

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Employers Rush to Support of President's Industrial Recovery Program—Grain Exchanges Called to Time by Administrator Peek.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RESPONSE by employers to President Roosevelt's radio appeal for adherence to the blanket industrial code was immediate and flattering.

The President in his radio address declared that prompt action by employers and co-operation by workers would spell success for the recovery plan.

"We are not going through another winter like the last," he said, as a grim determination set into his voice.

"Unless there is united action," the President said, "a few selfish men in each competitive group will pay starvation wages and insist on long hours of work."

GENERAL JOHNSON, working as energetically as he did when he administered the World War draft act, was pleased with the general approval of the uniform code.

"We'll find undoubtedly that we've made mistakes," he said. "And whenever we find we've made a mistake we'll come out and say so and correct it."

A very important question, covering a large class of workers, was raised as to whether existing contracts are affected by the uniform code.

TEN regional advisors to the public works administration have been appointed by the President to serve as direct representatives of the administration and obtain from state boards lists of projects for consideration.

Region 1—Ralph L. Cooper of Belfast, Maine; Boston, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Region 2—Edward J. Flynn of New York city; New York state.

Region 3—Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis; Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

bama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

GOVERNORS of the states, who were holding their annual conference in California, received from President Roosevelt an invitation to assemble in Washington next winter.

FOLLOWING the sudden collapse of grain prices on the Chicago board of trade and all other grain exchanges, the men directing those concerns were sharply called to time by George N. Peek, farm adjustment administrator.



George N. Peek

"I do not entertain the view that the present grain trade has any divine right to handle the farmer's products," Mr. Peek asserted.

Establishment of daily price fluctuation limits of 5 cents on wheat, rye and barley; 4 cents on corn, and 3 cents on oats.

Restriction of the futures holdings of any one trader to a maximum volume, probably between two and five million bushels, to be determined later.

Permanent elimination of trading in indemnities.

Uniform and perhaps higher margin requirements for all exchanges, the minimum requirements to be determined later.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and his close advisers were not in the least discomfited by the slump in prices on the stock exchanges that was simultaneous with the crash in grain prices.

Sen. Steiwer

Preparation of a simplified form of corporate returns to be used by all corporations reporting to the Treasury so that the reader could tell approximately the liquidating value of all classes of securities in any corporation at the time the return was made.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL failed to persuade the leaders of the world economic conference in London that a time should be set for determining whether or when the parity should re-assemble; but before adjournment was taken the plenary session set up a permanent committee of twelve designed to keep life in the conference during the indeterminate recess.

THIS is the busy season of the year for aviators, and some of their accomplishments are notable.

The Mollisons of England, Captain Charles and his wife, Amy Johnson, flew across the North Atlantic from Wales. They were headed for New York, but weariness and the exhaustion of their fuel supply forced them down at Stratford, Conn.

One of the army's big twin motor bombers, carrying Lieut. Carl A. Murray and six other men, lost a wing in midair at Oceano, Calif., and fell in ruins.

HUEY LONG, the kingfish senator from Louisiana, has been much vexed of late concerning patronage and flood control matters, feeling that he was being ignored by the administration.

FOR some weeks there have been persistent rumors in Washington that Secretary of the Treasury Woodin would soon resign.

MISSOURIANS who are ardent admirers of the President have given him a handsome chestnut saddle horse, born and bred in Andrain county and now named New Deal.

ONE of the old friends of Secretary of State Hull has been given the agreeable post of minister to Finland. He is Edward Albritton of Gallatin, Tenn., editor and publisher of the Sumner County News and a former president of the National Editorial Association.

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, son of the President, did marry Ruth Gogins of Fort Worth, Texas, in Burlington, Iowa; and the couple sped down to the Lone Star state by automobile. Thence they went to Los Angeles.

HITLER'S secret German police staged the biggest raid ever seen in that country. Everywhere except in Bavaria the baggage of all travelers was opened and searched for subversive literature.

Another of the Nazi chancellor's drastic measures is a new law for the sterilization of the unfit, designed to apply to persons afflicted with hereditary diseases, hereditary deficiencies such as idiocy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, blindness, deafness, or alcoholism, and serious bodily deformities.

SPAIN was thoroughly worked up by the discovery of a great civilian plot to overthrow the existing government, the conspirators including various groups from Carlists to Communists.

Washington Digest National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington.—Reminiscent of the stirring days of 1917, leaders in the nation are calling for patriotic support.

The government, through President Roosevelt, is calling upon all and sundry to stand together again just as firmly as they did just about this time of the summer of 1917.

And so we have a national code, a national agreement, a set of rules of conduct. While the farm relief legislation is getting under way, and it is well under way, that farm prices may be increased, the government has attacked the other phase of the problem, namely, relief for the millions whose lot it is to live and work in the cities.

"We are a people disciplined by democracy to a self-control—sufficient to unite our purchasing power—our labor power—our management power to carry out this great national covenant with vigor, with determination, but with the calm composure and fair play which always mark the American way."

The recovery administration thought the problem could be met by the industrial codes, but the codes were slow in getting started and numerous controversies have arisen between units of particular industries and between whole industries and the recovery administration.

In brief, the government is proposing that actual agreements will be signed by the thousands who are being asked to make concessions.

Industry must pledge itself not to circumvent the agreement in any way. Labor must pledge itself to avoid disturbances resulting from its use of the strike as a weapon.

While the recovery administrator's explanation of the code said there would be no coercion, it does seem pressure will be used if the basic agreements do not come in, signed, at a rapid rate.

but certainly there is a tremendous economic force to be used, for the consumers are asked to deal only with those who have signed agreements to conform.

I have heard it suggested in conversations here that the sudden move to blanket the nation with a voluntary agreement on business conduct might cause many persons in the country to become skeptical that things were not going so well.

It will be remembered that the announced program of the President when he started the recovery plan was to boost commodity prices. He wanted to see the farmers get more for their products as a means of saving agriculture from the inevitable bow-wows and he wanted the other sources of industrial life to profit.

Carrying out this line of reasoning, there came the farm aid laws, the inflation authority, the farm and city home refinancing bills and other powers. The President withdrew government support of the dollar in foreign exchange by saying there could be no gold exported.

The recent nose dive in grain prices occasioned quite a bit of talk in Washington officialdom, especially around the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace, however, was the calmest man of the lot.

Break in Grain Prices

Wallace, however, was the calmest man of the lot. He did not let the fact disturb him that wheat dropped off 25 cents a bushel in one day for the reason, he said, that Mr. John Q. Public was gambling in the market.

Mr. Wallace said, however, that public participation in the grain market was not the sole reason for the sudden decline. He thought the rise in price had been too rapid and that a reaction had set in.

Nevertheless, the Department of Agriculture is watching the grain trading through numerous pairs of eyes. One of the things it already has done is to invoke the provisions of the grain futures law which requires the Board of Trade at Chicago to make daily reports of individual trading where the amounts are 500,000 bushels or more.

ROADSIDE MARKETING By T. J. Delohery LOCATING THE ROADSIDE MARKET

ABOUT the first thing a food retailer does before leasing a shop or store is to "count noses"; that is, he finds out how many people pass the place daily, and thus decides the possibilities of his attracting customers.

Studies indicate the right-hand side of the road, homeward bound or leading into town, is to be preferred. In Michigan, for instance, it was found that for every hundred dollars' worth of farm products sold to consumers by markets on the right-hand side of the highway, only \$47 was sold from stands on the opposite side.

On the secondary roads, however, fully half the people will cross over, the dangers of threading through the traffic being decidedly smaller.

The outward bend of a gentle curve in the highway is a prominent location for a roadside market. It can be seen from a distance, and motorists



A Roadside Market.

usually slow down on curves. The crest of a hill is also a good spot, as is the side of a straight stretch, especially if there is nothing to obstruct the view.

Hill tops have an advantage of offering a view of the surrounding country, making it easy to wait if service is not possible right away. And people will often linger where they get a view of the vicinity.

"Since most of the buying at roadside markets is done as sort of a sideline to pleasure drives," said the owner of a roadside market in Massachusetts, "soon enough to get away from the place as soon as they have finished buying gives them more time for riding, and they don't have to park any distance from the market."

Related to the position of the roadside market are signs. If possible, the first sign should be 300 to 500 feet from the market. It should be large enough and attractively painted to catch the eye.

One of the don'ts about signs is never to start off with STOP, especially if red color is used. Red and STOP are danger signals on roadways, and the motorists who find it is only your roadside market sign are more apt to pass up your market, even though in need of things you have to sell.