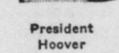


# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President and Congress in Jam Over Reduction in Expenditures—House Passes Bill Giving Philippines Independence—Senate Faces Struggle Over Revenue Bill.

THE battle for reorganization of government bureaus and agencies and for a general reduction in expenditures developed into a partisan struggle in congress with President Hoover's proposals under attack. The President led off with a special message to congress, in which he said that while a further reduction of \$200,000,000 in expenditures, in addition to the billion dollars of new taxes, would be required to balance the budget, an even greater saving could be accomplished by consolidation of bureaus and boards, by reform of administrative methods, by abolition of "less necessary functions," and by temporary suspension of other activities.



President Hoover

Inasmuch as so far reaching an economy program would require the repeal and amendment of a multitude of existing laws, he proposed that the preparation of a comprehensive plan be assigned to a commission composed of senators, congressmen and representatives of the Executive.

The President's proposals met with immediate opposition on the part of Democrats in both houses, and a demand that the Executive submit specific recommendations for the reduction of expenditures. Speaker Garner declared that it was too late to create new commissions and assured the President that any specific recommendations he has to cut expenses will get quick action in the house.

In reply to the opposition voiced against his message, the President in a later statement said:

"What I asked for in my message was organized, nonpartisan co-operation by all forces to reduce government expenses in the national emergency which insistently demands relief for the taxpayer."

"What I have asked for is not a commission, but that the senate and house delegate representatives to sit down with representatives from the administration and endeavor to draft a national economy bill."

Continuing, he said that without such action he saw no way by which there can be a maximum reduction in expenditures.

The comeback to this was that if the President failed to present definite proposals for a reduction in expenses the Democratic leaders would present a plan of their own.

Senator Jones, Washington, Republican, acting on the President's proposals, introduced a joint resolution in the senate to create a commission of three senators, three representatives and three officials of the administration to draft an economy program and report within thirty days. It would not only suggest where appropriations should be slashed, but also recommend consolidation and elimination of government bureaus and agencies. The resolution met instant opposition in the senate.

The major senate contest over the billion dollar tax bill, now the subject of hearings before the senate finance committee, will probably develop with the move already started by independent members of both parties to boost the surtax rates on the higher incomes to a figure above the 40 per cent maximum voted by the house. That a determined effort will be made to restore the manufacturers' sales tax to the revenue bill is a certainty. That it will be accomplished is a foregone conclusion.

The importance of government salary cuts in the economy scheme has been emphasized in support given the idea by Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, and Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi. The latter forecast with regret, that a general slash was likely to materialize.

The house special economy committee has approved bills to disperse with the army and navy transport service, with an assorted annual reduction in expenditures; to postpone indefinitely part of the government's big construction program in the Capital at a saving of \$750,000, and to establish the international water commission. This is all the consolidating and dispensing yet recommended by the committee.

Both the house and senate appropriation committees continue to trim each bill down to the bone.

INDEPENDENCE for the Philippines, an agitated issue for three decades, is made possible by a bill which passed the house by a vote of 306 to 47, giving freedom to the islands. Not a Democratic vote was cast against the bill, and only two Democrats were paired in the negative. And on the Republican side the 47 who voted "no" were more than doubly matched by 119 who voted "yes." The Democratic total for the bill was 186 and the single Farmer-Labor vote was in the affirmative.

The bill agreed to provides for complete freedom for the Philippines after the islands have adopted a suitable constitution and undergone a probationary and semi-autonomous period of eight years, during which tariff ex-

ports to the United States shall be limited to present levels and immigration restricted to 50 persons annually. On the Fourth of July following the conclusion of the eight-year period, American sovereignty is to be withdrawn without any native plebiscite as provided in other measures. The United States will reserve only the right to retain certain naval and military bases.

THE senate finance committee presided over by Chairman Smoot, has opened its hearing on the billion dollar revenue bill passed by the house. A veritable avalanche of applications for hearings have been received by the committee.



Chairman Smoot

Secretary of the Treasury Mills was the first witness at the hearing. He offered suggestions to eliminate defects and discriminations in the house measure.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, Republican member of the committee, began a drive to line up support for a general manufacturers' sales tax in the new revenue bill.

After informal discussions with Republicans and Democrats, Reed announced prospects for inserting a sales levy, similar to that rejected by the house, were by no means as unfavorable as forecast.

He will offer the sales tax amendment to the finance committee, of which he is a member, if he finds the proposal has a chance to pass. Excise taxes substituted by the house for the sales levy were described as "cock-eyed sales taxes." The sales tax, he held, is equitable and fair.

NEW YORK STATE'S primary was a walkaway for the Roosevelt and the Hoover tickets in the lone Democratic and the Republican contests.

In the Democratic contest, in the Forty-first congressional district in Buffalo, supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt swamped a ticket favored to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith by better than 2 to 1.

The Republican contests were in New York city and in Brooklyn. Delegates favorable to the renomination of President Hoover won by approximately 18 to 1 in one and by about 4 to 1 in the other district over supporters of Joseph I. France of Maryland.

There was no opposition to the regular tickets anywhere else in the state. The Republican delegates to the national convention will support the President. Most of the upstate Democratic delegates are Roosevelt supporters, but the powerful Tammany bloc has not announced its stand.

SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY of Kentucky will deliver the keynote address for the Democratic party when the national convention meets in Chicago on June 27. His selection was made by a subcommittee of 23 national committeemen in an all-day session in Chicago. J. J. Shouse of Kansas City, who was Senator Barkley's chief rival for the honor, is to be recommended for permanent chairman of the convention. Mr. Shouse, who is executive chairman of the national committee, issued the following statement at the close of the meeting:

"By unanimous action of the committee it was decided to recommend to the national committee, to be in turn recommended to the convention, the selection of Senator Barkley for temporary chairman and the selection of Mr. Shouse as permanent chairman of the convention. "Our conference was one of the most harmonious ever held."

INFURIATED by months of distress from unemployment and dissatisfaction with the government policy, a mob of 10,000 stormed the house of assembly at St. John's, Newfoundland, and forced the resignation of the government. Windows were smashed and public documents strewn in the streets. Police were powerless in the demonstration. World war veterans then took charge of the situation and succeeded in partially restoring order. Citizens obeyed only the World war officers and the veterans under them on the streets of the capital, while most of the police were bottled up in the assembly building by the irate mob which milled outside.

The war veterans closely guarded the residence of Premier Sir Richard Squires, who narrowly escaped serious injury in the riot when he was aided to his home by three clergymen, who quieted a small portion of the mob which recognized the premier as he was hurried away.

THERE will be no "discussion or negotiation" on the question of European debts by Secretary of State Stimson during his visit to Geneva, was the emphatic declaration of President Hoover.



Secretary Stimson

Stimson's visit is solely in the interest of securing concrete and definite results from the general disarmament conference, even though those results may not be revolutionary in character, the President said.

"The world needs, both economically and spiritually, the relief that can come from some degree of successful issue by the disarmament conference," the President said.

"Some two months ago I presented ideas which I believed would contribute to a solution of some of the problems, and which were incorporated in the general program.

CLEAR signals were visible during March that important results were following from the co-ordinated plans of public agencies and private finance to bring about basic improvement in the condition of business, the American Bankers' Association Journal says in its monthly review.

It notes that, although immediate stimulations in current commercial and industrial activity were lacking and favorable trends in standard trade indexes were not apparent, growth in financial confidence and decrease in public fear were "too definite to be based on anything but solid facts and carried greater weight than formal statistics." Concrete expression of a return of financial confidence was given for a period during March in the bond market, which evidenced a relaxation in the pressure of financial distress and fear, and a turn in the direction of safety and confidence, the Journal says. "The most important aspect of business betterment has been the widespread return of the banks to more normal operating conditions," it says, attributing this to the Reconstruction Finance corporation and other co-operative arrangements for assisting both closed and operating banks that are "clearly having the desired effects."

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Seth Richardson, in a report to the senate, described police administration in Honolulu as "impotent, undisciplined, neglectful and unintelligent."

The report was in answer to a senate resolution calling for information on law enforcement in Hawaii. It followed the wave of criticism in navy and congressional circles over the reign of terror in the islands, and particularly in Honolulu, brought to light by the attack and assault by five natives upon Mrs. Tralia Massie.

Mr. Richardson recommended the appointment by the President of a territorial police head for the entire territory, with full power of control and organization, and similar appointment of an attorney general to be the public prosecutor.

Regarding conditions in general, Richardson reported:

"We found no organized crime, no important criminal class, and no criminal rackets. We did not find substantial evidence that a crime wave—so-called—was in existence in Honolulu. We did find, however, ample evidence of extreme laxity in the administration of law enforcement agencies. "We believe that a continuation of such laxity is fraught with much social and political danger."

THE pinch of national economy prompted Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, ranking Democrat on the finance committee, to issue a declaration against full payment of the veterans' bonus certificates. Citing the \$2,000,000,000 deficit in prospect for the government this year and the pending bill to raise new taxes, the senator in a letter to veterans of his state said:

"I regret that existing conditions impel me, in the interest of the country, to oppose the legislation at this time." The stand taken by Senator Harrison, coupled with the known view of other senate leaders, is believed to doom any prospect of enactment into law of the bonus payment measure.

In his statement the Democratic financial leader of the senate pointed out that \$1,000,000,000 of the \$4,000,000,000 government budget now goes to the relief of war veterans.

A DECISION which brought to a stop the congressional career of Peter C. Granata of Chicago gave the Democrats of the house a full ten-vote lead over their Republican opponents. Granata was voted out and Stanley H. Kunz was voted in by the house members. It was a decision on an election contest brought by the latter, the Democratic congressional candidate in the Eighth Illinois district, against the Republican who had been seated at the outset of the session on the strength of his certificate of election.

The standing of the parties in the house now is: Democrats, 221; Republicans, 211; farmer-labor, 1; vacancies, 2.

Margins of profit on wheat may be widened as much as nine bushels an acre when the crop follows a legume rather than a non-legume in the rotation. This is shown by a comparison of wheat yields after legume hay and after corn in a rotation of wheat, corn, wheat, legume hay, grown on an Illinois experiment station field. The legume in the case of the experiments was a mixture of alfalfa, red clover and alsike grown for hay and the second crop plowed down for wheat.

## Ways of Cutting Production Costs

### Colorado Expert Suggests Ideas for Obtaining Best Results.

Ways of cutting live stock and crop costs of production were discussed before farmers attending the feeders' day at the government experiment station, by James E. Morrison, assistant director of the Colorado Agricultural extension service.

Suggestions for reducing production costs included:

1. Culling unprofitable live stock and replacing it with good individuals.
2. Feeding balanced rations.
3. Keeping premises sanitary and stock healthy.
4. Keeping records of costs of production.
5. Using only good seed of adapted varieties.
6. Controlling plant diseases.
7. Destroying pests, insects and rodents.

"We should not be afraid to investigate new crops, but we should be cautious about plunging into them," he said. "This is no time to take a flyer in anything. "What live stock pays for feed depends on the feed and live stock markets, skill in management and equipment to permit handling at low cost.

"Live stock contributes to the stability of farming, and makes for a well-balanced farm business by furnishing an income throughout the year, by distributing labor more equally from season to season, and by furnishing a market for products which the market will not take otherwise either because of low quality or an oversupply.

"Ordinarily, with low cost handling, live stock will pay more for feed crops than the cash grain market."

## Much Loss From Insect Pests Is Preventable

When we fight insect pests we are attempting to conserve agricultural production rather than to necessarily increase production. We are attempting to save ourselves that tax or toll of ten cents on the dollar which insects exact. In normal times this amounts to more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of agricultural production annually. A large part of this loss is preventable. If nine cows, when protected from pests, will give as much milk as ten unprotected, why feed and milk the tenth cow? The enormous economically preventable insect losses can be saved with less effort and expense than it takes to actually produce that amount. If it were not so there would be no excuse for the state and federal departments to urge farmers to practice farm sanitation and to carry out the various other lines of insect control work. True some insect losses cannot be controlled economically, and such losses we must continue to accept until some one perhaps devises a means of effectively controlling them.—Missouri Farmer.

## Storing Soybeans

Soybeans should have less than 15 to 16 per cent moisture before they are to be stored, according to J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois. With thousands of bushels of beans being harvested and stored it is important that these beans be put into storage in proper condition to keep without spoilage. "In addition to the moisture content, farmers can control three other factors which determine the grade of soybeans," says Hackleman. "These are conditions and appearance, broken and split beans and foreign material. As for condition and appearance, soybeans, like corn, should 'look good', that is, be free from mold, have no insect injury and so far as possible should be clean. "The amount of damaged beans may mount if there is excessive cylinder speed in threshing, concaves set too close, too many teeth, or beans too dry when threshed."

## Barley Smut Control

Effectiveness of organic mercury dusts in the control of stripe disease of barley and covered smut is credited by the Wisconsin university with a great reduction in the losses sustained from these diseases in Wisconsin. Seed treatment plus new pedigree strains No. 37 and 38, which are resistant to stripe, have given striking results in control. Likewise the adoption by growers of treatments such as formaldehyde dust are recognized by the university as being standard effective methods that are easy to apply and less risky to use. They claim 100 per cent control of oat smut when these dusts are used under practical farm conditions. The treated seed usually yields enough more to amply pay for the cost of material and labor.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

## Legume Helps Wheat

Margins of profit on wheat may be widened as much as nine bushels an acre when the crop follows a legume rather than a non-legume in the rotation. This is shown by a comparison of wheat yields after legume hay and after corn in a rotation of wheat, corn, wheat, legume hay, grown on an Illinois experiment station field. The legume in the case of the experiments was a mixture of alfalfa, red clover and alsike grown for hay and the second crop plowed down for wheat.

## Put Bees in Right Section of Orchard

### Point Discovered to Be of Much Importance.

One virtue of honey bees, of finishing a job they start, may prove embarrassing to fruit growers. According to Prof. L. H. McDaniels of the New York State College of Agriculture, beekeepers call this characteristic constancy, which means that when bees once start working on a certain kind of blossoms in a certain place they continue working there until the supply of nectar or pollen is exhausted.

Last year one New York orchardist had poor results from using bees and bouquets, because the bees placed in the apple orchard worked in a nearby cherry orchard and did not visit the apple blossoms while the bouquets were shedding pollen. Similar difficulties have been experienced in the Pacific Northwest where bees are likely to visit sagebrush blossoms on surrounding hills rather than the apple blossoms, unless the apple blossoms are open when the bees are brought to the orchard.

Bees are interested mainly in nectar gathering, and not the problem of cross-pollination. However, honey bees are by far the most important insect which transfer pollen and their use deserves careful consideration by orchardists, Professor McDaniels advises.

## Soybeans Put Forward as Quick Legume Crop

What can I plant as a quick legume crop? This question is at hand from several different states. Alfalfa is recognized as the great legume forage, but it cannot be grown in one season or in every place. Many are looking toward soybeans as a solution. There is no doubt about their value, but they have their troublesome points in growth and harvesting. Soybeans are a warm-weather crop, to be planted about the same time as corn, or a little later. They may be sown in rows 30 inches apart, and cultivated, or drilled like oats. For hay they are cut after the pods are well formed, but before the lower leaves turn yellow. Soybean hay is one of the best forages for grinding in the modern fodder mills. In that way the rather coarse stalks are all worked up into easily eaten form. The hay itself will run around 12 per cent protein, and the beans as high as 30.—Rural New-Yorker.

## Rotation Proves Value

A rotation including a legume and a cultivated crop has increased the wheat yield on Stockton Brothers farm in Polk county, Oregon, 15 bushels an acre.

The Stockton family had produced grain on this farm for 60 years. Yields gradually had decreased to 25 bushels. Four years ago the brothers instituted a rotation of corn followed by clover and thereafter by wheat. In 1931 wheat following such a rotation yielded 40 bushels. The cultivated crop also has aided in weed control and spread out the farm work.—J. R. Beck in Capper's Farmer.

## Legume "Bugs"

All other things being equal, the legume inoculant that contains the largest number of bacteria will be the one to use. Abundance of bacteria means just that many more for each seed. Some of the inoculating bacteria will die anyway; some will never reach the plants' small roots; some will be washed away; and the inoculant containing the largest numbers will have just that many more after losses have thinned the ranks. Play safe—be sure the inoculant contains a large number of efficient bacteria.—Farmer's Journal.

## It's Best to Thin

To many people it seems almost a crime to pick off a part of the small fruits on peach or apple trees which are carrying a heavy load of fruit. However, experiments have proved that the thinning of peaches to a distance of 6 inches between fruits, and apples to only one fruit on one-half of the spurs on the tree, will reduce the cost of thinning and will give fruit of more value.—Kansas Farmer.

## Agricultural Notes

Dull knives in the ensilage cutter increase the power requirement about 50 per cent.

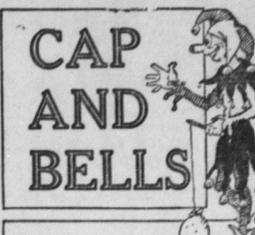
A total of 90,657 common barberry bushes were eradicated in Wisconsin last year, according to V. O. Taylor, agent in charge.

If the garden is carefully planned two vegetables a day will be provided for summer use and two vegetables a day can be canned or stored for winter use.

More than one-fifth of the total crop of broom corn produced in the United States in 1931 was farmed in Illinois.

Two dollars' worth of superphosphate spread on an acre of pasture this spring will pay returns this season and continue to pay for about four more years.

A ten-year test by the Ohio agricultural experiment station shows a loss of one bushel of corn per acre for each day of delay in planting corn after May 15.



## CAP AND BELLS

### A NECESSITY

Two men, who were but mere acquaintances, were discussing a lecture. "Are you going to attend?" asked one. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "I'm not; it's bound to be most boring, I'm sure." "I'm sorry you think that way, but I must attend. You see, I'm the lecturer."—Pearson's.

### NO OTHER WAY



"Why didn't the chief of police investigate the matter before?" "How should you expect him to know anything until he sees it in the papers."

### Like and Unlike

They were standing before a large painting entitled "Echo" in an art museum. "I suppose," said one man, "it is appropriate to depict Echo as a woman, because she always has the last word." "On the other hand," returned the second man, "an echo speaks only when spoken to."—Los Angeles Times.

### Foresight

"I suppose you attribute your great success in life to your own foresight," said the magazine biographer. "Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "In what way did it manifest itself?" "In picking out smart lawyers to look after my affairs."

### They Freeze

"Yes, isn't it strange that when people get frozen they rub their limbs with snow until circulation is restored?" Benevolent Old Lady—But what do they do with the poor people in summer?

### An Example

"I say, old chap, what's the difference between 'abstract' and 'concrete'?" "Well, when my wife promises to make a cake, that's abstract; when she makes one it's concrete."

### MAY RESCUE HIM



Her—Yes, I've thrown Tom overboard.

Him—Then it is all over forever!

Her—Oh, no, not forever. I may drop him a line at any time.

### At His Leisure

Doctor—Give up smoking, captain, and you will prolong your life by 20 years.

Captain—But isn't it too late now?

Doctor—It's never too late.

Captain—Then I'll start in ten years' time.—Passing Show.

### Fugue in Seven Sharps

Blinks—I hear you and your neighbor are on the outs. What happened?

Jinks—Well, my kids are taking music lessons, and the other day he sent over an ax with a note saying, "Try this on your piano!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Just What She Needs

Bore (at 11 p. m.)—I heard a ghost story the other night—by Jove, it did make me start!

She—I wish I knew it!

### His Modest Bit

Housewife (to hobo)—You here again? Well, I've nothing for you. I don't believe you've done a thing this winter.

Hobo—Yer wrong, me lady. I just done thirty days.—Boston Transcript.

### Specialists in Veracity

"I like people who speak the truth."

"So do I," replied Miss Cayenne; "although I confess I am annoyed by those who can't recognize it unless it is something disagreeable."