealed later.

Facts probably will continue to be a matter of guesswork. Time may bring out their solution.
Some Bostonians hope that Mr. Roosevelt will persuade the Mayor to change his mind. A few Curleyites are said to believe that the President has "taken the Mayor for a ride." These Democrats who have been sneering at Mr. Curley's readiness "to run away" from his difficult duties at City Hall must now find some new means of "checking odium." Whether his continued presence in the country contributes to Democratic harmony in Massachusetts or not he is so forcible, violent and interesting a character that many of us outsiders will echo the slogan "Keep him in America."

CURLEY AND BOSTON

Nobody knows just what went on under the surface when Mayor Curley journeyed to Washington, following appointment of ambassador to Poland, but everybody is guessing. He certainly astonished the capital and established a precedent. His written statement on the event is absolutely correct in form. It asserts his devotion to the chief whom he picked as a winner when he was rejected by almost all Massachusetts Democrats. But he feels his duty is to remain in dear old Boston during the depression and do his mite to bring back prosperity. It is understood by most people that this duty would not have occurred to the very human mayor if he had received the ambassadorship to Rome.

Even a Republican would acknowledge that Mr. Roosevelt ought to reward fidelity like that of Mr. Curley. The mayor of Boston was loyal to Mr. Roosevelt when it meant the risking of his political fortunes. He has spent large sums in the Roosevelt campaign and no one has asked him where he got it. Mr. Roosevelt could not be so ungrateful as to refuse any reward to this faithful follower. Perhaps he is puzzled to find a reward which will be a credit to his own administration and acceptable to Mr. Curley. What diplomatic post is the notoriety-loving, combative and oratorical mayor fit for? One might imagine the President is puzzling his brains to answer this question. In any post he places Mayor Curley, the latter can be relied on to seek the limelight, find some one to fight and insist on making speeches. These are not exactly the best traits for diplomatic relations. We wonder who objected to his appointment to Rome. Was Poland picked out as a good place in which to segregate the effervescent mayor.

Some Bostonians think Mr. Curley exaggerates the need of remaining in the Hub, "If there is anything or anyone his city does not need, it is Mayor Curley," says a prominent Boston woman. On the other hand, the mayor's expansive human qualities have made him many friends who are glad he has decided to stay. A budding new mayor is much disappointed. Mayor Curley may now bear the onus of reducing the swollen salaries of the worst employee-ridden city in the country. The whole incident has been much enjoyed by those citizens who can still crack a smile.
United States Senator David I. Walsh will pay the penalty in 1934, when he seeks re-election, for the deliberately ungrateful treatment accorded Mayor James M. Curley by President Roosevelt.

The one method which Walsh, an astute politician can pursue, to avoid collecting in the form of votes for his Republican opponent, the resentment of Democrats of Massachusetts who have become bitterly hostile to Roosevelt because of the manner in which Curley was thrown around, is to insist that the mayor be given the consideration by the President to which he is entitled.

It is undeniably true that Senator Walsh was a disinterested observer of the Curley debacle but it is likewise true that had he exercised his influence to make certain that a fellow Democrat of Massachusetts by adequately recognized, Curley would not have been invited to exile himself in the capacity of ambassador to Poland.

People do not always consider political facts. They are prone to act upon conclusion which are based upon unfair ideas. Just now the mass of Massachusetts Democrats are unanimously of the opinion that Mayor Curley was handed a "raw deal" and that Senator Walsh, regardless of his political relationship with Curley, should have stepped to the forefront in behalf of a Bay State Democrat.

Walsh has adhered to the attitude that he would not force himself on Roosevelt while it is a fact that Roosevelt regards the Bay State senator as one man whose support he keenly desires.

Walsh, originally an Al Smith proponent, accepted Roosevelt after he was nominated at Chicago. It was Walsh who called on Massachusetts Democrats to lay aside prejudice and wholeheartedly support the nominee of the Democratic party.

It was Walsh who has been a consistent supporter of the Roosevelt program in the last six weeks. It was Walsh who supported the President in his determination to not only reduce compensation to veterans but to hurl the most of them from the lists of beneficiaries of the generosity of the United States.

Before November 1934 Walsh will have much to worry about. He cannot afford to lose many thousands of votes of men and women who have supported him in the past.

In 1934 voters will be searching for somebody to smite with their ballots. In Massachusetts it will be Senator Walsh who will unquestionably be the target. He will be opposed by the veterans, by the federal employees, whose salaries have been reduced, and by other elements in the electorate who will have their political axes sharpened months before the election.

In addition to these hostile groups the Curley adherents will surely make it their mission to punish Walsh for the treatment of Curley by Roosevelt.

There is no doubt of the influence which Walsh commands at the White House. There is also no doubt that many political foes of Curley have turned to him in sympathy. The logical course for Walsh to follow is to exercise his influence to obtain adequate consideration for Curley.

It may well be said that by so doing Walsh would be protecting his own political fences. But the accomplishment would be of invaluable benefit to him in the 1934 election.
MAYOR CURLEY ANSWERS FIN COM

Sees Nothing New or of Value in Report of Fin-Con — Believes in Work and Wages Rather than in Lazy Dole System

Mayor James M. Curley in a letter Thursday to Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, declared that the Finance Commission report to the Committee on Municipal Finance, if put in effect, would simply mean the extension of the dole system, to which the Mayor is opposed.

The Mayor's letter to Mr. Silverman follows:

"Regarding a reply to the Finance Commission's report to the Committee on Municipal Finance, I beg to say that there is nothing new or of value in the report. I have as a matter of courtesy requested each department to reply categorically to the statements that have been made relative to each department in the municipality.

"Since 1930, the policy has been in operation of not filling vacancies, of not granting sliding scale increases, and the adoption of rational and sound economy in the conduct of every department in the city.

"As a consequence of this policy now in operation, entering the fourth year, it has been possible to effect a reduction in permanent employees in this period of time of about 2 percent each year, or a total of 8 percent, and it is my purpose that this policy be continued.

"No direct benefit would result to the municipality through the discharge of permanent employees; it would simply mean a shifting of the load from the municipal department where the individuals are employed, and where they are rendering full time service, to the Welfare Department, where the city would be required to support the individual and his family, and receive but a limited amount of work, if any, in return.

"It is a question of a matter of policy, and I adhere to my original belief that the only answer to unemployment is work and wages. I am opposed, absolutely, to the dole system, and the recommendations as submitted by the Finance Commission, if put in effect, would simply mean the extension of the dole system.

"It may be interesting to the Committee on Municipal Finance to know that at a recent hearing before the Senate Committee on Banking at Washington the question was asked of Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, 'How do you account for the fact that there were only two large cities in the United States that might be regarded solvent, namely, Milwaukee and Boston?' The reply of Mayor Hoan was interesting and illuminating. He said that so far as he had been able to observe in his own city, and he believed it was true of Boston, the reason was his refusal to accept the recommendation or advice of bankers or of experts in the employ of banks.

THE URGE FOR ECONOMY CONTINUES

Both the Boston finance commission and the Boston municipal research bureau have submitted to a legislative committee recommendations based upon their appreciation of opportunities to reduce the cost of Boston's city government. The legislative committee has seen fit to report an appropriation limit which is a compromise.

It is not what Mayor Curley desires and it fails to meet the proposals of either the finance commission or the research bureau. The problem of cutting city government costs would be comparatively simple for the mayor to solve but for the burdensome task of providing sufficient money for welfare and soldiers' relief.

The mayor has reduced appropriations substantially in all other department under his control but unless business conditions improve that opportunities to find employment will be available to hundreds of jobless, the financing of relief work will continue to be a real task.

It is easy for outside investigators to recommend the discharge of city employees, the abandonment of various forms of municipal service and consolidations of departments. To accomplish such purposes is not quite so easy. The mayor has always had a sympathetic attitude towards city employees who have demonstrated that they have earned their compensation. He is not one to use his pen to add them to the jobless. The fewer discharges there are in city departments the less will be the demands for money from the relief departments.
Herbert Parker, in an estimate of James Michael Curley, is the cavalier for tonight. And then comes Charles Francis Adams, maintaining this stiff pace. The first of these three men and their characterization, as we so often do, for I like to look upon him as an intimate. The conversation turned to the mayor of Boston. I then asked Mr. Parker what he thought of this jewel of the city. He replied freely, pursuant to his practice. I then continued, and asked him if I could print what he had said. He rejoined that I could, but what is now quoted is printed only after submission to and revision by Mr. Parker.

"My long-time respect, admiration and friendship for the Honorable James Michael Curley of Boston is based upon intimate observation of the character and capacity for public service. I have held in high esteem his untiring efforts in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, and indeed those of other States, as a worthy reward for conspicuous and meritorious discharge of public trusts, and also as an assurance of faithful and unselfish service in any field to which he may be called.

And now an epitome of Herbert Parker. He was born in Charlestown, the son of a distinguished structural engineer. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, and was chairman of a number of public offices, including that of an associate justice of a district court. After ten years at Harvard, he was a member of the constitutional convention. He has been president of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, and was chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Centenary Commission. He has also held the office of trust, commercial, educational and civic. He is a resident of South Lancaster. He is a Unitarian.

He has become a leader of his profession. In his various activities, his high purpose and marked effect have rippled far and wide, not only at the bar and in politics, but also in many fields of patriotic endeavor. He has a brilliant mind, a quality that is too scarcely found anyone. He is established, with the discriminating, in none of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Thus whatever he says compels attention and consideration.

Character and capacity for public service has never gone into business, in the sense that it cannot be lugged here or there. He has his own respect for himself, his own pride, and his own self-respect which is based upon his own work and his own respect for others.

Recognition of these capacities and qualities for further public service, I know is looked upon by the people of Massachusetts, and indeed those of other States, as a worthy reward for conspicuous and meritorious discharge of public trusts, and also as an assurance of faithful and unselfish service in any field to which he may be called.

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Boston's campaign for necessary economies in municipal administration made some headway the past week. The finance commission, deserting its chairman, Mr. Goodwin, came forward with proposals for drastic cuts in the city budget. These followed the publication of 41 specific recommendations for economy from the municipal research bureau. Mayor Curley took the bull by the horns and cut city salaries by 5 to 15 per cent. It is undoubtedly that a general salary reduction is more feasible as an emergency measure than any drastic elimination of jobs, but the necessity of reorganizing municipal operations is one that has to be faced. In the meantime it has not become more apparent in what way Mr. Goodwin is discharging his duties as chairman of the finance commission. The commission itself, scenting a legislative investigation, evidently felt the need of doing something; but Mr. Goodwin goes bravely ahead with his task of organizing public employees throughout the state to resist economies.

Mayor Curley has declined the ambassadorship to Poland and has decided to give his whole time to his office as mayor of Boston. His friends had hoped that he would receive an appointment from the administration that would be pleasing to him, and they urged him not to accept the appointment to Poland, and to remain in Boston. It has also been stated that at the expiration of his term as mayor another appointment will be offered him by the administration, one that will keep him at Washington. Such an appointment would no doubt meet with the approval of His Honor and his large number of friends.

The Curley Incident.

From the Lowell Courier-Oblast.

Despite Mayor Curley's amiable protestations that he rejected the Polish ambassadorship because he believes he can be of more service at home administering the affairs of his beloved Boston and is the face of his skepticism that his relations with President Roosevelt continue to be "extremely friendly," the whole performance seems unconvinced. Why, as the Boston Transcript acutely inquires, did the Administration submit Mr. Curley's name to Warsaw for approval in the first place if it lacked definite and final assurance that he would accept the appointment? Was it a diplomatic blunder on the part of a new and possibly "green" Administration or did Mayor Curley's rejection of the post surprise even Mr. Roosevelt himself? There are all sorts oftrimmings of course. The Mayor may have told the President that he would prefer to wait for an appointment more in his liking. The President, on the other hand, may have closed the door to all future consideration because of possible pique over Mr. Curley's unconventional action. One thing is sure: the whole story isn't cut yet. Sooner or later we shall read an interesting sequel in the headlines.

THAT MAYOR CURLEY should decline the appointment of ambassador to Poland that had been made by the President was a surprise to most folks. It was no shock that the job didn't appeal to the mayor, but it was not supposed that the President would have named him had he not been assured that he would accept.

Of course there are stories that the mayor wanted something better and declined the Polish appointment in more or less of a huff. This he has denied, as of course he would have to in any event. That doesn't explain why he should permit the nomination to go on unless he wished to show his friends and admirers that he could be an ambassador if he chose to be.

But if he had accepted and qualified nothing could be surer than that the job would have bored him to distraction and that he would have been on his way back to Boston long before the expiration of the President's term. The mayor is essentially a city politician and this is not intended to be uncomplimentary either. He has exceptional executive ability, is possessed of a magnetic personality and as an orator has few equals in the Country. He is also well informed on all matters of government, and although deprived of early, educational advantages has been a student and is a man of considerable culture. But he is also a person of energy and one who likes quick action. The dull routine of the life of a diplomat would chafe him constantly and soon make him homesick.

If he wanted to show the world that he could be an ambassador, if he chose, he has done that and now he can devote himself to his beloved Boston whose governmental problems he understands as well as anyone living.

Pleased With

CURLEY DECISION

To the Editor of the News:—In a recent editorial of the News you comment on the refusal of Mayor Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland. Is it not right to refuse to go out of the country in these troublesome times? Do not Boston and Massachusetts, also the Democratic party, need Mayor Curley's advice and radio talk outside of Boston? No one at this time could foresee what would have happened to Boston's poor people, the welfare aid rendered by the good citizens of Boston if Mayor Curley had not been in the mayor's chair.

We hear on the streets of Newburyport about Lowell and Lawrence being in financial difficulties, but the great city of Boston, with its international population with Mayor Curley in the chair remains as steady as the Rock of Gibraltar and we loyal Democrats of Massachusetts extend thanks for his decision. May he be the next governor of Massachusetts.
Democrats Dine Thursday Night To Raise Deficit

Fall River Partisans Expected to Contribute $500 to Campaign Losses.

MAYOR CURLEY TO SPEAK

Announcement That Walsh Will Seek Another Term Heights Interest in Maynard's Address

Democrats of Fall River are expected to turn out in abundance next Thursday night for the banquet, under auspices of the city committee, to raise the city's $500 quota of the party's efforts after the city committee, to raise the city's deficit. The banquet is scheduled to be the city's first speaker, is the week's chief political event.

Because of the recent announcement by Chairman Joseph A. Maynard of the Democratic State committee that United States Senator David J. Walsh will seek another term, there will be little interest in remarks of the State chairman. It is known that Senator Walsh wishes to have Governor Joseph B. Ely as his running mate on the State ticket.

This would mean the Governor would seek a third term, which has not been served by any Governor since the term was changed from one to two years in 1921.

Would Return to "Sticks"

The Governor has stated he will not be a candidate to succeed himself and indicated in various ways that he is seeking the end of his present term, so that he may retire to his law practice "in the sticks," that is, his being his way of refering occasionally to his home in Westfield. It is regarded as quite certain, however, that Senator Walsh wishes to have Governor Joseph B. Ely as his running mate on the State ticket again in 1934.

It is possible Chairman Maynard may make some reference to this situation, although it is still early.

Because Attorney General Joseph E. Weymouth of Taunton is considered a strong contender for the Republican nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, there is particular interest in Fall River and vicinity in developments in the races in each major party.

Guests expected include Mayor Andrew J. McGlue of Weymouth, County Commissioner Leonard H. Coughlin, Leo J. McCarron and others from Taunton, who are well known in Fall River.

Chairman Maynard, will be W. Forbes Morgan, an associate of Governor General James A. Farley of Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Westfield.

Chairman Maynard, who will preside, was a member of Mayor Curley and Chairman Maynard, will be W. Forbes Morgan, an associate of Governor General James A. Farley of Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Westfield.

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BOSTON SPECCULATES ON CURLEY'S FUTURE

Mayor's Refusal of Warsaw Post Aroused Interest in What May Ensure.

HIS TERM ENDS IN JANUARY

He Cannot Run for Re-election and He Faces Strong Demand for Salary Cuts.

MAY SEEK GOVERNORSHIP

But Would Have Hard Battle With Machine if Ely Decides Not to Run Again.

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

June 14, 1933.

BOSTON, April 20.—The most interesting speculation respecting any public man in New England pertaining to the future of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, is his refusal of the post of Ambassador to Poland, a position, as he placed it, an embarrassing one. The Mayor has made it necessary for the Administration to appoint an American citizen to represent the country in the capital of Poland. The President has, through individuals, advised the Mayor that he would hire a Cabinet post, then to go to Rome. The Mayor has made it necessary for the Administration to appoint an American citizen to represent the country in the capital of Poland. The President has, through individuals, advised the Mayor that he would hire a Cabinet post, then to go to Rome.

Mayor James M. Curley.

Necessary, he has made it necessary for the Administration to appoint an American citizen to represent the country in the capital of Poland. The President has, through individuals, advised the Mayor that he would hire a Cabinet post, then to go to Rome.

BOSTON'S ENIGMA.

Cash with which the Treasury begins the year and the time when the tax payment begins to come in unless these cuts are made? The ordinary course is to borrow on short-term notes, and a few weeks ago the banks made advances but they let the Mayor come to them instead of responding to their invitations for bids. A short time ago with the Mayor was faced with the necessity of going without further loans of cash and to the demands of the banks for salary reductions which the Mayor failed to send a Roosevelt delegation to the convention last June, but let it be remembered that the attempt was made by the President and the Mayor for Washington, and the Mayor would make good service at the nomination, although in States on the side of the country.

Mr. Curley’s third four-year term as Mayor will expire in January. So other Mayors have such a record. He is not eligible under the charter for another consecutive term. What then of his future? If Governor Ely does the expected thing and refrains from making the acceptance of the informed public is that the desirability of the city charter, especially on the administrator. The Joint Committee on the city’s expenditures for the sake of making changes for the sake of making changes for the sake, the making known twin, economy and efficiency. The Senate Committee on Rules reports “ought to pass.” At the same time this committee reported adversely on the petition for an investigation of the expenditures of late years. The opinion of the informed public is that the worth of any administrator is made on the administrator, that a remapping of the charter will not help much to curb that extravagance which is the expected thing and refrains from making the acceptance of the informed public is that the desirability of the city charter, especially on the administrator. It is estimated that $20,000,000 will be needed to carry out Mayor’s policies which are not under city control, as in the School Department, where the expenditures amount to almost a third of the total.

Thus the way seemed clear for wage cuts and bank loans. In refusing Warsaw the Mayor affirmed his wish to continue to serve the city, and intimated that Boston needs an Executive of his familiarity with its every problem. That is true. If Mayor Curley undertakes a complete job of renovation he could render such a service as nobody else could match. But right now there is anxiety in business circles lest the expected salary cuts not forthcoming and city will not be able to carry on until October. The Mayor announced his intention to “confess.” Relations between the Hill and the Hall have far in his career he has refused to stay down for any length of time.

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HIS TERM ENDS IN JANUARY

He Cannot Run for Re-election and He Faces Strong Demand for Salary Cuts.

MAY SEEK GOVERNORSHIP

By F. LAURIStON BULLARD.

American Correspondent, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, April 20.—The most interesting speculation respecting any public man in New England pertains to the future of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. His refusal of the post of Ambassador to Poland is still a topic of general conversation. Nobody knows what did happen, but the Mayor became overnight a national figure once more. All the home folk wonder if he will continue to be a national figure. Surely the President consulted him in advance of the presentation of his name to the Senate for confirmation. Surely the President must have made the usual inquiries at Warsaw whether Mr. Curley would be persona grata. Did or did not the Mayor indicate his willingness to accept the appointment?

There is general agreement here that he would have performed the duties of the embassy with success and probity. The Mayor has never been a linguist, but then, many of America's most useful foreign Ministers have known no English. Nobody denies the ability of Mr. Curley nor his charm when at his best, and as a platform speaker he ranks with almost anybody in this country.

Mayor's Position in Doubt.

Today the Mayor is the target of a rapid-fire of interrogation points. Has he quarreled with the President? Their formal relations are quite proper. The Mayor is "eternally grateful" and all that. It goes without saying that he did not get what he wanted. There is good warrant for saying that he aspired to a Cabinet post, then to an assistant secretaryship, and finally that he was willing to go to Rome.

Now he has made it necessary for the State Department to apologize to Warsaw. He has placed the President in an embarrassing position. He considered it expedient to motor to Providence and there to entreat for Washington personally the Postmaster General and the President for reasons which one may surmise with some degree of probability. Anyway, the President and the Mayor seem to evaluate the latter's campaign services differently. The Mayor failed to send a Roosevelt delegation to the convention last June, but let it be remembered that the attempt was made at the behalf of the candidate and against the advice of his intimate counselors.

As a campaign orator the business of the Mayor did service after the nomination, although in States on the far side of the country.

Mr. Curley's third four-year term as Mayor will expire in January. No other Mayor has such a record. He is not eligible under the charter for another consecutive term. What then of his future?

If Governor Ely does the expected thing and refrains from running for a third term that field will be open next year, and Mayor Curley would like to be Governor. The Walsh-Ely machine is in the ascendant however, and the going would be very hard. Relations between the Hill and the Hall have not been any too good these two years. The Mayor's backers declare the situation enhances his prestige, but few others endorse that opinion.

What of the remaining eight months of the term? The makings exist for several lively alterations.

The biggest difference between the administration and several very important groups of taxpayers and business leaders has to do with salary and wage cuts. The Mayor has financed the enormous public welfare charges of the past two years in part from "voluntary" contributions by city employees. Several large associations, including the Chamber of Commerce, have insisted for months that salary cuts be made.

Banks Demand Economy.

Can the city be financed during the months that yawn between the time of the exhaustion of the free cash with which the Treasury began the year and the time when the tax payments begin to come in unless these cuts are made? The ordinary course is to borrow on short-term notes. A few weeks ago the banks made advances, but the Mayor asked to the banks that he be given time instead of responding to invitations for bids. At a short time ago the Mayor was face with the necessity of going without further loans or of acceding to the demands of the banks for salary reductions.

He announced his "reluctant" acceptance of their terms. Meanwhile, the Legislature passed a bill giving him the power to cut salaries also which are not under city control, as in the School Department, which the expenditures, amount to almost a third of the total.

For the way seemed clear for wage cuts and bank loans. In refusing Warsaw the Mayor affirmed his wish to continue to serve the city, and intimated that Boston needs an Executive of his familiarity with its every problem. That is true. If Mayor Curley undertakes a complete job of renovation he could render such a service as nobody else could match. But right now there is anxiety in business circles lest the expected salary slashes be forthcoming. The city will need $20,000,000 to carry on until October. The Mayor announced his intention to confer with the bankers. It terms shall not be arranged, how will the city be financed? It looks like an im-
WASHINGTON
By PAUL MALLON

Mileage—

No one will ever know which senators took their unearned mileage and which ones were conscientious enough to decline it. From what might be considered the highest possible authority on the subject comes information that very few declined the money and the heavy majority accepted it. That is as much as anyone will learn legitimately without breaking into the secret files of the senate. Senators themselves do not know anything about it because they do not tell each other what they did.

Year before last (the fiscal year 1930-31) the senate adopted the praiseworthy custom of printing at the end of the report of its secretary a list of the mileage advances made to each senator. Without any announcement being made about it, custom has been abandoned. The report for 1931-32 omitted the mileage material or rather it grouped the total amount to conceal the individual distribution. Personal inquiry now discloses that this is to be a permanent policy. Instructions to that effect have been issued to senate employees by those who run the senate.

Publicity—

Apparently one year of bold publicity was enough for the senators. It caused a flurry of books and magazine articles on the trivialities in senatorial expense accounts, implying petty graft. Some of the articles placed unfair construction on some of the accounts. That may explain why the senate decided to protect itself against unfairness by seeing to it that nobody gets any information on that subject in the future.

The information would be doubly valuable this year because the two sessions of congress ran together. Many congressmen obviously collected mileage to and from home at 20 cents a mile without moving out of their chairs. Their names could be made public by a simple resolution of the senate but you can hardly expect this since it appears a majority took the money.

If there is any defense for this it is that some senators make as many as five trips home during the course of a year. They are paid only for one round trip each session. But the rate of 20 cents is nearly seven times what the train fare would be so even this alibi has its weak points.

You might disclose the culprit by asking every senator if he took the money. The trouble with that is that even those who declined the mileage will not talk. They fear they will put their brother senators in a bad light. In returning their checks some of the senators urged that their good deed not be disclosed. The only fair deduction from this set of facts is that if you suspect more than 75 percent of them you will be about right.

Securities—

The biggest lobbying against Mr. Roosevelt's truth-in-securities bill has NOT been done by the stock market, but by a certain large public utilities company. It has spread anonymous letters around the country attacking the measure. Some of these letters have come into the possession of senators. They may be divulged shortly. The inside on that is that the public utilities company is so full of water that the proposed legislation may force it to reorganize.

The confidential rewriting job on the securities bill was done by Felix Frankfurter. He eliminated the mistakes from the original draft sent up to congress by the White House.

Bonds—

The federal reserve is quietly embarking on a new open market policy. You will shortly notice purchases of government bonds increasing. That will be done to open the way for flotation of the new public works bond issue. It may mean the federal reserve will make the capital money market.

France—

There was no reaction here on the inside on or out about the French trial balloon on a lump sum payment. The last administration favored some such idea but the new one has never whispered its views. The reason is that it has approached the problem from an economic angle and has not really considered the technical details of payment. The belief is general that it will be favorably disposed to the lump sum idea if a decent payment is offered.

Notes—

Felix Frankfurter did not take the solicitor generalship because his wife strongly advised against it... She thought his scheduled lectures at Oxford should be given... He felt he would not shine in an administrative office... His sagacity probably will be rewarded later with appointment to a federal judgeship... which is what he wants... The manager of the house restaurant refused to pose with four wet congressmen when beer was first served there... He made his assistant do it... Like a good politician he did not wish to arouse the drys back home... The rumors that Mussolini turned down Mayor Curley as ambassador to Rome are not true... The administration did not care to send him there and he did not care to go to Poland... A certain minor government official has suddenly discovered his middle name in Delano since the Roosevelts came to the White House... He always signed his name Arthur D. S- o-and-So but lately he signs it A. Delano Such-and-Such... Agriculture Secretary Wallace has a large portrait of his father where he can see it every time he looks up from his desk.
Mayor James M. Curley's refusal to accept the important post in Poland did not come as a surprise to Dr. Thaddeus Raczynski, former consul from Poland to New York and now the representative of a great steamship company in Boston, who spoke at Library hall last night under the auspices of the Manchester Polish Women's Educational club.

"Mayor Curley would be a forgotten man in American politics in a few years, there would be other leaders to step in taking his place and he is too young a man to be forgotten," Dr. Raczynski said in expressing a sympathetic view of the decision of the Boston mayor who has done much in American politics, and can in his opinion, do a great deal more.

"Ambassador to Poland is the end of a political career, and Mayor Curley is not ready to close his career. Mr. Stetson, the Philadelphia manufacturer went to Poland for a few years and returned to his business. Mr. Willys, too, was wealthy and had a big business to return to, but Mayor Curley has only his politics and he feels that there is more of a future for him in America than in Poland."

The Polish speaker said he did not believe that this decision will offend Polish leaders for, he claims, America has many great diplomats and was confident that a man of equal ability will be sent to his country.

While Dr. Raczynski has been in Boston only a few months he is high in his praise of the culture and spirituality of New England people, particularly the young people, who he finds of the same calibre as young people in the great European capitals. He expressed a great love for all of America, particularly for New England, where he believes the people are under the influence of a great and ancient English culture.

Dr. Raczynski gave a comprehensive picture of Polish achievement in the first 15 years of its existence, dealing especially with commerce and foreign relations. He told of the tragic position in which Poland found itself following the great war. It faced the gigantic problem of creating new offices, of uniting politically and economically its three divisions, German, Prussian and Austrian.

The speaker expressed extreme appreciation for the part America played in helping Poland to float a loan of $120,000,000, an amount on which Poland has been able to pay interest. A third loan stabilized Polish currency and Poland is today on a gold standard with 96 percent of its currency covered by gold, the speaker said with pride.

In addition to establishing a currency, Poland has had to combat the propaganda of its foreign enemies who have tried to say that Poland would not endure as an independent state, that it was too weak to fulfill its obligations, but Dr. Raczynski reminded his audience that Poland has permanent seat in the League of Nations and prestige throughout Europe.

Foreign commerce was another of the big problems which faced the new country, the speaker continued, and today there is an active trade balance with the exports exceeding imports. Poland has close relations with America from which it imports $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 of goods a year, the biggest item being cotton. Exports to America are $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, but great exports are made to southern European countries, Soviet Russia, the Orient, North Africa, Sweden, Norway and England.

The Polish corridor, the vital artery for Polish exports, received considerable attention, for the speaker gave figures which showed that any interference here would mean the loss of one-half of its foreign trade. A new generation of Polish youth educated in business and industrial schools is now growing up and taking over the great businesses of Poland which have been built in many instances from the ground up, for factories and machinery were practically wiped out by retreating German armies, the speaker said.
EXPLOSION SUFFERERS’ LOSSES TO BE REPAID

Aid of Many People Finally Brought Success

Representatives Clayton L. Havey and James J. Sullivan called upon Governor Ely last week and succeeded in having him sign the bill allowing the City of Boston to compensate 37 victims for damage done to their property as a result of a dynamite explosion which occurred on June 30, 1932, on Hinesdale road, and vicinity in the Germantown section of West Roxbury.

Governor Ely had sent the bill back to the Senate three times before he would sign it and in the senate the fight for its acceptance was led by Senator White, but our local representatives were determined in their efforts to secure the passage of this legislation, and finally induced the Governor to sign it. After he had signed the bill, Governor Ely complimented Representatives Havey and Sullivan not only for the intelligent manner in which they had handled the bill, but for the time and effort they exerted in securing the bill’s passage in both branches of the Legislature. He thereupon presented the quill with which he signed the bill to the local representatives.

The City of Boston is now authorized to pay the claim coming under this bill.

Representative Havey had charge of the bill for the joint Committee on Cities and conducted its passage through the House and the Senate. The hearing on this bill was lead by Representative Havey and ably supported by Representative Sullivan, Senator Joseph White, Rev. James B. Lane and delegates from the following local organizations: Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of the Roslindale Board of Trade; Herbert J. Connors of the Brook Farm Civic association; Benjamin C. Lane of the West Roxbury Citizens Association; Frank A. East of the West Roxbury Board of Trade; Alfred Leon of the Germantown Citizens association; and Rev. James B. Lane for the Explosion victims.

The bill which will compensate those persons whose property was damaged by the explosion reads as follows: “For the purpose of discharging a moral obligation, the City of Boston may pay to persons whose property, located in the West Roxbury district of said city, was damaged on June 30th, 1932, by the explosion of dynamite used in connection with sewer construction such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate $15,000, as may be mutually agreed upon, prior to the effective date of this act, by the legal department and approved by the Mayor in the case of property with respect to which the amount of damages has not been so agreed upon prior to said effective date.”

Worcester-Mass-Telegram, April 13, 1933

Curley Is Named Envoy to Poland

It would be a rash and biased man who would contend that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston does not measure up to the standard of our diplomatic service. As a matter of fact, excellent reason exists for asserting that he surpasses the standard. Certainly it cannot be said truthfully that there is the slightest prospect that any of the more prominent Roosevelt diplomatic appointments—Mr. Bingham in London, Mr. Straus in Paris, Mr. Daniels in Mexico City, for examples—will represent us any more effectively than will Mr. Curley as our ambassador to Poland, a post to which President Roosevelt has just named him.

No one could be engaged so long and so actively in Boston municipal politics as has Mr. Curley without receiving some reputation bruises. And Mr. Curley bears his share. It could not be otherwise where so many brickbats fill the air. But it must not be overlooked that the mayor of Boston is a man of many and uncommon talents, intelligent, shrewd, witty, persuasive, eloquent, and of charming manners when he wishes to be.

The political implications of the Curley appointment are myriad and bewildering, an ingratiating topic for the political doctors in meditative conference in the restaurants these days (new deal style).
City Councillor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park, introduced the following order into the Boston City Council, Monday, April 24, 1933, which was unanimously passed:

ORDERED: That the Mayor of Boston be requested to consider the advisability of organizing a committee and sending the Corporation Counsel or assistants to Washington, opening up a Washington headquarters, from which to vigorously present the Boston side of the tariff on fish.

In presenting this order to the Council, Mr. Norton said:

Mr. President:

The Boston fish market is the largest fish market on this Continent. In 1930, over 289 million pounds of fresh fish were landed at Boston. About 250 million pounds will be handled in 1933. Over 440 fishing boats of over 5 tons, land at the Boston Fish Pier. About 3,000 fishermen are employed on the boats, and about 2500 in help are employed about the Boston Fish Pier.

At the present time, there is a tariff on fish coming into the United States from foreign lands. For instance, cod or haddock, skinless and boneless, sell for from $.3 to $3.25 a gallon. Scallops in Boston today cost $1.75 to $2.00 a gallon. The best price we can land scallops in California for, from the east coast of the United States, to the West coast is $3.30 to $3.25 a gallon. Scallops in Detroit today cost $1.75 to $2.00 a gallon. Japan can send salmon to the United States and sell it for 44c a case. The cheapest that we can produce salmon for in the United States is $1.00 a case. 1932 was the first year that Japan sent scallops to the California market.

Boston has more to lose than any other American city if a tariff is taken off fish. It means that we will lose our great fish industry. What are we doing about it? Little if anything. The Mayor of Boston, the Corporation Counsel of Boston, and others should make arrangements to go to Washington and assist in this matter. Boston should open up an office in Washington, headed by the ablest people we have, to stay right on the job down there until a definite decision is given one way or the other. A month, a week from now may be too late.

Wake up, Boston!
WASHINGTON
By Paul Mallon

Mileage—No one will ever know which of many sets of mileage figures is the most accurate. The confusion and which ones were consistent enough to decline it. The only fair deduction from the confidential rewriting job on the securities bill was done by Felix Frankfurter. He eliminated the mistakes from the original draft sent up to congress by the White House.

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The information would be doubly interesting if it were possible to form any clear opinion as to who framed the bill. As it appears the old lady of whom so many have complained was actually responsible for the draft. The Russians are of course, whisper that the British did the framing. The Russians believe, however, that the British really wanted to protect her Russian trade.

The effect will be to prevent Roosevelt carrying out his recognition ideas now. Powerful anti-Russian influences have been struck up from the R. A. F. F., the Legion, A. F. of L. and Catholic organizations.

The president would hardly care to affront them, at least until American public opinion becomes a little more settled.

Securities—The biggest lobbying against Roosevelt's truth-in-security proposals has been made by the stock market itself. Certain large public utilities companies have been trying to get their bills passed by the committee so that they can pay them off and get out of the mortgage company—and be favorably disposed to the lump sum idea if a decent payment is offered.

Our officials are going on that assumption.

Notes—Felix Frankfurter did not take the solicitor generalship because his wife strongly advised against it. She thought his scheduled lectures at Oxford should be given. He felt he would not shine in an administrative office. His sagacity probably will be rewarding later with appointment to a federal judgeship. What he wants. The manager of the house restaurant refused to pose with four wet congressmen when beer was first served there. He made his assistant do it.

Like a good politician, he did not wish to arouse the dry back home. The rumors that Mussolini turned down Mayor-Curley as ambassador to Rome are not true.

The administration did not care to send him there and he is now going to go to Poland. A certain minor government official has suddenly disappeared. His middle name is Delano since the Roosevelts came to the White House. He always signed his name Arthur D. So-and-So but lately he signs it A. Delano Such-and-Such. Agriculture Secretary Wallace has a large portrait of his father where he can see it every time he looks up from his desk.

Privacy—The banks of a certain large city in the central states have figured out a way to beat publicity of R. F. C. loans. They are working it so that not even the obvious connivance of R. F. C. officials would be suspected. The loans are made by the R. F. C. to a small mortgage company in the city where the banks are located. The collateral is furnished by the banks to the mortgage company. Then the mortgage company distributes the money to the banks.

Only the name of the mortgage company appears on the records to conceal the money. Names of the banks actually receiving the money are known only by the mortgage company—and undoubtedly to the R. F. C.

Soviets—Our officials have no confidential information about the trial of the British citizens by the Soviets. They are unable to form any opinion as to who framed the bill. As it appears the old lady of whom so many have complained was actually responsible for the draft. The purpose of this is to prevent Roosevelt carrying out his recognition ideas now. Powerful anti-Russian influences have been struck up from the R. A. F. F., the Legion, A. F. of L. and Catholic organizations.

The president would hardly care to affront them, at least until American public opinion becomes a little more settled.

Bonds—The federal reserve is quietly embarking on a new open market policy. You will shortly notice its purchases of government bonds. It is increasing the Federal Reserve Bank's position on the money market.

Coolidge—A few days before Coolidge died, Will Woodin testified before the Senate Railroad Commission. Coolidge did not know him and cut him off so sharply that Woodin retired hurt. His friend Al Smith, also a member of the commission, asked him outside why he had not pressed Coolidge for an apology. He had, Woodin replied. It seemed to me Mr. Coolidge was not well and I thought I had better not say anything.

France—There was no reaction here on the inside or out about the French trial balloon on a lump sum payment. The last administration favored some such idea but the new one has never whispered its views. The reason is that it has approached the problem from an economic angle and has not really considered the technical details of payment.

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CURLEY TO ENTER SENATE RACE IN 1934, IS REPORT

Washington Hears Hub Mayor Is Seriously Considering Opposing Senator Walsh.

RECENTLY REJECTED AMBASSADOR'S POST

Granfield Acceptable as Gubernatorial Candidate, Capital Understands; Curley Story Not Pleasing.

WASHINGTON, May 1—(AP) Political rumblings from Massachusetts drew the attention of Bay Staters in Washington today, with reports that James M. Curley of Boston seriously contemplated entering next year's senatorial contest, arousing waves of conjecture.

Since Mayor Curley rejected the ambassadorship to Poland a few weeks ago, the politically curious have pondered long and deeply upon the causes and possible effects of his refusal, and at that time rumors, accepted as nothing more than such, had him planning to seek the governorship, or the Senate seat now held by David I. Walsh.

During the past few days, however, astute observers here have passed the word along that Curley was giving consideration that is anything but unusual to the idea of entering the fray against Senator Walsh in the 1934 campaign.

Recalling the Smith-Roosevelt primary campaign a year ago, Bay State Democrats in the capital look with anything but pleasure at the prospect of a Walsh-Curley battle royal.

Meanwhile, no Republican has stepped forward yet as a willing candidate to oppose Walsh and already there is some talk of drafting someone from the Republican unit here in the House, of the House Republicans, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Attleboro, district, as Minority Leader, and A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, a former Assistant Secretary of Treasury, stand out as likely prospects, but it is doubtful either could be induced to leave the House.

The Republican here are predicting a contest between Attty. Genl. War- ner and Leverett Saltonstall, now speaker of the Massachusetts House, for the nomination as lieutenant-governor, should Saltonstall seek the office. They doubt, however, if Saltonstall will attempt to obtain a place on the same ticket with Gaspar Bacon, now Lieutenant-Governor, and already apparently assured of the party's endorsement for the governorship.

The extract given below in a letter from James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, explains itself: "For one-third of a century the people of Boston have honored me with election to public office, national, state and city, and in this critical hour there appeared no other course open than the one which duty clearly dictated and which I have adopted."

WALTER SCOTT CARSON.
Greenfield, April 27, 1933.

POLITICAL WAR?

Evidence accumulates that James Michael Curley is not at all happy over the "new deal" in Washington, at least insofar as it has applied to his political fortunes to date. One will search in vain, we think, to find anything remotely resembling a reward, for the services rendered by Boston's mayor in the Massachusetts presidential primary and subsequently as the delegate from Porto Rico in the Democratic convention at Chicago.

True, Mr. Curley was offered an ambassadorship which apparently he did not want. Under the circumstances, that might be considered an excuse rather than a reward.

Although he has been accused of about everything under the sun during his political career, he never, to our knowledge, has been accused of lack of determination to destroy his political opponents. He has not always been successful, but, where he has failed, it has not been because he has not tried.

The Associated Press report, therefore, that James Michael, according to Washington gossip, may decide to enter the fight against United States Senator David I. Walsh next year is interesting. It may mean much or little. It may explain why he seems to have abandoned the idea of running for governor. It may mean some understanding with Joseph B. Ely, who recently has not been so positive in his statements that he will not seek a third term. This is akin to political heresy, we know, but some of Mr. Ely's maneuvers and political associations have been so difficult to understand, that we should not be greatly surprised at any alliances he might form.
Curley, Walsh and Granfield

The gossip current in Democratic circles in Washington which credits Mayor James M. Curley of Boston with the ambition to wrest the senatorial toga from the shapely shoulders of David I. Walsh and drape it over his own proud form is, of course, susceptible to considerable discount. The 1934 campaign is still a long way off and it may be doubted that Mayor Curley at this time has well formulated plans in regard either to the Governorship or the Senatorship or any other elective office. It is even more doubtful if he would make them public at this time if he had any such plans. That would be sounding a warning to his political enemies, of whom he has many.

The Boston Mayor has had recent experience of the lengths to which some of his fellow Democrats would go in thwarting his ambitions. In the matter of the Ambassadorship to Rome, according to current report, they were highly successful.

There is no doubt about the Mayor's feeling toward Senator Walsh or the measure of the regard in which he is held by the Senator and the latter's friends. That was shown in the presidential primary a year ago, when Curley as the Roosevelt leader in Massachusetts made his lone and losing fight against the Smith forces led by Senator Walsh and Governor Ely. His defeat on that occasion might fairly be regarded as an augury of what would happen to him in 1934 if by any chance he felt emboldened to contest the senatorial nomination with Senator Walsh.

Massachusetts Democrats are, however, a bit nervous over the possibility of Curley's running either for Senator or for Governor next year. Under the provisions of the Boston city charter he cannot succeed himself as Mayor and it is regarded as unlikely that he would relish the idea of returning to private life while there was any possibility of obtaining some other and, perhaps, more attractive elective or appointive position. His refusal of the Ambassadorship to Poland has been taken to indicate that what future ambitions or hopes he may have are related to the domestic scene.

Washington gossip, for whatever it may be worth, has eliminated him from further consideration by President Roosevelt for any appointive office. That and the apparent futility of any attempt to wrest the senatorship from David I. Walsh might seem to point to the gubernatorial race as the only inviting prospect for the Hon. James, but here again it is likely that he would meet the full strength of the Walsh-Ely opposition.

Moreover, and quite interestingly, the Washington gossipers have brought forward as their ideal candidate for Governor of Massachusetts one other than Congressman William J. Granfield, who, as they see it, is strategically located in Western Massachusetts and, in their opinion, would be entirely acceptable to Senator Walsh as a running mate. The soundness of this assumption may be open to question. The value of the strategic location in the eyes of the Boston Democracy may be subject to heavy discount as also the idealism of his candidacy as viewed from the angle of his support of the bonus raid and the Garner pork barrel bill.

Next year the Boston Democrats may feel, as they usually do, that the strategic location for a Democratic candidate for Governor is where the Democratic votes are thickest, which is in Boston. However, this is May, 1933, and a lot of water will flow over the dam before the lineup for the 1934 nominations begins in earnest.

Candidates for elective office, either in the prospective or active stage of development, are notoriously addicted to a feeling of confidence. To some of them, this feeling is a natural condition; to others, it is either inspired or fed, or both, by surrounding circumstances, mainly in the form of followers who find it both easy and soothing to say "yes." Whichever influence may be the predominating one, there must be an abundance of it to buoy any Democrat in this state to the heights of belief that he can walk into the party primaries next year and take from Senator David I. Walsh the nomination for United States senator.

From Washington yesterday there came a rather definite report placing Mayor Curley of Boston as a prospect for that honor—and experience. From Boston, Mayor Curley's response was merely to the effect that "at present" he is not a candidate against his "good friend," the senior senator. The point was made that Mayor Curley's refusal of the diplomatic post to Poland is a clear indication that he prefers to continue his political life nearer home, and that a cast for the senatorial race is more to his liking than a try for the gubernatorial post now held by Mr. Ely.

Mayor Curley is a brilliant man, wise in administrative ways, and abundantly schooled in the paths of politics. But it has yet to be proved that Senator Walsh has lost any of the magic that has carried him along to victory year after year, with one or two breaks only, from the lieutenant-governorship to the U. S. Senate, even in years when the state was voting almost overwhelmingly otherwise for Republican candidates. The state probably is close to being Democratic now, and Senator Walsh comes as near to being the party's apostle as common imagination can conceive.

CURLEY WON'T RUN AGAINST WALSH

Boston, May 1—Reports emanating from Washington today to the effect that Mayor James M. Curley, who rejected an appointment as ambassador to Poland, would run against United States Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, next year, drew a smile from Boston's chief executive this afternoon. "I have no such intent," said the mayor. "Senator Walsh and I are good friends."
Mayors Urge Senators to Extend R. F. C. Loans to Cities in Distress

BY H. B. GAUSS.

Financial Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., May 3.—Financial relief for Chicago and other municipalities through legislation authorizing loans by federal reserve banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, based on tax anticipation warrants of the cities, was urged upon the Senate banking and currency committee today by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, and Mayor T. S. Walmsley of New Orleans.

Constituting the executive committee of the United States conference of mayors, headed by Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, which met in Washington last February, the municipal executives laid before the senators a three-point program for action to insure funds for operating expenses of the cities, to prevent breakdown in local government.

Features of the Proposal.
Under the mayor's proposal, the federal reserve banks and the R. F. C. would be empowered to loan up to 75 per cent of the value of 1933 tax anticipation warrants and up to 50 per cent of 1932 delinquencies, and provisions of a pending bill by Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), extending federal reserve discount privileges to municipal securities, would be liberalized by extending the grant over a two-year, instead of a six months' period.

Although conditions in Chicago were not specifically discussed before the committee today, statistics submitted by the mayor's conference officials showed that the city had $30,000,000 in obligations and the board of education $88,000,000, of which the banks were able to supply only $25,000,000.

The proposals of the mayors met with violent opposition from Senator Gore (Dem., Okla.).
"If they have come here to take money out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the United States I want to protest this hearing," the blind Oklahoma senator declared.

Mayor Curley Explains.

Laying before the committee a detailed recapitulation of financial conditions confronting the municipalities, Mayor Curley urged extension of federal reserve bank-issuing facilities to the cities.

"We want the cities to have the privilege of going to the refinance corporation and borrowing on their tax-anticipation warrants," he said.
"We also object to the current rate of bank interest," the Boston mayor added, complaining that bankers charged from 5% to 6 per cent. "It ought not be in excess of 3% or 4 per cent.
"There isn't a more sound security in the whole world than tax-anticipation warrants of a municipality." Because of the disturbed banking situation, he explained, the municipalities have found it impossible to dispose of their short-term obligations, and, "the cities of the United States are required to live on borrowed money for at least nine months each year," until taxes are collected.

Sixty Cities Can't Borrow.

Mayor Hoan declared "sixty of the larger cities in the United States can't borrow a nickel anywhere.
"We have better collateral on the corporations which are now getting money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," Mayor Walmsley said. "We are in a better position to pay off in the cities of New Orleans, Boston and Chicago than these corporations, because taxes come ahead of even the loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
"If we don't get it, we're liable to have a collapse of government which is going to be very, very difficult to overcome," the New Orleans mayor warned. "If local governments collapse, few states have constabularies to handle the situation.
"If we can't pay our police, we're going to break down the backbone of our country, as far as municipalities are concerned."

Separating Sheep from Goats.

Agreeing with Senator Steiger (Rep., Ore.) that the loaning power would be permissive, instead of mandatory, Mayor Walmsley admitted that perhaps not every city could get such a loan.

The federal reserve banks would investigate and determine whether it would be a good loan, he explained, but he added: "I believe every city could get it if it reorganized its operation on an efficient basis."
CURLEY SEEKS GOVERNMENT AID FOR CITIES

Asks Congress to Liberalize the Federal Reserves and R. F. C. Acts

Washington, May 3—An appeal to Congress to liberalize the Federal Reserve and R. F. C. acts so American cities may borrow at low interest rates in anticipation of tax collections, was voiced to the Senate banking and currency committee today by a delegation of mayors.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston declared 93 cities of more than 100,000 population, were in need of immediate financial help. He urged loans, for a two-year period, based on tax anticipation warrants. This relief would enable the cities to carry on for the next two years.

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee and Mayor T. S. Walmsley of New Orleans, seconded Curley's appeal.

Curley declared some cities were "in a condition of panic" since bond obligations had been repudiated in "cities in six different states." "Do those cities that repudiated their bonds, want to borrow money from the government?" asked Senator Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma.

"No, to refinance maturing obligations," said Curley. "I regard that as a dangerous procedure. There are 15 first class cities now unable to meet their obligations and they might be considered bankrupt. I want to meet a different situation.

"Up to two years ago, cities had no trouble borrowing funds for short terms to meet their current expenses, pending collection of taxes. Now the banks will not take up these short-time notes, nor will industrial institutions. We can meet the situation if Congress will liberalize the provisions of the Federal Reserve act and the R. F. C. act."

At Conference of Mayors He Presents Plea for Aid to Financially Distressed Communities

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, chairman of the executive committee of the United Conference of Mayors, presented to President Roosevelt and a Senate committee today the plea of American municipalities for legislation to relieve financially distressed municipalities.

Curley, accompanied by Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans and Paul Vettles of Chicago, secretary of the conference, urged the Senate finance committee to recommend legislation extending the time for repayment of short-term municipalities six months to two years, and authorizing the cities to borrow up to 75 per cent on taxes anticipated for 1933 and up to 50 per cent on tax delinquencies.

Inability of banks and other avenues through which money heretofore had been readily available, Curley said, had forced the mayors to ask the federal government to advance money in loans either through Federal Reserve banks or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

At the White House, the mayors asked President Roosevelt to use his influence in behalf of assistance for communities heavily burdened by tax delinquencies and increased expenditures for relief purposes. After the conference, Curley said the President expressed sympathy with the problems of the mayors and would do what he could to help them.

If Chatham accepts a bequest from the will of Kate A. Gould, the town will have a park without buildings or driveways—a park from which all vehicles except baby carriages and wheel chairs would be barred.

CURLEY REQUESTS MUNICIPAL RELIEF

Short-Term Note Reform Offered at U. S. Senate Group Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, today presented to the Senate finance committee a three-point plan for relief of municipalities.

Mayor Curley, appearing as chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Mayors, urged that the time for repayment of short-term municipal notes be extended from six months to two years and that authority be granted to municipalities to borrow up to 76 per cent upon tax anticipation notes for 1933 and was up 50 per cent on outstanding tax delinquencies.

He said one of the great difficulties confronting American cities today was inability to sell a market for short-term notes. "Cities are required to live on borrowed money for nine months of the year," he said. "I will admit that is not the right system but it is a system that has worked admirably in the past. There is no sounder security than tax anticipation notes and to take care of 97 cities with a population of 100,000 or more the total requirement would be only $300,000,000."

Also appearing at the hearing were Mayors Hoan of Milwaukee and Walmsley of New Orleans. The mayors planned to call on President Roosevelt later in the day if an appointment could be made.

Mayor Curley urged legislation which would give the municipalities a clearing house to help them out of what he termed their "almost insurmountable" difficulties. Other avenues being closed to the cities to borrow money, something must be done, he declared, to give them a market for their first class securities.

The present pressing needs of the cities could be met, he declared, by loans totaling not more than $300,000,000.
Many Bid On Contracts For Improvements

Competition among city contractors to obtain local construction work was never so keen as it is now, according to Mayor Curley, looking back over 32 years of public work.

Twenty-six bidders battled for the $10,000 job of laying sewerage construction in St. Theresa's avenue, when the contract was awarded last week to the lowest bidder at a price of $4,021.

The grading and draining of Healey playground will cost about $5,487.50, but there were ten bidders looking for the job. As a result of keen competition and the lowered cost of material at this time, the city is getting the work done at bargain prices, the mayor said.

Don George-Lewis

IN CHARITY SHOW

With Ed Don George already signed to defend his title against Ed Strangler Lewis, former champion in the main bout of the big charity wrestling tournament on Wednesday night, May 17, at the Boston Garden, Promoter Paul Bowser, signed Gus Sonnenberg, another ex-champion, to appear on the same card.

Gus' foe has not been signed. There are three men being considered to oppose the old Dynamiter from Hanover. This is no ordinary tournament. A percentage of the gross receipts will go to Mayor Curley's Welfare Fund and Bowser is confident that he will be able to fill his quota of $10,000, promised to the Mayor at the start of his Welfare campaign.

Federal Government Financial Aid to Cities in Distress as Important as Loans Made to Banks and Railroads

The executive committee of the United States Conference of Mayors paid a visit to President Roosevelt Wednesday that was of vital importance to the people of Lawrence and all other cities unable to borrow for current needs in anticipation of the collection of taxes, because its members requested his advice and assistance in liberalizing the policy of both the Federal Reserve Bank and Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the matter of loaning money to municipalities.

While the primary purpose of the Mayors' Conference is to get financial relief for cities 100,000 and over in population, the executive committee is also taking up the subject of furnishing relief for the thousands of smaller municipalities that are now unable to borrow money and consequently are faced with bankruptcy.

Acting as spokesman for the conference, Mayor Curley of Boston declared that all cities are experiencing a great deal of difficulty this year in disposing of tax anticipation warrants, and that fifteen of them have already been petitioned into bankruptcy.

The situation was placed not only before President Roosevelt but also the Senate banking and currency committee. Decidedly encouraging was the fact that the President expressed such interest that he suggested that the mayors' committee confer with Senators Wagner of New York and Glass of Virginia as to ways and means through which the financial relief sought for cities might be secured.

There are various sound ways in which the government could aid. One suggestion made Wednesday was an amendment to Senator Wagner's bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the rediscount powers of the Federal Reserve banks. If tax anticipation notes of cities could be rediscounted in the same manner as other negotiable paper, local banks in many communities undoubtedly would be glad to buy them.

Mayor Curley made another excellent suggestion to the Senate committee to authorize the Federal Reserve and Reconstruction Corporation to advance money to cities to the amount of seventy-five per cent of anticipated taxes and fifty per cent on delinquent taxes, such loans to run for not more than two years at a four and one-half per cent interest rate.

This move of the Mayors' Conference is as necessary as it is commendable. The federal government has loaned a vast amount of money to railroads and banks in need of assistance, and it is equally as important that a helping hand should be given to the many cities in financial distress as a result of an existing condition over which they have no control.
Brain Trust a Brainstorm
To 'Count' Mikelowski

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Consternation prevailed at the testimonial dinner to Postmaster General James A. Farley, "Count" Casmir Mikelowski, a Democratic leader of Scranton, Pa., rubbed his chin today and pondered with a smile his narrow escape from a healthy poke from the fist of Ray Moley, Assistant Secretary of State and President Roosevelt's chief economic advisor.

The "Count" was a guest at the exclusive dinner and said some nasty things about the "brain trust," Roosevelt's staff of experts. Moley, a member of the brain trust, smiled tolerantly as he puffed away at a briar pipe. Other guests laughed. The Count then warmed up with the following jibe in broken English:

"Professors, bah! Dey may be schmart but in my country it is a damn bad etiquet to schmoke a stinking pipe at de table."

Moley turned toward the speaker, his eyes flashing anger. The Count continued:

"Three times I pass him cigar-ettes but he keeps blowing schmoke in my face, and I got asthma, too."

Moley was becoming increasingly angry, restraining himself with difficulty.

At the end of the Count's discourse, Moley arose and defended in masterly fashion his position as Roosevelt's advisor. He still showed signs of wrath.

When it was all over, Eddie Dowling, the toastmaster, let the cat out of the bag.

The Count was Luke Barnett, professional humorist and ribber, imported for the occasion.

At Last, at Last!
Here's Forgotten Man.

An important looking person, dolled up fit to kill, drifted into the White House this morning with the announcement that he had come for a conference with the President of the United States. "Did you have an appointment with the President?" inquired the solicitous Pat McKenna, White House doorman, who was taken in somewhat by the sartorial splendor of the visitor.

"No, but I think that he should see me," replied the unknown one, so he was courteously placed in an ante-room for investigation.

"Now if you'll just explain to me the nature of your business perhaps I'll be able to help you," explained Dick Jervis, chief of the White House secret service.

"I don't mind telling you," the visitor waxed confident, "I'm the forgotten man."

Service Band to Go Back on the Radio.

The service bands of the navy and the marines are going back on the air in response to something like five million protests received over the abandonment of the patriotic programs.

That anti-broadcast decree was originally handed down by the Hoover Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams. He had heard from a member of the Senate who was prepared to filibuster against all naval appropriations as long as navy musicians were on the air in competition with A. F. of L. horn tooters.

Duce Didn't Want Him, So Curley Stays Home.

Finally we get the lowdown on why President Roosevelt could not reward his faithful Boston supporter — Mayor James Michael Curley — with the much desired post as Ambassador to Rome. Premier Benito Mussolini put the finger on James Michael.

Of course no explanation was offered for the failure of the Fascisti to receive favorably to the suggestion the the Boston Mayor would make a good Ambassador to Italy. Everyone figures it was because Mussolini didn't like the idea of an Ambassador who would fit in so well at the Vatican.
Barker Favored Closing South Ferry Not North

SAID THAT IF ONE HAD TO BE DISCONTINUED WHY NOT THE SOUTH. ACT WOULD INCONVENIENCE JEFFRIES PT. RESIDENTS. THREE REPS. WANTED BOTH FERRIES TO REMAIN IN OPERATION.

The Argus-Advocate is in possession of information regarding the closing of the North Ferry that may be of interest to its readers. At the conference with Mayor Curley in his office the morning following the protest meeting in East Boston, the local city councilor suggested to His Honor, that if one ferry had to be closed, why not the South, instead of the North. The councilor's idea surprised his listeners as he has been everlastingly telling the world of his great regard for Jeffries Point and the First Section and his desire to do all he could for the best interests of the people there.

If the South ferry were closed, thousands of his neighbors and friends who have used that highway to go and return from work, would have to walk almost another mile to the North ferry.

Representative Sullivan urged the Mayor to postpone the closing of the North ferry until at least September 15, figuring the cost of running it for that time would not be much over $5000. The representative pointed out that with the vacation season at hand, with the expected large number of tourists desiring to use the Cunard line, the thousands of summer motorists going over the North shore from the ferries, and the heavy traffic to Chelsea, that without an adequate outlet on the Northern artery, a state of congestion might result. Furthermore, it would be dangerous to children who play in the streets because of insufficient playgrounds.

Rep. Thomas E. Barry, also stressing the geographical situation of East Boston, with its narrow bridges and great congestion, urged as an emergency measure that both ferries be kept open.

Rep. Anthony Centracchio endorsed the arguments of his two colleagues, Mr. Joseph Fagarligia, who headed the protesters against the ferry closing, also gave as his honest opinion that the closing of the North ferry, at this time of the year, was inadvisable and dangerous, as was pointed out by the local representatives.

The Mayor did not reply directly to Rep. Sullivan but dismissed the case when he reminded all present that it had to be done according to the lines of economy shown so clearly by the Finance committee. The question has been asked why didn't the local city councilor present a resolution in the city council against the curtailment of the ferry service by closing one of the ferries? It will be remembered that a few years ago it was proposed to close one of the local ferries and that the late editor and publisher of the Argus-Advocate, Capt. Joseph B. Maccabe, led the fight which prevented the ferry being closed. This matter promises to be a vital issue in the coming council contest.
The Grant to States

Responsibility for the administration of the $500,000,000 fund to be distributed among the States for unemployment relief is expected to be vested in Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, appointed chairman of the New York state temporary emergency relief administration when President Roosevelt was Governor. It is understood that he will be given full power to decide under the law how the funds shall be disposed of, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation being merely a convenient machine for their distribution. He will be paid a salary of $10,000.

One half the amount will be allotted on the basis of self-help, each State being awarded one third of the total amount expended for relief by itself and its governmental units for each prior three months. The remaining half is to be distributed among the States whose needs are not adequately met by the first arrangement. The money is to go as a gift rather than a loan to the Commonwealths. It will be supplied through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Meanwhile Mayor James J. Curley as head of the Conference of Mayors of the United States is striving zealously for legislation by which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board shall extend financial relief of a broader scope to cities unable to pay their bills. This would permit of Federal loans up to 75 per cent of tax anticipations and 50 per cent of tax deficiencies, for periods up to two years, to cities rated as solvent, and would enable those in worse difficulties to go into bankruptcy and settle with creditors on terms acceptable to 75 per cent of their number.

The problem of financing various plans for Federal aid, along with the public works program, the Tennessee Valley development and other projects on the legislative calendar, is still pretty hazy in most minds. The fact that the public works program, originally proposed to run to $5,000,000,000 or higher, has been cut to $1,500,000,000 at last accounts, indicates some recognition that the capacity of our governmental and banking system to accomplish such extraordinary tasks may be limited.
FINANCIAL FACTS AND FIGURES

From the Mayor's Office has recently been issued a booklet containing a compilation of facts relative to the financial status of the City of Boston. The statements seem of enough importance to the general public to warrant their reproduction in these columns. The complete contents of the booklet follow:

The facts contained herein are presented for the purpose of informing the public relative to the financial status of Boston both present and past.

The City of Boston was chartered in 1822 and during a period of 111 years has met every financial and humanitarian obligation.

In 1910 a serial system for the retirement of debt was adopted and during the period from 1910 to 1932, inclusive, or a period of 23 years, the total increase in the net debt of the city, exclusive of Rapid Transit and Traffic Tunnel requirements, has been about $10,000,000. Within this period, or from 1916 to 1932, inclusive, a total of $40,000,000 was expended for school lands and buildings financed entirely out of taxes, or an amount four times as great as the total net debt increase during this 23-year period.

A policy of rigid economy conducted along sound lines has been in operation since the beginning of the present industrial depression in 1930, and this has rendered it possible, notwithstanding the entire financing of Public Welfare and Soldiers' Relief within the tax levy, to keep the rate within reasonable limitations, without a bond issue either for Public Welfare or Soldiers' Relief requirements, and without recourse to Federal or State assistance.

The budget allowances for city, county and school departments and pension system requirements for the year 1932 totaled $64,000,354.43, and the estimated allowances for the same items during the current year total $56,720,000, or a total decrease for the year 1933 as against 1932 of $7,280,354.43.

There is pending before the General Court at the present time a bill providing for a transfer from accumulated Cemetery Funds of $900,000 and there is every indication that this measure will receive favorable consideration and in such event the grand total of reduction in allowances for the year 1933 over the year 1932 will be $7,833,954.43. In conformity with the provisions of chapter 121 of the acts of 1933 salary reductions have been made with a minimum of 5 per cent and a maximum of 15 per cent, effective until December 31st of the current year and extending beyond that date if conditions warrant.

There is pending before the legislature at the present time a program submitted by His Excellency the Governor providing for additional sources of revenue estimated at $30,000,000. In the event that this legislative program as submitted by His Excellency the Governor is approved by the legislature, since the apportionment is based upon the method of distributing the state tax, the indications are that the allotment for Boston would be 26 per cent, or a total in excess of $7,000,000.

There is pending at the present time in Congress a measure providing for an allotment, without obligation for repayment, to the states of $500,000,000. To the present, time some 41 states of the Union have been aided directly from the Federal treasury in connection with public welfare expenditures, under the $300,000,000 allotment in 1932.

In the event that the Federal legislation making provision for the expenditure of $500,000,000 is approved, since Massachusetts will be required to pay its proportionate share of the cost in the form of federal taxes, it would appear but reasonable to anticipate that the Commonwealth would requisition for its proportionate share and in such event the allotment for Boston would be about $4,000,000 for the year.

In the event that the Governor's recommendations for the development of new sources of revenue for the relief of the home owner are enacted, the actual relief in the tax levy would be in the vicinity of $15,000,000, even though no Federal aid is received and provided that there is no appreciable increase in state tax and assessments and no considerable falling off in municipal revenue. It is not however unreasonable to anticipate an increase in state tax and assessments, and it is not unreasonable likewise to anticipate a shrinkage in ordinary municipal revenues, but every reasonable effort is being made by both the state and the city to prevent the shrinkage from being greater in the year 1933 than it was in the year 1932.

The collection of taxes for the year 1932 in the city of Boston has been most gratifying, as contrasted with other cities in the United States. The total tax levy for the year 1932 was $67,582,640, on which there is outstanding uncollected at the present time $18,700,000, or about 20 per cent, as against a general uncollected average in the major cities in the United States of about 30 per cent.

The following table, taken from the Boston News Bureau of April 25, 1933, shows clearly the excellent record of Boston in the matter of tax collections when compared with ten of the largest cities in the Commonwealth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>1930 Taxes</th>
<th>1932 Taxes</th>
<th>Uncolleted</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$14,454,047</td>
<td>$12,139,324</td>
<td>$2,314,723</td>
<td>25.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>1,640,218</td>
<td>1,640,218</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall River</td>
<td>1,293,308</td>
<td>1,293,308</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>1,000,015</td>
<td>1,000,015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell</td>
<td>1,406,121</td>
<td>1,406,121</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn</td>
<td>1,327,611</td>
<td>1,327,611</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bedford</td>
<td>1,287,021</td>
<td>1,287,021</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>921,089</td>
<td>921,089</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerville</td>
<td>1,502,653</td>
<td>1,502,653</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>2,705,512</td>
<td>2,705,512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>3,756,544</td>
<td>3,756,544</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city of Boston has never resorted to the expediency of refunding its temporary borrowings and its notes have always been paid when due, a most enviable record, which it is the purpose of those in charge of the conduct of the affairs of the municipality to maintain.

AMENDED DAMAGES

The Mayor has approved the following vote of the Board of Street Commissioners:

Voted. That the order of the Street Commissioners and Mayor of April 7, 1931, as amended, determining damages caused by the making of the public improvement consisting of the laying out and construction of Corey road, be, and the same hereby is, amended, by adding to said order the amount $10 as an award to Samuel F. Barr and Agnes J. Barr; that the amount $10 be, and the same hereby is awarded to Samuel F. Barr and Agnes for the damages so sustained.
WALSH-ELY POWER SEEN THREATENED BY MAYOR CURLEY

Serious Challenge by Latter

Would Cause Split Among Fall River Democrats.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE CRUX

Make-up of G. O. P. State Ticket for 1934 Subject of Much Interesting Speculation

If Mayor James M. Curley seriously considers challenging the present Walsh-Ely leadership of Massachusetts Democracy, as is becoming more evident almost daily, this development would cause serious and somewhat surprising split in the party ranks in Fall River.

Following the reports from Washington that the Boston Mayor is likely to try to enter the nomination to the Senate from Senator David I. Walsh, came information that leaders of the city committee who applauded references to the Senator as recent campaign col-banquet are apparently good Curley men and ready to do battle for their hero.

Curley Guessed Right

While this would have been a political impossibility not so long ago, unable to observers point out that things are different now, chiefly because Curley guessed right in the last election. It was agreed, however, that this story has another side, which is contained in one word—patronage.

The much-discussed but still unsettled patronage question assumes even greater importance than before, because of the Curley threat. With patronage power and the consequent indication of the White House might, it is conceded that Curley would be able to make speeches, which is considered an indication he intends to make himself well known to the voters.

The Lieutenant Governor's speech urging that the city go after its share of the $500,000,000 Federal relief fund, while apparently well received popularly was reported as not so well thought of by party leaders. His state-ment marked a break with the traditional policy of the State in refraining from seeking federal patronage.

The growing probability that District Attorney William C. Crossley will seek the Republican nomination as Attorney General if Attorney General Joseph E. Warner is nominated for Lieutenant Governor, is reported to have raised the hopes of several attorneys in the dis-trict, which includes Bristol County and Cape Cod. Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Smith of Taunton is consid-ered a likely contender, as well as As-sistant District Attorney Edward J. Harrington and Attorney Timothy A. O'Brien of New Bedford.

In Roosevelt's Hands

This makes it appear that the President comes close, having the Massa-chusetts situation in his hands. Few believe that if the President calls for a special session of Congress that he means to have the temerity to withhold the cards.

Curley's "running away" of Governor Joseph E. Ely last week is a conference with the President was regarded as the ratting of the sword by the Boston Mayor, in open indication that he means to have something to say about things in the State. If he undertakes to dispute the Walsh-Ely leadership, there will develop a battle with Fall River as a real atom centre of the party, as the city has been strong Walsh territory in the past.

Observers believe there is little pos-sibility that Curley will enter the lists against Walsh, unless there is a marked change before the political season opens. There is little doubt, however, that Curley would likely support Ely's programs for all time.

On the Republican side, Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton is considered a likely aspirant for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Although Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr. has been mentioned also, indications point to the Congressman seeking another term in the Senate, where he holds an important post as aide to the party floor leader.

Bacon vs. Ely Call

Martin's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the nomination for Governor, but the general opinion is that Lieutenant Governor G. B. Bacon is so close to the nomination that no one else has a real chance. Some believe that should the nomination or a real fight for the nomination im-pend, Martin's name might be brought up as a compromise candidate. The possible deadlock is seen between Bacon and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House, but the lack of likelihood of this now than previously.

Bacon is active throughout the State, making speeches, which is considered an indication he intends to make himself well known to the voters.

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Kenney Last New Bedford Man

New Bedford has not had a District Attorney since Joseph T. Kenney left the post in 1923. Successor to him was Stanley Hall of Taunton, whose term was completed by Corporation Counsel Edward T. Martin of Fall River, then assistant to Hall.

From Fall River, it is believed Murphy might be a candidate, as well as Attorneys William E. Fuller and Thomas C. Crowther.

If Crossley fails to seek a third term, it is certain that the Democrats will not in due time the Republican candidate again, as was done for Crossley in 1920. William A. Borby, law partner of Mayor Joseph L. Hurley, is considered likely to seek the Democratic nomination. Others include Francis J. Carreiro, Harold E. Clarkin, John T. Farrell, Timothy J. Feeney and Henry W. Shay.

Democrats believe that Mayor Hurley will not be a candidate for the post of District Attorney. Their present opinion is that he intends to seek a second term as Mayor of New Bedford.

CURLEY SAYS 1000 CITIES IN DANGER UNLESS AID SENT

Returns From Capital Warning That Legislation Necessary—Wants Bankruptcy Permission

Special Dispatch to The Republican

Boston, May 5—Mayor Curley returned from Washington today with a firm conviction that unless the federal government becomes the financial bulwark of American municipalities, upward of 1000 cities, unable to meet their obligations, will cease to function.

As the executive of the conference of mayors of the United States, Cur-ley has assumed the responsibility of leading a drive to obtain from Cong-ress immediate legislation which will make available to financially stricken cities funds of the Reconstruction Fi-nance corporation and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Wants Bankruptcy Peculation

Mayors of the solvent cities under the direction of Curley are exerting powerful pressure on Congress to save impoverished municipalities from col-lapse because of the certainty that such a crisis would react unfavorably on the cities which are able to meet their obligations. The mayors' conference has asked for legislation which will allow municipalities to do otherwise, to declare themselves in bankruptcy and to adjust their obligations upon terms acceptable to 75 per cent of their creditors.

The legislation which is desired will require the Reconstruction Finance corporation and the Federal Reserve board to advance to cities and towns at reasonable interest, a maximum of 75 per cent of tax anticipations, and 50 per cent of tax delinquencies with the specification that the loans will not extend over a period of more than two years.

"There must be legislation enacted," said the mayor, "to save smaller municipalities from complete ruin and provide a way out for those in bankruptcy. More than 1000 cities and towns, and three states are in difficulties. The indications are that they must secure the same character of bankruptcy relief as is available to private business in order that they may continue to function and prevent serious damage to thousands of solvent cities."
PATRONAGE CAN WAIT, IS WORD OF SEN. WALSH

On Clinton Visit, He Sees Session of Congress Going Into July

LAUDS INFLATION

Benefit If "Reasonable," He Says, Withholding Farm Bill Opinion

By CLINTON P. ROWE
Telegram Staff Reporter

CLINTON, May 6.--The seven lean months自此的 reference that loomed with such discouraging portent for Democrats during three Republican administrations must continue for a time to blur the vision of the faithful—and hopeful—as they look longingly toward the promised land and sigh fondly the sight of the shaken plum tree.

While the cries and lamentations of those who were Roosevelt men, and those who were not, for appointments to federal jobs has been mounting insistently since March 4, there will be no distribution of patronage in Massachusetts until Congress adjourns. If there is any, it will be very trifling.

July Session Likely

Senator David I. Walsh made that plain as his idea when he arrived at his home here this afternoon on a brief and unheralded visit. Fixing Congressional adjournment as the earliest possible date on which patronage would be taken up, Senator Walsh said Congress was more likely to adjourn in July than in June.

Any assumption that Senator Walsh had returned here to give attention to an immediate ending of the lean and unhappy years of Democracy seemed set aside by the senator's positive assertion, at least so far as he was concerned.

"Should a president, in the midst of a war, divert his thoughts to patronage?" asked Senator Walsh when questioned on what executive and legislative heads were doing regarding the westward distribution of jobs which some have hinted more than broadly have been all too long in coming.

"Reasonable Inflation"

In the course of an interview, Senator Walsh said that benefits accruing from controlled inflation may be many or may be negligible, but that no harm can come from "reasonable inflation." It is early to judge the effects of the "new deal," he said, because the farm relief legislation is in doubt, and the need of more elastic provisions under so-called Black 30-hour bill, were among points developed by the senator.

Liking the present economic situation to a war, which President Roosevelt and the party in general are waging with utmost vigor and effort to bring about a readjustment for the good of the American people, Senator Walsh said that the President is too busy in such times to give thought to patronage.

Pressing Needs First

"At the present time there are a number of Department heads in Washington who have not been named," he said, "so great has been the pressure of the legislative and executive program to rehabilitate the nation and meet some of the greatest and most pressing needs the country has ever known that, until those Department heads are named there will be no general distribution of patronage."

Obviously worn by his senatorial duties is a period which he described as "strenuous as that of the World War." Senator Walsh, who had not been home since Christmas, hoped to obtain rest and relaxation before returning to Washington on Monday. The primary object of his visit, he said, was to see his sisters, the Misses Walsh.

The Senator termed the patronage problem "very important," one to be taken up by itself and not at a time when legislative and executive branches of the national government are beset and harassed by a score of tremendous problems.

"A collector of port" might be named, he ventured, but was insistent that no general disposition would be made of jobs until after adjournment.

Psychological Tonic

It is early yet, Senator Walsh said, to judge results of "the new deal," but added that progress has been made since the new government took over control on March 4. He said that many things have been done, and that the psychological effect is good.

The amendments to the Black 30-hour bill proposed by Secretary of Labor Perkins must be radically changed and made more elastic, he continued, after mentioning protests registered against it.

"My own opinion is that the bill is unworkable without some such changes as the bill I introduced last week for modification of the anti-trust laws and the regulation of trade agreements to prevent ruthless competition," he continued. "There must be a board with elastic power so that all industry will not be put in one strait jacket."

He said he voted for the Black bill as a foundation measure to provide a working basis for desirable legislation.

The $5,000,000,000 Limit

While authority given the President to inflate currency $3,000,000,000 is more massive, Senator Walsh said he thought the President would inflate to that limit.

"Personally, I see no harm in it," he remarked, "beyond that limit it would be another question."

"There is much misunderstanding about inflation. Many forget there is such a thing as a dear dollar. A dollar today is a dear dollar. Inflating currency will tend to reduce it to a stable dollar. There is a point at which a dear dollar can be made a cheap dollar. That must be avoided."

"That's why conservative inflationists speak of and insist upon controlled inflation which merely means reducing the dollar to normalcy. There is no harm in reasonable inflation and no other will be undertaken. The benefits that accrue may be many or may be negligible."

Indication of Unrest

Farm revolts in the West are an indication of social unrest, Senator Walsh declared, but asserted he did not believe they would spread.

People, he said, have been exceedingly patient, have displayed remarkable restraint and would continue to do so.

The western situation indicates a psychology not hard to understand," he went on. "People who possess no property or employment are unhappy even when public welfare activity takes care of their needs. On the other hand, one who has accumulated possessions, a home or a bank account, is likely to bitterly resist wiping out savings when he is powerless to meet obligations. It is not surprising if occasionally they show violence against a creditor they think has become a public enemy by his actions under existing economic conditions.

The Farm relief bill may or may not accomplish something, the Senator said, remarking that some have doubted its value and that "the President himself has expressed doubt and said he would be the first to drop it if it proved impractical."
“Dynamite” in Tax Bill

Legislators, Realizing Emergency Measure Is Heavily Charged With Political Explosives, Welcome Prospect of Federal Relief

BOSTON, May 6.—That Massachusetts pride forbids, and that the Commonwealth's future economic position will be more stable and more secure if we keep faithful to the old-fashioned Massachusetts policy of being financially sufficient unto ourselves.

There enters still another argument, which is that hateful as is the Federal aid plan to New England sensibilities, it is the hard fact that this state contributes a disproportionate share to the cost of the Federal government; and that the Massachusetts taxpayer will in the last analysis bear a considerable portion of the burden in financing the $500,000,000 Federal relief plan, and that if we avail ourselves of the situation and accept our share under its provisions we are doing no more than getting our own back—and that not to do this amounts to a betrayal of the Massachusetts taxpayer.

All of which is vastly confusing and perplexing to the plain man or woman in these parts, who finds the modern economic reasoning or acrobatics a bit startling and puzzling.

Governor’s Stand

Well, all these things being so, what of the politics in the situation? The Governor has taken his stand, and it is a tenable position, buttressed by hard dollar-and-cents facts. He had the prompt support of Henry L. Shattuck, former chairman of the ways and means committee and one of the most astute men ever to take part in the affairs of Massachusetts government—a man who many have thought (and some may still think) should be either Governor or United States Senator. The Governor had the equally prompt support, apparently, of Henry Parkman, one of the most devoted of the state's public servants. Now, where is the political award going to fall: On the shoulders of the present Governor and those who fell at once in line, and with his party if it gets around to supporting him adequately or at all? Behind it all is the familiar fact that there are no popular taxes. The Governor in one of his recent utterances took note of that grim truth; and certainly the counsel of delay was a direct recognition of it. Taxes heaped on in these hard times, and following new lines—collecting money where none has been collected before—are particularly dish-liked, and he who sponsors them has to be very sure of the need and of his arguments in their support.

In the bill under discussion on the Hill there are features which, however logically and sincerely they may be defended in this emergency times, are especially hateful to those who think along simple lines, and who see in taxes not any lucidity of reason but just an added bill to pay.
The two per cent retail sales tax, despite its merits and its power to raise revenue, is by the record open to attack, and is in fact attacked. It is a new tax; and no such tax is popular. Increasing income taxes, reduction of exemptions, are bound to be unpopular. The income tax as it stands, both state and Federal, is disliked. It is very difficult to explain to the average person why his income should be taxed simultaneously by nation and state.

Putting a $2 head tax on women must raise a storm. There is plenty of logic in it—as much as there is for the poll tax for men; but there is no known way to make the women (who vote) like it. Politics hath no fury like a woman taxed.

Thus, here is a tax bill for which much may be said, in that it will produce revenue which must be had somehow, and in that it spreads the tax over a broad area; and that it is emergency taxation to meet an emergency need. Yet it is heavily charged with political explosives, and every legislator on the Hill knows that.

Is it any wonder that they played with the idea of waiting, in the hope that Federal aid would obviate the necessity for any new state taxes at all?

**Speak-Easies As Source**

Well, anyway, here comes one projected source of tax revenue at which there arises no yelp except from those whose moral sensibilities are rasped; and we don’t know how far their protest would carry. The idea of taxing the speak-easies, as incorporated clubs, is good light opera.

One of the purest-minded men on the Hill, behind whose high forehead could dwell no tainted thought, explains that he is not interested in closing or harrowing the speak-easies, but is interested in getting tax revenue.

That’s reasoning somewhat along the line of the respected Federal government which taxes bootleggers’ incomes, and sends them to jail if they hold out. We may be wrong about these speak-easies, not posing as an authority on thus and such, but we had the idea that they exist largely by virtue of their ability to provide entertainment and nourishment which the more squeamish places of provender did not feel free to offer. If that is correct, then there might be some way found by which the tax flow could be even greater than is now contemplated through taxing the speak-easies—go right after the bootleggers and make a deal with them that if they will “come across” with tax payment no one is going to get in their hair at all.

A long time ago some humorist suggested that the government could get some revenue and protect virtue by licensing the bootleggers and regulating them; and now we are getting pretty close to that system.

**She Beat Roosevelt**

The other day a woman stood up in the public gallery of the national House, and yelled, “you can’t spend money you haven’t got”—thus beating the President by one day in establishing “got” as a potent word in legislation. This lady may or may not be a crank, but out of the mouths of even such sometimes issues blunt truth: and we offer quotation of her observation as a text for the tax-makers on Capitol Hill and on Beacon Hill.

Beacon Hill may have to borrow another idea from Washington, for the usually sedate state Senate, bothered by the one-man filibuster, plays with the idea of a cloture rule—a rule by which on a two-thirds vote of the members a motion to close debate would be always in order.

**Curley and Walsh**

In the field of speculative politics the dwanders around town are flirting with the thought that this is likely to happen: That James M. Curley will enter the race against David I. Walsh for the United States Senate, and in doing so will break with the President; that his issue will be the service men’s treatment under the presidential economy program.

There is no specific warrant for this talk, Mr. Curley having given no basis for it; but the setup is favorable for a break, say the gossipers, and this is a legitimate issue.

Senator Walsh is pictured as having tied himself pretty tight to the presidential position, and it is the fact that there is a good deal of criticism of the President’s treatment of the service men, here among Massachusetts Democrats. The President probably has less strength among the Democrats of this state than among the Democrats of any other state.

All of this talk about a Curley-Walsh contest seems idle and foolish to most folks, for the Senator stands strongly entrenched, but you can find a good many Democrats who are willing to argue the case.

**The Right to Run**

Of course Mr. Curley has every right to run for the Senate or for any other office. The political season is always open. There are no political game laws. Senator Walsh is strong, but not impregnable. The mayor’s term in his present office is nearing its end. Under the charter he is not eligible for immediate re-election, even supposing he wanted another term, which is not likely.

What is he to do? He is too young and vigorous and too strong politically to retire. There is nothing for him, apparently, from the Roosevelt administration. The Polish corridor was a one-day passage for him outward.

He has two paths now open: The governorship and the senatorship. Political logic suggests that he try one of them. The Senate path looks the more promising—and probably the more attractive.

There is no reason why he should not try it. The only question is whether it is practicable. Events will determine that.
‘PLUMS’ MENACING DEMOCRATIC PEACE

Indication of Curley Star in Ascendancy Points to Strife in Smith-Roosevelt Forces Again

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, May 6.—Patronage difficulties are arising in Massachusetts which threaten a renewal of hostilities between the Smith and Roosevelt groups as militant as those which marked the presidential primary campaign a year ago.

Hanging in the balance are a score of political plums that patronage-starved Democrats have been expecting to fall from the administration tree since March 4.

The most disturbing feature of the situation to the Smith followers is the indication that the star of Mayor Curley is again in the ascendency with the administration, and he may have something to say about the distribution of some of the more important jobs, despite his declination of the Poland post.

Developments

Mayor Curley's return from Washington late this week has revealed these developments. The mayor headed the conference of mayors of the nation to ask Federal aid and had an audience with the President. It appears the administration feels that the Boston mayor should be given some recognition in the matter of recommending appointments in lieu of being given a place for himself.

While in Washington the mayor conferred with Postmaster General James A. Farley over matters of patronage. The postmaster general has assiduously kept away from conference on such matters with Senators Walsh and Coolidge. With the administration's aid, those from the administration, the mayors are becoming increasingly embarrassed at this oversight. Their only comfort thus far is that the administration hasn't gotten around to discussing patronage.

Showdown Demand

Mayor Curley sought out Senator Walsh while he was in Washington and the two got together on a slate. Inasmuch as this conference came after his audience with the postmaster general, which is recognized will have much to do with recommendations for appointments, the Curley request has been given more than usual significance. The Boston mayor indicated that he wasn't interested in dictating any large number of appointments and that he and Senators Walsh and Coolidge could get together with Mr. Farley the matter could be settled in one day.

Senator Walsh was not disposed to have an immediate conference and the matter is deferred. Mayor Curley is reluctant to discuss his Washington trip but it is known he has demanded a showdown and will likely attempt to force the issue when he returns to Washington on May 23.

It is probable that not all the ardent Smith followers will be overlooked by the administration but there is strong indication that in a matter where the candidates who were with President Roosevelt in the primary fight will be favored. Second choice will be given to those who were through with Smith as a gesture and indicated their lukewarmness by failing to do all they could to hurt the Roosevelt candidacy.

Son Playing Role

This has become evident through the important part which James D. Roosevelt, son of the President, is playing in the matter of patronage. Young Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as a valuable ally of the candidates for political office. He is being deluged with requests for assistance. It is said he has shown reluctance to talk with those highly placed. He has been blamed in dismissing the claims of those who were against his father, but has given encouragement to those who were of aid in the primary campaign or who reaped the early irregularity by doing hereaft work in the later presidential campaign.

Young Mr. Roosevelt's activity is adding to the disturbance of Senators Walsh and Coolidge, who ordinarily would be the last word in patronage. Mr. Roosevelt worked in with Mayor Curley in the primary fight. Between them they have accurate knowledge of those who were honestly on the firing line for the President. They also have an extensive catalogue of those who refused to follow him and who were turned down. Joining the fight to elect him after the Chicago convention.

There is not likely to be an appointment made by young Mr. Roosevelt tells his father is not entitled to consideration.

Jimmy's Plans

In the background is the thought that no young man in America is in a better position to build up a strong organization for his own political future. There have been frequent rumors that "Jimmy" would like to become political maverick in his own right, even to the extent of becoming governor of Massachusetts.

One of the closest friends of "Jimmy" Roosevelt in Massachusetts is State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who later may be revealed as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, if Governor Ely does not run again. Otherwise, Mr. Hurley may find himself in a very important position in the present administration, probably when the term expires. The friendship of Mr. Hurley with Mr. Roosevelt is not hurting the state treasurer. He has established an excellent organization, one of the most powerful of the several ambitious Democrats, if he take a walk with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Roosevelt threw his own organization behind him it would make him a formidable candidate for the party gubernatorial nomination.

It should be emphasized that every job President Roosevelt gives in Massachusetts adds to the supporters of "Jimmy" Roosevelt. They could hardly be expected to show a spirit of ingratitude.

Easy Adjustment

While Mayor Curley is demanding a showdown on patronage, he has offered an opportunity for easy adjustment of the situation, according to his friends, but it is not yet certain if it will be taken. If City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston is named collector of internal revenue, the mayor has given his promise he will not intrude in other selections. Mr. Dolan has long been a supporter of the mayor. Their relationships, Curley wants the Dolan appointment more than any other. If Dolan is appointed he will withdraw to the background. If then the Boston mayor will probably try to upset the plans of Senators Walsh and Coolidge and any other persons who try to dictate patronage.

Joseph A. Maynard of Boston, chairman of the Democratic state committee, will be appointed collector of the port, as he was held under President Wilson. This selection will be satisfactory to the patronage-dispensers. Young Mr. Farley said last February that in only one post in the Bay State was definite decision already reached, and that was Maynard's appointment of the port, the futility of opposing him was realized. Maynard worked hard for Roosevelt throughout New England and was well liked by Curley, Walsh, Coolidge and young Roosevelt, so this is the least painful of the patronage distributions.

Post For Miss Ward

Miss Mary H. Ward, Boston Democratic national committee woman, is regarded as certain to be named commissioner of immigration at Boston, replacing C. Tillinghast. Miss Ward was a Smith delegate, but after the campaign went through for the Roosevelt forces 100 percent, James F. Kearney, a widely known labor leader, has been mentioned for the post, but it is believed in the showdown Miss Ward will have the support.
The running for United States of Somerville, a Roosevelt stalwart, Which of course lack confirmation, self in Moriarty in view of their cation at the polls of his own city` like Coolidge, has only one place mutual interest in said he would like to see Dist. Atty. in which he is interested. It is

Thomas P. Moriarty of Springfield Boston, and that eventually he may be interested in national patronage, but

Senator Walsh told Vincent Swift was his running mate in the party worker though, unsuccessful

The story is current in Boston that Senator Walsh immediately impressed upon Governor Ely his desire to have John E. Swift of Milford named for the place. Senator Walsh told Vincent Brown, so Mr. Brown says, that he wanted Swift, causing the Italian leader to suspend his campaign for the place.

Governor Ely of course has high regard for Swift and could appoint him without reluctance because Swift was his running mate in the last gubernatorial campaign and has been a hard party worker though unsuccessful in several tries for public office. Delays Brings Rumors

Governor Ely’s delay in making the appointment to the Superior court has given rise to rumors, which of course lack confirmation, that the governor has become interested in national patronage, but like Coolidge, has only one place in which he is interested. It is said he wants to see District Attorney Thomas P. Moriarty of Springfield made United States attorney at Boston, and that eventually he may be too old to suggest to the senior senator that he interest himself in Moriarty in view of their mutual friendship.

Former Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, a Roosevelt stalwart, has virtually taken himself out of the running for United States marshal. He desires to seek vindication at the polls of his own city when his term expires. The only active candidate left is Rep. William H. Doyle of Malden, who is trying to interest Curley and others. Other candidates may come into the picture before the decision is made. The post is too important to be overlooked by the patronage hungry.

Harmony Menaced

After the major posts are filled the situation may iron out between the Smith and Roosevelt factions. The present outlook, however, appears to be a menace to continued Democratic harmony.

Mayor George C. Sweeney of Gardner will probably get the first important position, when he is named assistant United States attorney general with duties in Washington. He was an original Roosevelt man and his selection is said to have had the imprint of “Jimmy” Roosevelt and other supporters of the President.

Incidentally, the Democrats have established a rule that no appointment will be made unless the candidate has a certification of approval from Chairman Maynard. That does not mean he will make the appointments, but those who fail to meet the Democratic requirements will be “out” on Mr. Maynard’s say so. This applies more to minor positions, however, as there is no important appointments.

Mayor Curley of Boston does not regard the Board of Finance control here as a success, he told the national House Judiciary committee. He was presenting an opinion of the Mayors’ Conference that there should be speedy enactment of the Fletcher-Wilcox bill to open Federal bankruptcy courts to insolvent municipalities, the Associated Press reports.

He was questioned concerning the Fall River state commission control and whether it is a success and replied: “Some say it is, but I am not in agreement with that view. What I regard as fundamental municipal services have been abandoned in Fall River, and yet the tax rate has gone up. They have abandoned kindergartens, curtailed political recognition. You can walk into a hospital with an arm hanging off, the result of an accident, and you can’t get treatment unless you can pay or show a pauper’s certificate. They’ll pay for this in the future ten times over, in my opinion, in the health of their population.” Concerning the federal legislation, Mayor Curley stated: “We are unanimously and unalterably opposed to both the principle and conditions of the McLeod moratorium bill.” Curley testified. “We are in agreement, however, that the principles embodied in the Fletcher-Wilcox bill are not only sound but that the adoption of the bill is very much to be desired. “The enactment of the Fletcher-Wilcox bill is necessary for the relief of many cities that today are hopelessly insolvent,” in the opinion of the members of the executive committee of the United States conference of Mayors presents a method not only of the most critical problems today confronting American municipalities.” Curley also asked legislation authorizing Reconstruction Corporation loans on municipal tax anticipation warrants.
THE TAX DOLLAR

Facts and Opinions on the City Finances of Boston, Prepared by the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange

The City Government as an Employer

Without denying the assertions that waste and extravagance exist in municipal payrolls, city officials have refused to reduce these payrolls as measures of economy. They have expounded the theory that it is a function of municipal governments to preserve the employment level of municipal payrolls regardless of the costs involved.

In discussing the railroad reorganization bill before a congressional committee in Washington, Joseph B. Eastman stated: “It seems to me an unsound conclusion that employment should be preserved by retaining waste and extravagance.”

This statement applies equally well to municipal governments. It has been recognized by President Roosevelt in his economy plans and by many state and city governments. Sooner or later it will permeate the city government of Boston.

When times are prosperous, municipal payrolls are kept on an inflated basis because it is felt that the taxpayer can afford it. Then when depressions occur, the same conclusion is reached because it is believed unwise to discharge employees. This insistence on a conclusion at all times supports the belief that the element of politics is a prevailing motive.

The Patch Paving Contract

The Boston Finance Commission can record as an achievement the decision of the city government to award one of the patch paving contracts to a contractor who for several years has been passed over in the bidding, in favor of a small group of other contractors who have received practically all of the contracts of this nature. This year the successful contractor was the low bidder, and all bids were rejected and the contract was readvertised. Then on the second bids, this contractor was again a low bidder. City officials refused to consider the low bidder. The Finance Commission reports presented an irrefutable case against ignoring the low bidder, with the result noted above.

Paving Costs

That a great deal more remains to be done in the line of improving the city’s paving work, is brought out by the recent report of Guy Emerson, Consulting Engineer of the Finance Commission. In reviewing the work done in Boston Emerson states that “substantial savings can be made by changes in the past policies of the city and without detriment to the interests of citizens, except perhaps a few city contractors, as follows: First, by securing adequate reductions in the prices of the types of pavements that have been almost exclusively built, during recent years; and second, by substituting for such pavements, where suitable, cheaper types of pavements.”

The report points out that prices on the surface paving in Boston ranged from $1.51 to $1.79 per square yard in 1952. Citations of prices in other cities for substantially similar work showed that the range was from less than $1.00 to $1.37. Comparisons between the work of the State Public Works Department and the Metropolitan District Commission in or near Boston showed that the types of paving installed by these agencies were much less expensive.

The 1933 Budgets

Progress has been made in the preparation of the budgets in the City of Boston so that the probable amounts can be ascertained fairly accurately.

Last year the city, county and school budgets called for a total appropriation of $61,888,000. For 1933, a reduction of approximately $6,750,000 is indicated,—an eleven per cent cut.

The following table presents the actual 1932 budgets and the estimate of the 1933 budgets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Budget</td>
<td>$46,682,000</td>
<td>$39,750,000</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Budget</td>
<td>3,785,000</td>
<td>3,324,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Budget</td>
<td>17,009,000</td>
<td>15,040,000</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$61,888,000</td>
<td>$55,132,000</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount of the 1933 city budget is presented in the appropriation limit bill recently passed by the Legislature. The 1933 county budget of $3,342,000 is now before the City Council. The school budget has not been adopted as yet, but the School Committee has promised Mayor Curley to effect the reduction stated above.

BOSTON’S DEBT

A compilation recently prepared by Estabrook & Company shows the relative standing of Boston with other large American cities in respect to their debts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1932 Budget</th>
<th>1933 Budget</th>
<th>Ratio of Debt Per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$1,444,428,400</td>
<td>$1,428,000</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>423,945,528</td>
<td>112,126</td>
<td>129%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>166,094,414</td>
<td>135,542</td>
<td>259%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>274,206,500</td>
<td>104,426</td>
<td>175%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>160,502,373</td>
<td>115,929</td>
<td>129%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>111,938,682</td>
<td>6,8</td>
<td>124%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>65,125,453</td>
<td>5,4</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>137,673,303</td>
<td>7,26</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>129,866,852</td>
<td>6,9</td>
<td>166%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>75,484,305</td>
<td>6,2</td>
<td>113%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The favorable position which Boston occupies in this table would not have been possible if the extravagant borrowing programs proposed in recent years had been authorized.

The Milton Salary Case

The decision of a district court judge that Milton may not reduce the pay of its firemen and policemen under the civil service laws has raised an important issue. The Town of Milton has appealed to the State Supreme Court, so a final decision has not been made.

A Boston News Bureau editorial analyzes the consequence of such a decision in these words:

“Thus there may be set up the precedent that there can be no municipal retrenchment until a city or town is brought to the brink of financial disaster; that wages must continue their merry way upward through good times and bad, unless perchance to save its very financial life (and not merely to give the tax-paying public relief to which it is justly entitled) the municipality may revise wages downward.”

Fortunately, the Parkman salary reduction law applying to the City of Boston temporarily sets aside the civil service law in so far as it relates to salary reductions, so there is no danger that the reductions now in effect in Boston will be overruled by court action.

If the new state tax program of $25,000,000 is enacted, Boston's share would be approximately $6,300,000, or 26% of the total program. This would mean a reduction of about $3.50 in the Boston tax rate.

Collections of the 1932 property and poll tax levy in April were $804,800, making the total collected on that levy, $63,380,000, or 79%. One year ago 87% had been collected on the 1931 levy.

So far in May, the city has borrowed $2,000,000 in tax anticipation notes at a rate of 4.25%. Total borrowings for the year 1933 have been $16,000,000.

On the 1932 tax levy of $67,000,000, abatements to March 31, 1933, are reported to have been $977,375.
CITY FINANCES

On April 26 the Exchange sent a letter to the Mayor of Boston which His Honor released to the press with a statement. The Exchange hereupon made a statement to the public through the press but as most of the newspapers published it in part only it is printed here together with the letter to the Mayor:

April 26, 1933

The Honorable James M. Curley,
Mayor of the City of Boston,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange held this afternoon the following vote was passed:

"We are of the opinion that further reductions in the expenditures of the City are imperative. We are convinced from our knowledge of the situation of real estate owners, both the small home owner and the business property owner, that the demands for economies are building up and that the expenses of the City if they are to be met by the collection of taxes for the year. We believe that consolidation of departments accomplished by substantial reductions in personnel are not only possible but necessary."

It was further voted that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing vote to His Honor the Mayor.

Yours respectfully,
(Charles E. Lee)
Executive Secretary

Economy in the City Government of Boston

In view of published comments of the Mayor on the opinion expressed in a letter to him on the needs of further economy in city expenditures, the Boston Real Estate Exchange feels that a review of the situation to date should be of public interest.

During the past year the smouldering resentment against the unchecked, extravagant scale of expenditures in both city and State governments has developed into a broad public demand for real reduction of public expenditures. At the same time, hearings on bills calling for reductions of salaries and wages and curtailment of unessential activities have filled the Gardner Auditorium to overflowing with representatives of taxpayers' leagues and other organizations all over the State. Among the largest and most persistent groups of all were those advocating bills calling for a thorough overhauling of the business and finances of the city of Boston.

Public officials generally, until this year, had stubbornly opposed real reductions in expenditures, but as a result in part of the aroused popular demand, and more especially because of the falling off in all tax collections and the increase of welfare costs, they have now, with varying degrees of reluctance, taken some steps to reduce expenses. It is our purpose briefly and dispassionately to review what has been accomplished.

State salaries and wages have been somewhat reduced, though less than the reduction in the cost of living and far less than corresponding reductions in private employment. A few State activities have been curtailed or abandoned, though the net result falls far short of what should be accomplished to match the ability of the public to pay.

As affecting Boston, directly the Legislature has passed the bill making possible a general reduction in wages and salaries of the city's employees by the Mayor. It has refused to pass a bill that would assure a real overhauling of the city's organization, administration and finances. The bill passed providing for study of charter government will not, in our judgment, accomplish any useful purpose. A legislative committee studying merely the statutes relating to the city may do useful work, but it can hardly be expected, with the powers and resources given it, to bring to light the causes of the rapid increase in expense of running the city. Refusal of the Legislature, in the face of the spontaneous demand from such large numbers of citizens, to provide proper machinery for a real overhauling of the city's business is difficult to understand, to say the least. The citizens of Boston should not forget, however, support given their plea for a full investigation by certain senators and representatives.

Although the Mayor has at last reluctantly, and only under pressure of economic necessity, made a moderate cut in salaries and wages, he has steadfastly refused to undertake consolidation of departments and elimination of needless employees, in which field there obviously exists opportunity for a further large reduction in expenses. The Mayor immediately followed the salary cut by an order reducing the working week from 5 1/2 days to five days in certain departments is an obvious admission that fewer employees working 5 1/2 days could do the work.

The Mayor's treatment of representatives of the Municipal Research Bureau and other civic organizations, and recently of the Finance Commission of the city, who have tried in good faith to give him support for a program of real economy, is incomprehensible. In fact, the soundness of the criticisms and suggestions of these organizations can perhaps best be judged by the violence of the Mayor's irrelevant and unjustified personal attacks on those who make them. The real question, however, is not now of personalities or politics, nor of assessments and tax rates. It is simply a question of how much in actual cash can the city expect to collect, and how can it bring its expenses within that amount.

The anticipated saving of $17,000,000 in maintenance budgets from economies already in effect will probably be about $8,000,000. The best estimates available of the unfavorable factors in the financial picture, such as larger assessments, reduced deficit, increased assessments, lower corporation and income taxes and the decrease in valuation, will use up most, if not all, of this saving.

The vital question of how much revenue can be collected is perhaps best indicated by the following table of the experience of the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Property-Poll Tax Levy Collected</th>
<th>Uncollected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$61,235,000</td>
<td>$8,483,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$62,177,000</td>
<td>$9,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>67,598,000</td>
<td>17,714,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a help in the emergency, the Boston Real Estate Exchange believes certain transfers from Cemetery and Retirement Funds suggested by the Mayor last year and then opposed by it should now be made, and it will support the Mayor's appeal to the Legislature for the necessary authority.

And even though economies and reductions made to date are far from what they should be, and provision for a real investigation which would assure further savings when new sources of revenue may be sought, the Exchange has always felt that making new revenue available meant more spending and for that reason has advocated reduction of expenses as the only sound way to balance any budget and help relieve real estate. But it is now evident that even with all the further economies obtainable, real estate must have more substantial relief from taxes. The Boston Real Estate Exchange is, therefore, in favor of a well-rounded program of new taxes such as Governor Ely has just presented to the Legislature; and recently of the Finance Commission of the city, who can perhaps best be judged by the violence of the Mayor's irrelevant and unjustified personal attacks on those who make them. The real question, however, is not now of personalities or politics, nor of assessments and tax rates. It is simply a question of how much in actual cash can the city expect to collect, and how can it bring its expenses within that amount.

April 29, 1933.
MAYOR CURLEY TO ATTEND

TWI-LEAGUE OPENER

EX-SOX OWNER QUINN

AND OTHER NOTABLES

TO BE IN EVIDENCE

German Band Will

Usher in Old Time

Enthusiasm

Next Monday at 6 o'clock will be a
gala event for the baseball fans of
the Parkway District, for the Twi-
League curtain will be run up for
another season of exciting ball games,
for George Walker’s Roslindale team
will pry off the lid with the fast St.
Catherine’s Nine of Charlestown, as
the opponents; and incidentally it will
be, the dedication of the “newly” reno-

vated Fallon Field, with many state
and city dignitaries in attendance.
The celebrated German Band of radio
fame will furnish music for the oc-
casion, through the courtesy of the
Educator Food company.

“Bob” Quinn, who was honorary
president of the Park Department
leagues while he was head of the Red
Sox, has wired from Reading, Penn.,
where he now has a team in the New
York-Penn. League, that he will be
on deck for the opening ceremonies
and will throw out the first ball with
his honor, Mayor James M. Curley on
the receiving end, and Commissioner
William P. Long of the Park Depart-
ment will attempt to hit the ball if
he can. “Eddie” Collins of the famous
Million-dollar infield, and now associ-
ated with Thomas Yawkey of the Red
Sox, has promised to be present, and
of course William M. Mullen, the
president of the City League, and
who is also in charge of the recrea-
tion division of extended leagues in
the Boston Park Department, will be
on hand to see that everything goes
off as per schedule, which is always
the case when he is present. Invita-
tions have been sent to Representa-
tives Clayton L. Havey, James Sulli-
van, Lawrence McHugh, William Dol-
lian, and Michael Ward; Senator Jo-
seph White, City Councillor Joseph
Cox, L. Grossman of the Governor’s
Council, Ray Finnegan, Secretary of
the league, James F. Finley, and
Charles M. Cox.

Fallon Field, with its renovated lay-
out, new semi-circular stands that
extend around the batter’s box, will
present quite a contrast to the old
benches. The tennis courts have been
removed, and the outfielders will have
more space to go out and get ‘em.
The fans of the district appreciate the
“new” Field and realize the expense
the city has gone through in its ren-
ovating process, and unquestion-
ably will turn out in large numbers for
the ceremonies and the game.

George Walker’s Roslindale outfit,
champions for a number of years and
runner up for championship honors
in the city league last year, will have
many new faces on its roster. George
Walker, the owner, will act in a new
capacity this year, that of a busi-
ness manager, and will leave the ac-
tual managing of the team to Teddy
Donovan, star first baseman who has
played with many professional teams,
including Milwaukee, Denver of the
Western League, Shreveport of the
Texas League, and in the New York-
Penn. League. Teddy is a very capa-
bile first sacker, as the Roslindale fans
will soon find out to their pleasure.

The Marshall brothers, Johnny and
Billy, will play second base and
short stop respectively. They both
learned their baseball on the sand
lots of Dorchester, and then made
good in faster company. After gradu-
ing from Dorchester High school,
Johnny went to Holy Cross college,
where he was a star short stop on the
varsity team for three years, cap-
taining the outfit last season. He has
received many offers from minor
league teams, but preferred to stay
around Boston. Billy went right from
the sand lots to the Red Sox, and
made the trip South with that aggre-
gation last spring. He was later
farmed out to Nashville, but was re-
leased when he became sick and
couldn’t stand the extreme hot weath-
er. He has played with Lynn in the
New England League, New Haven in
the Eastern League, Scranton in the
New York-Penn. League, Selma in
the Southwestern League, Oklahoma in
the Western League and Birming-
ham in the Southern League. For a
young chap of only 22 years, he cer-
tainly has done some travelling, and
it won’t be very long before he is
up in the big leagues again.

Mack Hills, formerly of the Pitts-
burgh Pirates, will hold down the hot
corner. Mack has played for Roslin-
dale in the past, and the fans are
well aware of his ability.

In the outfield will be “Whispering”
Bill Barrett, of Chicago White Sox
and Red Sox fame, who still has many
good games left in his system; J.
Weston Shea, present freshman base-
ball coach at Boston College; Red
Buchanan, the “Tom Oliver” of for-
mer Roslinlade teams; Andy Spogna-
di, former infielder; and J. Ashe.

The catching star is yet unsettled,
but either Owen Mulaney of Boston
College, or Neil Mahoney, former
Northeastern University star, will
get the assignment.

The pitchers include old reliable
“Jim” Shea, Ed “Chippy” Gaw, Billy
Weir of Melrose, now pitching for the
University of New Hampshire, who
shut out Harvard College last Satur-
day, and who is a batter of no mean
ability as witnessed by the four hits
he collected in last Saturday’s game,
which included a home run, triple and
double, Eddie Mannix, former Bright-
on High and Boston College pitcher,
and Jack Walsh.

Yes sir! George Walker is going
to put another fine team on the field
this year, as he has always done in
the past, and it is earnestly hoped that
the fans will support it.

CITY HOSPITAL TRUSTEES

VETO PETITION FOR BRANCH

The trustees of the Boston City
Hospital in a report to Mayor Curley
this week vetoed a petition for the
establishment of a relief hospital at
Forest Hills. The petition had been
sponsored by City Councillor Peter A.
Murray. The trustees related that
such an establishment was inexpedient
at this time.
FOLEY FLAYS ELEVATED

Claims Stock-Holders Grab All

DIST. ATTY. FOLEY
Who Spoke Monday at Iona Club's Ladies' Night

be the choice of those who have put upon you the three million dollar steal of the Boston Elevated to pay stockholders 22 per cent dividends. The United States thought it was doing very good to pay three and four per cent on Liberty bonds.

"While I realize economy is necessary to some degree in government, I believe honesty is just as essential. Next year the Hon. James M. Curley of Jamaica Plain, will finish his term as mayor. Before him was Malcolm E. Nichols, then Andrew J. Peters and Curley again. For the past 20 years Jamaica Plain has monopolized the office of Mayor—I think it's about time for another section to break into the picture."

Mr. Foley was given a big hand when he finished. Ice cream and cake was served by a committee, headed by George Ellsworth, Steve Hughes, Tommy Donohue, Bill Norton and Mike Hirschburg.

Mayor Curley, who perhaps as much as any other one man realizes the deplorable financial condition of this great city, is justified in his determination that the list of those receiving welfare aid, must be revised and purged of all not entitled to city aid. He should receive the ready aid of any person able to furnish positive proof that in many cases, as has been alleged, money has been dishonestly wrung from the taxpayers' contributions to relief funds.
"We Have With Us Tonight"

HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

Thousands of Notables Honor Farley Tonight

Thousands of political notables will assemble this evening, May 13, at seven o'clock, in the Hotel Commodore, to pay tribute to the Postmaster General at a dinner to be tendered Mr. Farley.

Grover A. Whalen is chairman of the committee in charge of the event. Frank C. Walker is treasurer.


Notwithstanding the numerous announcements made by Grover A. Whalen, chairman, that no further reservations could be accepted for the testimonial dinner to Postmaster General James A. Farley in the Hotel Commodore tonight, the committee headquarters were deluged with appeals for tickets. In addition to the many verbal requests, Deputy Postmaster Commissioner Daniel H. Skillings, secretary, received no less than two hundred telegrams from admirers in Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Richmond and other cities pleading for admission.

"We regret the many disappointments that were caused by our inability to provide reservations for all those who wished to attend the dinner to the Postmaster General," the Commissioner said. "We had no alternative, however, as the unusual response exceeded all our expectations. I doubt now if Madison Square Garden, providing proper facilities were available there, would have been large enough to take care of everyone who wished to honor Mr. Farley."

Mr. Whalen, who will preside at the dinner, announced the following speakers: United States Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; James Roosevelt, eldest son of President and Mrs. Roosevelt; Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, and the guest of honor. The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael J. Lavalle of St. Patrick's Cathedral will deliver the invocation.

The speaking program which will begin at ten o'clock will be broadcast over a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System and locally by stations WJZ, WOR and WMCA.

Mr. Whalen will present the following guests seated on the double dais: John F. Curry; John H. McCooy, Edward J. Flynn, George J. Atwell, Vincent Dailey, William Dickerman, David H. Knott, Frank J. Murphy, Samuel W. Reyburn, Thomas J. Watson and Mr. Skillings, all members of the dinner committee.

Also, Robert H. Jackson, secretary of the National Democratic Committee; Rev. Christian F. Reisner, Rector Broadway Tabernacle Church; John J. Bennett, Attorney General of New York State; Charles W. Berry, Comptroller, New York City; Louis J. Brann, Governor of Maine; M. William Bray, Lieutenant-Governor of New York State; William A. Comstock, Governor of Michigan; Royal S. Copeland, U. S. Senator from New York; Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut; Lewis Douglas, Director of the Budget; Harry T. Foley, County Chairman of Westchester County; Theodore G. Green, Governor of New Jersey; William H. Kelley, chairman of Madison County; William G. Kump, Governor of West Virginia; David F. Lee, chairman of Broome County.

Joseph V. McKee, former Alderman, President of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, Major General commanding 2nd Corps Area, U. S. Army; John P. O'Brien, Mayor of New York City; Caroline O'Day National Committeewoman, New York; John Garland Pallad, Governor of Virginia; Henry T. Rayley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S.
FIFTY MAYORS SEEK FEDERAL AID

After White House Conference They Plan to Put Plea Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—After fruitless visits to the White House and Treasury Department, where they made plans for Federal assistance in handling their financial problems, the Mayors of fifty large cities decided late today to carry their case to Congress and present resolutions tomorrow to Vice President Garner and Speaker Rainey.

Under the leadership of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston the Mayors decided to request direct Federal loans on tax anticipation warrants or notes based upon them, and amendment of the Public Works Act to authorize the purchase by the Federal Government of municipal securities issued for financing such projects, exempt from payment of principal and interest until Jan. 1, 1936.

A committee consisting of Mayors Curley, Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, T. S. Walmsley of New Orleans, E. T. Buckingham of Bridgeport, Joseph F. Loehr of Yonkers, Percival D. Oviatt of Richester, N. Y., Frank Hague of Jersey City, Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark, Ray T. Miller of Cleveland, Louis Marcus of Salt Lake City and James E. Dunne, Providence, and Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board. These officials, Mr. Walmsley said, did not see how the Federal Reserve System could give the relief wanted and thought the problem should be handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"Unless the President sees our viewpoint and changes his position," said Mayor Walmsley, "I don't think that we can get any aid unless the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is amended. I don't think the door is closed, but I doubt if much can be done unless a message goes up to Congress."

After Mayor Wolinsky's statement the Mayors decided to take their plea to Congress.

Among the Mayors present were E. T. Buckingham of Bridgeport, Thomas Williams of Elizabeth, Joseph F. Loehr of Yonkers, Percival D. Oviatt of Richester, N. Y., Frank Hague of Jersey City, Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark, Ray T. Miller of Cleveland, Louis Marcus of Salt Lake City and James E. Dunne, Providence.
Norton Assails Welfare Department for Aiding Ward 18 Bootleggers

Charges 75 Per Cent Of 800 In Ward 18 Receiving Assistance, While Worthy, Honest People Are Allowed To Go Hungry — Requests Resignation Of Chairman Hecht.

Introduces Order Asking Overseers To Provide Sufficient Sum To Needy Families To Insure Minimum Subsistence.

Mr. Norton introduced an order requesting that the Overseers of Public Welfare, through Mayor Curley, provide at least a sum sufficient to needy families on the welfare list fortunate people of Ward 18 and of Boston, that will insure the minimum subsistence as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Children's Bureau.

In presenting the cause of the unfortunates in Ward 18, as well as in all parts of the city, Councillor Norton said: "I understand that a family of four at the present time is allowed one dollar a day to live on. The Department of Agriculture and Children's Bureau states that from $7.50 to $10.50 is the minimum weekly budget for food alone for a family of five, specifying that that cannot continue long without danger."

Continuing, he stated: "I certainly think that the proper amount for subsistence of families, as set forth by the Department of Agriculture and Children's Bureau, should be allowed by our Department of Public Welfare, and with the amount necessary to provide food alone, I don't see what there is left to be spent for other necessities within the amounts now allowed."

The popular councillor's order was passed by the body under suspension of the rule.

Charging that more than five thousand in Ward 18 are not being properly fed or clothed and a large number of decent people in the district forced to ask for aid have been insulted and tossed around at the "House of Horrors" on Hawkins street, Councillor Norton attacked the Welfare overseers for their attitude in supplying the unworthy bootleggers with assistance and allowing good, honest people to suffer.

Chairman Simon E. Hecht of the Boston Board of Public Welfare, when informed of the charges made by the local councillor, requested Mr. Norton to give him the names of those bootleggers in this ward, who, he claims, are receiving aid from the city. In answer to Chairman Hecht's request, Mr. Norton's reply is as follows:

"The Police Commissioner of Boston, a few months ago, was ready to present the names of unworthy people receiving aid from your department, when the whole matter was suddenly hushed up. The police found out too much. You asked for the police investigation. When you get part of it, you suddenly and hastily demanded that the Police Commissioner quit.

"Now you ask me to present you with the names. I am no policeman. I will present you with the names of 15,000 children in my ward who are not being properly fed, who are not getting enough to eat, who have no proper shoes, who are actually in need and suffering. I will present you with 500 names of good people, who, forced to ask for aid, have been insulted and tossed around at that "House of Horrors" on Hawkins street.

"I want my worthy unemployed people to be properly fed. I want the children of my section to have enough to eat. They are not getting it at the present time. Your Department is inefficient. The tax-payers' money is wasted. I personally requested you, at the South Station a few days ago, to resign. I do not feel that you have the executive to carry on such a job at this time.

"My people are being asked to live on four dollars a week! One dollar of this is spent for car-fare reporting to the Hawkins street headquarters. There is no reason why those unfortunate should not report at a city building in the local community. Every other big city has this system. I repeat: "Unworthy bootleggers are collecting aid, while worthy, good people are going hungry." This fight will continue as long as there is a hungry man, woman or child in our section."
3,500 HONOR FARLEY FOR AID TO PARTY AT A DINNER HERE

Notables in Government and Politics From All Parts of Country Join in Tribute.

ROOSEVELT'S SON SPEAKS

Praises Postmaster General for Ability as Organizer in Presidential Campaign.

FOUR GOVERNORS ATTEND

Secretaries Woodin, Perkins and Cummings, Senator Harrison and Mayor Curley Present.

Postmaster General James A. Farley—"Jim" Farley to Democrats from Maine to California and back again—held court last night in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. Thirty-five hundred of his friends crowded into the huge room, to attend a testimonial dinner for him, and yet they made it an intimate affair of it.

All tried, and most succeeded, in crowding up to him at one point or another, before, during and after the speech-making, to say hello to the man who went out more than two years ago to make friends, and gather delegates committed to the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency.

The dinner itself was one of the three largest ever held in the city, the others being the dinner given to Charles A. Lindbergh on his return from Paris after his airplane crossing of the Atlantic, and the dinner given to Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of England on his last trip here.

Notables in Politics Attend.

Arranged by several of Mr. Farley's most intimate friends, the dinner found the ballroom crowded with notables in politics, sports and government. President Roosevelt was represented by his son, James Roosevelt, who had assisted Mr. Farley in the conduct of the Roosevelt pre-convention and post-convention campaigns in the New England States. James Roosevelt was one of the speakers who paid high praise to Mr. Farley's ability to make friends and to organize.

Grover A. Whalen, the chairman of the dinner committee, presided, and the other speakers included Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, a Roosevelt supporter in the pre-convention campaign; Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, himself a former national chairman of the Democratic party; Frances Perkins, co-Cabinet member with Mr. Farley; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mr. Farley.

The double row of guests at the tables included the Governors of four States, Governor John Garland Pold of Virginia, William A Comstock of Michigan, Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Theodore S. Green of Rhode Island. Also at the speakers' table were the five county leaders of New York City, Tammany Leader John F. Curry, Kings County Leader John H. McCooey, Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx, John Theofel of Queens and David S. Rendt of Richmond.

Among the prominent members of the delegation present were Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin, J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency, and a Roosevelt supporter in California in the pre-convention campaign; Speaker Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and Royal S. Copeland of New York and Frank J. Murphy, former Mayor of Detroit and recently appointed Governor General of the Philippines.

State and City Officials Present.

State and city officials attending included Mayor John P. O'Brien, Lieut. Gov. M. William Bray, Mr. Farley's predecessor as chairman of the Democratic State Committee; State Controller Mauric e S. Tromaine, Controller Berry and Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee.

Among the up-State Democratic party leaders present were George J. Zimmerman of Buffalo, Harlan W. Rippey of Rochester, Harry T. Foley of Westchester and Vincent Dailey, Mr. Farley's assistant in the post of Democratic State chairman.
Farley Predicts Upturn to 3,300
At Dinner Here

Rising Confidence Points to Prosperity, He Tells Group Honoring Him

Praises Republican Aid

Cummings, Harrison and Miss Perkins Also Speak

Thirty-three hundred friends and admirers of James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, including a number of Republicans, honored him last night at a complimentary dinner at the Commodore.

It was the largest dinner ever given at that hotel, with the possible exception of the city's dinner to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh on his return from Paris in 1927. Nearly every state in the Union was represented.

The dinner, a direct tribute to Mr. Farley, was indirectly also a compliment to President Roosevelt for the manner in which he has conducted the nation's government since his inauguration. Mr. Farley, leading in compliment to the President, said that his travels about the country and talks with persons in all endeavors had convinced him of a universal return of confidence which is gaining momentum. He also foresaw nation-wide and world-wide prosperity speedily returning.

Finds Confidence Gaining Momentum

After thanking the guests and speakers for the honor they had shown him, Mr. Farley said:

"During the last two months my duties have made it possible for me to really feel the pulse of the country. In Washington I have been meeting people from every state of the Union. In New York I have been in touch with business and professional men, whose positions have enabled them to keep well informed about what is going on throughout the United States. Within a fortnight I have traveled almost the entire way across the continent. Recently I have met leaders from different parts of the world. The department which I have the honor to head has ramifications reaching all over the globe.

"I can truthfully say that since March 4th there has been a universal return of confidence which is gathering momentum each day, and that in its wake there has been a positive improvement in economic conditions indicating that prosperity, nation-wide and world-wide, is speedily returning.

"This naturally gives a real sense of pride to all, who either in a small or in a large way have contributed toward placing in power that great man, whose leadership has compelled the turn upward, our idol and our beloved President, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Pays Tribute to Republicans

Mr. Farley expressed his appreciation not only of the efforts of the Democrats who have assisted in President Roosevelt's administration but also of "those many others who came with us because they felt by so doing they could best serve the real ends of progressive Republicanism."

Speakers preceding him who expressed the country's admiration and affection for Mr. Farley included Homer W. Cummings, United States Attorney General; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who sponsored the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign in Massachusetts; Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President.

Former Police Commissioner Grover W. Whalen, chairman of the dinner committee, presided.

So numerous were the guests of honor who had been invited to sit at the speakers' table that two daises, one behind and elevated above the other, were necessary to accommodate them.

Among the distinguished guests were Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, Governor William A. Cottrell of Michigan, Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Governor Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, Lieutenant Governor M. William Bray of New York, Governor Lehman being on his vacation in Florida; Speaker Henry T. Rainey, of the House of Representatives; William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Caroline O'Day, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee; State Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, Mayor John P. O'Brien, City Comptroller Charles W. Berry, W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman; John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall; Edward J. Flynn, Democratic leader of the Bronx; John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn; David H. Rendel, Staten Island leader; John Theofel, Queens leader; Frank C. Walker, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Assistant Postmaster General; Vincent Dailey, assistant chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Representative Samuel W. Rayburn, of Texas; Senators Royal S. Copeland and Robert P. Wagner, of New York; Joseph V. McNamara, retiring President of the Board of Aldermen; Monsignor Michael J. Lalvle and the Rev. Christian F. Reimer.

The entire ballroom floor of the Commodore with its balconies was required to seat the guests. The huge room was brilliantly decorated with the flags of all the states and nations, with a great festoon of American flags illuminated back of the daises. As the diners took their seats a whistle blew and a score of uniformed mail carriers delivered the program of the evening to the various tables.

Daniel H. Skilling, secretary of the dinner committee, said that it had been necessary to turn away some 1,500 persons because of lack of accommodations and that checks for the 66 plates totaling $6,000 had been returned to applicants.
At Farley Dinner. — At Hotel Commodore dinner for Farley last night. L. to r. (standing): Senator Harrison, Secretary Woodin, Mayor Curley of Boston, Speaker Rainey, Jesse L. Strauss, U. S. Ambassador to France; Grover Whalen, Attorney General Cummings. L. to r. (seated): John F. Curry, Mayor O'Brien, Secretary Perkins, James A. Farley, Mrs. Caroline O'Day, John H. McCooey.

Why James M. Curley Was Not Sent to Rome

It has finally come to light why President Roosevelt did not reward his faithful political supporter, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, with the post of ambassadorship to Italy upon which he is known to have set much store. The President was amenable to making the appointment but it was none other than Premier Benito Mussolini who pointed his thumbs toward the center of the earth. The matter was passed over lightly by the administration, for Il Duce did not elaborate on his objections, but many construe the reason to be that Mussolini would not care for anyone who would likely be as close to the Vatican as the Boston mayor.
ASSAIL’S CURLEY’S PROPOSED ‘PRAO’

Norton Raps Project In Time Of Need

City Councillor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park, in a statement made public early this week, protested the use of the George Robert White Fund for the building of a “Prado” in the North End as proposed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

Mr. Norton said: “I feel certain that the courts will allow this money, $400,000, to be spent for the purpose of helping feed the unemployed in Boston. A recent court decision in another State allowed a fund similar to this to be used in supplying milk for children of the unemployed.

“With over 120,000 men, women and children in Boston in need, with over 5000 in my own district alone in need of shoes, it is unfair for city officials at this time to be considering the spending of $400,000 to build a duplicate of the Havana scenic highway with statues and monuments in the North End Section of Boston.”

ASSAIL’S CURLEY’S PROPOSED ‘PRAO’

Norton Raps Project In Time Of Need

Legion Playground Dedicated Sunday

Sacred Heart Band Plays—Home Team Wins—Everybody Is Happy

To the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, played by the Sacred Heart Holy Name society band, the American flag was raised in salute at the dedication exercises of American Legion playground, Glendon and East Eagle Sts., with a brief but impressive ceremony Sunday afternoon.

At 3 o’clock the band, headed by President John J. Keenan, Eugene I. Corbett, foreman of the local Park Dept., and Drum Major Henry McKay, marched around the field to the new flag pole in centerfield. Following the band were color bearers, Tony DeFrancisco, Oscar Anderson, Mrs. Moses Bradley Jr., Anthony E. Leone and Neil Murphy, and gunners, Rep. Thomas Barry, Chester Cady, Joseph Langone and Martin Connelly of Lieut. Lawrence J. Plaherty post, A. L. The two baseball teams brought up the rear.

Mr. Corbett, representing Mayor Curley and Park Commissioner Long, made a brief address in which he said he was pleased with the manner in which the boys co-operated here and their fine sportsmanship in all kinds of athletic activities. Mr. Corbett also had the honor of raising the new flag.

TENDER BANQUET TO CAPTAIN LEWIS

Friends Honor Mattapan Police Head

A complimentary banquet was tendered Capt. William Lewis of the Mattapan Police Station Monday evening, in Dorchester Manor, by about 500 business people and residents of the district.

The captain was presented with an Oriental rug and Mrs. Lewis with a bouquet of flowers. David Lusker, assistant district attorney, was toastmaster.

The speakers included Dist. Atty. William J. Foley, Street Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, representing Mayor Curley, and Deputy Supt. Martin H. King and Judge Sadie Lipman Shulman of Dorchester Court.
Mayor James M. Curley has issued an interesting pamphlet of facts and figures relative to the financial status of the City of Boston, which clearly point out that Boston is regarded today as one of the two most solvent cities in the entire United States, notwithstanding the fact that during this entire period of depression, every financial and humanitarian obligation has been discharged.

In 1910 a serial system for the retirement of debt was adopted and during the period from 1910 to 1933, inclusive, or a period of 23 years, the total increase in the net debt of the city, exclusive of Rapid Transit and Traffic Tunnel requirements, has been about $10,000,000. Within this period, or from 1916 to 1932, inclusive, a total of $40,000,000 was expended for school lands and buildings financed entirely out of taxes, or an amount four times as great as the total net debt increase during this 23 year period.

A policy of rigid economy conducted along sound lines has been in operation since the beginning of the present industrial depression in 1930, and this has rendered it possible, notwithstanding the entire financing of Public Welfare and Soldiers' Relief with the tax levy, to keep the rate within reasonable limitations, without a bond issue either for Public Welfare or Soldiers' Relief requirements, and without recourse to Federal or State assistance.

The budget allowances for city, county and school departments and pension system requirements for the year 1932 totaled $64,003,954.43, and the estimated allowances for the same items during the current year total $56,770,000, or a total decrease for the year 1933 as against 1932 of $7,233,954.43.

There is every indication that this measure will receive favorable consideration and in such event the grand total of reduction in allowances for the year 1933 over the year 1932 will be $7,833,954.43. In conformity with the provisions of chapter 121 of the acts of 1933 salary reductions have been made with a minimum of 5 per cent and a maximum of 15 per cent, effective until December 31st of the current year and extending beyond that date if conditions warrant.

There is pending before the legislature at the present time a program submitted by His Excellency the Governor providing for additional sources of revenue estimated at $30,000,000. In the event that this legislative program as submitted by His Excellency the Governor is approved by the legislature, since apportionment is based upon the method of distributing the state tax, the indications are that the allotment for Boston would be 26 per cent, or a total in excess of $7,000,000.

There is pending at the present time in Congress a measure providing for an allotment, without obligation for repayment, to the states of $60,000,000,000. To the present time some 41 states of the Union have been aided directly from the Federal treasury in connection with public welfare expenditures, under the $300,000,000 allotment in 1932. In the event that the Federal legislation, making provision for the expenditure of $500,000,000 is approved to pay its proportionate share of the cost in the form of federal taxes, it would appear but reasonable to anticipate that the Commonwealth would requisition for its proportionate share and in such event the allotment for Boston would be about $4,000,000 for the year.

In the event that the Governor's recommendations for the development of new sources of revenue for the relief of the home owner are enacted the actual relief in the tax would be in the vicinity of $15,000,000 even though no Federal aid is received and provided that there is no appreciable increase in state tax and assessments and no considerable falling off in municipal revenue. It is not however, unreasonable to anticipate an increase in state tax and assessments, and it is not unreasonable likewise to anticipate a shrinkage in ordinary municipal revenues, but every reasonable effort is being made by both the state and the city to prevent the shrinkage from being greater in the year 1933 than it was in the year 1932.

The collection of taxes for the year 1932 in the city of Boston has been most gratifying, as contrasted with other cities in the United States. The total tax levy for the year 1932 was $67,582,640, on which there is outstanding uncollected at the present time $13,700,000, or about 20 per cent, as against a general uncollected average in the major cities in the United States of about 25 per cent.

The following table, taken from the Boston News Bureau of April 25, 1933, shows clearly the excellent record of Boston in the matter of tax collections when compared with ten of the largest cities in the Commonwealth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>1932 Taxes Uncollected</th>
<th>Apr. 1, 1933</th>
<th>Apr. 1, 1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$14,654,047</td>
<td>21.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>1,640,218</td>
<td>22.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall River</td>
<td>1,293,308</td>
<td>27.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>1,000,615</td>
<td>24.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell</td>
<td>1,406,121</td>
<td>28.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn</td>
<td>1,327,611</td>
<td>26.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bedford</td>
<td>1,287,021</td>
<td>24.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>921,089</td>
<td>22.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerville</td>
<td>1,502,653</td>
<td>30.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>2,706,512</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>3,780,644</td>
<td>32.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city of Boston has never resorted to the expedience of refunding its temporary borrowings and its notes have always been paid when due, a most enviable record, which it is the purpose of those in charge of the conduct of the affairs of the municipality to maintain.
MAYOR CURLEY PLANS ROAD OF SPLENDOR IN NORTH END

Proposes Expenditure of $400,000 for Scenic Boulevard, Replica of Havana’s Prado, Directly from Old North Church to Hanover Street

Provided the owners of 18 parcels of land along a proposed improvement agree to sell their properties at a reasonable figure to the city, there will be built in the North End a scenic boulevard, modeled after Havana’s Prado, at a cost of $400,000. It will extend from the historic North Church at Salem st., to St. Stephen’s Church, Hanover st., in the North End.

After a meeting of the trustees of the George Robert White Fund and owners of the real estate involved, Mayor Curley last Friday made the announcement. The city seeks to purchase the properties in order to wipe out certain dilapidated buildings; provide a bathing spot for residents of the district and also give to Boston an improvement unique in this country.

The cost is to be borne, providing the deal goes through, from money of the George Robert White Fund, which heretofore has been used for construction of health units.

WITH FOUNTAIN AND STATUES

Two of the largest owners agreed to sell for assessed value; others wanted 10 percent in excess of assessed value. The Mayor notified them that unless they agreed to the city’s terms within 48 hours the project would not be carried out. The time limit on acceptance will be up Monday morning.

The proposed construction calls for a boulevard 80 to 100 feet wide, about 550 feet long, with a fountain, statues and other adornments. From the Old North Church yard it would cross Unity st., pass along Webster ave. and cut into Hanover st., opposite St. Stephen’s Church.

It would mean the razing of 13 buildings, including the century-old Webster House at Hanover st. and Webster ave. Property cost would be in the neighborhood of $280,000 and construction would cost $120,000. For more than a decade there has been agitation for the clearing out of Webster ave. Part of it was cleared four years ago when a playground of 13,000 square feet was developed.

HELD WITHIN TERMS OF WILL

A previous proposal to permit the $6,000,000 White fund to accumulate for the erection of a public auditorium appears doomed by the present measure, a first step in wiping out slums.

The proposed Prado would come within the terms of the will, in the opinion of Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman. The will directed “the net income to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the city of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any other purposes which it shall be the duty of the city in the ordinary course of events to provide.”

The belief is now that enough health units have been constructed and the trustees consider with favor the Prado, but only if the realty prices are right.

CITY COUNCILLORS OPPOSED TO “PRADO” IN NORTH END

Opposition to the proposed construction of a $400,000 replica of Havana’s famous Prado as a breathing spot for the tenement dwellers of Boston’s North End was voiced last Monday by Dorchester members of the City Council who demanded that this year’s income from the $6,000,000 George Robert White Fund be used to build a new health unit at Dorchester.

With seven units in the congested sections of the city, however, the trustees of the fund definitely decided against constructing any more, and instead voted to tear down 18 old buildings between the Old North Church and St. Stephen’s Church, and lay out a scenic promenade.

Pending the agreement of a few remaining owners to accept a reasonable price for their tenement houses, the fund trustees took no action to proceed with the project.
Just Among Ourselves

By MARION

SO MANY, many people—ever available dining room including and adjacent to the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore was used for the testimonial dinner to Postmaster General James A. Farley on Saturday night—the East and West Ballrooms, the Balcony, the Foyer and the Tavern Room.

Two dais at which city, state and national figures were sitting, some speakers, some committees and the guest of honor and his charming wife.

Broadcasting equipment all over the place, extra waiters, two of my friends of newspaper men, guests from all walks of life, from all fields of activity, politics, radio, advertising, oil magnates (or are there any of those left?), men of finance, statesmen, mail carriers and columnists.

We wondered if it was going to be possible to really see anyone in the huge crowd, but found out that “where there’s a will, there’s a way” still holds good under the “New Deal” and we did see lots of people, and shall proceed right now to tell you about them.

Among those seated at the table with us were William Weisman, vice president of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company (WMCA), George Bricker, controller Morris S. Tremaine, City Comptroller Charles W. Berry, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Joseph V. McKee, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Hon. Grover A. Whalen, former Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee, Lieutenant Governor M. William Bray, Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, City Comptroller Charles W. Berry, Attorney General John J. Bennett and United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

We had a nice few minutes with Leader and Mrs. John Curry. The better you know both of them, the more you like them. They’re very friendly and methinks they are good fun in moments when the Chief’s mind is not too occupied with important affairs. I asked Mrs. Curry if it was horrid being the wife of a man in the limelight, and her reply was this, “Oh my, no. I find it very interesting.”

Now, you boxing fans, please note. We were introduced to Jack Dempsey. You know, I somehow got the impression I was meeting the Empire State Building—he’s so tall—and my right hand still has a sort of a nice ache from his friendly grip.

Finally got acquainted with Eddie Dowling, who is a master of ceremonies even when he isn’t on

Fleeting glimpses that we had included: Third Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Clinton B. Eilenberger (sorry I didn’t get a chance to speak to them), Park Commissioner John Sheehy, Nanney Carroll of cinema fame, her husband Bolton Mallory, Thomas F. McAndrews, secretary to the Mayor, President of the Borough of Manhattan Samuel Levy, our good newspaper friends Ned MacIntosh of the “Tribune” and Maurice Rodeck of the “Journal,” A. Alexander, announcer for WMCA and Alderman Mahoney from Leader Curry’s district.

Seated on B Dais we saw, of course, Postmaster General Farley, Dr. Jonathan B. Wise, Mrs. Caroline O’Day, Senator Royal S. Copeland, Leader of the House Harrison, Mayor John P. O’Brien, Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin and Secretary of Labor Miss Frances Perkins.


Those seated on the A Dais included Tammany Leader John P. Curry, John H. McCoey, leader of Kings County; Edward J. Walsh, leader of the Bronx; John Reekel, Queens County leader; David S. Rends, Richmond leader; David F. Lee, county chairman from Broome; Vincent Daley, acting chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Daniel H. Skilling, secretary of the dinner committee.


After the dinner and speeches we managed to have a few words with Margaret Pasco, Emma Mahoney (don’t know why I put their names right next to each other), Alice Dishrow and an attractive youngster who has been squiriling her to a number of these political functions (they claim it’s just a case of being friendly for such a long time, but I’m from Missouri—or at least I’m going there. Tell you about that later.) Rose M. Reese and Pickney Glanzberg (do think they have signed some sort of a paper which reads, “Whither thou goest, I shall go”—at any rate, these two very good friends are always together).

Miss Elia Sullivan, president of the Women’s Civic Organization, told me that they are having a luncheon at the Central Park Casino on June 24th. You and I both know that these are grand affairs, so suppose I’ll surely see you there.

Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., State Commissioner of Correction, and his brother Edward Thayer, who is one of those who helps roll up Kings County’s tremendous Democratic majorities, were there and we had a nice talk with them. That, as I told you once before, is a family affair and very proud and happy are we always to see them.

Would like to devote a whole page to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Pierson and “Jimmy” Hayes, who were so very nice to me and who were invaluable aids in locating many celebrities whom I might have otherwise missed in the tremendous gathering. They are grand persons and I hope that they will come very often in the line of vision of yours truly.

Met Ambrose and Mrs. O’Connell. She is a quiet, but very sweet lady. The friends of Ambrose from Queens and points north, south, east and west are giving him a testimonial dinner at the Forest Hills Inn on Saturday, May 27. Wayne Pierson can tell you more about it. I’m going to be there to pay tribute to this gentleman who is an indomitable worker.

Had a nice chat with Second Assistant Postmaster General W. W. Howes and Mrs. Howes, who is a very beautiful woman. W. W. has not lost that catching
laugh nor his wit in these hard and tedious days in Washington.

Saw Mrs. Duffy, Mr. Farley’s secretary; Miss Addie Cahill from Headquarters, Mrs. Daniel H. Skillings, who is so youthful looking, and our friend Sennett from Brooklyn, who said he always reads this column (hope he doesn’t miss his name in it this week).

Met an old friend of ours from headquarters, Bill Lippman, who introduced us to many of his good Democratic friends from Nassau. Bill’s brother was there too and we picked him out at a glance, so much are they alike. David Soden, a special friend of ours, was there too, and it was nice seeing him again. Senator “Bill” Lyons was in the midst of course, and tickled to death at seeing his friend Jack Dempsey again.

Also met Mrs. Elizabeth Viberti, president of the Women’s Democratic Club of New York, Inc., who obtained a promise from me to attend that organization’s luncheon at the Commodore on Saturday, June 10, and Mrs. Rose Inmoh, who is in charge of publicity for that event.

And last, but never least, Christie Bohnsack, who is a necessity for the success of any of these dinners, he being the one who so efficiently takes care of publicity, the newspaper men and the radio announcers. He is always a smiling, unflappable person even in his busiest moments—and to my mind—one of the most popular men in New York.

Now you remember last week the writer of the Personal and Confidential informed you of the Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America? Well, I have today received information that that will be postponed until August 31, September 1st and 2nd. So on those dates it will be my pleasure to participate in this convention in Kansas City, Missouri, as a delegate from the State of New York. Will that be a column?

In covering the Farley testimonial, I feel that I’ve had so very much to tell you that I haven’t done anything or anybody justice, but if you were there and even if you weren’t—you must appreciate the vastness of an assembly of nearly 4,000 persons—and I hope that I have given you some picture of the importance of this affair.

The committee is to be congratulated on the success of the dinner in every way and also for the attractive souvenir program which was distributed to the diners by mail carriers, and which contains a splendid autographed picture of Postmaster General James A. Farley.

P. S. I framed mine.

“Neither snow nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.” That quotation may have been written for mail carriers, but I think it should also include columnists. All those in favor—write MARION.

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SMITH CLEARANCE PROJECT

Mayor Curley of Boston has an interesting project for clearance of so-called slum neighborhoods in that city, for which he hopes to induce the Reconstruction Finance corporation to lend the great sum of $40,000,000. The mayor is an advocate of great plans of public works to provide employment for the idle. The proposition has to be looked at from two lights, as to its general desirability and as to whether the city can afford it. As to its desirability, there can hardly be any argument. Any neighborhood that can fairly be called a slum is a poor place to develop good citizenship. The way families are herded together in the depressed districts of many cities gives boys and girls a poor slant in life. Their decadent homes encourage no self respect, and there is no incentive to a wholesome home life. Their indecent homes encourage no self respect, and there is no incentive to a wholesome home life. They must occur even if they were provided with modern improved apartments. Yet it appears to be true that if you give a depressed family a comfortable home to live in, at a rental within their means, the family is assisted to make more of themselves. Our cities will probably tolerate indefinitely the maintenance of antiquated, dirty and unsanitary dwellings. If the owners of such property do not maintain it in good order, many cities will probably condemn such buildings and require them to be removed or replaced by modern structures.

But there are limits to the ability of the taxpayers. If taxes keep going up and up, the industries can’t live and will move away. If money could be had from the Reconstruction Finance corporation, that would solve the problem of financing such a proposition. But the loans would all have to be repaid, and the effect of that burden on the life of the city should be thoughtfully considered. If a city keeps borrowing and borrowing, its credit becomes doubtful, and it may not be able to obtain credit when it needs it. The citizens of Boston will probably consider this side of that problem quite carefully, though their desires for social welfare will make the mayor’s scheme seem an attractive one.
At the Testimonial Dinner to the Postmaster General in New York City

From left to right, seated, are John F. Curry, Mayor John P. O'Brien, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, James A. Farley, the guest of honor; Mrs. Caroline O'Day and John H. McCooey. Standing are Senator Pat Harrison, Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Speaker Henry T. Rainey, Jesse I. Straus, new Ambassador to France; Grover A. Whalen, and Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.
Lawrence Will Be Represented At Washington

Meeting of United States Conference of Mayors Will Take Place At the Capital On Wednesday

Lawrence will be represented at a meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors which will take place in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, May 24, at the Mayflower hotel. The meeting is being called for the purpose of securing enactment of Legislation which will provide cities with needed credit and tide them over the present period.

Mayor William P. White received a telegram informing him of the meeting, and he declared today that Lawrence will be represented at the important meeting. The mayor was active in advocating Lawrence's joining in the conference of mayors. He believes this organization can do much to obtain money for cities.

The telegram he received from Paul V. Betters, secretary of the Conference is as follows:

Honorable W. P. White, Mayor, City Hall, Lawrence, Mass.

Executive committee of the United States Conference of Mayors, consisting of Mayor Curley of Boston, Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans, Mayor Kelly of Chicago and Mayor Anderson of Minneapolis, has called meetings of mayors for next Wednesday, May 24, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., at 11 a.m., for purpose of securing enactment of Legislation which will provide needed credit to cities and tide them over current period. Proposals providing for loans up to 75 percent 1933 tax warrants, up to 50 percent 1932 delinquencies have been laid before President. It is essential that representatives' meeting be held to demonstrate necessity of immediate action. Lack of credit seriously affecting many cities. Your attendance urgently required since Congressional session nearing adjournment. Please advise if possible to participate.

PAUL V. BETTERS, Secretary United States Conference of Mayors.

Patronage Worries

Democratic leaders in Massachusetts and particularly the leaders who a year ago this time were aligned on the side of Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic nomination for President are greatly perturbed over two recent happenings. One of these was the prominent participation of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in the testimonial dinner for Postmaster General James A. Farley in New York a few days ago.

Curley, who was supposed to have read himself out of favor with the Administration by his refusal of the Ambassadorship to Poland after his nomination to that post had been sent to the Senate for confirmation, not only had a place at the head table with the Postmaster General and other Administration favorites, but also was one of the principal orators of the occasion.

There was nothing to indicate that he had fallen from grace in the manner hopefully assumed by his political rivals. On the contrary, there was every appearance of friendship and cordiality toward him, especially on the part of Postmaster General Farley, who, it is generally understood, will have very much to say about the dispensation of patronage.

That was one incident to make some Massachusetts Democrats sit up and take notice. The other, although more immediately concerning the New Hampshire Democrats, involved a principle which may be of no little consequence to Democratic leaders in the other New England States, and most of all to the Democratic Senators and Representatives. This was the appointment of John S. Hurley of Manchester, N.H., as assistant director of prohibition against the vigorous protests of Senator Fred H. Brown and Rep. William N. Rogers. Though Brown and Rogers were strong supporters of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the nomination and election as President, the usual "congressional courtesy" was ignored in this case in making a Federal appointment from their State.

It was a breaking of precedent which has disturbed the Democratic Senators and Representatives from the other New England States and, taken in connection with the apparent continuance of Mayor Curley in the favor of the Administration, it is giving the two Democratic Senators and the Democratic Representatives from this State particular cause for alarm.

If Curley is still a power to be reckoned with and if the New Hampshire incident is to be taken as indicating that the time-honored principle of "congressional courtesy" has gone by the board, there may be some startling surprises and some bitter disappointments in connection with the bestowal of patronage in Massachusetts.
Silent About Impending Appointment

Curley Returns From Washington

Boston, May 26—Mayor Curley returned from a two-days' visit to Washington yesterday, silent about an impending appointment to a federal position, but in such excellent spirits as to create the impression that he is entirely satisfied with the political situation which involves him.

Significance was attached to his absence from the indignation meeting in Washington Tuesday night of mayors of 40 principal cities of the country who were so resentful of the refusal of President Roosevelt to end the financial troubles of their municipalities that they determined to let him know their feelings.

Though Mayor Curley is the chairman of the conference of mayors he did not attend the meeting although he presided at previous sessions of the conference.

He expressed confidence yesterday that President Roosevelt and Congress will make it possible for the federal government to provide a measure of urgently needed financial aid to cities which are virtually bankrupt and which must obtain help to avert total collapse.

President Roosevelt, he said, indicated a very comprehensive knowledge of the condition of the cities, and expressed willingness to be helpful. The failure of the President to agree to lift the entire financial load of the cities was the cause of the indignation meeting.

Boston is one of the few cities of the country which is not in financial distress but Mayor Curley expressed apprehension yesterday lest a collapse of other cities will wipe out the market for municipal bonds.
LIGHTERAGE ‘CZAR’ FOR PORT SOUGHT

I. C. C. Weighs Plan, Urged by Port Authority for Saving $3,000,000.

LONG LITIGATION NEAR END

Arguments Closed in Attack by New Jersey on Free Service in the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Federal officials are giving serious consideration to the creation of a coordinator of lighterage and other marine services to the New York Harbor for bringing about economies not now possible because of the competitive situation.

The plan, suggested by the Port of New York Authority, contemplates almost immediate savings of more than $3,000,000, with little if any reduction in the number of workmen dependent on such sources of livelihood. It has been informally discussed between Port Authority representatives and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who professed enthusiasm for the idea.

The scheme as now constituted would be worked out independently of the proposed coordination of transportation facilities under the administration’s railroad bill, although the savings resulting would accrue to the railroads providing free lighterage in New York Harbor, and in a lesser degree to the shipping public.

LaRoe Reveals Plan.

Disclosure of the plan today was coincidently with the appearance of Wilbur LaRoe, Washington representative for the Port Authority, before the Interstate Commerce Commission during the closing arguments on the New York lighterage case it is now considering.

He had mentioned that from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 could be saved “almost overnight” in the Port of New York lighterage operations by bringing such services under control of a single coordinator, although the significance of his remarks was not generally apparent.

Further investigation disclosed that such a plan had been seriously advanced. It would embrace, moreover, car floatage, towing and all other marine transportation services performed in the Port of New York district. These economies would be additional to the $5,000,000 figure mentioned by Mr. LaRoe in connection with the lighterage service, now under attack by New Jersey and Boston interests as well as other rival North Atlantic ports.

The latter base their complaint to a large degree upon the free performance by trunk lines serving the Port of New York of an expensive lighterage service, which is absorbed by the carriers in their line-haul rate.

Arguments Are Closed.

Final arguments on the lighterage case, which have been in progress for three days, closed today, and it goes to the commission for a final decision after three years of litigation.

In the long record on which the case must be decided are statements by President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and Alfred E. Smith opposing the abolition of free lighterage.

Against this, the commission has before it a tentative report by Commissioner Earle E. Steer recommending imposition of a charge of 3 cents a hundred pounds for lighterage all freight except grain, and a charge of 1½ cents on that commodity.

Mr. LaRoe said today that a change by the commission of the recommendations of the examiner would for the first time in history give Boston a 60-cent-a-ton advantage over New York in competing for traffic from the West, and would likewise increase Philadelphia’s advantage by 159 per cent.

To impose a plus charge for the lighterage service would penalize shippers for railroad inefficiency, he added, and at the same time provide a bonus for inefficient railroad operation.

He warned the commission against any action which would create a “monopoly of freight” by railroads which happened to have direct access to municipal piers, while competing carriers depended on lighterage for the same access.

Establishment of a charge for the service would drive shippers to lines having direct access, he explained, with a resulting termination of the advantages of competitive service.

Boston Interests Attacked.

Turning to the complaint of Boston interests against the free lighterage practice, Mr. LaRoe said they had been supported by “only a few politicians led by Mayor Curley.”

Speaking for the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and other New York intervenors, T. H. Burgess, Mr. LaRoe’s counsel, arrived at his point with the observation that there was not even a scintilla of evidence, he contended, that such localities either sought free lighterage or would use it if it were available to them.
Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, will be guest speaker at a banquet and dance to be held under the auspices of the Hull Business Associates at Worrick Inn, Nantasket, in Tuesday evening, June 6th, and present indications are that the historic inn will be crowded to capacity on that occasion with people from Hull, surrounding towns and the vicinity of Boston.

The dinner will be served promptly at 7 p.m. and will be followed by a special floor show and dancing, with not only the Inn itself, but also the picturesque beer garden open to the convenience of all present.

If the demand for reservations comes up to the predictions of committee and Inn officials, special accommodation will be provided in the beer garden, and an amplification system, will carry the words of the speakers from the Inn to that point. Mayor Curley, one of the most outstanding orators in the country today, always interesting and eloquent, will speak on national as well as local subjects.

Selectman Daniel J. Murphy, Eugene Stevens, Fred E. Cox, Claremont F. Packard, Carlton F. O'Donnell, Herbert D. Gordon, Joe Martin and George Bowles are in charge of arrangements.
WASHINGTON, May 25. -- The inability of citizens to buy credit in the United States has been described in a petition presented to Congress today when a committee of Mayors of fifty large cities for legislation providing for Federal loans and for municipal participation in the construction program contained in the public works section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The committee to appear before Congress was invited by Speaker Garner and Speaker Rainey.

The petition stated that a "grave crisis" threatened the very foundation of all credit in the United States and that municipal credit, because of the inability of citizens to pay taxes and because no market existed for tax certificates, permitted of no further borrowing. So far, it added, more than 1,000 local units had defaulted on their bonds. "We have in many cities already called our police fire service and crippled our schools," the petition declared. "Within a relatively short time a large number of cities will be forced to default on their bonds for the first time in history.

"Municipal bonds are held by banks, insurance companies and trust funds, not to speak of savings accounts of widows and orphans. In most instances local banks have completely failed in advancing even the minimum of loans necessary. The Federal Reserve Banks claim that their funds must be liquid as soon as possible, and are powerless in a situation to meet more than a fraction of our needs.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is designed to loan money to private corporations except only for partly or wholly self-liquidating projects that are so few as to be inconsequential. If the Congress of the United States does not at this moment protect our cities and the 68,000,000 people who live under our care and whom we must serve, then the sole responsibility for a collapse of democratic municipal government will lie on the doorstep of your city."

"We therefore recommend that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be authorized to purchase from the Federal government, the Federal Reserve Banks and other financial institutions tax anticipation or tax delinquency certificates or notes of municipalities and public bodies, issuing the same in the ratio of 75 per cent of the 1933 or current taxes and 50 per cent of past due outstanding taxes or delinquencies, and on such plans as State debt limitations will not be exceeded.

"Currency Plan Suggested. A committee of Mayors also failed to induce the Federal Reserve Board to approve the purchase of tax anticipation warrants by Federal Reserve Banks yesterday to induce the Federal Reserve Board to approve the purchase of tax anticipation warrants by Federal Reserve Banks in accordance with the law which would permit purchases by the corporation.

"We hereby also inform you that the present public works bill now before Congress will not serve its purpose, if you do not take the above action. Practically no city is in a position to issue bonds for the purchase of tax anticipation warrants.

"Because we look for assistance," the petition concluded, "we ask your aid in this crisis. We assert that if Congress will amend the National Industrial Recovery Act which you are now considering, or any other pending measure, so that the Control of the Currency will be directed to accept our legal municipal bonds and our tax certificates as a basis of an issue of an equal amount of bank notes and their delivery to us."

"This is a privilege you now extend to national and Federal Reserve Banks. What excuse may be offered for not extending this privilege to cities?"

"We hereby also inform you that the present public works bill now before Congress will not serve its purpose if you do not take the above action. Practically no city is in a position to issue bonds for the purchase of tax anticipation warrants by Federal Reserve Banks in accordance with the law which would permit purchases by the corporation.

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Massachusetts' Faithful Followers Are Wondering How Long President Roosevelt Will Hold Off Spoils

By GEORGE E. RICHARDS

Dismal disappointment is beginning to register on the faces of loyal Massachusetts Democrats who pushed their ride into the background and earnestly climbed aboard the Franklin D. Roosevelt band wagon after the Roosevelt steam roller had flattened all the "Al" Smith adherents at last summer's Democratic convention.

Hating Massachusetts over strong for F. D. R. in spite of the overwhelming sentiment for Alfred E. Smith they feel quite naturally that they should be awarded some of the plums of victory, but up to now the distribution of patronage is sadly lacking and the annoyance at the delay is beginning to give way in some cases to misgiving. The thought of Republican holdovers basking in the sun nearly three months after the party took control of affairs at Washington is anything but pleasing to the Democratic party-seekers who were all ready to move into the desks they expected to be vacated by the Republicans of March 4.

But the Republicans are still holding forth and none of the Democrats have landed anything worthy and they have no definite assurance that they will be rewarded. Next Mr. Roosevelt, acting on the advice of one "Jim" Farley, feels in the mood. No one now expects that this mood will become fact until Congress adjourns for the summer, at the completion of the Roosevelt program for rehabilitation, everything that the President needs rehabilitation.

Smiles, meanwhile, are beaming on the faces of the holdover Republicans, who are biting substantially into the Democratic administration. They expected to forsake their chairs weeks ago to Democratic successors, but every day that passes is one more to their advantage and one more day of waiting for the limousine Democrats. There is plenty of moaning and jibbering, but it is of the quiet sort. Those seeking office can't hold above a whisper or their plaint be wirelessed to the powers that be at Washington and then they should be out in the cold for sure. There are too many aspirants for every job to make it safe to do much hollering, but the boys are straining at the leashes and if the time comes there is going to be a fine squawk. So far it's very nice, but once Congress adjourns there will be a few questions asked.

From Mayor Curley down what every expectant Democrat seems to know is why the delay. From a standpoint of strategy it is a clever move upon the President's part, and no doubt was doped out by the Postmaster General who is admittedly an adept in politics. It is apparent that while the patronage is still waiting to be passed out everybody has got to be good, particularly Congress, and that it wouldn't be in good taste to cross the President too much.

Once the plums are passed among through the medium of Senators and Congressmen Mr. Roosevelt's greatest power over the law-making forces of the land is gone and they can do or not do what he recommends. Now that they have not been paid off in patronage and their friends back home are awaiting their reward they have to step carefully, lest they be denied the privilege of peddling out the offices.

It is the real explanation of why all the Roosevelt legislation sailed through Congress so smoothly.

The mild protests of Democrats from all parts of the country have reached Washington through various routes and the mail has been flooded with letters from aspirants and their friends urging their fitness for this and that office. Senators and Congressmen have been besieged in person and by mail and telegraph until they are weary to exasperation, but still nothing happens.

Ex-mayor F. Dubord of Waterville, Me., went to Washington to file a personal protest over the situation with Postmaster General Farley, complaining that "Republican holdovers are on positions that are due or Democratic chieftains."

During the past few days Governor O'Leary and Mayor Curley have been in Washington, together with other prominent Democrats, presumably on other business but unquestionably in regard to patronage.

Robert L. Norton, one of the best informed newspaper writers on Washington politics, says in a recent article:

"The patronage spigot at Washington is not likely to be turned on until after Congress adjourns. And even then jobs are not to be distributed in wholesale lots. Considerably disappointment is in store for faithful and deserving Democrats. Not nearly so many jobs will be available as was anticipated."

Various reasons have been given to explain the withholding of the patronage. It is assumed that the administration has deliberately refrained from distributing places until its programme has been adopted by Congress. In other words, that a whip hand has been held over Congress in his respect.

This is the way the average Congressman feels about it.

"Probably the most harassed man in the United States today is Postmaster-General Farley. It has not been physically possible for him to read even a small percentage of the letters and endorsements of candidates for office. At the lowest estimate he has at least 1,000,000 applications. These applications are neatly ticketed and filed away for future reference."

"As a result congressmen are a pretty unhappy lot these days and senators as well. They haven't the remotest idea where they will finally "get off," and one of their chief occupations in life is staying off potential constituents."

Recently Mr. Farley, speaking in Chicago, referred to the patronage situation in these words, indicating that Mr. Roosevelt is going to take all the time he wants to in the selection of men to fill the ranks of Republicans:

"The national organization to run this government is being built from the top down, rather than from the bottom up. There will be no sinecures in the federal service under President Roosevelt. Good Democrats will be found for the appointments that are made, but they will have to be something before the President will consider their appointments and their retention in those offices will be based upon their working ability and loyalty to this government, rather than their service to the Democratic party."