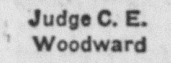


News Review of Current Events the World Over

House Committee Votes to Impeach Judge Woodward—Troops Suppress Labor Riots in Two States—Chicago's Fair Reopened.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FIFTEEN of twenty members of the house committee on judiciary voted for impeachment action against Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward of Chicago, and it was announced that formal charges against him would be drawn up and presented on the floor of the house within a few days. The house must then decide the matter of impeachment and if it finds the charges substantiated the jurist will be tried at the bar of the senate. According to reports in Washington, flagrant nepotism was to be the major charge against Judge Woodward, this being based on evidence showing he appointed the law firm of Loucks, Eckert & Peterson to many lucrative attorneyships in bankruptcy and equity receivership cases; that his son, Harold, was employed by this firm, and that Harold's compensation was raised from about \$2,000 to \$13,000 a year soon after Judge Woodward began making those appointments.



Judge C. E. Woodward

The vote in the committee was non-partisan. Three members were absent. Eleven Democrats and four Republicans voted for impeachment. Of the five casting their ballots against impeachment four were Republicans, one was a Democrat.

It may be the Woodward case will set a precedent in impeachment trials. To avoid a summer session of the senate, Senator Ashurst of Arizona has offered a resolution providing that an impeachment case may be first heard by 12 senators instead of by the entire senate. These twelve would hear the testimony and present it in a certified report to the senate at the next session.

LABOR troubles became so serious that state troops were mobilized in Minneapolis and in Toledo, Ohio, and despite the presence of soldiers there was a great deal of rioting and violence. In Minneapolis the striking teamsters and building tradesmen rejected an order of the regional labor board to end the strike immediately and insisted on fighting to a finish. The employers had accepted the labor board's terms. Governor Olson had brought 3,700 men of the National Guard to the city. In the midst of the disorder on the streets, Congressman Francis H. Shoemaker was arrested for inciting violence and was found guilty, being given the choice of ten days' confinement in the workhouse or a \$50 fine.

Toledo's battle centered about the plant of the Electric Auto-Lite company in which 1,800 non-striking employees had been besieged for fifteen hours by a great mob of riotous strikers and frequently fired upon by snipers on the roofs of nearby buildings. The windows of the plant were all broken by stones, and torches thrown through them started many fires. The police used tear gas bombs but were roughly handled by the mobs, so six companies of state troops were called out and they, marching with fixed bayonets, scattered the strikers and released the imprisoned employees.

Later the strikers and their friends gathered again and fought furiously with the troops, showering them with bricks and paving stones. Dozens of soldiers were injured and finally the exasperated guardsmen fired on the mobs, two rioters being killed and many wounded. Tear gas and the more powerful "knockout" gas were freely used by both sides.

Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, was sent from Washington to Toledo as special mediator for the national labor board of the NRA.

SENATOR ROBINSON, majority leader, heard rumors that some senators were planning a filibuster for the purpose of killing the administration's tariff bargaining bill. He said he was ready to squelch any such scheme by prolonging the daily sessions of the senate. "If that is the intention we will meet at 10 a. m. and stay until 8 p. m.," he said. "And, if that doesn't work, we'll come here at 9 a. m. and stay till the same hour in the evening."



Sen. Robinson

The house, after two days of work, passed the administration's industry loan bill and sent it back to the senate. The senate had approved a bill fixing the maximum total RFC five-year loans at \$250,000,000 and limiting the amount the twelve federal reserve banks could advance to \$280,000,000. But the house discarded the senate provisions and inserted its own, which increase the RFC total to \$300,000,000 and cut the reserve bank maximum to \$140,000,000. The differences were to be adjusted in conference.

CLARENCE DARROW'S report on the NRA, submitted some time ago to President Roosevelt, has been made public, and in the main it was just what was expected from the Chicago lawyer and his colleagues. It analyzed eight of the more important codes and found that seven of them foster monopolies, help big business and do a lot toward putting small concerns out of business. These seven codes are: Electrical manufacturing, footwear division, rubber manufacturing, motion pictures, retail solid fuel, steel, ice, and bituminous coal. The report found no monopolistic features in the cleaners and dyers' code.

Administrator Johnson and his chief counsel, Donald R. Richberg, had been given the report previously for the purpose of composing a reply to it. This they did, to the extent of 50,000 vigorous words. They answered all the Darrow charges and asserted the report was "superficial," "intemperate," "inaccurate," "prejudiced," "one sided," "inconsistent," "nonsensical," "insupportable," "false," and "anarchistic."

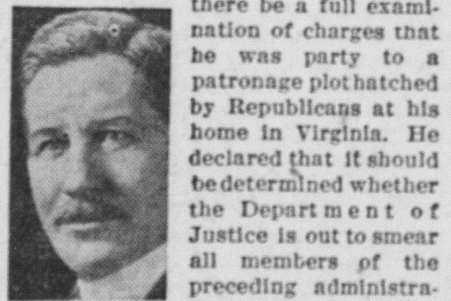
Darrow came back with a caustic answer that drew further violent language from the NRA chiefs, and the battle then became general. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, a supporter of Darrow's views, spoke for hours in the senate, demanding that congress stay in session until the existing "abuses" are corrected.

Next came a bitter attack from organized labor, asserting that the Darrow board's report was "a disservice to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress."

A row broke out in the Darrow group that left several members not on speaking terms with one another. William O. Thompson, a member of the board, accused Lowell Mason, the board's counsel, of tampering with the records, and Mason's one-time connection with the Insull interests was brought up.

Darrow and General Johnson, strangely enough, took a social ride to Mount Vernon in the administrator's car, but seemingly all they talked about was history and religion.

PAT HURLEY, former secretary of war, appeared before the senate civil service committee in a warlike mood and angrily demanded that there be a full examination of charges that he was party to a patronage plot hatched by Republicans at his home in Virginia. He declared that it should be determined whether the Department of Justice is out to smear all members of the preceding administration or whether A. V. Dairymple, the special assistant attorney general who made the charges, is "just an irresponsible falsifier in charge of the wooden pistol section of the Department of Justice."



Patrick J. Hurley

Mr. Dairymple read to the committee letters from C. W. Broom and Lee Shannon, who told the Justice department assistant that persons whom they declined to name had informed them of the meeting at Hurley's home, where prominent Republicans were alleged to have planned how they could hold on to patronage jobs despite the change in administration. Dairymple denied that he had made the charges himself.

CHICAGO'S exposition, A Century of Progress, was reopened for another summer with a big military parade and much ceremony. The fair has been reconstructed and redecorated and is a bigger and better exposition this year than the one that called forth so much enthusiastic praise in 1933. The best of the former exhibits and features have been retained, but many new ones have been added and everything has been brought up to date. There are 12 new foreign villages for the education and amusement of visitors; the Chicago and Detroit symphony orchestras will give long series of fine concerts; the scientific and manufacturers' exhibits have been vastly improved and enlarged; the "Midway," bettered in various ways, has been moved to the lake front of the island; and the entire exposition is resplendent with new colors and new lighting.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT told congress what kind of silver bill he was willing to accept—the compromise explained in this column recently—and such a measure was promptly introduced by Senator Key Pittman. Some members of the silver bloc were far from satisfied with the bill, but there was every indication that it would be passed before the end of the session, the senators from the silver states accepting it in lieu of anything better from their point of view. If they sought to defeat it the probable result would be a long fight and no silver bill whatever. The bill really leaves to the discretion of the President the making of silver a part of the monetary system and the stabilization of its price.

IF REPORTS from Peiping are true, the Japanese have perpetrated another outrage on the helpless Chinese in Manchukuo. The story is that Chinese farmers in the southeastern part of the puppet state refused to give up their arms on demand of the Japanese troops and that as a result army planes bombed twenty farm villages, killing a thousand persons, injuring hundreds of others and destroying all the homes. An explanation from Tokyo, claiming the farmers were really bandits or rebels, may be expected soon.

CONSTITUTIONAL government has been discarded by another European nation. In a bloodless coup d'état the Bulgarian army took control of that country under a military dictatorship. King Boris either sponsored the movement or quietly yielded to it. He promptly signed about thirty decrees that were prepared in advance, dissolving the parliament and putting the new government in power, with Kimon Georghiev as premier. Members of the former government and several other persons were arrested. Not only in Sofia, the capital, but throughout the country the military leaders were in control.

The program of the new government was set forth in a long manifesto calling for the creation of a disciplined, orderly state. The principal alterations in the structure of the government include a sharply reduced membership in the legislature, which is to be under firm control of the administration, a reduction in number of the country's political subdivisions, a general weeding out of municipal and provincial authorities, and an intensification of attention upon the interests of villages and rural regions.

Boris, the forty-year-old king, may be relegated to a position of comparative unimportance, as was the king of Italy by Mussolini and his Fascists. But Boris is known as a good fighter and perhaps he can keep himself at the head of his people in fact as well as in name.

WHILE the Paraguayans and the Bolivians were engaged in the biggest and most important battle in the Chaco war, with between 60,000 and 80,000 men on both sides, the League of Nations council at Geneva sent cables to 31 governments asking if they would put an arms embargo on the two nations. This action was taken after the council had adopted a resolution favoring such an embargo at the earliest possible moment, in accord with the message given the congress and the world by President Roosevelt. The State department in Washington was pursuing conversations with Peru, Chile, Brazil and Argentina in the effort to bring an end to the bloody fighting in the Gran Chaco. Bolivian Minister Finot objected strongly to the proposed embargo, asserting it would impose an injustice on Bolivia because Paraguay has an arms and munitions factory and Bolivia has none.

Good news came from Rio de Janeiro, where representatives of Peru and Colombia reached a peaceful settlement of the differences between their nations over the jungle border village of Leticia and thus dissipated a war cloud which has hung over South America for twenty months.

FOR more than thirty years the radical La Follette of Wisconsin have been operating as Republicans and under that label have competed, often with success, for control of the state. Now this is to be changed. With the aid of delegates from labor and farm organizations, the followers of Senator La Follette, assembled in convention in Fond du Lac, formed a new party and named it the Progressive party. No statement of principles was made, all attempts to bring one forth being squelched.

Senator La Follette kept in the background until questions of organization were settled. With the party name decided, the senator came into the picture with a prepared speech. The period called Republican prosperity, he said, had culminated in the collapse of the country's economic life. "The disaster of 1929 and the acute distress and suffering of the American people that followed were made possible by the betrayal of the people's trust by men in both parties, controlled through their party organizations by privileged interests."

A few hours later a state central committee was formed, with former Gov. Philip La Follette as its chairman, and in Milwaukee it began mapping out the campaign for the autumn congressional and state elections.

APPROXIMATELY \$8,000,000 damage was done by a conflagration in Chicago that was described as the worst that city had experienced since the great fire of 1871. It started in the Union Stock Yards, familiar to all visitors to the city, and within a few hours had swept over an area equivalent to about eight city blocks. The flames also leaped across Halsted street, destroying many shops and residences. Happily only one human life was lost, though the injured, mostly firemen, numbered some 1,100. As the stock pens were comparatively empty over the week-end, the loss of livestock was restricted.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—President Roosevelt's determination to advise congress as it leaves for home after the current session, of some of the things that he wishes to present for its consideration next January has injected a new factor into the forthcoming political campaigns. Most of the careful observers here think his maneuver was politically smart. They take the view that he actually has presented to the country and the voters the general outline of his future legislative program in order that he can have something of a mandate given the representatives and senators who are chosen in this fall's elections.

I haven't seen any signs yet that will indicate how the Republicans and other anti-Roosevelt forces will attempt to meet this new factor, but it is quite apparent they will force debate upon many of the projects of the New Deal that have already been enacted into law, as well as the embryo plans contained in his late messages. Some leading thinkers around Washington have suggested that Mr. Roosevelt is taking advantage of the natural attacks that will be promoted by the opposition in order to ascertain for himself whether he has gone far enough with his social reform movements. It seems there can be no doubt that he will be in a position to know the temper of the country after the voters have heard his various New Deal items discussed. And, it is being suggested almost in the same breath that if the voters strike down many of the administration wheelhorses and those who have stood by the New Deal, the administration will not press some of the more far-reaching social legislation that Mr. Roosevelt mentioned in the series of messages lately sent to congress.

Examining the proposals, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, revision of NRA principles relating to minimum wages to meet practical instead of theoretical conditions and several others, one can hardly escape the conclusion that only the submission of them at this time when they will become fodder for campaign debate will enable the country to know its own mind. In other words, as I see the picture, if the country as a whole wants such far-reaching changes in its laws, it will show it by sending proponents of such proposals to seats in congress.

I have heard some discussion, however, to the effect that in taking the bold step of giving congress advance information of his thoughts, Mr. Roosevelt was seeking at the same time to present a more complete picture of his New Deal. By so doing, of course, he naturally can expect that proponents of the reform ideas will have something more to use in advocating retention of the changes. They will not be in the dark as to what the future holds. Many of them will have added confidence, especially if they have become a bit shaky about the course that the President is following. At any rate, if the Democrats emerge from the fall elections with anything like their present strength, the congress that meets in January, 1935, will be as tractable, or more so, than the present one. Anyone can see the President would be unable to put over his New Deal without an obedient congress, hence he is staking that need, too, by disclosing plans in advance.

It is not too much to say that there has been a tremendous stiffening of backbone in congress in the last several weeks. It has been more pronounced, I believe, than at any time since Mr. Roosevelt took over the reins. So there might possibly be some trouble brewing in Capitol Hill. This condition is regarded by some as being the more clearly discernible because the President frankly said he did not urge enactment of his proposals at this session.

There has been no secret about the fact, around here, that Mr. Roosevelt wanted to get congress out of town at the earliest possible date. I have heard it suggested even that he had hoped he could get the leaders to bring about an adjournment before the silver question got out of hand. But that desire was lost, if he entertained such hope. He has had to swallow some silver legislation which, it is quite apparent, he does not like. Political expediency made it necessary.

No one here has been able to explain just why the silverites have been able to muster so much strength. There are only seven silver states, and from the political standpoint, it is to be assumed that they cannot wield the power that is inherent in legislation affecting the more populous areas. But the silver bloc has persisted in its efforts, has been recalcitrant in many ways, and it never was licked completely. As far as I am concerned, I cannot see where it is going to be of any particular help. But the silver advocates tell me I am wrong, and, whatever else may be said, their views forced Mr. Roosevelt into a corner where he had to take a small dose of silver medicine.

It was easy to see a week or so ago that if the President had been able to stall off the silverites a little longer,

he would have succeeded in getting an adjournment before he was compelled to agree that the country's money should be backed by 25 per cent of silver coin or bullion. Financial sharps assure me that actually the legislation on silver will do nothing more than raise the price temporarily to those who have silver to sell.

Senator Borah's recent outbreak on the President's proposal for authority to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements with foreign nations is typical of the dangers confronting the administration in a session where adjournment is too long delayed. Senator Borah, though a Republican and a member of the minority in congress, has a strong following in congress and throughout the country. When he arises in his place, therefore, and challenges the administration, urges the country to return to constitutional government, and says there is "a niche alongside of Washington and Lincoln" for a brave leader to preserve a free government—when Senator Borah makes that challenge, a good many persons are going to ask, whether are we going? The Borah speech was such a ringing call for clear thinking that I believe his concluding paragraphs are worthy of recording for further dissemination:

"We have had emergencies before, have had more than one hour of peril. The Constitution has been sufficient and efficient in all instances. And now, of all times, we should show our faith in, and our devotion to, our form of government. Now, more than at any other time in our history, we should by word and act demonstrate the faith which made this Republic, and which will preserve it.

"In the midst of world turmoil, Washington pinned his faith to Constitutional democracy. That steadfast soul never wavered, never doubted. In the midst of civil war, Lincoln declared that the government of the people, for the people, and by the people should not perish from the earth. There is a niche alongside of these two immortal defenders of free government for the brave American who in his place of power accepts the challenge of these apostles of terror and fanaticism, of these enemies, avowed enemies of free government and of personal liberty, and against all comers declares his faith in the efficiency and the worth of the republican institutions and his determination to maintain and preserve them in all of their integrity at any cost and at all hazards."

It is to be noted that Senator Borah made no reference to any individual now entrusted with power. His challenge was to the New Deal in its entirety, according to the opinions that I have heard expressed. From many directions, I have heard views that the Borah speech probably would arouse more fight among opponents of the New Deal than anything that yet has happened.

The inability of some government officials to carry out assignments given them by President Roosevelt, as a result of overlapping of authority or assumption of power by others under the complexities of the present governmental setup, has begun to attract attention. There are numerous instances that can be cited, but lately I encountered one that appears to me to be typical.

Mr. Roosevelt brought J. N. Darling, who is probably one of the greatest cartoonists of our day, to Washington as chief of the biological survey. Mr. Darling, whose signature "Ding" is known far and wide, is a zealot in his desire to restore game birds and animals to the numbers of earlier years. The biological survey is a unit of the Department of Agriculture. Funds with which Mr. Darling was to acquire waste land, timber, swamps and swail, were to come from the vast appropriation managed by Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior. There was to have been \$25,000,000, and Mr. Darling said when he came to Washington that he believed a splendid job could be done with that sum. He proceeded upon recommendations of a Presidential commission to make plans for acquisition of the necessary lands and was moving at a steady pace when, lo! he learned that Mr. Ickes had declined to make the funds available as planned.

Numerous conferences followed. Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Darling were said to have figuratively wept on each other's shoulder. They tried to find some way to get the money transferred so that the work could go on and, I understand, did get \$1,500,000 made available from somewhere in the various alphabetical organizations.

In the meantime, I am told, Secretary Ickes was determined to have his own inspection made of lands proposed to be acquired, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Roosevelt had named a commission for the specific purpose of locating the sites, etc. Also, in the meantime, it has been disclosed that the original \$25,000,000 has been "earmarked" for several other propositions.

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Alfalfa Seeding Will Exceed 1933

Retired Land in Illinois Is to Be Used for Starting New Meadows.

By J. C. Hackleman, Crops Extension Specialist, University of Illinois, WSU Service.

A new all-time record for alfalfa growing is expected to be set in Illinois this year in spite of the fact that the 1933 crop of 237,000 acres was a record in itself. At least part of the 1,800,200 acres of Illinois land that will be retired from commercial grain production under the various adjustment programs will be utilized as an ideal place for starting an alfalfa meadow while at the same time obtaining some income from the land in the form of benefit rental payments.

Alfalfa may be seeded with or without a nurse crop. Use of contracted land for alfalfa and other crops is explained in a circular, "How Use Contracted Acres," which the college has just issued for distribution to interested farmers. Record plantings of alfalfa are only one indication of the extent to which Illinois farmers are carrying out the college's long-time teaching for the growing of more legumes on Illinois farms. This has been advocated for years not only as a means of adjusting production to demand but also of reducing production costs, of conserving land resources as a continuing source of wealth and of controlling insects and diseases.

As most of one growing season is needed to establish a good alfalfa field, there is no better place to start than on the contracted acres. However, alfalfa should be seeded only where the soil is known to be sweet enough to produce the crop and where soil tests indicate that there is sufficient available phosphorus to make production of the crop relatively safe.

If the alfalfa is to be seeded with a nurse crop, oats probably should be used since this crop is far less attractive to chinch bugs than is barley. Barley near a cornfield would be a worse hazard to the corn than would oats. Oats used as a nurse crop for alfalfa should be clipped before they head out. If the oats grow too fast, they probably should be clipped twice so that no large amount of material will be left on the young alfalfa at any one time and thus endanger the stand.

Alfalfa may also be seeded alone, after a thorough preparation of the seed bed, if weeds have been kept under control for several years on the land. Such seeding will likely require two or three clippings during the year. The final clipping should be made about the middle of August.

No hay can be taken from alfalfa seeded on the contracted acres during 1934. The hay can, of course, be used in 1935 if the contracted acres have been released.

If summer seeding of alfalfa is preferred, the ground should have been plowed and prepared this spring. The seed bed should be worked at frequent intervals, thus insuring the killing of several crops of weeds. Seeding should be done in late July or early August so that the crop will be ready for use as hay in 1935. Any contracted wheat acreage so handled must be replaced by an equivalent contracted acreage in 1935.

Various Breeds of Sheep Differ in as Many Ways

A dozen different breeds of sheep are common, says the New York State College of Agriculture. These breeds differ in body form, weight, age at which they mature, type of fleeces, hardness, and in other ways. A breed that is best suited to individual fancy, to the land, and to market demand can be easily selected.

After a suitable breed has been chosen, it is better to use this breed than to change from one to another every year or two. Also important in the breeding program are simple yet adequate records that aid farmers to cull their flocks intelligently and to select replacements of their own breeding.

Potatoes Under Straw

Growing potatoes under straw is not practiced as much now as it formerly was. By this method of growing, the straw or some similar material is scattered over the ground, usually directly after planting, to the depth of five or six inches. Such a covering prevents evaporation and keeps the weeds from growing. The practice is more desirable on very light than on very heavy soils. On soils which are affected by drought, straw can be used to great advantage not only to increase the crop but to improve the soil by increasing the source of humus. The potatoes come up through the straw and, of course, no cultivation is needed. At harvest time the straw is raked off and usually the potatoes have formed on or near the surface of the ground.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Seed Heat Sterilized

Experiments carried on last year have proven the feasibility of sterilizing seed by a hot-water treatment which kills many of the disease germs of the plant yet leaves the seed unaffected so far as germination is concerned. The tests were carried on with cabbage seed with water at a temperature of 125 degrees used. The seed was held submerged in the water for 25 minutes and found to be freed, as a result, of many of the more common ills of the cabbage.