

Weather Forecast

Fair and slightly warmer, with lowest temperature about 38 degrees tonight; tomorrow mostly cloudy, with mild temperatures. Temperatures today—Highest, 52, at 1 p.m.; lowest, 32, at 6:15 a.m. Full report on page A-2.

Closing N. Y. Markets—Sales, Page 16.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1939—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

First in Washington—
First in the news coverage that builds public confidence—First in circulation and advertising that reflect public confidence.

(R) Means Associated Press.

Polish Troops Mass on Czech Frontier

Truce Halts Munkacs Fight; 47 Reported Killed in Battle

BACKGROUND—
The scene of fighting between Czech and Hungarian forces has played an important role in recent history of Central Europe. Border city of Munkacs was part of Ruthenia until November 2, when the Italian and German foreign ministers, as mediators, awarded it to Hungary. The settlement shifted the nationality of several blocs of minorities, and there has been sporadic outbreaks of violence along the frontier.

By the Associated Press.
BUDAPEST, Jan. 7.—Thousands of Hungarian troops moved up toward the frontier of Czechoslovakia today as an armed truce halted bitter fighting between Czechoslovak and Hungarian forces.

The truce was arranged after a day of fighting, in which Hungarians said a dozen persons were killed, and the quarrel was turned over last night to political leaders of the two countries.

Hungarians engaged in cleaning up after the one-day battle announced that 40 Czechoslovakians and 47 Hungarians had been killed.

The Hungarian dead included one killed by a shell fragment at the Hotel Ocellus in Munkacs, the town ceded to Hungary by Czechoslovakia at the November 2 Vienna arbitration award of Italy and Germany.

The official Hungarian report added that 200 houses in Munkacs, damaged by yesterday's battle, were repaired by Czechoslovak shell-fire.

Say Hostages Taken.
When the Czechoslovak forces retreated, Hungarians declared, they took hostages with them from the Hungarian village of Oroszveg which they occupied for a few hours.

Czechoslovak artillery still covered Munkacs, a city of 30,000, which was ceded to Hungary recently in the territory revision resulting from the Munich agreement.

(The Prague newspaper Narodni Osvozeno reported Polish troops were massing along the northern border of Czechoslovakia. Several infantry regiments, a cavalry regiment and a machine gun detachment already had occupied border posts, the paper said, and additional forces were expected this week.)

New Attack Feared.
Residents of Munkacs were apprehensive the bombardment might be resumed.

Crowds demanding revenge were dispersed in several Hungarian towns.

Officers of the Czechoslovak general staff opened an investigation while Budapest and Prague sought to arrange the appointment of a mixed commission to fix responsibility for the incident.

(Officials in Prague said they knew of only one death. They predicted quick settlement. The Hungarian charge d'affaires there demanded that Munkacs and the lives of slain Hungarian troops.)

Written Protest Made.
In a written protest, the Hungarian government said:

"It must be pointed out that the unprovoked attacks on Munkacs were preceded by deliberate preparations on the part of Czechoslovakia which were supported by a section of the foreign press.

"The Hungarian government holds the Czechoslovak government responsible for loss of life and property damage incurred. And Hungary is obliged to take steps to assure prevention of a repetition of such surprises."

Neither side told the full story of what happened.

Bitter neighbors since the Vienna convention gave Hungary a slice of Czechoslovakia, the countries have charged each other with responsibility for a succession of raids which have disturbed the frontier territory.

Prague has maintained Hungarian irregulars (so-called Free Corps men) crossing the border to create disturbances with the object of convincing the world the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenian) section of Czechoslovakia was incapable of self-government.

Not So Simple

At her press conference Thursday Mrs. Roosevelt discussed the uninvited call at the White House by a boy and girl who obtained the President's and her own autograph.

She attached considerable importance to the statement of a White House attendant that about 11:35 o'clock Saturday night the Washington Post telephoned the White House to obtain verification of the story in The Star.

As The Star had not at that time heard anything about the story and as The Star had not gone to press when the White House attendant said he received the message from the Post, The Star invited the Post to explain.

This the Post did as follows: "The answer is very simple. 'The Post has covered the White House for 60 years and always prints what is happening there when it is properly a matter of public concern."

"The Post has the benefit of the most alert news staff in Washington, plus the Associated Press, the United Press, and the Herald Tribune News Service. All Washington knows that all the news is always in The Post."

Mysterious Telephone Call.
The simple answer, however, is not a full explanation.

For the mysterious telephone call to the White House from the Post at 11:35 remains unexplained and The Star has been forced to do some investigating of its own to establish the facts which follow:

When the autograph-bearing youngsters walked into The Star city room (between 11:45 and midnight) they brought to The Star the first news of their escapade and said they had come directly from the White House.

The story was written and pictures were taken of the children. The Star news editor telephoned the bare facts to the Associated Press and later sent to the Associated Press a carbon copy of The Star story.

The Associated Press marked its own story "WX Locals Out," which means that it is not to go to any other local newspaper and put it on the wire at 1:35 a.m.

In the meantime, the Associated Press says, one of its reporters had telephoned the White House (about 12:45) and sought without success additional details on The Star story.

A Leak Occurs.
Through an error in its transmission system the Associated Press version of The Star story was delivered to the Post city room.

According to the Associated Press, which investigated the matter, a Post employee saw the story before the Associated Press employee on duty at the Post had, in accordance with instructions, destroyed it.

About 2 o'clock, according to Joseph Measell (the autograph expert), Mrs. Measell, a friend of the family, a member of what the Post calls the most alert news staff in Washington telephoned home Measell to verify an Associated Press story of the autograph hunt and young Measell told all.

The Post printed the story in a part of its final city edition. Now, back to that mysterious telephone call, which the White House attendant says came from the Post at 11:35.

The Star has investigated this report carefully. In support of it, the statement was made that Secretary Morgenthau was standing nearby when the telephone call was received and was reported to have asked how the Post could have known in advance what The Star would print.

The Star, after investigating this reported statement, is convinced that Mr. Morgenthau said nothing of any sort and knew nothing of any telephone call from the Post. The Star suggests that the Secret Service be asked to solve the mystery of the mystifying telephone call.

The Plot Thickens.
Some light may be shed on this intriguing affair by a curious statement in the Post's account of the incident Sunday morning:

"From the home of his father, Clarence J. Measell, 4121 Connecticut avenue N.W., Joseph today told the story to a reporter who had seen the couple make their unprecedented midnight entrance at the most carefully guarded home in America."

What happened to this reporter, presumably a member of the most alert news staff in Washington (which has been covering the White House for 60 years) between the time he saw the couple enter the White House and the time The Star story leaked into the Post city room?

Ouster Demand To Be Fought By Miss Hill

Calls for Relief Prober to Specify Criticized Cases

BACKGROUND—
Early sections of report by Burdette G. Lewis on District relief situation, submitted to Congress this week, charge fraud and "chiseling" in relief applications. Survey was requested due to belief of members of Congress that District public relief "load" was too heavy and that many relief applicants were obtaining funds through misrepresentation.

By DON S. WARREN.
Miss Alice Hill, director of the Public Assistance Division, whose ouster was demanded by Relief Investigator Burdette G. Lewis in the latest section of his report, planned today to fight back against his charges of inefficiency.

Welfare Director Elwood Street, whose ability and fitness for his position was questioned by Mr. Lewis—but whose resignation was not asked—said he was responsible to the Board of Public Welfare and would continue to abide by its wishes and direction.

The investigator also suggested that the volume of the work placed on the welfare board had made it "too much like rubber-stamp devices for its higher executives" and recommended that it be transformed into an advisory and "standard-developing" board.

Miss Hill asked that she be given a listing of the specific cases which Mr. Lewis claims were mishandled and that she might be in a position to meet the complaints. The investigator had listed more than 100 alleged and District W. P. A. cases of alleged chiseling, which he has identified in his report only by fictitious names.

Not Afraid of Review.
Showing no intention of resigning in response to Mr. Lewis' scathing criticisms, Miss Hill stated:

"I am not afraid of a public review of the actions taken during my four years of relief administration. I have tried conscientiously to do a good job, to the limit of my abilities. I feel that the division has given reasonably good performance, considering the size and changing character of the problem and the amount of the available funds and personnel."

Mr. Street said: "I am responsible to the Board of Public Welfare. Its members are the judge of my competency from the point of view of what they wanted done in carrying out their responsibilities in the conduct of the welfare program."

Both Miss Hill and Mr. Street withheld comment for the most part on complaints in specific cases until they have been furnished with specific facts and given a chance to check them.

Charges 'Parade of Cheats.'
The new section of the Lewis report, released this morning, contains the most severe indictment yet made by the investigator of the handling of the District's relief and W. P. A. programs. Reference was made, for instance, to the "constant parade of cheats and swindlers," in correspondence studied by Mr. Lewis.

In his direct attack upon Miss Hill the investigator said:

"Our findings are that there should be a change in the administration of the Division of Public Assistance. We feel that the duties and responsibilities of that position, as fixed in the President's budget, are beyond the capacity of the present director, and also are unbalanced."

"We realize that many of the difficulties of that position were inherited by the present director from (See RELIEF, Page A-6.)

Mildness to Continue Over Week End

Mild weather prevailing here for the last few days is scheduled to continue over the week end, the United States Weather Bureau forecast today.

The official forecast is: "Fair and slightly warmer weather, with lowest temperature tonight about 38 degrees. Sunday mostly cloudy with mild temperatures."

Highest temperature in the last 24 hours was 56 yesterday afternoon and the lowest was 32 at 6:15 a.m. today.

Summary of Today's Star

Three substitutes for Military road weighed in Arlington. Page A-18
Nichols to fight removal of parking meters. Page A-18

Cut in W. P. A. Fund By House Group Is Forecast

Opposition to Raise In Legal Debt Also Is Seen

BACKGROUND—
Relief appropriation by Congress last session was marked to run until end of present fiscal year. Because of unexpected load resulting from sharp business decline, fund is now expected to run out by February 7. Estimates of need have ranged from \$500,000,000 to \$1,050,000,000 with President asking for \$875,000,000.

By the Associated Press.
Bi-partisan sentiment developed in the new Congress today to reduce the \$875,000,000 W. P. A. fund asked by President Roosevelt and oppose his expected request that the legal limit on the public debt be raised.

Influential members of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, which is considering the appropriation requested to finance the W. P. A. until June 30, predicted privately it would be pared sharply. They refrained, however, from committing themselves to a definite figure.

Some said tentative amounts mentioned during yesterday's questioning of Col. F. C. Harrington, the new W. P. A. chief, ranged all the way down to \$300,000,000.

Representative Taber of New York, senior Republican member of the committee, expressed the opinion that no more than one vote would be cast in the committee for the full amount.

Across the Capitol, some Democratic Senators indicated they expected the House Committee to present the President's estimate considerably.

Puzzled by Difference.
Several Senators and Representatives said they were puzzled by a \$25,000,000 difference between an estimate in the President's budget message that \$750,000,000 would be needed for W. P. A. and the \$875,000,000 figure submitted by Mr. Roosevelt in his special relief message.

It had been suggested in official quarters that the difference was to take care of projects for which allocations would be made but which would not be completed by June 30.

Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said, however, that never had been done before and contended regular appropriations for the next fiscal year could be used by W. P. A. to complete any projects unfinished by June 30.

"Before any appropriation is made," Senator Byrnes told reporters, "our committee will make a thorough investigation of the unexpended balances and the allotments that have been made."

Representative Taber said there (See W. P. A., Page A-3.)



Nazi Paper Asks Ban On Lambeth Walk As a 'Jewish Nuisance'

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Jan. 7.—S. A. Mann, official weekly of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Brown Shirts, today condemned the "Lambeth Walk" as a "Jewish nuisance" and demanded that it be banned.

The music of the English dance, which has swept Germany, was played frequently at British Prime Minister Chamberlain's hotel during the Munich conference last September.

The weekly called it a "degenerate dance" indulged in by "degenerate people."

David L. Lawrence Is Indicted in Pennsylvania

Accused of 'Blackmail' And Conspiracy to Defraud

By the Associated Press.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—David L. Lawrence, Pennsylvania Democratic State chairman and secretary of the Commonwealth, was indicted today on charges of statutory blackmail, conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Commonwealth and violation of the State election laws.

The bills were returned by a Dauphin County (Harrisburg) grand jury investigating charges that developed against 14 high Pennsylvania Democrats during last spring's State primary.

Move Was Unexpected.
In an unexpected move District Attorney Carl B. Shelly appeared before Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, sought and obtained permission to present the three bills to the jury. The jurors promptly returned the bills of indictment.

Mr. Lawrence was named alone in the indictments charging blackmail and violation of the election laws.

The third bill accused Mr. Lawrence and the late John J. Verona, Pittsburgh contractor, of "conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Commonwealth by obtaining and executing unlawful contracts with the Commonwealth and conspiracy to obtain unlawful contracts with State officials."

Legislative Committee.
A Legislative Committee named by special session of the Legislature called by Democratic Gov. George H. Earle had declared the charges unfounded.

Gov. Earle was one of those named in some of the broad charges. Gov. Earle, seeking election to the United States Senate, was defeated along with other top Democratic candidates at the November election. Republicans made the charges a major issue.

The grand jury began its inquiry December 15 after a succession of legal moves had delayed its activities from early in the summer.

Child's Alcohol Death Probed in Virginia

By the Associated Press.
LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 7.—With a corner's report that acute alcoholic poisoning caused the death of 4-year-old Gary Spangler in Virginia Baptist Hospital, early today, Appomattox County authorities launched an immediate investigation of the case.

The child was unconscious last night at 11 o'clock when a physician ordered his removal to the hospital from the home of his grand parents, a Mr. and Mrs. Tredway at Stone-wall, Appomattox County. He died in convulsions two hours later.

Duce Conversation With Hitler Reported On Refugee Problem

Italian Might Ask Him To Let Jews Take Out More Money

BACKGROUND—
President Roosevelt's appeal to Mussolini to use his good offices to help solve the refugee problem was delivered Tuesday by Ambassador Phillips. It Duce was reported to have evinced an "encouraging attitude." Italy has ordered foreign Jews to leave. The decree effective March 12, will affect an estimated 12,500.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Jan. 7.—Foreign circles today said they expected Premier Mussolini, at the request of President Roosevelt, to use his influence for a general settlement of Europe's refugee problem by emigration.

This influence, some trustworthy sources said, probably would be used first on Adolf Hitler.

Whether Mussolini would go so far as to ask Hitler to allow Jews to take larger sums of money out of Germany was problematical. Such a proposal was reportedly advanced by President Roosevelt through Italian States Ambassador William Phillips, who conferred with Duce Tuesday.

But reports from Berlin that Mussolini had communicated with Hitler by telephone led to the belief Mussolini at least would suggest a compromise of the plan advanced by Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht. Hitler's reaction was not disclosed.

Britain Opposes Schacht Plan.
Britain was said to have objected to Schacht's program, which called for financing Jewish emigration from Germany through increased purchases of German products abroad.

Diplomats considered it more than likely the Italians would discuss financial angles of the plan with the German Minister of economics, Walther Funk, who is due in Rome after a vacation in Southern Italy.

It was understood that subsequently both Mussolini and Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, had interceded with German officials to get the German demand modified. Mr. Norman saw Schacht during a two-day visit to Berlin which ended today.

Nazis Seen Willing to Concede.
George Rublee, American director, and three other members of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees will leave London tomorrow for Paris and plan to arrive in Berlin next Wednesday for further discussion with Schacht.

No official comment on the Phillips-Mussolini conversation has been made in Italian circles in Rome. Trustworthy sources there said, however, that Mussolini was studying a "Mussolini plan" for settlement of Jewish refugees in Ethiopia. Mussolini was described as having shown an "encouraging attitude."

In Berlin, the fact that the German government had decided to receive Mr. Rublee was regarded as indication that Germany was willing to make certain concessions on the Jewish question.

Cancels Italian Concert

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (P).—Alexander Brailowsky, European concert pianist, said today he had canceled engagements in Italy and Czechoslovakia because he "refused to play in countries where audiences are in any way restricted."

Elijah Lovejoy Of Illinois

"The Road to Freedom" broadcast over Station WMAL tonight at 8:30 dramatizes the story of Editor Elijah Lovejoy, who gave his life for freedom of speech and the press.

Mooney Quits Prison for Pardon Hearing

'My Day Has Come,' He Says, as Doors Swing Outward

BACKGROUND—
"Free Tom Mooney" has been a political issue in California almost the entire span of 22 years he has been in jail—convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco. Despite petitions signed by members of the jury which tried him, and other moves, all Governors previous to Mr. Olson refused to act.

By the Associated Press.
SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Jan. 7.—Thomas J. Mooney left San Quentin prison early today in a fast automobile for Sacramento, where he expected to receive a pardon from Gov. Culbert L. Olson after a brief hearing.

"My day has come!" Mooney exclaimed, as tearful relatives and many friends greeted him when he emerged from the captain of the guard's office.

The sun burst over the gray prison walls and scarcely a cloud marked the sky as Mooney left the prison, probably for the last time.

A few minutes later a fast State highway patrol car with its red searchlight stabbing the disappearing darkness, roared through the prison gate.

Mooney, 56, sat beside Warden Court Smith.

Arose at 4:30 A.M.
The noted prisoner, whose death sentence in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day case was commuted to life, said he arose at 4:30 a.m. at his quarters in the prison hospital and had what he hoped would be his last meal as a convict.

The breakfast was a hearty one—orange juice, soft-boiled eggs, dry toast, and hot malted milk.

Mooney, wearing shiny new shoes, a dark blue-gray suit with a pin stripe, gray fedora and black overcoat, said he slept but little last night because "my mind was busy." He did not retire until midnight.

It is 90 miles from San Quentin to Sacramento.

May Join Procession.
Four other officials were in the procession and machines began forming a long queue behind in the dash to Sacramento.

About 15 minutes elapsed from the time Mooney stepped from the captain of the guard's office until he passed from the prison gates. Within that time he had taken complete charge of his own "going away" ceremony, had greeted tearful relatives, bid many familiar guards adieu, and had posed for countless pictures.

"This is the happiest day of my life," Mooney exclaimed. "I have been looking forward to it for 22½ years. I'm feeling perfect."

He was remarkably calm, in contrast to a few nervous minutes previously when he shaved and nicked himself with a razor.

He directed his relatives and friends how to pose for pictures.

Greeted His Sister.
He greeted his sister Anna, who sobbed, "This is the happiest day of my life," shook hands warmly with his brother John, then grabbed the hand of his wife Rena.

"How do you feel, Tom?" Mrs. Mooney asked, and he replied, "Just fine."

"The only thing I'm sorry about," said Anna, "is that our dear sweet mother is not here to see us. When I brought back the prison today it hurt back terrible memories to me."

The days I had to visit him inside the walls when Tom was in the death cell."

Mooney greeted Assemblyman Paul T. Richie of San Diego, who was among the leaders of his fight for a pardon, shook hands with his attorney, George T. Davis, and Herbert Resner, attorney for the Mooney Molders Defense Committee.

The greeting over, Mooney climbed into the automobile with Warden Smith and began the trip to Sacramento.

Senators Invite Frankfurter To Testify

Begin Open Hearing On His Nomination Next Tuesday

BACKGROUND—
Since defeat of administration plan to reorganize the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt has had opportunity to select three new justices. In each case picking men identified with the liberal philosophy, Mr. Roosevelt thus is well on the way to accomplishing the principal objective of the court plan.

By JOHN C. HENRY.
Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, who was nominated to the Supreme Court Thursday by President Roosevelt, has been invited to appear next week before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee considering the nomination.

The invitation was dispatched by telegram today by Chairman Neely after an executive session, in which it was decided to hold open hearings on the nomination Tuesday morning.

Senator Neely said that, although Prof. Frankfurter was being asked to attend the hearing, he would be given the choice of being represented by counsel. The invitation to the appointee was for a time "at his convenience."

Two To Protest.
Chairman Neely disclosed that requests for opportunity to be heard on the appointment had been received from George E. Sullivan and Col. Wade H. Cooper, Washington attorneys; John B. Snow, of the League for Constitutional Government; H. A. Walsh of the Committee for Defense of Americans' Constitutional Rights and Mrs. Charles Feehan of the Massachusetts Women's Constitutional League.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Cooper said they represented themselves only and intended to protest the appointment.

The subcommittee's decision to hold hearings was made at the suggestion of Senator King, Democrat, of Utah in a brief open session before the committee went behind closed doors. The Utah Senator pointed out that if the requests for appearance were being made in good faith, he felt that democratic procedure made it advisable that they should be given consideration.

Faces Court Bill Quizzing.
The members of the subcommittee, in addition to Chairman Neely and Senator King, are Senators McCarran, Nevada; Connally, Texas; Hughes, Delaware; McNary, Oregon; and McNary, Oregon, Republicans, and Norris, Independent, of Nebraska.

Some of the subcommittee members expressed a desire to question Prof. Frankfurter, saying privately they probably would ask his attitude toward the President's court reorganization bill rejected by the Senate in 1937.

Senator Norris, a staunch supporter of the appointee, told reporters he had no objection to a hearing on Prof. Frankfurter's qualifications for the bench.

Little Opposition Expected.
The full Judiciary Committee cannot meet before January 16, it was explained today by Chairman Ashurst, and Senate action must await its disposition of the Frankfurter nomination.

Comments by friends and foes of the administration indicated the appointment would meet no major opposition, although some Senators continued to express disappointment that a Westerner had not been chosen.

Some Republicans and conservative Democrats said they would have plenty to say, however, about both the appointment of Frankfurter and the selection of Harry L. Hopkins, former W. P. A. administrator, to be Secretary of Commerce. Most of them conceded, however, that both appointments would be confirmed ultimately.

Senator Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, newly-designated chairman of the Commerce Committee, called a meeting for 3 p.m. Monday to consider the Hopkins appointment.

Clark Faces Questioning.
He said he would leave to the committee the question of whether hearings should be conducted, and would reserve judgment on Mr. Hopkins' qualifications "until the evidence is in."

Senator Bailey remarked, however: "I hope Mr. Hopkins in his new job will make some discoveries about commerce and business, because he has spent his life on other matters."

Some opposition developed to President Roosevelt's selection of Charles E. Clark, Yale law dean, to be a judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senator King said it was his recollection that Dean Clark was the only law school head to testify in defense of the President's court reorganization proposal, which Congress shelved.

Murphy to Get Hearing.
"I want to know whether he has had judicial experience or is just a professor," Senator King said. "I have grave doubts as to his qualifications, and unless he makes a better showing than his testimony on the court bill indicates, I shall vote against confirmation."

Senator Logan, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee to consider the nomination of Mr. Murphy, said he would confer with the group early next week on a time of meeting. (See FRANKFURTER, Page A-10.)