

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Business Conference Already Showing Results —R. F. C. Considers Loans—Court Establishes Roosevelt's Right to Remove Mayor Walker.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IF PROSPERITY can be restored by the united efforts of individuals the business and industrial conference in Washington should have marked results. The 300 men who participated pledged themselves to work along these lines:



Henry M. Robinson

To spread employment by shortening the hours of each worker; to stimulate capital expenditures by industry; to expand employment and repair work on the railroads; to stimulate home improvement and repair; to assist home owners in carrying their mortgage burdens; to make credit affirmatively useful by making it available to those entitled to it.

The central committee named to carry out this program is headed by Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles, a white-haired banker and lawyer who has been one of President Hoover's closest friends and unofficial advisers and who has previously served the public in various capacities, notably as a member of the commission that formulated the Dawes plan. It is said in Washington that Mr. Robinson may soon be known as the Colonel House of the Hoover administration.

Of the sub-committees named at the conference, the first to get into action was that on spreading employment. Its chairman, Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said the committee intends to educate industry to do the most convenient thing to be worked out from the various methods already devised and operated by nearly 400 companies throughout the country, which reported to the unemployment relief organization in the course of its study of the program and its application to industry.

Dispatches received in Washington from all parts of the country indicated that the conference already was having an effect on the revival of industry, and the news from banks was especially cheerful.

ANDREW W. MELLON, ambassador to England and former secretary of the treasury, had a long talk with the President, and on emerging from the White House said he believed the current advance in stock prices was justified and would be maintained. Mr. Mellon's reputation as a financial wizard had been considerably lessened, but there are still many who think his judgment is sound.

MONTAGU C. NORMAN, governor of the Bank of England, came over to this country recently as "Prof. Clarence Skinner," ostensibly to spend a vacation in Maine. But it was not long before he was in New York consulting with some of our leading bankers, and then it was officially admitted in Washington that he would "see or communicate with" Ogden L. Mills, secretary of the treasury. In the minds of many this made it certain that the main object of Mr. Norman's visit was to discuss war debts. It also probably had to do with Britain's return to the gold standard in 1933, this being dependent on the settlement of the war debts and reparations and the lowering of world tariff barriers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Budget Director J. Clawson Roup have begun preparation of the budget for the 1934 fiscal year which starts July 1 next. Cabinet members and all heads of independent establishments have submitted their estimates and Mr. Roup has begun hearings on them. Whether the budget will be larger or smaller than the one submitted to congress for the current fiscal year is not yet known, but probably it will be larger.

The naval general board completed its new building program and laid it before Secretary Charles F. Adams. Whether or not he would submit it to the President with a recommendation that it be offered to congress in December was not to be decided until Secretary Adams had consulted with a number of ranking admirals.

It was understood the general board program included a one-year installment of the Vinson \$300,000,000 ten-year program. It recommended starting work on the seventeenth 8-inch gun cruiser permitted under the London treaty and already authorized. Other parts of the program presumably call for the laying down of two cruisers, one airplane carrier, and additional airplanes and submarines.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ELLIS J. STALEY at Albany ruled in the Walker case that Governor Roosevelt had the authority to sit in judgment

on the mayor, and that the courts could not interfere in the executive acts of the governor. However, he also ruled that court action might be taken after the mayor's three constitutional defenses had been violated.

Mayor Walker, however, decided not to await the governor's decision, and late Thursday night he resigned, turning his office over to Joseph V. McKee, aldermanic president. In a long statement Walker made a scorching attack on the governor, declaring the hearing had been conducted unfairly and developed into "travesty, a mock trial" in comparison with which a drumhead court martial would seem liberal. He said he was convinced the governor's verdict, whether for or against him, would be dictated by political expediency.

Walker closed by asserting he would seek vindication by running for reelection. He said he was taking the advice of "the most loyal and distinguished Democrat in this country," evidently alluding to Alfred E. Smith.

UNLESS late returns from the Democratic run-off primary upset present figures, "Ma" Ferguson will be governor of Texas again. At this writing she has a rather slight lead over Gov. Ross S. Sterling. The vote had veered and swayed from the incumbent to Mrs. Ferguson in such dramatic manner that A. F. Henning, head of the Texas election bureau, declined to forecast either the possible outcome of the race or the probable total vote.

The returns were still to be canvassed by the county committees and then by the state committee.

GOVERNOR'S day at Sengit, New Jersey, was taken by Franklin D. Roosevelt as the occasion for his first campaign speech on the prohibition question, and what he said to his 150,000 listeners was highly pleasing to the wet Democrats. Some of the Republican leaders, on the other hand, called it old stuff and ludicrous; and it did not have the approval of the Prohibitionists.

After speaking a good word for genuine temperance, Mr. Roosevelt dealt with the "tax burden" that prohibition has brought, declaring "the only business in the country that was not helping to support the government was in a real sense being supported by this government."

Describing the Republican platform as "long, indirect, insincere and false," the governor compared its stand on prohibition repeal with "the concise sincerity of our own platform."

"The Democratic party squarely met the issue," said the governor, "while the Republican administration attempted to evade and confuse the issue."

ONE after another the state conventions of the American Legion are disregarding the advice of the leaders of the Legion and adopting resolutions calling for immediate payment of the veterans' bonus in full. The meeting of the New York Legion, in Brooklyn, was enlivened by an almost violent demonstration against F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war for aviation and now an aspirant for the Republican nomination for governor of New York.

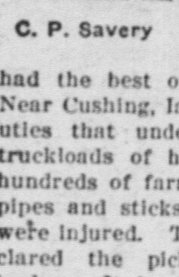
Mr. Davison, defending the federal administration for the use of force in expelling the bonus army from Washington, charged that many members of the B. E. F. in the National Capital were "tramps and hoodlums" possessing fake military discharges that were produced by a "Communist-owned diploma mill." His speech was frequently interrupted by loud jeers and boos and cries of "put him out," and finally it was necessary to call the police reserves to restore order.

THREE major conditions on which it will make loans for self-liquidating projects were announced by the Reconstruction Finance corporation board. The applicant must prove that his project is self-liquidating; he must prove that it is adequately secured by good collateral; and he must be able to give the board complete information on all phases of the project. Among the minor conditions are the barring of convict labor; limitation of labor to 30 hours a week, and giving preference to war veterans with dependents.

When the applicants gathered in the corporation's offices Los Angeles was near the head of the line, asking \$132,000,000 to carry to the city the water and power made available by the Boulder dam. New York wanted \$75,000,000 for a bridge across the Hudson to Weehawken and \$55,000,000 for the projects' triborough bridge.

NATIONAL air races at Cleveland were almost disrupted at the start because the aviators learned that the prizes for closed events had been reduced to 28 per cent of their advertised value. But the flyers finally gave in and consented to go ahead with the contest. James G. Halzlip, former army flyer, won the Bendix dash from Burbank, Calif., to Cleveland in 8 hours 19 minutes elapsed time. He then continued to New York, establishing a new transcontinental record of 10 hours 19 minutes.

IOWA farmers engaged in the "strike" for higher prices were being instigated by a grand jury in Council Bluffs which was instructed to inquire into wilful obstruction of highways, destruction of property and intimidation of truck drivers. The "holiday" movement, started by C. P. Savery and other leaders, meanwhile was losing its peaceful aspect and there were conflicts between the pickets and sheriffs' possees at various points. Generally the officers had the best of it, but not always. Near Cushing, Ia., a force of fifty deputies that undertook to escort five truckloads of hogs was attacked by hundreds of farmers armed with lead pipes and sticks, and eleven deputies were injured. The aroused sheriff declared the picket lines would be broken. It is noteworthy that many of the members of the late bonus army have entered the fray on the side of the striking farmers.



C. P. Savery

ENGLAND was confronted with one of the worst strikes of recent years when more than 125,000 cotton weavers in Lancashire quit work because of a wage cut and working conditions. While most of the mills were forced to close, some continued with depleted staffs and others, which made private arrangements with the workers, operated at full capacity. The leaders of the weavers' union estimate that the walkout was two-thirds effective on the first day and believe it will spread to all the mills.

A direct appeal to King George to intervene through the government in the dispute was sent to Balmoral by Joe Compton, a former Laborite member of parliament, who wields great influence in the mill district.

It appears likely that the 20,000 conductors and drivers of London buses would strike soon because of wage reductions and changes in working conditions ordered by the London General Omnibus company.

GERMANY was tremendously excited when its parliament met, for Adolf Hitler had decided that his 230 Nazi members should not support the Von Papen government. At the last moment the chancellor had luncheon with Hitler and in their discussion the breach between them was widened. Von Papen then went quickly to Neudeck, where President Von Hindenburg was resting on his estate and received from him authority to dissolve the reichstag at his discretion, giving him almost dictatorial powers. The aged president told the chancellor he was at liberty to take this step if the reichstag tried to vote no confidence in Von Papen's government and its \$500,000,000 reconstruction program, which seemed a certainty. This would give the chancellor's regime at least three months further life.

The entire German press features the Neudeck confab as of historic moment. There is no doubt that Von Papen enjoys the president's full confidence and the chancellor will not let such a coalition would set up a presidential and not a party cabinet and that it would offer a concrete program of action, acceptable to the majority of the reichstag and at least as good or better than Von Papen's.

Clara Zetkin, seventy-five-year-old Communist, presided over the opening session of the reichstag, being entitled to that prerogative by being the oldest member. She demanded the impeachment of the president and cabinet in a long speech. The National Socialists behaved with dignity and, with the aid of the Catholic Center, Nationalists and Bavarian People's party, they elected as speaker Hermann William Goering, one of Hitler's lieutenants. Goering declared he would act impartially but would stand for nothing derogatory to the national honor.

LAST will of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, signed by her just three weeks before her death, was filed for probate in Chicago. Edwin Krenn, the Austrian architect who was Mrs. Rockefeller's close friend and business associate, is the principal beneficiary, being bequeathed five-twelfths of the estate. To her daughter Muriel Hubbard she left one-third of the estate; to her daughter Mathilde Oser, one-sixth; and to her son Fowler McCormick, one-twelfth. Edward A. Dato, Krenn's partner in a real estate firm, has announced that before Mrs. McCormick died Krenn signed an agreement with Dato by which he waived all claims to the estate as well as his interest in the firm of Krenn & Dato, and accepted in lieu thereof a guarantee of \$2,000 a month income for life.

The estate was once estimated to have a value of \$40,000,000, but it has been greatly depleted.

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POULTRY

OPEN SEASON NOW FOR WAR ON PESTS

Get Rid of Mites and Collect More Eggs.

By C. F. PARRISH, Extension Poultryman, North Carolina State College, WNU Service.

During the rush season, owners of farm flocks of poultry forget the birds and as a result mites and lice get to work with a resulting decrease in the number of eggs laid, and the effort of the chickens to roost on a tree limb rather than in the poultry house.

This is the season when the annual war begins between mites on the one hand and eggs on the other. Poultrymen act as spectators but pay a stiff admission price to witness the battle. Neglect of the flocks at this time invites enemies of good poultry husbandry to get busy, and chief among these is the well-known mite. The insect infests poultry houses, usually hiding away under the perches during the day but preying upon the birds at night, sucking their blood, lowering their vitality and thereby decreasing egg production.

Here are some of the ways in which mites may be eradicated. First, do not nail down the roost poles fast to the supports. If they are nailed, knock them loose. Then spray the roosts, and the whole house, if needed, with old burnt cylinder oil mixed with equal parts of kerosene.

Second, paint or spray the roost with carbolineum, as recommended in Farmers' Bulletin 801 of the United States Department of Agriculture. Past history shows that mites have won every war in which they have engaged unless outside aid is given, and now that every source of farm income is needed by the owner, time should be given to eradicate poultry parasites to the extent that the birds may give their highest production.

Hatchery Best Method of Maintaining Flock

There are three principal ways by which poultry flocks are maintained from year to year. These are: the sitting hen, the farm incubator, and the hatchery; and the most satisfactory source of chick supply is the hatchery, because of the fact that the whole problem of brooding, rearing and production, being on a highly uniform basis, is simplified.

A farmer is not really in the poultry business until he has at least 100 laying pullets. A flock of at least this size makes it possible for him, particularly if located near a large market, to sell his eggs direct to the retailer, getting the benefit of higher prices than are possible when eggs are sold through the usual trade channels.

To ensure a pullet flock of 100 birds in the fall it is necessary to start with around 250 chicks. Where chicks are purchased from the breeder hatchery or the commercial hatchery any desired number can be started at a given time, and the problem of management, brooding, rearing and feeding is simplified. What is more important, the pullets in the flock mature at the same age and go into the laying house in a condition suited to high production.

Darkens Hen Nests

Hens on the George Wehrman farm, Sumner county, Kansas, used to break a lot of eggs. Hens ready to go on the nests would fly on the steps and fight with hens that were on the nests and the result was cracked and broken eggs. Mr. Wehrman stopped that loss by attaching burlap to the top of the nests and letting it hang down over the front. Now hens fly to the end of the step, walk along the step until they find an empty nest and enter it, instead of trying to take a nest that already is occupied. Seemingly a hen doesn't like to have her feathers ruffled. That is what happens to her if she backs against the burlap to fight another hen. It is probable that the darkness created by the burlap also has a tendency to lessen the fighting.

—Gapper's Farmer.

Poultry Hints

Provide roosts for the young growing birds. When these are available they will not pile up at night and smother in the hot corners of the brooder houses.

Providing plenty of shade for the yards is one way of protecting the flock from the hot weather. If there is not sufficient natural shade, artificial shelter can easily be provided with boards, canvas, or brush.

Prevention is the safe way to raise turkeys. Keep the old birds away from the young. Hatch eggs in an incubator.

There is no profit in feeding hens which do not lay, and this is the season when many decide to go on vacation. Learn to pick out the slackers and sell them for meat.

Feeds which are processed the least and which represent more nearly the whole product are safest to use when making a chick ration.

King of the Clouds



Fashionable Ladies of Equatorial Africa.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

RUWENZORI, one of the world's queerest mountain masses, has been scaled by a Belgian expedition entirely in Belgian territory, according to reports from the Belgian Congo in which a part of the mountain lies. The feat, not hitherto accomplished, required a climb of more than 10,000 feet of difficult, trailless jungle and rocky slopes.

Ruwenzori is unusual in its very situation. It lies almost immediately under the equator, surrounded by rank, steaming tropical forests and sun-drenched plains covered with tall elephant grass; yet it pushes its peaks up to eternal snows. Nowhere else are there comparable heights under the equator, rising from the heart of a continent. The Andes of Ecuador, relatively close to the coast, and the mountains of the island of New Guinea are the closest competitors.

Weather conditions do their part in contributing to the strangeness of this African mountain mass, and in throwing an almost literal veil of mystery around it. The peaks are hidden to observers from the plains and forests by clouds and fog except at rare intervals. As a result, the definite existence of the mountains was unknown to Europeans until 1854 when Sir Samuel Baker, while exploring Lake Albert, saw "a blue mountain to the south." His observation went unverified until 1887 when Stanley saw the peaks and made known the fact, for the first time, that they were snow-capped. It was not until more than a decade later that the snow line was first reached; and the crests were not attained until 1906 when the duke of the Abruzzi led his expedition to the top.

The name, Mountains of the Moon, is believed to have arisen from a mistaken translation from Arabic; but it has fitted well into the atmosphere of mystery that surrounded Ruwenzori for centuries; and it has a figurative justification because of the weird appearance of the mountain slopes. The relatively few white men who have made the arduous climb have all noted the impression that they had blundered into some alien world. The combination of excessive moisture, altitude and equatorial sun has produced a unique vegetation that in many ways is utterly fantastic.

Vegetation is Extraordinary.

After emerging from the dense tropical forests of the lower slopes, a climber feels like a Lilliputian visiting the meadows of Broddingnag. He walks among parsley plants nine feet high, "bird-seed" three times his height, and heather plants, relatives of the low Scottish shrub, that have expanded into great trees 70- and 80 feet tall. To add to the weirdness, colored mosses—brown, yellow, green, white and red—are all about under and overhead. They grow in huge cushions that encircle the limbs of the heath trees like giant mushrooms impaled on a skewer. The unearthly appearance is heightened usually by fog, through which the strange growths loom dimly; and there is a continual drip of water from limbs and moss clumps. The way often leads through swamps and muck up to one's knees.

Above the heath forests, on less swampy ground, giant lobelias cover large areas, sending their spikes up to twenty feet or more. All about are a variety of weeds, grown almost to the magnitude of trees. Further up are thickets of bamboo through which progress is extremely difficult. The highest slopes, just below the snow line, are covered with a thick growth of everlasting flowers.

Except on its lowest slopes Ruwenzori is uninhabited, and above the tropical forests there is not much animal life. The soggy heath forests are almost devoid of animals, birds and insects. On other parts of the slopes, where sparse animal life is found, it forms a queer assortment: a few small mountain antelopes; leopards that prey on them; hyraxes, which are harelike conies; fruit-eating bats with a "wing-spread" of two feet; and a few birds and insects.

The name, Ruwenzori, was selected by Stanley as the most common among a large number of native designations. It has been interpreted as meaning "King of the Clouds" and "Rain-maker."

Really a Mountain Range. Ruwenzori is not a single mountain, but a "pocket-size" range. With its foothills it is approximately 60 miles long and 30 miles wide. The naming system that has been followed is rather complex. Topping the moun-

tain mass are six explored groups of snowy peaks, and a few other heights not yet climbed. Each group is given a name as a mountain, and each peak is then separately named. From north to south the snowy mountain groups which have been climbed are Emin, Gessi, Speke, Stanley, Baker and Luigi di Savoia, each named for an explorer of Ruwenzori itself or of neighboring portions of Africa. Mount Luigi di Savoia bears the name of the duke of the Abruzzi. Mount Stanley is the highest of the six snow-capped groups. All four of its peaks—Margherita, Alexandra, Elena and Savoia—are more than 10,000 feet high, and exceed by several hundred feet the peaks of the neighboring groups. Margherita peak forms the crest of Ruwenzori, with an altitude of 16,516 feet above sea level.

Numerous small glaciers extend down from the snowy peaks to about 14,000-foot level, and from them trickle many streams. From whichever side the drainage comes, it finds its way into the surrounding lakes and rivers and flows, through Lake Albert, into the Nile. Ruwenzori thus fulfills the ancient tradition: it is the "Mountain of the Moon" on whose white crests Egypt's life-giving river is born.

The portion of Ruwenzori lying north of Mounts Emin and Gessi has never been climbed. In addition to making a survey of the western slopes of the entire range, the Belgian expedition plans to climb the peaks of this northern region and to obtain definite information in regard to their heights.

Odd Facts About the Equator.

While Ruwenzori's snow has been a popular "hard to believe" subject, there are other facts about the world's hot line that are, perhaps, equally as strange.

For example: The equator crosses no deserts. The equator does not touch continental Asia.

Less than one-fourth of the equator traverses land.

The equator cuts Africa nearly in half, traversing the middle section of Kenya, severing the northern third from the Belgian Congo and bisecting the tongue of French equatorial Africa which, with Angola, nearly squeezes the Belgian Congo off the Atlantic coast.

In the 2,300 miles across equatorial Africa there are no deserts but torrid jungles, some parts of which are so canopied by trees interlaced by vines that only pencil-like rays of sunshine penetrate. In this region the traveler meets with naked, black, kinky-haired tribesmen, and such unfriendly beasts as wild elephants, lions and hippopotamuses.

Just below Ruwenzori's western slope is the balliwick of the Banabute pygmies, shy, diminutive folk of the jungles, and beyond is the domain of Bantu tribes, some of whom relish human flesh. The Masai, among the world's fiercest natives, inhabit the regions to the east of the mountain.

Between the western coast of Africa and the coast of South America, the equator crosses no land. In the mouth of the Amazon it traverses Mexiana Island and then plunges into 2,000 miles of jungle land, almost as impenetrable in places as the jungles of Africa.

South America's Jungle.

Equatorial South America is the land of Indians of yellowish and reddish hues with straight hair which is cut as though soup bowls had been applied to the natives' heads as guides for barbers' scissors. The largest animal is the tapir, and ant eaters are abundant.

At the eastern base of the Andes, the equatorial traveler meets the Jivaro, natives who are proud of their art in shrinking human heads to the size of an orange, with the hair and skin intact.

From their hot jungle homes, the Jivaro can see the snow-capped Andes of Ecuador and western Brazil. Quito, capital of Ecuador, nestles in the Andean hills, about fifteen miles south of the equator.

The equator begins its trans-Pacific "flight" by crossing the Galapagos Islands and then makes a long jump to the East Indies where it traverses Celebes, Dutch Borneo and Sumatra, missing Singapore, the nearest point of continental Asia by only 90 miles. These regions are inhabited by brown-skinned natives, some of whom show traces of Mongolian, Hindu and Malayan blood.

From Sumatra westward, the equator touches no land until it strikes Kenya, East Africa.