

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Reed's Victory Over Pinchot Delights Opponents of New Deal—NRA Will Abandon Codes for Small Businesses.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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SENATOR DAVID A. REED of Pennsylvania, fighting in the Republican primaries for re-nomination, emerged from the hectic battle victorious over his rival, Gov. Gifford Pinchot. Reed's majority was in the neighborhood of 100,000, and long before all the returns were in Governor Pinchot gave up and wired his congratulations to the senator.

Since Senator Reed, one of the Old Guard conservatives, has been an unrelenting critic of the New Deal, and Governor Pinchot, a "progressive" Republican, has given his full support to President Roosevelt's policies, the result of the primaries was hailed with glee by opponents of the national administration. Both the candidates made the New Deal the issue in their campaign, and when the governor was prevented by illness from making speeches, Mrs. Pinchot took the stump and vigorously defended the President's programs of recovery. Notwithstanding all this, Postmaster Farley said: "I do not regard the defeat of Governor Pinchot as a New Deal test," and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader, took the same attitude. President Roosevelt refused to comment.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, issued a pronouncement that the Pennsylvania primary result was "a great victory for the American citizen who wants a square deal and not a New Deal."

Governor Pinchot, who has tried twice before to get into the senate, said he would continue to fight for the interests of the people against concentrated wealth, and it was reported that he would run independently in November.

Joe Guffey, Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, easily won his party's nomination for the senate, but the Republicans claim he will have small chance against Reed in the election. New Jersey also held a primary election. The Republicans nominated Senator Hamilton F. Kean for re-election and Harold G. Hoffman for governor. The Democrats who will oppose them are Gov. Harry A. Moore and Judge William L. Dill.

LEADERS of the Republican party in Indiana turned down Senator Arthur R. Robinson quite decisively. They not only defeated his plan to gain control of the party organization, but also refused to give assurance that he would be unopposed for renomination in the state convention June 5. The best the senator could get was an endorsement of his fight in the senate "for constitutional government" and for his stand "against bureaucracy as exemplified by the Democratic party and its administration."

Among those mentioned as possible rivals of Robinson for the nomination are former Senator Jim Watson, former Representative Frederick Landis and former Gov. Harry G. Leslie. Robinson angered the state committee by attacking its officers.

IN ORDER that congress may adjourn June 5, the President and several congressional leaders got together and pared down the legislative program. They agreed to limit the "must" bills to four measures. These are:

The one billion, three hundred million-dollar emergency appropriation bill carrying funds for the continuation of the New Deal relief activities. The communications control bill proposing the consolidation of federal regulation over all communications. The loans to industries bill, authorizing RFC and federal reserve bank advances to smaller industries on intermediate credit terms.

The deposit insurance extension bill, continuing the temporary federal bank deposit guarantee plan for another year in lieu of putting the permanent program contained in the Glass banking bill into effect at this time. Mr. Roosevelt sent to congress a message explaining why the first named bill is necessary, and urging that no more than the amount asked be appropriated.

One other measure that may be put through at this session is the silver bill upon which the President and the silver bloc agreed and which was to be introduced with a message from Mr. Roosevelt. As predicted, this is a compromise containing these provisions:

A declaration of policy that the government recognizes silver as primary money and that the nation's metallic reserves shall be 25 per cent silver and 75 per cent gold. This is mandatory.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase silver until it reaches \$1.29 an ounce or until its metallic reserve strength reaches 25 per cent. This is both permissive and mandatory.

The President is authorized to na-

tionalize silver through condemnation. This is permissive.

CONSIDERATION of the records of three Chicago federal judges in receivership and bankruptcy cases were under consideration by the house judiciary committee, with the possibility of impeachment in prospect. A subcommittee turned in a report on the judges, Charles E. Woodward, James H. Wilkerson and Walter G. Lindley, making no recommendations for or against impeachment but criticizing sharply their allowances for attorney and receiver fees.

With respect to Judge John P. Barnes, who has handled several receiverships and bankruptcies in the federal courts at Chicago since 1933, the subcommittee declared it had "no criticism as to his conduct in these matters."

"SNATCHERS" are not faring so well in the far west and southwest. Six-year-old June Robles, who was kidnaped from Tucson, Ariz., was found in a tomb-like hole where she had been kept chained, and there were good chances that her abductors would be caught. The child was weak but uninjured.

Los Angeles police in a sudden raid freed William F. Gettle, oil millionaire who had been kidnaped and held for a large ransom, and arrested three of the men who abducted him. The trio confessed, were promptly given life sentences and are now in the San Quentin prison.

GENERAL JOHNSON and his assistants in the NRA are tired of trying to enforce the multiplicity of codes for small groups, and therefore the administration has decided to abandon thousands of those arranged for lesser industrial plants and service establishments. In fact, to regulate prices and trade practices and innumerable details in countless small businesses has proved to be impracticable and the effort has taken an outrageously large percentage of NRA work and funds.

Johnson said he was working on arrangements to substitute simple agreements for codes covering small industries. These agreements merely will cover wages, hours and the collective bargaining guarantees of the recovery act.

The silk textile industry found itself overladen with surpluses of goods, and the NRA permitted all the mills to shut down for one week, during which time 30,000 workers are unemployed. The shutdown was ordered by the silk textile authority.

STRIKES in many branches of the automobile industry will occur unless the striking employees of the Fisher Body plant at Flint, Mich., win their demands, according to President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

"The strike of the workers employed at the Fisher Body plant at Flint, Mich., reflects the spirit of unrest and discontent which prevails among the automobile workers at the present time," Green said in a statement.

"There will be no peace in the automobile industry," he added, "until the grievances of the workers are fairly settled, discrimination and coercion stopped, the right of collective bargaining established and company union domination and intimidation stopped."

Green said the unrest hinged on the issue of company unions and that automobile workers were "resentful" that the settlement of the threatened automobile industry strike a few weeks ago was generally hailed as a triumph for the company union and a defeat for organized labor.

Dissatisfaction has been accentuated, he added, "because of the failure of the automobile labor board to function properly and effectively."

Labor troubles along the American waterfronts increased daily. On the Pacific coast thousands of seamen quit work in sympathy with the striking longshoremen, and the mayor of Seattle asked Secretary of the Interior Ickes for federal troops to protect non-union workers. In the ports of the Great Lakes a general strike of tugmen was threatened. At Galveston the longshoremen were still out, and hundreds of other workers went on strike.

WAR in Arabia has come to an end for the present, an armistice having been officially announced. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, apparently is the victor, for it was stated his terms had been accepted by the Imam Yahya of Yemen, though the terms of the treaty were not made public immediately. Ibn Saud's modernly equipped armies already had captured Hodeida, the Yemen seaport.

King Ibn Saud has been gradually extending his power since 1924, and it was believed he intended to add Yemen to his territories. He took advantage of a border quarrel to start hostilities some weeks ago. In a recent interview Ibn Saud said: "I have never envisaged territorial expansion, and I have never desired to conquer Yemen, but just as the conquest of Hejaz was forced upon me a decade ago by the hostilities of King Hussein, similarly Yahya has forced war upon me now by sending troops into Na'ir and Najran while nominally engaged in negotiations for peaceful settlement."

BY A vote of 62 to 13 the senate passed the Fletcher-Rayburn bill which places the securities markets of the country under the regulatory control of a federal commission. The measure already had passed the house, but with the provision that the federal trade commission should be the regulatory body, and this difference, together with the house's provision for a fixed margin requirement, caused some delay in the conference. At a press conference President Roosevelt stated that he preferred the house version of the bill in those two particulars and that he had told the chairman of the committees so, although he had kept his hands off the measure until it was passed by both house and senate.

THE Slow Star liner Olympic, coming slowly into port in a fog, rammed and sank the Nantucket lightship, seven of the latter's crew being killed and four, including Capt. George Braithwaite, saved. Captain Blinks of the Olympic blames the accident on an error in the radio direction beam which he was following, though this device has heretofore been considered infallible. He admitted, however, that at the time of the collision he was five miles off his supposed course and that his radio signals, submarine signals and reckoning all misled him as to his real position.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY SWANSON announced that as soon as funds can be obtained from the public works appropriation asked by the President, the construction of twenty warships will begin. These vessels, it is estimated, will cost \$40,000,000.

This building program will include twelve destroyers, two destroyer leaders, and six submarines, forming the first year's program under the Vinson act, which authorized the replacement of 102 ships to bring the navy up to full treaty strength by the end of 1939. The policy of the administration is to lay down the rest of the 102 replacement ships in the next four years.

FOR twenty-six years a prejudice dating back to the Civil war has kept the state of Virginia from being represented in the Statuary hall in the Capitol at Washington. This state of affairs has now come to an end, for congress has accepted as gifts from Virginia the two statues which were first offered in 1908 and rejected. They are a copy of the famous statue of Washington by Houdin and a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee by Valentine.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts presided at the ceremonies and by his side was Senator Glass of Virginia. The presentation was made by Gov. George Peery of Virginia and the chief speaker was Dr. Francis Gaines, president of Washington and Lee university.

"WORLD Good Will day" was May 18, and to mark it students from colleges in all parts of the country gathered in Washington and

staged a demonstration in support of world disarmament. Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, was chairman of the affair, and after the meeting Miss Wheeler led a delegation to the White House and presented to President Roosevelt a petition asking him to take the lead in securing a world treaty for complete disarmament.

News from abroad indicates that this is imposing a tremendous task on Mr. Roosevelt, for the prospects of disarmament are growing slimmer daily. There is no abatement of the quarrel between France and Germany over German rearming, and France has lengthened the term of service of its soldiers, which example Belgium probably will follow. Hungary and Yugoslavia are engaged in a bitter border dispute and the former has asked for help from the League of Nations council, which has opened another session in Geneva. Japan, still stubbornly aloof, seems to be seeking a new cause for hostilities against China, alleging that a number of Japanese soldiers were killed by Chinese troops.

The League's commission on the Paraguay-Bolivia war in the Gran Chaco submitted a report recommending that all nations of the world, especially the American republics, be asked to join in an effort to shut off from the two South American countries all the materials necessary to carry on a war.

As a result of the fresh outburst of trouble for NRA, I made a number of inquiries around Business Confused NRA headquarters which are continuously crowded with representatives of businesses who are seeking to find out what to do. These individuals, to a man, were thoroughly confounded and confused. They were, in many instances, unable to determine what to do as to many business practices; they could not get complete instructions or interpretations, nor were they able to learn the NRA attitude in an advisory way on propositions on which they desired rulings.

Having observed the job that General Johnson and his NRA staff is trying to do, I can understand why these various questions can not be answered. They simply have so much work to do that it is almost a physical impossibility to get it done. But to me, that fact tells the story of the weakness inherent in any attempt to codify practices of businesses, national in scope, from a Washington bureau.

As an exposition of the problem in another way, I learned that one great corporation is operating under 51 codes. There is one department store here in the city of Washington that is operating under and responsible to 11 code authorities. One corporation, relatively small in size and doing a selling business in not more than five eastern states, has had to sign a total of 14 codes. All of this is because of the diversification of the business.

As far as I can see, if every type of industry must have a code, there is no way out. A business that touches

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington. — The NRA Review board's report to President Roosevelt, in which it was outspoken in its criticism of many NRA principles, has created more of a furore in Washington than anything since the administration canceled the airmail contracts without granting the contractors a hearing. In fact, I gather from all indications that the board's attacks were directly responsible for General Johnson's action in releasing small businesses of certain kinds from responsibility under the codes. The far-reaching consequences of the board's criticisms can only be partially evaluated at this time, but the celerity of the Johnson action in meeting some of the charges by the board has led to more than a sprinkling of suggestions that it may be the beginning of the end for NRA.

General Johnson explained, in releasing the minor industries from the codes, that they constituted too small a part of the recovery program to warrant the expense and time involved in administering those codes. Of course, he could not very well admit that NRA was a failure insofar as the "little fellows" are concerned, but nevertheless there are plenty of observers in Washington who so construed his statement. The interesting thing about it was that his announcement was made public after the board's report had been sent to President Roosevelt and after the President had submitted the document to NRA for an analysis of the criticisms.

The board was convinced after hearing appeals for relief by a comparatively small number of individual businesses that some of the codes were having the opposite of the effect intended. Evidence which it gathered seemed to show that the "little fellows" in the business world were being stifled by the larger units, and that was the very thing which President Roosevelt had hoped NRA would prevent.

It is to be remembered that the review board never was wanted by General Johnson and the NRA supporters. The board was the brain-child of several senators and representatives who had received so many complaints from the "little fellows" that they felt the urge to demand some means of review of NRA policies and codes. Its origin might be assumed to have caused the board, headed by Clarence Darrow of Chicago, to feel its mission was one of protection for the little fellow. Having watched it operate as a hearing body, I think I can say its members tried to maintain an open mind. On one occasion, I recall, the board did not mince words in telling the representative of a small business that he could expect no help from it until his own linen had been washed of chiseling and sharp practice.

Thus, the board catapulted a handful of red hot coals into the political arena. Mr. Roosevelt dodged the first bombshell by sending the report to Attorney General Cummings, to the Federal Trade commission and to General Johnson for what he called "an analysis." Newspaper correspondents thought they could analyze the thing, but they did not get the opportunity. Their discussion these days gives rise to the thought that they will be sitting around awaiting a chance to "analyze" it to the full extent of their powers when they do get hold of it.

Political leaders among those opposed to NRA appear to be delighted with the sudden turn of events. Any official criticism of NRA, they declare, will give them license to voice their own views as well as to repeat what the official agency had to say about that phase of the administration's program.

I have heard some of the Democrats assert that the Republican party can never come back; that it is through. Nowhere does history justify such a prediction. It is necessary only to go back to the campaign when Warren G. Harding was elected to the Presidency, or to the overwhelming defeat of Alfred E. Smith by Herbert Hoover. In each case, some of the Republican leaders were so short sighted as to say that the Democrats were through. Time has proved such prognostications to be utterly foolish. It likely will make the present unwise predictions of Democrats look the same way in the course of a few years. It seems to me to be unwise at any time to consign a political party to a grave unless there is no more blood left in the carcass.

From what I can hear about the Republican committee's financial condition, the plight of the Democrats a few years ago can be regarded as only slightly serious. Neither the national committee nor the combined senatorial and congressional committee can make any plans for a fight because it takes money to make the mare go.

Whatever the results are of the coming election, however, it is apparent now that Republican leadership first must be established. The Democrats have that leadership in Mr. Roosevelt, but they have to accept responsibility also so that they can expect to be attacked. Just as happened during the Hoover regime, the "outs" can make the fur fly for the "ins" if they develop leadership.

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more than one line is going to be under code for each line touched and it will have to be so if codes are to be a part of our economic structure. Yet, as the review board's report indicates, there is a certain hardship developed by such a system that is rather difficult to defend.

My inquiries, however, brought out another fact that to my mind is highly important and about which little has been written. That is the expense which these businesses must bear in connection with the codes and attempts to find out what is expected of the firms who have been given the blue eagle of NRA membership.

There is not a day goes by that NRA officials do not receive flocks of business men who come from far and near for interviews, for conferences on proposed codes, for interpretation of codes already written, for talks with the authorities as to whether exceptions can be made to the universal rules laid down in the codes, and for the answers to a thousand-and-one other questions. The expense of those trips to Washington, the hotel bills, the time away from their jobs, all of these things have to be borne by the individuals, businesses or corporations interested.

But those expenses appear small when arrayed alongside the code assessments that are levied on the individual businesses which must pay the cost of code authorities governing their particular lines. When there is more than one code applicable to a firm, that firm pays assessments to code authorities for every line that is covered in their operation. And believe me, it runs into money!

The resignation of Everett Sanders of Indiana, as chairman, and the impending meeting in Chicago of the Republican national committee has served to focus a spotlight on that political agency which it has not drawn since the days of the 1932 campaign. As a matter of fact, the Sanders resignation has stirred up more discussion and has caused more Republicans to show their faces than some folks thought were still alive. It has demonstrated that there is life in the G. O. P. yet. But the job ahead of it is one of finding how the latest strength can be utilized under a solid leadership, and that means the first task is to find that leader for national chairman.

Thus far, it can be said there is an entire lack of unanimity among the Republican national committee. They appear not to have any idea as to the identity of the man who should be elected to head the party organization. Undoubtedly, the weakness of the Republican position at this time is lack of leadership. A real leader, as far as I hear discussion of the subject, simply does not yet appear on the horizon. If it were not for the various crosscurrents, it would be natural to expect that the several factions could get together and operate harmoniously. That, sad to relate, apparently is impossible. The "old guard" doesn't relish the idea of surrendering power.

Much criticism has been heard of the Republican leadership in congress during this session. It has been said the leadership has been spineless, and of the do-nothing kind. But the consensus around Washington would seem to be that Senator McNary of Oregon, in the senate, and Representative Snell of New York, in the house, have been impotent largely because the Democratic majority was so huge that they could never really voice the minority position.

Value of Manure
One ton of good quality manure is equal in fertilizing value to 100 pounds of 4-10-4 fertilizer. At least, this is indicated by tests conducted by the Arkansas College of Agriculture in cooperation with farmers in every section of that state.

These tests showed that ten tons of manure gave a little higher yield of corn, and a little lower yield of cotton, than 600 pounds of 4-10-4 fertilizer. In addition, the residual effects on the following crops were greater with the manure. This applies to manure that has not been damaged severely by heating or leaching.

The trials also showed that a better balanced fertilizer is obtained by adding 50 to 75 pounds of superphosphate to each ton of manure. Manure is poorer in phosphate than in nitrogen and potash.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Agricultural Briefs

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Because of the danger of choking it is usually advisable to slice or pulp roots before they are fed to cattle.

The simplest way to feed salt to cows is to place a block of rock salt in the manger where they can lick it as they choose.

Grasshopper egg pods contain from 20 to 120 eggs and a single female will deposit about 20 pods. One egg pod per square foot over a field means at least 25 young grasshoppers per square foot.

Lice Are Common on Young Cattle

Use Raw Linseed Oil Before Pasturing, Recommended for Control.

By C. L. Blackman, Specialist in Dairy Husbandry, Ohio State University, WNU Service.

Before cattle go to pasture in the spring is the best time to rid them of lice. Raw linseed oil is the best material to use.

The oil should be brushed thoroughly into the coat and all over the animal, and then thoroughly brushed out. The lice, creeping through the coat of the animal, become covered with a thin film of oil, which clogs their breathing organs. The process repeated a second time ten days later kills the lice which hatch after the first treatment.

A day or so after the treatment the cattle take on a dirty appearance. This is remedied by rubbing the animal with a damp cloth dipped into warm water. The treatment must be followed by careful grooming to remove loose, matted hair.

Lice are found most commonly on the younger cattle, which are not so carefully groomed as the milking herd. They concentrate usually on the shoulders, the withers, and about the neck.

Cattle that rub against fences and trees are seeking relief from itching caused by lice. So are cattle that scratch their heads and necks with their hind feet. Dirt on these parts of the body, put there by the scratching, is almost a certain indication of the presence of vermin.

Brush Dams Last 3 Years; Other Types More Durable

To farmers who would like to know how long temporary check dams built in gullies for control of soil erosion will last, the United States bureau of agricultural engineering supplies information derived from practical experience.

Check dams made of brush will last from two and one-half to three years. This is time enough for vegetation to grow on the silt accumulated in the gullies and to prevent erosion of the soil.

Pole dams, which are more efficient in catching silt than brush dams, decay fairly rapidly but will last about a year longer than brush dams. After standing up for three or more years, pole dams will sometimes give way during a series of heavy rains.

Time seems to solidify rock dam construction by adding a heavy blanket of silt and grass and similar debris. Rock dams last longer than any other type of temporary check dam.

Guard Against Insects

With the likelihood that market values of many commodities, particularly food crops produced on farms, will rise as a result of the NRA, AAA and other governmental activities, it is more important than ever that such stored products be protected against destructive insects, says M. D. Farrar, research entomologist of the Illinois state natural history survey.

In a statement to the extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Farrar points out that it is a quite common experience for insects to be found feeding on stored food products after they have been held in storage from a few weeks to several months. Dried beans, peas, apples or fruits of all kinds are particularly susceptible, if stored in a warm place.

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