

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Roosevelt's First Rebuff in Primaries—Senate Committee Boosts Income Taxes—House Playing Havoc With Economy Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FOR the first time since he started out on his hunt for instructed delegates Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt met with a rebuff—two of them, in fact.



Sen. J. J. Davis

In the Massachusetts primaries he expected to win eight or ten of the 36 delegates chosen for the Democratic Presidential convention, but Al Smith swept the state and added the entire delegation to his little bundle of votes.

More important because more unexpected was the result in Pennsylvania. The New York governor captured the greater part of that state's delegation, perhaps 60 out of 76 votes, but Smith made a much better showing than anyone had anticipated. Incomplete returns indicated he had carried 15 of the 67 counties, and his majority in Philadelphia was impressive.

Altogether, the leaders of the "stop Roosevelt" movement were considerably heartened by the outcome of these two primaries.

President Hoover was virtually assured of the 109 Republican delegates in the two states. In the Pennsylvania the Republican primary was made interesting by the contest between Senator James J. Davis and Gen. Smedley D. Butler. The famous marine was backed by Governor Pinchot and ran as a dry, but Davis, who had been converted to anti-prohibitionism through the influence of William S. Varré, Republican boss of the state, defeated the general by a plurality that approached 400,000. It was thought this might mean that the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican convention would fight earnestly for a plank promising resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment. Mrs. Pinchot, the governor's wife, sought the Republican congressional nomination in the Fifteenth district, but was whipped by Congressman Louis T. McFadden, who some months ago attacked the administration's international finance policies and accused President Hoover of "selling out" to Europe.

RATHER unexpectedly, the jury in the Kahahawai murder case in Honolulu, after being out 48 hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Lieut. Thomas H. Massie of the navy, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, his mother-in-law, and Seamen E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones. The jury recommended mercy for the defendants. The verdict means a sentence of one to ten years in Oahu prison. Notice of appeal was served by the defense.

The four defendants heard the finding of the jury bravely, but Mrs. Massie, for assaulting whom the slain man was under indictment, broke down and sobbed during the proceedings. Clarence Darrow, the veteran Chicago attorney who had made a remarkable attempt to win acquittal for the four, was grievously disappointed.

FIRST rejecting a proposal by Senator Couzens to boost surtaxes to the wartime maximum of 45 per cent, the senate finance committee voted an increase in all income tax rates above the levies written into the new revenue bill by that house.

The committee almost unanimously adopted a schedule presented by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, the ranking Democrat, calling for a maximum surtax of 45 per cent instead of the 40 per cent figure carried in the house bill.

Normal income rates were boosted to 3 per cent on the first \$4,000 income; 6 per cent on the next \$4,000 and 9 per cent on the income above \$8,000.

The present normal rates are 1½, 3 and 5 per cent. The house voted to increase these rates to 2, 4 and 7 per cent respectively.

By close votes the tariffs on imported oil and coal which the house added to the measure were struck out. The tax on automobiles was approved.

The house passed and sent to the President the tariff bill restoring to congress all power to alter import duties. The house also passed the \$320,000,000 navy bill after refusing to cut the amount 10 per cent.

DETERMINED to get the \$20,000,000 economy bill before the senate as quickly as possible, Majority Floor Leader Rainey decreed that the house should hold tight sessions until the measure was disposed of.

Immediately a bi-partisan insurgent coalition took charge and overrode the Democratic and Republican leadership. First thing it did was to knock out that provision of the rule limiting the number of amendments to the economy measure to forty, and then it started in to rip the bill to pieces. Its primary achievement in this line was the adoption of an amendment by Britten of Illinois exempting from the proposed 11 per cent pay reduction all federal em-

ployees with salaries up to and including \$2,500. As framed by the committee the exemption ran to \$1,000. The change took more than \$50,000,000 out of the \$200,000,000 the bill was supposed to effect in the annual cost of the federal government.

The administration proposal that veterans' compensation be curtailed in the case of single men receiving a \$1,500 income or married men with a \$3,500 income, with \$400 exemption for dependents, also was expected to bring a storm of protest on the house floor.

RICHMOND was full of governors and other dignitaries last week and was mighty busy in other respects. The events included the annual conference of state executives, the Washington bicentennial celebration, a celebration in honor of the landing of the first permanent Colonists, a state music festival, dedication of the first monument to James Monroe in the state, and the opening to the public for the full week of 100 colonial homes and gardens.

The governors, thirty in number, after being received by Governor Pollard, helped to dedicate the Monroe statue at Ash Lawn. The chief address was delivered by Claude G. Bowers, eminent Democratic journalist and orator. The executive also took part in all the other ceremonies, besides holding their own four-day meet. On Wednesday they were addressed by President Hoover, who in one of his most important speeches presented the federal government's case to the states and asked for their fuller co-operation in settling national problems. Thursday evening the governors were entertained at dinner in the White House.

REPRESENTATIVE F. H. La Guardia of New York, leader of the bloc that defeated the sales tax proposition, provided the sensation of the week in the senate banking committee hearings on stock exchange methods. It was an exposure of alleged high pressure publicity methods, including even bribery, to manipulate prices on the New York Stock exchange, and the documents he offered in proof of his charges involved a number of financial writers formerly employed on New York papers. They were employed by brokerage houses, he said, to "bally-hoo" stocks and sent out misleading statements in order to promote stock purchases. In some cases he said extracts from newspaper articles inspired by high powered publicity methods were included by brokers in letters to customers.

Five pools in which stocks were manipulated, according to La Guardia, were cited by the New Yorker to back up his assertions. He said that high pressure methods had been utilized in the handling of pools in Indian Motorcycle stock, Savage Arms, Maxwell Motors, Pure Oil, Simms Petroleum, and Superior Oil. In all instances except the Indian Motorcycle stock, the pools operated back in 1924 and 1925.

Mr. La Guardia named A. Newton Plummer as the high pressure publicity man who had distributed \$286,000 among newspaper men. This man, he said, operated under the title of publicity counsel and sometimes under the name of the Institute of Economic Research. Plummer is now under indictment for forging securities.

The committee in executive session decided to make a sweeping inquiry into the whole stock and bond selling as it affects the stock exchange, and this may last all summer. A steering committee of five was named by Chairman Norbeck to plan the investigation and line up witnesses. Senator Couzens of Michigan, one of the "progressives," is perhaps the leading member of this smaller body and will be a most important factor in the inquiry. Glass, Fletcher and Norbeck himself also are on the steering committee. Walcott of Connecticut, who initiated the inquiry, has been forced into a minor place by Norbeck.

SENATOR Huey P. Long of Louisiana broke out in violent revolt against the Democratic party and especially against its leader in the senate, Joe Robinson of Arkansas, because in the pending tax bill the rich were not being "soaked" as much as he desired. He accused the Democrats of taking orders from big business, practically renounced his membership in the party and shouted his resignation from all senate committees to which he had been appointed.

Senator Robinson replied with dignity and withering sarcasm and the Republicans sat silently enjoying the affair.

JAPAN opened a great drive in Manchuria to suppress the fast-growing revolt against the government of the puppet state of Manchoukuo, having previously warned the rest of the world to keep hands off. The rebel forces along the eastern lines of the Chinese Eastern railway and in the lower Sungari valley were estimated at 20,000, and there were more of them in other regions. Against all these large bodies of troops were started, the main force being commanded by Major General Mural.

JOHN N. WILLYS, ambassador to Poland, thinks he should return to the direction of his automobile manufacturing business. Therefore he came back to the country and last week called on President Hoover and arranged for his retirement from the diplomatic post in June. He said to the reporters:

"I shall make immediate arrangements to move back to the United States in order that I may be on the ground to take care of my various interests here and particularly to be more active and helpful in my duties as chairman of the board of the Willys-Overland company."

GERMANY is especially grateful to President Hoover for his promotion of the moratorium on reparations and war debts, but there was no way in which this gratitude could be shown directly to the President. So Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett was chosen to be the recipient of an unusual honor—the bestowal of the degree of doctor of political science by the ancient and famous University of Tuebingen.



F. M. Sackett

This high honor was presented to the ambassador in an impressive ceremony in the presence of representatives of the German cabinet and many of south Germany's most distinguished men.

In its centuries of existence the University of Tuebingen has dispensed only a few honorary titles. But, as the rector said, because of his "great effort in alleviating economic problems the university concluded that the American ambassador did signal work in singling out some of the causes of the present difficulties," and decided to honor him.

REFERENDUM of the prohibition question under provisions of article five of the Eighteenth amendment was voted by Michigan Republicans in convention at Grand Rapids. The convention also voted indorsement of President Hoover.

The platform was adopted practically unanimously after a riotous session on the floor, preceded by two hours of debate in the committee on resolutions. The committee refused a report on the soldiers' bonus question.

GEORGIA has a new senator, appointed by Gov. Richard B. Russell, Jr., to fill out part of the unexpired term of the late William J. Harris. The man selected is Maj. John S. Cohen, editor of the Atlanta Journal. He will serve until next November. The Harris term does not expire until 1937, and Governor Russell himself will be a candidate for the place in the general election in the fall.

Major Cohen, who has been Democratic national committee man from Georgia since 1924, is a member of a distinguished southern family. He joined the staff of the Journal in 1930 and was reporter, special Washington correspondent, and editorial writer. He was a correspondent and later an army officer in the Spanish-American war. His father was a Confederate officer.

NATIONAL Socialists, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, scored a great victory in the Prussian elections, and won enough places in other parts of Germany to make them the strongest political party in four of the five states in the reich. But they still lack a clear majority to control any of them. In Bavaria they fell slightly behind.

In Prussia, where the fight was most bitter because of the theory that "whoever controls Prussia controls the reich," the Hitlerite forces garnered 162 seats against the nine they held heretofore. The coalition which makes up the present government also obtained 162 seats. The Communists also gained, now having 57 seats to their former 43. The Social Democrats were the heaviest losers.

It was announced that the Prussian government would resign on May 24 when the newly elected diet convenes, but will carry on until a new premier of the state is elected. Hitler is insisting that the Nazis should be given control, but there can be no definite decision as to the alignment of the parties until the middle of May, when the Catholic Centrists meet in Berlin for a caucus.

In the Austrian elections also the National Socialists scored heavy and widespread gains, but the control of the government remains in the hands of the Socialists and Christian Socialists. The Pan-German and Agrarian parties were practically wiped out by the Nazis.

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## How Clover "Bonus" May Be Obtained

### Change of Farm Rotations Method of Bringing About Results.

Corn and wheat are not the so-called "high-profit" crops they once were, and consequently this is a good time to change farm rotations permanently to take advantage of the "bonus" offered by a clover crop, says L. B. Miller, associate in soil experiment fields at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Such a change would insure more uniform production from year to year, with no increase in surplus, and would slash the bushel costs of growing corn, Miller said.

"Rotation studies over a long period of years here at Urbana show an average yield of 34 bushels of corn an acre under a corn and oats rotation and a 51-bushel corn yield with a rotation of corn, oats and red clover on similar unfertilized land. Two farms of the same size, operated under these systems, would produce the same number of bushels of corn a farm. However, the farm growing the corn and oats rotation would have half of its land in corn, while the farm growing the corn, oats and red clover rotation would have only one-third of its land in corn. Similarly, the change in rotation increased the oats yield from 31.7 bushels to 44 bushels an acre.

"Thus, the farm growing one-third of its acreage in clover would produce as much corn and almost as much oats as the other farm, and in addition would have the clover as a 'bonus' to be used for feed and for soil improvement.

"Census reports for 1930 show that in ten typical corn-belt countries of central Illinois more than 55 per cent of the crop land was in corn and only 13.1 per cent in legumes, including tame hay and soy beans. Parts of many farms in northern and central Illinois will grow red clover without liming. Most of the brown silt loam soils require only a little limestone or phosphate to make them good clover producers."

## Light Oat Seed Will Produce Normal Crop

Despite the fact that much of the 1931 oat crop is of poorer quality than usual, its use for seed will be satisfactory provided it is properly cleaned and graded, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

In many sections of the corn belt and of the northwestern states much of the oat crop ripened prematurely because of drought. As a consequence, these oats are of lighter weight per bushel than usual and may not appear to be satisfactory for seed purposes. However, if this seed is thoroughly fanned and graded it should produce a satisfactory crop.

In the eastern corn belt section the color and weight of much of the certified seed distributed for sowing this spring is not as good as that of last year, but this seed will be entirely satisfactory and will produce a crop of good quality provided weather conditions are favorable. As in the case of any other seed oats, the light, chaffy kernels of these standard and improved varieties should be removed by fanning. The department advises farmers to treat their seed oats for smut prevention.

## Figuring Silage Price

Because it is impossible to move silage, it is frequently necessary for tenants to sell unused feed. Arriving at a fair price is difficult because the silage does not have a regular trading value. At Ohio State university dairy men have figured that a ton of silage has about one-third the feeding value of good mixed hay, depending on how grain is in the silage. It has been found that a ton of silage contains approximately the same amount of nutrients found in seven bushels of corn, or in 4½ bushels of corn and 600 pounds of corn stover of medium moisture content. In figuring the price of silage figure out the value of each of these comparative feeds. If the figures differ greatly, add them together and divide by three to get a fair valuation on the silage per ton.—Prairie Farmer.

## Feeds for Beef Cattle

Roughages and other home-grown feeds play an important part in the economical production of fat beef cattle. Many cattle men find that it pays to grind or roll such grains as wheat, barley, and grain sorghums which are too small and hard to be thoroughly chewed. Coarse grinding is better than fine grinding for feeding purposes, says A. T. Semple, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Grinding or chopping roughage is not advisable unless the cattle will consume more roughage and make such profitable use of it as to pay for the cost of grinding.

## Sow Clean Seed

Seed oats with a purity of 90.61 per cent may still contain enough weed seeds to keep your grand-children fighting weeds. In a sample that was 90.61 per cent pure there were 171 weed seeds to the pound, which means 5,472 to the bushel. That means, if every weed seed grew, a weed for every three square feet of ground. Read the seed tag carefully to see whether the number of weed seeds per pound is given. Sow clean seed. Test the germination, too.

## Error in Marketing Brood Sow Too Soon

### Point Often Overlooked by Pork Producers.

Good breeding and good feeding go hand in hand. Swine, like all classes of live stock, should be selected on the basis of their performance from the standpoint of prolificacy, vigor, quality and yield of carcass. Prolificacy and the ability to utilize feed economically are matters of heredity. Pork producers should take advantage of this fact. Feeding and carcass tests will enable the producer more accurately to select breeding stock.

The hog producers of the country are suffering a great loss due to the practice of using brood sows for only one or two litters and then marketing them. Under this system the number of sows is proportionally greater than would be the case if the brood sows were kept their full life of usefulness, which is frequently five or six years. It would be profitable to the producers to keep the sows which have proved good mothers just as long as they continue to farrow and successfully raise large litters of desirable type that are economical feeders. Two litters a year not only reduces the cost of production of market hogs, but it gives the producer two chances at the market during the year instead of one.—Breeder's Gazette.

## Operation of Seeding Without a Nurse Crop

The cultural practices which have proven most satisfactory in seeding without a nurse crop are as follows. The land is disked or cultivated after harvest, or early in the spring before the main grain crop is seeded. This cultivation conserves the moisture in the land and is an insurance that all the wild oats and other weed seeds which fell on the ground will be germinated and not plowed down as viable seeds. The land is plowed after spring seeding is completed, at which time wild oats and other spring germinated weeds will have made sufficient growth to insure that they will be killed by plowing. The land is then worked down into a fine seed bed and kept well worked and harrowed until the latter part of June. If sufficient moisture is available and tillage is given every ten days, a number of successive weed crops will be germinated and destroyed before the grass or clover is seeded.

## Phosphate Aids Crops

Phosphate increased beet yields nearly four tons an acre for Stewart Thompson, Lawrence county, South Dakota. Mr. Thompson had his soil analyzed. He was rich in lime and potash and had sufficient nitrogen, but it was low in phosphate. He decided to try superphosphate on sugar beets. On a field of 6.53 acres 12 rows of phosphated beets were alternated with 12 rows that had no fertilizer. He got seven tons an acre from plots that had no fertilizer and nearly eleven tons an acre where he applied phosphate.

The contract price of beets was \$7 a ton, so the phosphate increased returns nearly \$28 an acre.

Wheat was put on this field the following year. That on the fertilized strips matured four to five days earlier and made 32.15 bushels an acre. The rest of the field made 22 bushels. Last year the field was in corn. That from the strips where phosphate had been applied to beets was a foot taller, matured five to six days earlier, and looked good enough to double the yield of that on unfertilized plots.—Capper's Farmer.

## Seed Corn Treatment

Treating seed corn with dust disinfectants increased the yield three bushels per acre in Illinois, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. With well selected lots of seed under proper storage conditions seed treatment was found to be as effective as the germination tests in increasing yields.

The dust treatment effectively controlled two of the ear rots most common in well selected seed. The treatments also gave partial protection against soil-borne diseases.

## Around the Farm

Get after the weeds early and often. They work fast.

Alabama farms have more hogs and cattle but fewer horses and mules than a year ago.

A rich sandy loam soil with a good supply of decaying organic matter is the best for potatoes.

Over two thousand horses and mules have been treated in Vermillion county, Illinois, for the control of internal parasites.

Blue grass sod is one of the preventives of erosion in fields.

Heavy feeding and no exercise on Sundays or rainy days are bad for horses. Be sure to reduce the feed when the horses are idle, live stock specialists urge.

Covered smut of wheat, barley and oats causes tremendous losses to grain growers in Dakota, but is effectively controlled by the use of a solution of formaldehyde or with copper carbonate dust.

# Current Wit and Humor



NO COLLATERAL

Two Georgia darlings were discussing the financial condition of the country. They didn't agree.

"You's all wrong," one vociferated. "Dey ain't no money sho'tage. Ah asked mah bankuh is he out o' money and he tuk me in de vault and showed me piles an' piles o' money. An' I says could he let me have jes' a little. An' he says sho' he could. Has Ah any collat'ral? An' Ah hasn't. Now dat's what's de mattuh wif dis country. Dey's plenty o' money but we'se jes' runnin' sho't on collat'ral."—Bankers' Monthly.

## AGREES WITH HER DOG



"She says this place disagrees with her."

"Then why doesn't she leave?"

"Seems her pug dog has gained a pound."

## Prefers Other Kind

"Every one says," gushed the city broker, "that you have the most wonderful chickens. They say yours is a model flock!"

"Model flock, eh?" responded farmer Brown, gloomily. "Well, mebbe. Anyhow, right now, they don't 'pear to be a workin' model."

## Different Angle

Mr. Flaphead—Yes, I'm jolly nervous. I don't think I've got the courage to propose to a girl.

Miss Coyle—Er—I'm not exactly a girl, you know.

## Exact Figure Wanted

Pompos Employee—We have 3,000 workers here.

New Office Boy—including me or before I came?

## Evolution

"He's on the stock market."

"On the curb?"

"He was on the curb, but now he's in the gutter."—Passing Show.

## Sure

"How can we be sure that people really find these poles, North and South?"

"Huh? Don't they take pictures?"

## Ask the Installment Man

Hobbs—Do you live within your income?

Dobbs—Good heavens, no! It's all I can do to live within my credit.—Boston Transcript.

## SHOWED HONESTY



"Is he absolutely honest?"

"Yes, indeed. He wouldn't even take lumber from the new house that is being built next door to him."

## Meaning Just What?

Mary—Mrs. Allblow was telling me her daughter married a man of means.

Carrie—And she's right, for if there was ever a man who means to do this, that, and the other, and never does anything, he's the one.

## Call for Action

Mother—Well, our little baby's got daddy's eyes and my nose.

Little Jimmie—You'd better get busy, then, 'cause he's got grandma's teeth now.

## The Mocking Bird

Wife (at bathroom door)—Dinner on the table, John. Hurry and finish your bath.

Husband—Coming, dear! Just one more stanza and I'm through.—Boston Transcript.

## Rather Uncomfortable

Mrs. Finagan—Was your old man in comfortable circumstances when he died?

Mrs. Betty—No; he was half way under a train.