

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Dispute Between President and Senate Over Power Board Nominations Wrecks Co-Operation—Red Cross Asks Drought Relief Fund.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Sen. Wheeler

CO-OPERATION between President Hoover and the senate, never notable for its warmth, was practically obliterated by the dispute over the appointments to the power board. When the senate asked the Chief Executive to return to it his nominations of George Otis Smith, Marcel Grand and Claude L. Draper so that it might rescind its confirmation of those names, Mr. Hoover with understandable indignation curtly refused, declaring that he "cannot admit the power of the senate to encroach upon the executive functions by removal of a duly appointed executive officer under the guise of reconsideration of his nomination."

The President was fortified in his action by an opinion of Attorney General Mitchell, and he gave out a public statement explaining his course and intimating that the action of the senate was actuated by "a hope of symbolizing me as the defender of the power interests if I refuse to sacrifice three outstanding public servants." He said there was no issue for or against the power companies involved.

Senators who are in opposition to the administration thereupon arose in their wrath and scathingly denounced Mr. Hoover, and the body, by a vote of 36 to 23, ordered the clerk to restore the names of the three power commissioners to the executive calendar, which placed the senate on record as holding that no power commission exists. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana served notice that he would seek to tie up the salaries of the commissioners in the annual independent offices appropriation bill, intimating that if necessary a filibuster would be conducted against the measure.

While the action of the senate was in order under its rules, it was unprecedented and does not seem to have met with general public approval. Since the commissioners had been duly sworn in and the attorney general has ruled that the appointments were constitutionally made, President Hoover was on solid legal ground in rejecting the senate's demand and indeed that was the least he could do under the circumstances. In this case the rules of the senate are in conflict with the law and the Constitution. Whether or not Mr. Hoover was wise in impugning the motives of the senate is open to question.

SINCE the destruction of private grain operators is held by the federal farm board to be no part of its function, Chairman Legge has virtually warned them to be ready for the July 1 settlements. He discloses that the board not only holds huge contracts for future delivery but also is fast gaining control of the cash wheat supply. Legge said the grain stabilization corporation is holding about 75,000,000 bushels of cash wheat, and about 55,000,000 bushels of futures contract wheat which must be delivered between now and next July 1.

He admitted that on July 1, when the new crop begins coming in, he expects the board to be holding "virtually all of the national carry-over." Such a position with any futures contracts outstanding would place the board in a position to wipe out short-speculators who happened to be due to deliver wheat to the board. A similar condition existed several months ago, and at that time the board spared the short sellers by extending the delivery date.

WITH the warm approval of President Hoover, an appeal for funds for the relief of sufferers in the drought-stricken districts of the United States has been issued by John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross. It is the hope of Mr. Payne that \$10,000,000 will be contributed by the generous citizens of the country. He says the demands for help in the drought areas are increasing. Not only food, clothing and fuel for human beings are needed, but also feed for the live stock.

In his letter to Mr. Payne the President reviewed briefly the drought relief work of the Red Cross since last fall, when \$5,000,000 was set aside for the purpose and appeals for further funds were postponed until it should be possible to measure the volume of requirements. He continued:

"The problem has now developed more than the available funds and is not wholly one of food, clothing, and other personal care among farmers, who have suffered from the drought. There is also difficulty in the smaller rural and industrial towns as a double reaction from the drought and depression. I understand that these towns are unable to organize effectively to meet their problems as are the municipalities.

"The arrangement made by Secretary Hyde and yourself by which a representative of local Red Cross chapters will sit upon the local committees created by the Department of Agriculture for administration of the crop relief will assure that every one truly deserving will be looked after with care and without waste.

"I am confident that you will command the never failing generous instincts of our people toward those who are less fortunate."

Investigation of conditions in Arkansas shows that Senator Caraway was not exaggerating much when he told of the needs of the farmers of his state in his argument for the senate amendment to the \$45,000,000 drought relief appropriation. The senate wanted to add \$15,000,000 for loans for food, but the house rejected the amendment.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas tried a new plan, offering an amendment to the Interior department appropriation bill providing for a federal donation of \$25,000,000 to the Red Cross for relief in city and rural districts.



Al Smith

APOLYGY and repatriation from the Republican national committee are demanded by Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1928, for permitting its executive director, Robert H. Lucas, to circulate 800,000 copies of the "Al Smith-Raskob Idea of Happiness" circular in Nebraska and other states during the campaign last fall. On the circular was a picture of a barroom.

Mr. Smith made his demand in a letter which Senator Wagner of New York introduced before the Nye senatorial campaign committee. He declared a quotation attributed to him was false, and said: "I am entitled to have 800,000 copies of a statement, showing that I was falsely quoted, distributed just as widely as the original cartoon was and to the same organizations."

Senator Nye told the committee that charges of perjury would be filed at Lincoln, Neb., against George W. Norris, the grocer of Broken Bow, who sought to run against Senator George W. Norris in the last primary in Nebraska.

SEVERAL hundred delegates, mainly from Mississippi valley states, attended a waterway and flood control conference in Chicago promoted by Mayor William Hale Thompson. The men from Louisiana were especially active in the meeting and presented a platform calling for more money for flood control, more rapid expenditure of the funds now available, and radical changes in the Jadwin plan for a reservoir system, with a board of distinguished civil engineers replacing the War department engineers in charge of construction, if necessary.

Mayor Thompson was lauded as "the most effective friend the Mississippi valley ever has had," and several delegates bitterly denounced Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who in a New Orleans speech had called the conference a ballyhoo and political rally for Thompson.

DR. John Grier Hibben has announced that he will retire from the presidency of Princeton university at the end of the academic year in 1932. There is much discussion as to who will succeed him, but the board of trustees has not yet taken up the question. Most prominently mentioned for the place is Raymond A. Fosdick, an eminent New York lawyer who graduated from Princeton with the class of 1905. He is now one of the trustees. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, a member of the class of 1900, is also suggested. He, too, is on the board of trustees.

Doctor Hibben was elected president of the university January 11, 1912, and inaugurated the following May 12. He succeeded Woodrow Wilson, who resigned in 1910 upon his election as governor of New Jersey. Only three of Princeton's fourteen presidents served terms longer than the 20 years of Doctor Hibben. They were John Witherspoon, the sixth president, who served from 1763 to 1799; James Carnahan, the ninth, from 1823 to 1854; and James McCosh, the eleventh, from 1863 to 1888.

IF THE Democratic party wants another wet candidate for the Presidency in 1932, Albert C. Ritchie is ready for the job. Such was the implication in his address when he was inaugurated for the fourth time as governor of Maryland. Dealing with national rather than state issues, he attacked prohibition, criticized the part played by the Hoover administra-

tion in the economic situation and declared his opposition to governmental interference with business.

SERIOUS opposition by the senate to President Hoover's six nominees for membership on the tariff board developed in the case of only one, and during the week all of them were confirmed. They are Henry P. Fletcher, Thomas W. Page, John Lee Coulter, Alfred P. Dennis, Edgar B. Bronsard and Lincoln Dixon.

Robinson of Arkansas and Walsh of Montana attacked Bronsard, who is from Utah, because of his alleged part in advocating a high tariff on sugar in 1924 when he was an economist in the employ of the old tariff commission. But the radical Republicans failed to support the Democrats and some of them made speeches in favor of Bronsard; and the Utah man was confirmed by a vote of 45 to 36.



S. H. Strawn

UNDER the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce a great world business conference will open in Washington May 4 and continue six days. Business men from 46 countries will attend and will try to determine the causes of the present international trade depression. This subject will be taken up promptly at the first plenary session, which will be presided over by Georges Theunis, former premier of Belgium and president of the international chamber.

The program for the conference was announced by Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, chairman of the American committee of the international chamber. In discussing the existing conditions he said:

"The conviction is held in many quarters abroad that the first step toward business recovery in Europe is the resumption of normal buying in the United States. Until our people, by the renewal of purchases abroad of both raw materials and finished products, can reduce surplus stocks and bring about a stable price level in the more important countries, European business leaders see no probability of substantial improvement in the world economic situation.

"Perhaps the most ominous cloud that overshadows the whole economic world is the dumping on the world markets of large quantities of grain, raw materials, and semi-finished products by Soviet Russia, at prices less than the normal costs of production.

"The Washington conference will endeavor to investigate carefully the distinction between cause and effect in the present situation, with a view to establishing to what extent remedies can be sought and the first steps hastened by co-ordinating sectional endeavor."

ONE of America's truly great Jews, Nathan Straus of New York, has passed on to his reward. Having acquired a large fortune in merchandising, he devoted himself to aiding his fellow men and gave away many millions. Outstanding among his benefactions was his work for the conservation of infant life largely through the establishment of stations where pure milk could be obtained for babies by the poor. Chicago also lost a philanthropic Jew in the death of Edwin F. Meyer, who gave large sums to dependents of slain policeman and was an organizer of the Associated Jewish charities.

NO TRACE has been found, at this writing, of Mrs. Beryl Hart and Lieut. W. S. MacLaren and the plane Tradewind in which they flew from Bermuda for the Azores on their way to Paris. For several days there were severe storms on the Atlantic and it was taken for granted that the two aviators were lost.

ARISTIDE Briand's plan for a union of European states is now under official consideration, for the committee appointed by the League of Nations to study the proposal and draw up a scheme for putting it into effect met Friday in Geneva for its first session. Not only Europe, but the whole world is deeply interested and will follow the doings of the committee closely.

The committee includes thirteen foreign ministers and is presided over by M. Briand himself. Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the league, is in South America, so the chairman is assisted by J. L. M. C. Avenol, the assistant secretary, who is a Frenchman.

There are numerous opponents of the Briand scheme, and they say nothing can come of it. Great Britain especially cannot look on it with favor because she is both a European and a world power and such a union as is proposed would probably work to the injury of her vast dominions. The "revisionist" states, such as Germany, Hungary and Italy, would scarcely support the plan before their boundary lines were changed to suit them. The permanent officials of the League of Nations feel that the suggested union would weaken the league and its worldwide ideals. Even in France there are many against the plan, for Briand's political adversaries are increasing in numbers. He himself apparently doesn't hope for more at this time than to keep the project alive.

Community Building

New Importance Given to City Shade Trees

A writer in The American City calls attention to the fact "that nature is a better artist than man when his work is viewed from the air." As seen from an altitude of 1,000 feet or more the rounded hills, the verdant-tinted valleys dotted with lakes, the groves of trees and the contrasting tints of foliage of forest, orchard, hedgerow and glade, present a most satisfying picture. But the appearance of the works of man are mostly a blemish, so long as it been the practice to think of anything upon the roof as out of sight. Thus to the eye of the traveler in the air is presented, wherever towns appear, a sad array of ugly roofs, sooty chimney pots and featureless architectural members supposed by their designers not to matter because not seen from the street below.

The subject presents an entirely new problem. Already there is sufficient importance to air travel to make it worth while to consider the air view of every city. And those who realize the importance which may attach to the subject in the near future, point out that the present practice of sacrificing beautiful shade trees for the sake of street widening, may soon be regretted vainly. It has been remarked in Germany, where this air-consciousness is well advanced, that to modernize Berlin from the architect's new air viewpoint will be simplified greatly by the fact that the city is full of beautiful trees, so massed and aligned as to give a most favorable air view.—Kansas City Times.

Beauty and Utility in Miniature Greenhouse

Twenty-five dollars is estimated as the cost of a greenhouse that can be installed in the average home, following the arrival of midge golf courses and similar institutions.

A home greenhouse for persons of moderate means, described in Woman's Home Companion, consists of a few window sashes of small size; three storm windows, a little lumber and weather strip and a bit of ingenuity. It can be built outside of any ordinary looking out into a garden, besides furnishing much recreation.

A simple greenhouse tried out great marigolds, calendulas, browallias, heliotrope, cyclamen, lobelia, niggonette and a climbing stephanotis, besides vegetable and flower plants for spring planting. Five minutes a day sufficed for attention to the attractive miniature greenhouse.

Beautifying School Lots

Hundreds of our Missouri rural schools need water-tight roofs vastly more than they need shrubbery, exclusion of chillblain-bearing gusts in winter more than they need flower borders, and a good coat of paint more than they need velvety lawns. At many of them a lawnmower would be far less of a blessing than even one of the rusty pumps to obviate the necessity of carrying the water half a mile or more. Nevertheless the Virginia plan of beautifying school lots has a suggestion to be pressed, with due sense of proportion, of course, on Missouri rural districts. The benefits to pupils and to parents as well as assuming guardianship over gem spots of green set in the midst of smiling fields are well understood by teachers. Why, indeed, should successive school lots be included among the shabbiest of run-down premises encountered in a day's ride along the splendid new highways?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Be a Booster

When times are hard it behooves every good citizen to be a booster for his own town. Knocking is like a run on a bank. After you have started it it goes like wildfire and like a snowball it gathers as it goes. Sooty signs of depression appear, people are afraid to spend, afraid to venture, and the once good times begin to crumble and the town is down at the heels. Be a booster. It gives courage. It is catching and soon your united efforts will have the old place ringing with cheer and good fellowship and hope in the future will be the keynote of good times.—Marie Blackburn, Pa., in Grit.

Smoke Causes Big Loss

Smoke which results from the use of bituminous or soft coal and from the improper combustion of other fuels in the heating and power plants of factories, homes and public buildings does an estimated damage of more than \$500,000,000 a year in the United States, according to figures made public by the Fuel Research Laboratories.

Consider Home's Entrance

The entrance should be hospitable and so placed as to help the harmony of the building—not necessarily in the exact center of the front wall, but in harmony with the other features of the house.

Swamp Area Made Useful

A swamp area of 208 acres near Minneapolis, Minn., when reclaimed will contain a complete recreational field, with playgrounds, golf course and a 50-acre lake.

Wakeful restless CHILD needs Castoria

WE can never be sure just what makes an infant restless, but the remedy can always be the same. Good old Castoria! There's comfort in every drop of this pure vegetable preparation, and not the slightest harm in its frequent use. As often as Baby has a fretful spell, is feverish, or cries and can't sleep, let Castoria soothe and quiet him. Sometimes it's a touch of colic. Other times it's constipation. Or diarrhea—a condition that should always be checked promptly. Just keep Castoria handy, and give it promptly. Relief will follow very promptly; if it doesn't you should call a physician.

All through babyhood, Castoria should be a mother's standby; and a wise mother continues it in more liberal doses as a child grows up.

Birds Worry Fruit Growers

The discovery of a small colony of minna birds at large in southern California has caused considerable concern to a number of chambers of commerce and to grape and cherry growers. For the minnas are very intelligent pests, even worse than crows.

Heretofore the only ones known in this country were caged pets. They learn to speak more distinctly than parrots, as visitors to the Catalina Bird park know. The minna belongs to the starling family, being slightly larger than a blackbird. It has a yellow beak and brown feathers.—Los Angeles Times.

Money in Tobacco Growing

From a cautious experiment, undertaken by Georgia farmers when boll weevils wrecked any chance of making a profit from long staple cotton, the Georgia tobacco crop has grown within less than a dozen years into one of the state's most prized commodities. Growers realized \$10,672,780.27 last season from the sale of their crops.—Exchange.



Don't neglect your child's COUGH or COLD

TRY this milder "counter-irritant." Good old Musterole now made milder for babies and small children. So pleasant to use and so reliable—apply Children's Musterole freely to the affected area once every hour for five hours. That's the safe, sure treatment the millions of mothers and leading doctors and nurses recognize and endorse.

Musterole gets action because it is a "counter-irritant"—not just a salve—it penetrates and stimulates blood circulation, helps to draw out infection and pain.

That's why this famous blend of oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other helpful ingredients brings relief naturally. Keep full strength Musterole on hand for adults and Children's Musterole for the little tots.



Confusing

Wife—Newspaper stories aren't very clear, are they?
Hubby—In what way, my dear?
Wife—It's so hard to tell which are the politicians and which are the gangsters.—Life.

It's easier for a woman to look as old as she is than to look as young as she feels.



FEEL MEAN?

Don't be helpless when you suddenly get a headache. Reach in your pocket for immediate relief. If you haven't any Bayer Aspirin with you, get some at the first drugstore you come to. Take a tablet or two and be rid of the pain. Take promptly. Nothing is gained by waiting to see if the pain will leave of its own accord. It may grow worse! Why postpone relief? There are many times when

Bayer Aspirin will "save the day." It will always ease a throbbing head. Quiet a grumbling tooth. Relieve nagging pains of neuralgia or neuritis. Check a sudden cold. Even rheumatism has lost its terrors for those who have learned to depend on these tablets.

Gargle with Bayer Aspirin at the first suspicion of sore throat, and reduce the infection. Look for Bayer on the box—and the word Genuine in red. Genuine Bayer Aspirin does not depress the heart.

