

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Tornadoes Kill Hundreds in Southern States—An Insurgent House Killed the Manufacturers' Sales Tax Provision of the Tax Bill

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SPRING tornadoes that swept across five southern states took a toll of more than three hundred lives and caused property damage that will not be estimated for a long time. Other hundreds of persons were injured and a great many were rendered homeless.

Alabama was the worst sufferer, the deaths in that state reaching a total of at least 246. Thirty-five were killed in Georgia, eighteen in Tennessee and two each in South Carolina and Kentucky. As communications were broken down over wide areas the lists may be enlarged later. To add to the distress a wave of unseasonably cold weather came, and farmers in the regions hardest hit faced the prospect of a planting season without implements, live stock or shelter.

The National Guard was called to the relief work in Alabama and tents, coats and blankets were hurriedly distributed to the sufferers, while welfare agencies collected food and clothing. Gov. B. M. Miller formally called on the people of the state to contribute to the relief of those in the storm areas and the Red Cross, of course, was on the job promptly.

AN INSURGENT house killed the \$300,000,000 general manufacturers' sales tax provisions of the billion dollar tax bill in one of the most spectacular sessions in years. It marked the revolt of both Democrats and Republicans from party leadership.



Rep. La Guardia

The sales tax section was knocked out of the bill by a vote of 223 to 153. Wild cheering by the anti-sales tax forces greeted the announcement. Having adopted amendments boosting the individual income and estate taxes and having restored "double taxation" on companies with plants abroad—all estimated to yield around \$100,000,000 in revenue in 1933—the house immediately took steps to raise the \$500,000,000 necessary to fill the hole in the bill caused by killing of the sales tax.

In throwing out the sales tax section, the house under lash of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, led by Representative La Guardia (Rep.) of New York, and Representative Doughton (Dem.) of North Carolina, bowled over the regular leaders of both parties and overturned the program of its ways and means committee.

As a result of the action of the house in wrecking the tax bill, congress probably will have to adjourn, over the Republican and Democratic national conventions in June, returning in session to complete the legislative program, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic senate leader, said.

Majority leader Henry T. Rainey (Dem., Ill.) said after adjournment: "The house has rejected the Democratic bill and now is compelled to turn to the Republican bill proposed by the treasury in order to balance the budget. It will be necessary to provide for more than \$500,000,000 of revenue to take the place of the sales tax."

MAYOR FRANK MURPHY, of Detroit, announced last Thursday his plans to have the city of Detroit stop paying interest on the \$400,000,000 debts owed by the city. The announcement was made following a long telephone conversation with Senator James Couzens, who was said to have approved the plan.

OVER on the senate side there had grown a group known as the "ten per centers" who, under the leadership of McKellar of Tennessee, undertook to do things in the way of government economy. This group is already so large that it dominates the senate and on Tuesday that body by a vote of 50 to 29 sent back to the committee on appropriations the \$124,000,000 state, justice, labor and commerce appropriation bill for a mandatory cut of 10 per cent. Chairman Jones of the committee, who opposed the move, said he would take this as a mandate to make similar cuts in all the supply bills. Senator McKellar thought it would result in a saving of at least \$25,000,000 to the government. Appropriations for interest on the public debt or payments to war veterans, which together amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000, alone are to be exempted.

said he would not press his motion until March 31. Under the senate rules the petition is unnecessary. Senator Watson of Indiana, the Republican leader, signed it with the understanding that this did not commit him to a wet position. The other signers were twelve Republicans and eleven Democrats.

REPRESENTATIVE ROYAL C. Johnson of South Dakota, a Republican who used to be a dry, went to the White House the other day to discuss legislative matters with President Hoover, and in the course of their conversation he told the Chief Executive he believed the people had a right to another vote on the prohibition question. Leaving the conference, Mr. Johnson said to the correspondents that less than 25 per cent of the voters of the country had had an opportunity to register their views on the national wet and dry question. He said that census bureau officials had told him that 20,000,000 Americans had reached voting age since the Eighteenth amendment was adopted.



R. C. Johnson

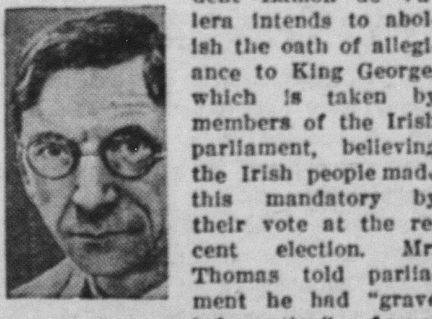
"In addition," Mr. Johnson said, "there are the 4,000,000 veterans of the World War who did not have a chance to vote on prohibition. The women never have had an opportunity to express their views through the ballot. This is a democracy and the people of this country are entitled to a referendum on prohibition."

The Johnson expression of opinion came at a time when renewed pressure is being brought on the White House by wet Republican leaders to influence President Hoover to agree to the insertion of a wet plank in the Republican platform.

HOPE for the safe return of Colonel Lindbergh's kidnaped baby revived with the entry into the case of H. Wallace Caldwell of Chicago, a real estate man and member of the board of education. He made several hasty trips to Hopewell to confer with the colonel and, while refusing to make public his plans, told the press: "I possessed such information as I believed would be of value, and I turned it over to the family. The situation is extremely critical and I desire to give every possible assistance."

Mr. Caldwell was believed to be acting for the "Secret Six," anti-crime group of Chicago, but this he would not admit. He is a wealthy man and is interested in crime solution in an amateur way, and was thought to have obtained his information concerning the Lindbergh case by chance.

J. W. DULANTY, high commissioner for the Irish Free State in London, notified J. H. Thomas, British secretary for the dominions, that President Eamon de Valera intends to abolish the oath of allegiance to King George, which is taken by members of the Irish parliament, believing the Irish people made this mandatory by their vote at the recent election. Mr. Thomas told parliament he had "grave information" from the Free State, but did not present the details. Instead he went to Buckingham palace and conferred with the king for forty minutes and then joined the cabinet which took up the matter.



President De Valera

Mr. Thomas then returned to the house of commons and announced that the government was determined that the Free State should not abolish the oath of allegiance, and had sent word to Dublin making the British standpoint "clear beyond the possibility of a doubt." He said the same stand was taken regarding the land annuities.

President De Valera had declared he would also abolish the land annuities, which amount to about \$10,150,000 and on which Ireland now owes the British government \$380,000,000. These annuities consist of money advanced by the British government to enable Irish farmers to buy holdings from landlords on a 99 year purchase scheme.

A DOLF HITLER wasn't being given much chance in his attempt to win the German Presidency from Paul von Hindenburg. He was refused the privilege of broadcasting his speeches, and then thirty Nazi newspapers and periodicals were prohibited from publishing because, it was alleged, they were endangering the republic by their attacks on the government. They had printed Hitler's proclamation denouncing the raids made by the Prussian police on 100 Nazi offices. Political feeling in Germany was running high and the course taken by the government was not winning it any more friends.

PEACE prospects in the Orient grew brighter during the week, though there was a chance there would be further fighting before an agreement was reached by Japan and China. Parleys were proceeding quite nicely when Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, representing the Chinese government, walked out of the conference insulted because the Japanese representative was Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, his inferior in rank, instead of Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa. The interruption was believed to be only temporary and the negotiators, including neutral foreign diplomats, continued hopeful.

However, it was reported that the Japanese, instead of preparing to withdraw from the Shanghai area, were digging new trenches and erecting new barbed-wire entanglements, and there was complaint of the acts of their scouting planes. For their part, the Japanese accused the Chinese of trying to advance into the zone of occupation, and said they were prepared to take strong measures to prevent this.

The revolt in the new Manchurian state was growing daily in strength and there were many fights between Japanese troops and the Chinese whom they call bandits. The latter are under command of Tsing Hai, war lord of Kirin province on the Soviet border who captured the city of Fu Yu.

THAT the power question will be a major issue in the Presidential campaign is the substance of a declaration signed by fifteen senators and twenty-two representatives, and they assert that the "power trust" is trying to influence the selection of candidates.

The statement, with the names of the signers, appeared on the front page of a booklet issued by Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, giving an analysis of the power stands of Presidential candidates.

The signers included Senators Johnson, Norris, Nye, Frazier, Brookhart, Cutting and Howell, Republicans; Walsh of Montana, Wheeler, McKellar, Costigan, Dill, Gore and Long, Democrats, and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor.

The analysis of the Presidential candidates, which was not included in the section endorsed by the legislators, described President Hoover as a "power-trust President"; classed Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Newton D. Baker as also on the "power trust" side, termed Alfred E. Smith as an "middle ground" and listed Speaker Garner and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the "public interest" side.

IOWA'S Republican convention elected twenty-five Hoover delegates to the national convention and pledged the support of the Republicans of the state to the President. Elsewhere in the Middle West the anti-Hoover Republicans were more active. In Illinois they were preparing to put up slates of candidates for delegates who will oppose the candidacy of Mr. Hoover or of any man who is not in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and of the reduction of cost of government so as to lower taxes. The leadership of this group, especially in Chicago, however, is not of a character to enhance their chances of success.

DISPATCHES from Washington said it was learned there that the La Follettees were planning to enter Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska in the Wisconsin Republican primaries of April 5. Neither they nor Norris believes for a moment the Nebraskan can win the nomination, but the La Follettees seek to have a delegation that will not vote for the President's renomination. This was the strategy they followed in 1928.

Franklin D. Roosevelt won a big victory in the Georgia Presidential preference primaries, defeating by a vote of 10 to 1 Judge G. H. Howard of Atlanta, who ran for Speaker John N. Garner.

TWO house committees, those on appropriations and on economy, are taking great interest in the movement to close up or curtail the activities of surplus shore properties of the navy. Seven stations now are under congressional fire. Whether they are closed or placed on a less expensive basis depends largely upon the question of whether the congressional desire for economy is stronger than its desire to cling to its pork barrel stations and yards.

The properties under discussion include: The Boston navy yard, the Charleston navy yard, the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, the naval stations at Key West and New Orleans, the ammunition depot at Baldwin, L. I., and the Newport naval training station. It is estimated that curtailing activities at these stations eventually would result in annual savings amounting to several million dollars.

THAT troublesome old question of American adherence to the World Court is up again before our senators. In a letter to the senate foreign relations committee Secretary of State Stimson said he believes the revised protocol for American adherence "fully accepts" the senate's reservation against advisory jurisdiction by the court.

When this was read to the committee by Chairman Borah there was a storm of debate, and it was decided to ask Mr. Stimson to appear for questioning. Senator Johnson of California, who is one of the hottest opponents of the World court, said Mr. Stimson's statement was at variance with what he has said heretofore. (© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Calves Do Well on Dry Mixture

Calf Starter Lets Young Animals Feed Selves, and Saves Money.

If the boys feed the calves there is little to choose between three of the common calf feeds, Charles H. Crawford, of the New York State College of Agriculture, explained to dairymen at farm and home week at Cornell, Skimmilk, reconstituted skimmilk, and dry calf starter cost about the same for ingredients, but the labor required to feed calves with the different feeds, however, varies considerably.

Experiments in Ohio, he said, showed it took most labor to feed calves skimmilk, nearly as much labor for reconstituted skimmilk, but only half as many hours when dry calf starter was used.

Dry calf starter, he explained, is a comparatively new feed made of feeds which are so balanced that young calves are able to thrive when the calves get whole milk only during the first few weeks. In nearly three years of experiment at Cornell, calves weaned from milk when seven weeks old, that received dry calf starter until they were sixteen weeks old, have made steady gain from birth until six months of age. Eighteen Holstein calves fed the dry mixture made an average gain of 1.54 pounds a day from birth to six months old. Individual calves in this group gained as much as 1.84 pounds a day.

The dry calf starter used at Cornell contains: 25 per cent yellow corn, 30 of rolled oats, 15 of wheat bran, 8 of linseed oil meal, and 22 per cent of dry skimmilk. Copies of the feeding schedules used in feeding the calves are available, free, on request to the department of animal husbandry at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Hog Raisers Differ on

Early or Late Weaning

Hog feeders are not unanimous in their opinions as to what is the best age at which to wean young pigs, and it is evident that the differences coincide quite closely with the general feeding plan followed. Those who self-feed are usually definitely in favor of leaving the litters on the sows for at least eight and sometimes ten weeks. Feeders who hand-feed, and particularly those who feed soaked feed are more apt than not to prefer to wean their pigs at an age of from four to six weeks.

Nor is the practice of early weaning entirely a matter of following a custom of earlier days, for it is a very common experience with hogs who breed the more prolific breeds, that up to the age of four or five weeks a litter of twelve or fourteen pigs appears as thrifty as could be wished for, only to have them from that time on begin to slow up in growth, lose their baby blooms, and perhaps divide up into five or six husky ones while the rest seem to stop growing altogether. Such a litter weaned as soon as these symptoms first appear will usually come on far better than if left on the sow for another two or three weeks.

Test the Apples

When planting new varieties of apples in the orchard, it sometimes happens that we get a variety that does not suit us. Instead of waiting for the young tree to come into bearing to find this out, we save a few of the prunings from each young shrub and graft them by top-working onto a thrifty tree of bearing age. In this way I get a sample of the new variety in about 20 months, and if they do not suit me I grub out the young tree and replace it with some other variety.

This plan enables us to keep our orchard free of undesirable varieties, and is a big help in detecting trees which are not true to name. The grafting job can be done by any farmer after a little practice, and it has proven successful with us in all varieties of apples.—F. R. C., in Rural New-Yorker.

Keep After the Worms

During the past few years a great deal of investigation work has been carried on to discover the cause and cure of blackhead. "We have discovered," says Dr. A. W. Billings of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, "that it is almost impossible to raise turkeys and chickens together. The small intestinal worm of chickens often acts as a carrier of the germ of blackhead. If turkeys on a blackhead infested farm are housed with the chickens they are almost certain to die—at least a large percentage will. "Chickens and turkeys may be affected with three kinds of worms: Tape worms, the common intestinal round worms and the little hair-like worms found usually in the caecum or blind gut."

Enemies of Corn Borer

While we do not hear so much about the fight against the corn borer as we used to the battle keeps on year after year with the Department of Agriculture entomologists planning the most effective ways and means of attack. Since the discovery of the borer in this country, back in 1919, more than 2,500,000 parasite enemies have been liberated in the infested areas and at least 12 of the 20 or more varieties have become firmly established.—Michigan Farmer.

Lists Soybean and Alfalfa Varieties

Advice Given on Record and Performances.

Low soybean and alfalfa seed prices this year may result in more of these two crops being grown, according to R. D. Lewis, extension specialist in farm crops at the Ohio State university.

Because of the fine record and performance made by soybean seed available locally, the variety Manchu should be preferred in 1932 for hay or grain production, he believes. There is a specially selected strain of Manchu here in Ohio that is superior to strains from other states. Peking, Virginia, and possibly Wilson are superior hay beans for southern Ohio. Only soybean seed that has been tested recently for germination should be purchased.

Alfalfa seed prices also are very low in 1932 and in some cases may be obtained as reasonably as red clover. On suitable soils some of it may well be included in the regular hay mixtures. Pure stands may be seeded at low costs where all conditions as to drainage and line forecast successful results.

For best performance and persistent stands, Lewis recommends the variegated alfalfas. Of these, the new Hardigan alfalfa from Michigan is superior. Grimm is a close second.

Good Growth of Alfalfa

Depends on Many Things

Careful planning is necessary to insure a good stand and growth of alfalfa. Many prospective fields have been unprofitable because they were not carefully selected and planned. Unsuitable fields, improperly prepared seedbeds, too thick and growthy nurse crops, and unadapted seed, are causes of failure that are most common.

Alfalfa requires a good loam soil that is well drained. Usually it does not do well on clay and most sand soils lack fertility to give it a good chance. A soil underlaid with gravel to provide natural drainage is desirable. If a soil tests acid it should be treated with limestone. Alfalfa feeds heavily on phosphorus and potassium, and as a crop of alfalfa is left for three or four years, it is essential that the soil be well supplied with these plant foods.

In selecting seed, get clean seed free from weeds. The seed should have been produced in a climate as severe as where the crop is to be grown. Seed produced in mild climates should not be used. The seed should be secured well in advance, as last minute purchases may be disappointing.—Prairie Farmer.

When Burning Trash

Many farmers are tempted to burn the weeds and trash along their fences to destroy weed seeds and the eggs and larvae of insect pests. Such burning will help to some extent, although most of the eggs and larvae are in the ground safely below the heat zone. It should be kept in mind, however, that burning off a heavy growth of grass or weeds under a galvanized barbed or woven wire fencing will generate heat enough to melt or blister the zinc galvanizing and will materially shorten the life of the fencing. If it seems necessary to burn the fence rows, it is advisable to take down the fencing, burn the trash, disk the fence row thoroughly, see that the corner posts are solid and well braced, then re-stretch the fence tightly.—American Agriculturist.

Alfalfa for Ewe Flock

Alfalfa hay is a wonderful help to the stockman in winter, not only because of its nutritive quality, but on account of the mineral content, which prevents what is commonly known as "calcium deficiency" in the ration. This is an important matter with the ewe flock. They may rob their bodies of lime in growing the lambs and, the first one knows, they are down and perhaps dead. Correction of such troubles before they even start is the point of importance. Alfalfa or good clover hay, and turnips or other suitable roots, are the best winter insurance for the flock.—Rural New Yorker.

Around the Farm

It pays to use good seed because it means larger yields of better quality crops.

Ewes should be fed liberally enough to bring them up to good condition before lambing time. Keeping down feed costs on a flock of ewes may be the most expensive way they can be handled.

Economists believe that properly cared for farm manure will save enough in fertilizer bills to pay the taxes. Store it in a concrete-lined pit with a roof over it and apply on the fields as soon as possible.

Winter activity of bees to generate heat in the hive makes them age too soon.

A farm business without records is like a clock without hands. You cannot tell whether it is gaining or losing nor even where it stands at any time.

Karakul sheep, valuable in the fur trade, might well be raised by more farmers in this country, particularly in the Southwest, says the United States bureau of animal industry.



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