

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Radicals in Senate Keep Up Fight Against Drought Relief Compromise—Schall Attacks Attorney General Mitchell.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Senator Blaine

RADICALS in the senate gave up hope of defeating the compromise on drought relief appropriations which was outlined a week ago, for Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, and many others prominent in his party endorsed it as the best that could be obtained. Both Robinson and Caraway, who had been so critical of the administration's policy, changed their stand, defended President Hoover, expressed their confidence in Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and admitted that the work of the Red Cross in the drought area had improved until it was now adequate to the situation. Robinson said he was not trying to save his face, but honestly believed that the compromise agreement would do what was necessary.

Secretary Hyde was asked to tell the senate whether in his opinion money obtained by farmers under the compromise plan could be used to buy food. His reply was yes.

La Follette and Blaine of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska and other insurgents continued to denounce the compromise as humiliating, wicked, shameful and altogether wrong. Young Bob denounced the Democrats for cooperating with the administration, and asserted that "if we accept this surrender it means that we do nothing for the 22,000,000 affected by unemployment."

While he was speaking a committee of fifteen that was said to represent the workers' unemployment insurance delegation tried to get into the house of representatives with a big petition, demanding that Speaker Longworth recess the house for twenty minutes so they might appear on the floor and state their case. The speaker refused this request and would not receive the committee in his office, so the petition was left with his secretary and the unfortunate visitors were gently pushed out of the Capitol by a bunch of policemen. The unemployed workers were said to be led by communists and the Washington police were out in force to prevent a Red invasion. This aroused the wrath of Senator Blaine, who declared that "the menace exists only in the minds of those who are protecting the very system that may some day create a real menace of this sort."

In Minneapolis, Boston, New York, Sacramento and other cities there were communist demonstrations in behalf of relief for the unemployed, in some instances involving conflicts with the police.

T D. SCHALL, the blind radical Republican senator from Minnesota, resents President Hoover's request that he cease recommending Ernest Michel of Minneapolis for a federal judgeship and submit a list of "fit" candidates. He puts all the blame for the situation on Attorney General Mitchell, declaring that the latter's "corporation-public utility connections" have warped his judgment. Schall isn't letting the affair rest. He sent a letter calling to the attention of the President "some of the former corporation connections of his attorney general," and also told the senate all about these.



Ernest Michel

"As a Republican and a senator," Schall wrote, "let me implore you, Mr. President, not to close your eyes to the lessons of recent political history. Taft wrecked his administration by trusting Bellinger; Harding wrecked his by trusting Fall, Daugherty and others of lesser notoriety like Theodore Rush Holland.

"Are you going to wreck yours by further trusting your attorney general? The answer is for you to make; but millions of loyal Republicans throughout the land are hoping and praying for a negative answer."

WELL, the Smedley Butler incident is closed. The fiery marine general has expressed in writing his regret for his animadversions on Premier Mussolini, Secretary of the Navy Adams has formally reprimanded him for his indiscretion, and the order for the general's court-martial trial has been revoked. The public is disappointed for it had expected some spicy reading.

Information obtained at Washington is that Ambassador de Martino of Italy called on Secretary of State Stimson and discussed the Butler case in such a way that it was easy to infer that his government would prefer that Italy-American relations should not be imperiled through a presentation of the circumstances surrounding the alleged hit-and-run incident in a possibly acrimonious way. It was apparent that Mussolini would be glad if the matter were dropped entirely, so Mr.

Stimson suggested to Mr. Adams that a compromise might be effected, with the result stated above.

Premier Mussolini was quoted as saying in Rome: "I have already forgotten the whole matter, except the kind touch of friendship the American government showed towards Italy and me."

WHEN the senate passed the independent offices appropriation bill the federal farm board was given a new lease of life and assured that it could continue its operations for another year. The measure carried the final \$100,000,000 of the board's authorized \$500,000,000 revolving loan fund. The senators, desiring to avoid blame if the board fails to accomplish results, rejected an amendment offered by Senator Black of Alabama which would have forbidden the use of any of the hundred millions for trading in futures on grain or cotton exchanges.

Southern senators were particularly exercised over the use of farm board funds by cotton co-operatives in trading in futures. By permitting its funds to be used in this way it was asserted that the board is encouraging speculation.



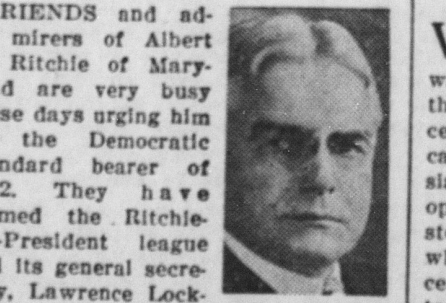
Leo S. Rover

EMBARRASSING, to say the least, is the position in which Leo S. Rover, district attorney of the District of Columbia, finds himself. When the senate rescinded its approval of the appointment of George Otis Smith as a member of the federal power board and then rejected the nomination, it also adopted a resolution ordering Mr. Rover to institute court proceedings to oust Mr. Smith from the board. He has no choice but to obey these instructions. However, both President Hoover and Attorney General William Mitchell hold that Mr. Smith's appointment was legal and that the former approval of it by the senate must stand, wherefore apparently it is up to Mr. Rover to attempt to prove that his superiors are wrong in their contention.

BISHOP CANNON of the Methodist Church South was freed from the charges made against him, the elders deciding they did not have sufficient merit to warrant putting the bishop on trial. But this didn't end the churchman's troubles, for Senator Nye's campaign fund committee, with enlarged powers, called on him to explain his expenditures of anti-Smith funds in the campaign of 1928.

Disclosure in the house of the large expenses incurred by the Nye committee in its travels about the country has greatly irked the North Dakota senator. This expense account has been introduced into the Congressional Record, and Nye justly fears it will be a potent weapon in the hands of his foes when he comes up for re-election.

FRIENDS and admirers of Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland are very busy these days urging him as the Democratic standard bearer of 1932. They have formed the Ritchie-for-President league and its general secretary, Lawrence Lockwood of Baltimore, says it will have branches in forty-eight states within three months. Already these branches number thirteen, organizations in Michigan, Massachusetts, Illinois and Georgia having been formed in the last two weeks. The national president of the Ritchie league is Edward A. Gabler of Philadelphia, and the leader in New York is William A. Powell. As is of course well known, Governor Ritchie is a wet.



The entire Maryland Democracy is back of Governor Ritchie, the only man in the history of Maryland who has been elected four times to the governor's chair. From reports received, the Ritchie leaguers believe that Ritchie already is regarded as a serious contender for the presidential nomination to be made by the Democratic party next year. The plan to formulate a national organization got under way about two months ago. Secretary Lockwood said a quiet campaign was now being conducted on the Pacific coast and among midwest states.

BY A vote of 91 to 56 the lower house of the Illinois assembly passed an act wiping out the state prohibition law and the search and seizure act that complements it. The repealers had 14 more votes than were necessary. The measure goes to the senate, which is in recess until February 17, and some of the house members gave warning that unless prompt

action was taken by the upper house there might be a filibuster on appropriation bills.

The Wisconsin senate adopted three resolutions asking congress to relieve the country from prohibition. One urges a national prohibition referendum, the second asks modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer, and the third calls for immediate repeal or modification of the Eighteenth amendment. Concurrence of the lower house in these resolutions was considered certain.

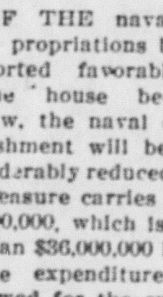


King Alfonso

DEFEYING the enemies of the monarchy and disregarding all threats, King Alfonso has restored part of the abrogated constitutional rights of the Spaniards and called parliamentary elections for March 1, ending the dictatorship that has been in existence about seven years. The royal decree restores during the election period freedom of speech, freedom of writing, freedom of lawful assembly and of political and religious organization. It says the government has done everything possible to guarantee honest elections and that these should have the full support of the nation.

But, say the Madrid correspondents, many politicians do not believe in the sincerity of the government and many more will not participate in the elections because of their wrath against the king. Socialists representing the vast majority of labor; Republicans, who command the support of fully 90 per cent of the students; monarchist enemies of Alfonso XIII, who, under the guidance of Sanchez Guerra, are demanding a constituent assembly, stand fast in their refusal to go to the polls.

The opening of the electoral period finds the country in a state of extreme nervousness. Alarming posters of revolutionary and counter-revolutionary plots appear everywhere.



Rep. Britten

IF THE naval appropriations bill reported favorably to the "house becomes law, the naval establishment will be considerably reduced. The measure carries \$344,000,000, which is more than \$36,000,000 below the expenditures allowed for the current year. It provides for fewer ships in commission, reduces the enlisted personnel of both the navy and the marine corps, diminishes funds for new warships and decreases the size of the Naval academy classes at Annapolis. Officer strength is maintained at the same level.

There is now before congress a warship authorization bill carrying \$74,000,000, which provides for the construction of one cruiser, four submarines and one aircraft carrier. Chairman Fred A. Britten of Illinois, of the naval affairs committee announced efforts would be made to have the house enact this measure, and it also will be pushed in the senate later. It is favored by President Hoover.

WITHOUT a negative vote the senate passed the Kendall bill, already passed by the house, providing for a 44-hour week in the postal service. The measure was backed by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and opposed by Postmaster General Brown.

WHILE Paul Bogdanov, head of the Amtorg Trading corporation, was denying to Chicago business men that Russia was dumping wheat on central European markets, dispatches came from Vienna telling how Russia's commercial representative there, operating from his seat on the Vienna stock exchange, was offering Soviet wheat at prices as much as 25 per cent under those quoted by competitors. It was understood in the Austrian capital that the Soviet government was planning to ship wheat from Russian Black sea ports up the Danube river to compete with grain from Rumania, Jugoslavia and Hungary in the markets of central Europe. Jugoslavia already has taken steps to combat this move, a decree being promulgated doubling the duty on imported wheat, flour and corn.

Rumors of political turmoil in Russia that might lead to a revolution caused the price of wheat on the Chicago board of trade to jump 4 cents a bushel to the highest price quoted there since last July.

LORD IRWIN, who is still viceroy of India, seems to have spilled the beans in the dispute with the Nationalists. Mahatma Gandhi, who was in a rather a conciliatory mood, wrote Lord Irwin asking an investigation of what he termed gross cruelty and repression by police in subduing those engaged in the liberation movement. The reply of the viceroy is described as "cold and coldly official," and the members of the working committee of the National congress professed to see no evidence that the government really desires to make peace with the Nationalists except on its own terms. They feel there is no longer hope for the acceptance of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's proposal for qualified home rule for India. The Bengal legislative council approved the MacDonald plan.

Eradication of Barberry Bush

Will Have Much to Do With Control of Black Stem Rust of Wheat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Fifteen years of barberry eradication in the wheat belt have accomplished much toward reducing the toll of black stem rust. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that this disease destroyed 50,100,000 bushels of wheat annually during the first five years of this period, less than 28,000,000 bushels annually during the second five years, and only about 11,500,000 bushels annually from 1925 to 1929.

In Farmer's Bulletin 1544-F, "The Common Barberry and Black Stem Rust," the Department of Agriculture points out some striking results of the barberry eradication campaign. Since 1918 the department and co-operating states in the northern wheat belt have destroyed more than 18,000,000 barberry bushes. In the northern states the common barberry is the only source of early grain rust infection.

Comparing 1916 and 1925, two years of similar weather conditions, the following results are obtained. In Minnesota 61 per cent of the entire crop was destroyed by rust in 1916 and only 12 per cent in 1925. In North Dakota 70 per cent of the crop was destroyed in 1916 and only 5 per cent in 1925. In South Dakota 64 per cent of the crop was destroyed in 1916 and 7½ per cent in 1925. There is every reason to suppose that if so many barberries had not been eradicated the epidemic of 1925 would have been almost as destructive as that of 1916, except in certain areas of the Dakotas and neighboring states where durum wheats are grown and the hot, dry weather checked the development of the rust.

Destroyed Much Wheat.
A single 60-year-old barberry bush in Decatur county, Indiana, was credited with destroying at least \$50,000 worth of wheat in the vicinity of the town of Alert in 1922. After that bush was destroyed wheat in the vicinity was practically free from rust. Such facts make it evident, says the department, that much has been accomplished by destroying 18,000,000 bushes.

The authors of Farmer's Bulletin 1544-F, Dr. E. C. Stakman and Donald G. Fletcher, point out that even though millions of bushes have been destroyed already and the great losses of earlier years have been reduced, many bushes continue to escape destruction. The bulletin, which may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, offers suggestions for locating and destroying this bush.

Tune Up Work Team for Heavy Tasks of Spring

It is time to tune up the work team if they are expected to do full duty in the spring rush, said Prof. M. W. Harper of Cornell university over WEAF recently. A horse that is too fat or too thin is in no condition to plunge into heavy work.

Light work at this season with an increase in grain helps harden the team and toughens the shoulders. The amount of feed differs with the horse, the kind of work, and the condition of the horse. A good rule is to supply two pounds of feed daily for each hundred pounds of weight for light work, and two and a half pounds for heavy work. For light work give one-third grain and two-thirds hay, and for heavy work the ratio may go as high as two-thirds grain and one-third hay. Sound oats are unexcelled as a grain for horses.

Salt should be supplied regularly but it should not be put in the feed. There is little advantage in grinding or chopping grain.

As for the order of supplying water, grain and hay; feed or water so frequently that the horse gets neither hungry nor thirsty. But feed and water regularly, because horses anticipate the hour of feeding and become nervous if it is long delayed.

Many Gardeners Give Up Raising of Cauliflower

Many gardeners have given up raising cauliflower in the home garden because they find that the cauliflower in the market has so much clearer and better complexion than those they raise at home. This need not be so with a little care. To bleach the head and keep them that delightful creamy white that makes this vegetable so tempting in appearance, it is necessary to start as soon as the head begins to take definite form to protect it from the sun. This is done by tying the outside leaves loosely together at their tips and watching the growth of the plant to see that the developing head is kept shaded.

Care of Pastures

Pastures which are deficient in phosphorus will pay well for the addition of ample quantities of this fertilizer. Recent Wisconsin tests illustrate this point. One plot which already had available 288 pounds of phosphorus per acre produced 5,739 pounds of dried hay per acre as against 2,350 for another plot which had available 48 pounds of phosphorus. In addition to this the grass from the first plot was more than 2½ per cent higher in protein.

Roadside Market Is Gaining Popularity

Attractive Display, Steady Supply Requisite.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

A successful roadside market must front on a road with heavy traffic and must sell high-quality, fresh produce at fair prices, says Miss Caroline B. Sherman, associate agricultural economist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Attractive display, steady supply and courtesy to customers also are recommended.

That roadside markets have not invariably possessed these qualifications is attested by several investigations cited by Miss Sherman. She says, however: "Apparently the stage of mushroom growth in the roadside-market business as a whole has nearly passed. The time has come when farmers, as a group, are inclined to make a fairly careful study of the question before putting much time, money or energy into roadside markets."

Miss Sherman finds that the business of the better roadside markets is increasing. She cites as an example a study in Michigan in which many of the better markets reported increases of 10 to 15 per cent in volume of sales in the second year of business. Co-operative roadside markets also are reported as being successful in some localities.

To aid farmers who contemplate entering the roadside-market business, Miss Sherman has summarized the principal factors of success and of failure in Leaflet 68-L, entitled "Roadside Markets," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The leaflet contains a list of state publications which set forth the results of roadside-market investigations in specified localities and indicates the states in which state or self-regulation has been tried. Leaflet 68-L may be obtained from the office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Important Advantages of Well Planned Garden

The farm garden can be made to produce more than \$300 worth of vegetables each season, according to specialists in vegetable gardening of the Ohio State university. The farm garden produces vegetables for immediate consumption, and also for storage and, for canning. One of the most important advantages of such a garden, however, is the fact that it will yield vegetables for immediate use, at the time when they are at their best.

Planning the garden is a most important phase of its management. One-fifth of an acre, properly planned and managed, will supply the needs of the average farm family. It is suggested that the garden be arranged in straight rows running north and south, and far enough apart to permit the use of a horse-drawn cultivator. Each plant in a north and south row receives the maximum of sunlight.

The rows should be arranged in the order of the dates of their planting so that on the maturing of an early season crop it may be replaced with another crop, and the entire garden kept in production throughout the season.

Fertilize Fruit Trees Shortly Before Bloom

Nitrogenous fertilizer applications for fruit trees should be made two to three weeks before bloom. The fertilizer does most good if it gets into the tissue of the tree early in the spring when it may influence the size of the leaves, the set of fruit, the length of shoot growth, and the development of fruit, says Prof. A. J. Heinicke of the New York state college of agriculture.

While the tree may absorb nitrogen even after the leaves and fruit have been formed, it is not always best to have too much available late in the growing season.

The new growth in a mature apple tree requires about one and one-half pounds of actual nitrogen in a year. About one-third of this is contained in the fruit crop, and the rest is used in the leaves and shoot growth. Much of the nitrogen in the leaves is recovered and used again the following year. The quantity of reserve nitrogen in the tree and soil varies from year to year, and the plant must depend more on fertilizer one year than another.

Agricultural Squibs

With the drought in mind provide a better watering system this year.

A well-grown chinchilla rabbit will weigh four pounds when eight weeks old.

It is a waste of time to plant trees or shrubs without fencing the plantings to keep out live stock.

In most parts of the country there is great need for increasing the acreage of the leguminous crops.

Cultivation to be effective against quack grass must be thorough, frequent, persistent, and properly timed.

Dig enough parsnips or oyster plants the first thaw to last for some time. It may freeze solid when you want them again.

Community Building

Experts Set Out Idea for Highway Building

Centralized supervision of highway construction, the elimination of state highway financing by county aid and the elimination of the use of gasoline tax funds for other than highway purposes were recommended to the American Road Builders' association, in annual convention at St. Louis, by its committee on highway finance and administration.

Legally authorized regional planning bodies, with the power to enforce their recommendations, constitute the solution to highway planning problems, the committee reported. While conceding that complete control by states of all highway construction is "impossible and undesirable," since a large percentage of the mileage is local and must be financed from local sources, the committee noted a national trend toward centralized planning.

"The relationship which exists between the United States bureau of public roads and the states," the report states, "could well be followed by states in their relations with the smaller subdivisions."

This policy does not destroy identity, it is pointed out, and would result in the planning of connected highways and improved engineering supervision.

How Remodeling Will Make Attractive Home

With the movement toward building up-to-date homes sweeping the country, the home owner who owns a home which is no longer modern, and yet cannot afford to build a new home, is apt to become very discontented and envious of his more fortunate neighbors. This is quite unnecessary inasmuch as it is entirely possible, with comparatively small expenditure, to entirely transform both the interior and exterior of a home. Within partitions may be torn down, new floors may be laid, modern equipment may be installed and a score of changes made which will affect the beauty and convenience of the interior. But it is perhaps, the exterior of the home in which alteration is more obvious.

Homes built during the early part of the Twentieth century are seldom noted for their beauty of design. They so often are of the prosaic box-like type, or else the ungraceful flat roof variety. With the wide range of diverse types which our modern architecture affords, an unattractive home is not only conspicuous, but unnecessary. Porches, doorways and bay windows may be added to break the monotony. Steel casements often add a decorative note to exteriors which otherwise are severe.

Duty of Property Owners

It is the duty of public officials to make regular and close inspections of buildings; to safeguard human life in hotels, schools, auditoriums, theaters and everywhere people gather together. But it is also the duty of property owners, whether they own a hotel, an apartment house, or merely a modest home, to leave nothing undone that may be done within reason to prevent fires. Defective flues and wiring, the accumulation of waste matter, inadequate sprinkler and alarm systems, faulty construction of many kinds, and last, but not least, the thoughtless smoker who throws away lighted matches, combine to create the enormous fire losses from which the United States suffers.—Exchange.

Prevent Fire!

A cow kicked over a lamp in Chicago 50 years ago and the fire which followed destroyed a large part of the city. That was a hard lesson, but—

"The American people 'kicked over' the simple rules of fire safety last year and half a billion dollars worth of natural and created wealth went up in smoke, and—

More than ten thousand people were killed by fire last year and many more were maimed, so—

Fire prevention is a very important problem and a part of your responsibility as an American citizen.

Light and Dark Paint

Houses in the warmer climates, where most of the days are long and sunny, are actually cooler within if finished on the outside with a light-colored paint. The lighter hues reflect the light and heat, whereas dark shades absorb them.

In selecting two or more colors to be used in combination it should be remembered that a very small part of the house painted in the dark or heavy color will be sufficient to complement the larger areas where lighter color is used.

Concerning Tree Planting

Some trees grow quickly and in a few years become a problem how to dispose of, while some others have objectionable features such as shedding blossoms, etc., that makes them a nuisance. The purpose of trees and shrubs is to provide shade and shelter and to beautify. They should frame the picture. Unless they do this the home planter has failed in the execution of his plan.