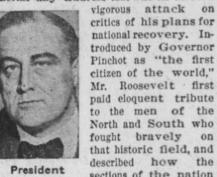
News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Memorial Day Address at Gettysburg-Major Labor Disputes Trouble Administration-Attempt to Assassinate Ambassador Caffery in Havana.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BEFORE a vast multitude of per- | divisions, one in each section of the sons gathered at Gettysburg battlefieldPresident Roosevelt delivered a Memorial day address that was in effect a



sections of the nation Roosevelt had been welded into one, its unity being aided by foreign wars, until now all sectionalism has

disappeared. He continued: "We are all brothers now in a new understanding. The grain farmers of the West do not set themselves up for preference if we seek at the same time to help the cotton farmers of the South; nor do the tobacco growers complain of discrimination if, at the same time, we help the cattle men of the plains and mountains.

"In our planning to lift industry to normal prosperity the farmer upholds our efforts. And as we give the farmer a long sought equality the city worker understands and helps. All of us share in whatever good comes to the average man. We know that we all have a stake-a partnership in the government of our country.

"Today we have many means of knowing each other-means that have sounded the doom of sectionalism. It is, I think, as I survey the picture from every angle, a simple fact that the chief hindrance to progress comes from three elements which, thank God, grow less in importance with the growth of a clearer understanding of our purposes on the part of the over-

whelming majority. "These groups are those who seek to stir up political animosity or to build political advantage by the distortion of facts; those who, by declining to follow the rules of the game, seek to gain an unfair advantage over those who live up to the rules; and in their fellow Americans, dwell inside of their own narrow spheres and still represent the selfishness of sectionalism which has no place in our national

GOING from Gettysburg to New York, the President embarked on the cruiser Indianapolis, put out to sea and reviewed the American fleet, which, as assistant secretary of the navy, he helped to command during the World war and in which he maintains the warmest interest. With him were Secretary Swanson and Josephus Daniels, the war time navy secretary. There were some other distinguished guests, but members of congress tried in vain to get aboard.

The Indianapolis was anchored about a mile from Ambrose lightship, and 88 fighting ships passed proudly in review. The Pennsylvania, flying the four-starred flag of Admiral David A. Sellers, commander of the fleet, led the parade and then, with the Louisville, turned out of line and anchored near the Indianapolis. It was an imposing spectacle, such as had not been witnessed since the early days of President Coolidge's administration.

AT THE annual exercises at the United States Naval academy 463 midshipmen were graduated. A total of 332 were commissioned ensigns in the navy, 25 lieutenants in the marine corps, one lieutenant in the Philippine scouts and 105 will resign.

UNDER the present administration the navy is doing quite well, but the army feels that it is neglected. Secretary of War Dern and Newton D. Baker, who held the portfolio during the war, appeared before the house military affairs committee and urged the passage of the Thompson bill, which would increase the strength of the army to 165,000 enlisted men and 14,063 officers. That the present regular army is inadequate in the face of present disturbed world conditions was declared by both gentlemen.

The American army as now manned would not simultaneously protect our outlying possessions, train civilians, and repel "any sudden invaders," Secretary Dern insisted. A more satisfactory army would cost the nation \$35,-000,000 annually, he said in explaining that he had not suggested an increase to President Roosevelt because of the President's desire to balance the bud-

"With the rest of the world armed to death, I don't see how we can afford | under negotiation for several years. to be disarmed," Mr. Dern. told the committee.

Our present army has but 118,000 men and 10,000 officers,

Mr. Baker could not "imagine an army less than five times the present size of ours having the slightest effect nation." Of course, he did not advocate any such increase; he said four | require compliance.

country, with a fifth free to train civilians, would suffice.

THOUGH administration leaders have asserted that labor troubles are to be expected in a time of recovery and that they are not alarmed by the strikes that are now in effect or are threatened for the near future, it was evident in Washington that these optimists were disturbed by the prospect of general strikes in the cotton textile and steel industries. It was believed President Roosevelt would have to intervene in the effort to bring about peace. Frequent conferences of officials were without result.

As General Johnson refused to change the order permitting cotton mills to reduce their output by 25 per cent for twelve weeks, the United Textile Workers of America summoned all cotton mill employees to quit their machines, and it was predicted that 300,-000 would respond. The workers claim the reduction would amount to 25 per cent cut in their wages, and say they will not stand for this. They also demand a 30-hour week with no reduction of pay.

Fighting for recognition of noncompany unions, a point on which the steel masters will not yield, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers announced that a general strike would be called in mid-June unless its members win the right to choose spokesmen freely for collective bargaining.

The union leaders, who contend the collective bargaining guaranty in the NRA has been violated by employers, asked

"Is the American Iron and Steel institute more powerful than the President of the United States?"

ENDEAVORING to learn what small business throughout the country thinks about the NRA, the national industrial conference board has been conducting a survey that has not brought definite results. Tabulating these results as best it can, the board states it found that 34.4 per cent favored the NRA as a whole; another 12.8 per cent favored it with some those few who still, because they have reservations; 36 per cent were definitenever been willing to take an interest | ly opposed to it, while 6.4 per cent uld not see that it made much dif

CUBA is now entirely freed from United States suzerainty, through a treaty which was signed at the State department by plenipotentiaries of both countries and ratified by the senate. The pact abrogates the Platt amendment providing for the maintenance of the independence and territorial and financial integrity of the island republic and authorizing the United States to Intervene therein for the protection of the country and the preservation of order. In the new treaty the United States retains the lease of Guantanamo as a naval base.

The people of Cuba rejoiced exceedingly over the abrogation of the Platt amendment, and President Mendieta declared a three days national holiday.

HAVANA police learned that there was a plot to assassinate Jefferson Caffery, American ambassador to Cuba, and to destroy American prop-

erty on the island. They took extraordinary precautions to protect Mr. Caffery, but despite the presence of soldiers at the entrance to his home some unidentified assailants drove by in a car and poured a stream of bullets from sawed-off shot-

guns just at the time J. Caffery Mr. Caffery usually leaves for the yacht club. He was not injured but one of the soldiers was grievously wounded, his right leg being torn off by an explosive bullet, Mr. Caffery went on to the yacht club calmly and refused to say who he

thought the assassins might be. Cuban government officials were greatly excited by the attempt on the ambassador's life, and there was an inclination to blame the Communists, but leaders of that party denied their followers had anything to do with it. In recent demonstrations the radicals have attacked Mr. Caffery in their speeches. Presumably the sole purpose is to stir up trouble between the governments of the United States and

DELEGATES from the five New England states, New York and Pennsylvania have signed a solemn pact for the protection of women and minors in industry, which has been

The compact, which must be ratifled by the legislatures of the several states, contemplates minimum standards of wages for women and minors and contains a provision that "no employer shall pay a woman or a minor an unfair or oppressive wage." on the military policy of any other | State boards are to be set up with

CHARGES are made by the house agriculture committee that joint stock land banks have been using federal funds made available under the 1933 farm loan act to buy in their own bonds at 35 cents on the dollar while pressing foreclosures on their debtors.

The committee approved the Fulmer bill to authorize farmers who have obtained loans from joint stock land banks to buy on the open market joint stock land bank bonds, tendering same to the joint stock land banks in payment of their indebtedness. The bill would also enable farmers to repurchase their lands that have been previously foreclosed if said lands are still in the possession of these banks.

STATESMEN from many nations met in Geneva and reopened the sessions of the disarmament conference, with a full realization of the fact that their fallure may mean the renewal of war in Europe in the not far future, and possibly the end of the League of Nations. Such hope as they had of breaking the impasse seemed to rest on the plan which Foreign Commissar Litvinov of Russia said he was ready to offer. It was believed he would concentrate on a policy of political security as a basis for disarmament. Norman H. Davis, American ambassadorat-large, presented the views of President Roosevelt, urging an accord emphasizing supervision of arms and a more rigid control of the international traffic in arms.

Louis Barthou, foreign minister of France, showed no inclination to yield to the German demands for rearmament. The French are said to believe Hitler is due soon to run up against domestic troubles that will tie his hands; they will continue to promote their defensive alliances until the German chancellor gives in, and just now are counting on a pact of mutual assistance with Russia and the little entente which will be signed if, as expected, Russia enters the League of

Premier Mussolini of Italy, in a speech before the chamber of deputies, said that disarmament talk was foolish and in so many words suggested that war was the only way out of the economic adversities that beset Italy and Europe generally.

THE Irish Free State took another step toward becoming a republic when the dail eireann passed a bill abolishing the senate. After this ac-

tion had been taken President Eamon de Valera said: "We want England to get We do not want to have anything to do with Britain, If there is to be any form of association, it must be in the common interest of both. We must be the judges of whether it is to our advantage



none is expected to be put forward be- what I know of the banking business, fore March, 1935, when abolition of the I imagine few banks will hesitate on senate will become effective. Until making loans in large amounts prothat date any action of the dail would viding the borrower has some securhave to have senate approval.

EXEMPTION of the service industries from some of the fair trade practices of NRA codes was authorized by President Roosevelt in an executive order. The exemption does not apply to minimum wages and maximum working hours, child labor or collective bargaining. The order empowers Administrator Johnson to cease athundreds of thousands of cleaners, dyers and pressers, barber shops, beauty shops and the like.

Mr. Roosevelt in his statement said that "a trial period of some months has shown that, while most industries, after organization for this work and a little experience with it, can secure uniform national results, there are others in which a greater degree of autonomous local self-government is desirable." Among these are "some but not all" of the service industries, the statement added.

Enforcement of the cleaners and dyers' code has been especially troublesome, accounting for more than half of the blue eagle removals.

Under the executive order, fair trade practice provisions for a service industry in a given area may be provided when 85 per cent of the industry in the area agrees to them and they are approved by the NRA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the joint resolution of congress empowering him to stop arms shipments destined for countries at war, and immediately proclaimed an embargo against shipments of arms or munitions from the United States to Bolivia and Paraguay. His action was the first of its kind in American history, Because of existing treaties he could not forbid actual shipment of arms but he did prohibit their sale in the United States to the warring coun-

Costa Durels, Bolivian representative in Geneva, before an open session of the League of Nations council invoked Article 13, the arbitration clause of the league covenant, as a basis for settling the conflict with Paraguay. If his demand is granted the dispute will automatically go to the World's Court of Permanent Justice for settlement. Durels said an arms embargo would mean the "finish" of Bolivia.

CODOS and Rossi, French flyers who hold the distance record, sought to better their mark by making a 'nonstop flight from Paris to California. They got across the Atlantic ocean all right, but a weakness of one wing of authority to investigate pay rolls and their big monoplane developed and they were forced to land at New York.

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington.-The expanding influence of the federal government on the lives of individuals Feel Effects of throughout the Unit-New Deal ed States suddenly has become a matter that is attracting attention, and more and more repercussions are to be noted in the National Capital. Some ob servers tell me they think it is an indication that the multifarious agencles that have been set up under the New Deal are at last in full operation and their effects are now reaching to the grass roots of the country. How-

ever that may be, it can be stated

without equivocation that the so-called

alphabetical soup (the various admin-

istrations and boards and commissions

known only by initials) are making

their presence felt for better or for

worse in the lives of individuals. I cannot agree with the exaggerated assertion by a leading Republican politician that "we are subject to Hitler decrees from a hundred different sources," but there seems little doubt of vast power being wielded by the

various New Deal agencies. For instance, Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has decreed that there will be no drought relief funds for cattle owners supplied by the federal emergency relief administration unless the holders of any mortgages on those cattle agree not to foreclose such mortgages. And, be it said, the mortgage holder who refuses to make such an agreement is up the well known stump. He can take the cattle, of course, when the mortgage matures, but if the mortgages have many months to run, the cattle are liable to die of starvation in the meantime. Without attempting to decide the merit of such a policy on the part of the federal government, the illustration shows the power that is wielded from Washington.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation has been exercising its influence with banks for some time. While RFC officials insist they are not attempting to control policies of banks, it nevertheless remains as a fact that they are exercising voting power in the boards of directors of numerous banking institutions. They went so far in the case of a great Chicago bank as to insist that the man they selected be elected by the board as its chairman. In addition, through the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, the bank policies on loans are closely watched, and this is happening at a time when the President and some of his advisers are strongly urg-No definite plan was mentioned, and ing the banks to make loans. From ity to put up that will assure repayment of the funds borrowed.

Under NRA and the numerous codes, various terms and conditions are laid down Typical of for business

How Code Works practices. Here is a typical case: the code for the graphic arts industries has a provision prohibiting tempting to enforce open price sys- extension of credit for longer than tems, price fixing and other devices on two years. That is, a printing plant owner or publisher of a country newspaper or any one else wanting to buy a linotype machine had been allowed sometimes as much as five years in which to pay for expensive equipment of that kind. Now, however, he must pay for it within two years or the manufacturer will be a code violator by selling it on a long term basis. Thus, it is to be seen that the code exerts an influence on what might be called the innocent bystander. The country publisher cannot save up gold with which to pay for the machinery because he would be a criminal to have gold under present law.

Again declaring that I am not discussing the merit of the proposition, it remains as a fact that the federal trade commission is exerting an influence on the type of investments individuals make as a result of its control over the issue and sale of shares of stock or bonds. Of course, the commission cannot reach a corporation that is doing business only in its home state, but the larger corporations engage in business on a broader scale than that and the bulk of shares and bonds, therefore, must not be issued until the federal trade commission's securities experts have determined the facts about the corporation that offers them. It is a matter of record, of course, that numerous corporations have sold purely blue sky stock, but the point I am attempting to make is that here is another federal influence on the lives of individuals. There are so many other examples that could be cited that they would fill more space than is available here.

As we go through the month of June, another phase of the New Deal becomes effective. I refer to the develop-Conservation ment of the country's forests, privately as well as publicly, owned. While there will be no noticeable results for some time, the President's forest conservation policy has become operative nevertheless, and it is a long-range affair that is generally accepted as building for the future.

The program which the President bitlated when he started the Civilian

Conservation corps embodies a definite scheme for restoring forests that have been cutover and constitute nothing more than waste land; it provides for selective cutting of trees in lumbering operations, and it is designed to create in the minds of all citizens the necessity for sustaining our forests against the time when, at the present rate of destruction, there would be no more lumber. I was surprised when the forestry service told me that forest land was just about one-fourth of the entire area in the

ber for about thirty years more. Mr. Roosevelt is proposing legislation, most of which will be ready for the session of congress meeting in January, 1935, to provide machinery for co-ordinating the efforts of the federal and state governments and for gaining the co-operation of private land owners in restoring growing

A good many Washington observers are wondering how soon the federal trade commission Headed for and NRA are going a Clash to lock horns. The two agencies are

certainly headed in the direction of a clash. It is generally conceded here that sooner or later General Johnson's NRA codes that establish monopolies in various fields of commerce and industry are going to be made the subject of pithy comment from federal trade commission circles. How soon it will come, or what form the disagreement will take, of course, can be only a matter of conjecture now.

It is necessary to recall the basis upon which the federal trade commission was created in order to get a clear understanding of the clash that is to be expected. First of all, the creators of the federal trade commission had in mind the idea of a federal agency that could be watching big business all of the time. Where it found unfair practices, smothering of the little independent units, and such other conditions as some sharp-shooting businesses use, the commission can. and does, cite them publicly. It goes after the facts in public hearings and exposes the practices. It also issues orders directing the offending businesses to eliminate the objectionable ractices. If they choose to disregard the commission orders, the matter is turned over to prosecuting officers of the government and tougher penalties may be imposed.

Now, the national recovery act and General Johnson's codes have gone a long way toward making the commission's guardianship of little business nil in its effect. The codes permit monopolies, or rather, the codes provide under the recovery act that the anti-trust laws shall not apply to those businesses signing the terms and conditions of the codes. It is seen, therefore, that the provisions of the federal trade commission act can hardly be enforced. That is to say, the commission cannot order a business to cease doing something that General Johnson's codes declare to be quite all right.

Thus far, the commission has kept reasonably quiet about the thing. It is true, however, that its members have thoughts about the situation that would make interesting reading if they were to be expressed openly. The commission has kicked about a few of the codes in a mild sort of way. Its criticisms have been tempered, it is said, by the fact that none knows exactly how to go about effecting a reconciliation of the diverse positions enacted into law in the recovery act and the federal trade commission act; Apparently, there have been no instructions from the White House and so the commission is looked upon merely as drifting until such time as an administration policy is framed.

But somebody is going to have to iron out the differences. They cannot go on indefinitely. That fact is obvious. When one government agency goes ahead and allows a thing to be done that another government agency has been created to prevent, it is axiomatic that a collision is going to occur between them in due course. Few observers, and few important leaders as well, are willing to attempt a prediction as to the outcome. One reason is that NRA is under fire from several directions and I believe it cannot be said to what extent the general principles of NRA are going to become imbedded in our industrial struc-. . .

Government officials are becoming more and more concerned about the growth of smuggling and bootlegging of liquor. A determined effort is being made to check this illicit trade, but the optimism expressed by officials charged with the responsibility does not ring very loud. Indeed, the talk I hear in a good many quarters is that there must be some revision downward of the import duties and the local and state taxes on liquor or else the bootlegger and smuggler will be doing as much business as the legitimate, licensed dealers,

Shortage of Food in Early Pasture

Impossible for Dairy Herd to Get Enough to Hold Weight, Strength.

By John A. Arey, Extension Dairy Specialist, North Carolina State College. WNU Service.

It is false economy to make cattle depend entirely on pasturage for roughage at this season of the year. Yet many dairymen are inclined to do so on account of the usual shortage of rough feeds in the spring. The belief seems prevalent that young grass will supply a sufficient amount of nourishment for the cattle.

Immature grass is about 90 per cent water, and it is physically impossible for cattle to eat enough of it to maintain their bodyweight and strength and produce a profitable milk flow.

United States. But the forestry officials reminded me at the same time Such practices are also liable to rethat unless there is a serious consult in the cows eating weeds, wild servation movement, there is only onlons, and buds in an effort to get enough timber in sight to provide luma sufficient ration. When they do this, their milk is unpalatable and not good for drinking or butter making.

Dry roughage provides the bulk feed needed and also much nourishment that is essential to constant and profit-

able milk production. Another factor in heavy grazing of young pastures is the damage done to the sod by extensive tramping and grazing before the soll has dried out. The result will be a greatly curtailed

yield later in the year. Temporary grazing can be provided by such grazing and soiling crops as cereals sown in the fall. Later in the summer, when permanent pastures are in good condition, the cows can gradually be introduced to a more substantial green diet. However, a grain ration is needed at all times,

Pasture Seeding for 3-A

Contract Acres Suggested More Illinois land will be seeded to grass during the next two years than ever before in the history of the state, prophesies H. P. Rusk, head of the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture, University of

This "back-to-grass" movement is spreading throughout the state as a result of the government's corn-hog and wheat adjustment programs in which some 2,000,000 acres of land will be taken out of crop production by co-operating Illinois farmers.

A large percentage of this former wheat and corn land will be seeded to permanent or semi-permanent pastures for live stock, and many Illinois producers are wondering what grass seeds or mixtures of seeds should be

For early live stock carrying capacity of permanent pastures, all records at the University of Illinois were broken by a heavy seeding consisting of 12.3 pounds of bluegrass, 2.5 of red clover, 2.5 pounds of sweet clover, 4.1 pounds of timothy, 1.6 pounds of alsike clover and .4 pounds of white clover. This mixture may be used for seeding contracted acres, without violation of the AAA corn-hog contract, provided it is in addition to the average acreage devoted to pasture in 1932 and 1933 and is not pastured in 1934.

Ohio 4-H Clubs Busy

Ohio 4-H clubs, being organized for the 1934 season, will have to do good work to better their record of last season. A summary of 1933 accomplishments tells of the size of the job faced by 48,000 club members and their 4,600 leaders. Ohio ranked fourth last year in total number of 4-H members enrolled by states, and according to the latest records of the United States Department of Agriculture, first in the number of members who finished the job they had set for themselves to do. Eighty per cent of the membership reported having completed their projects. Club members undertook 50,944 projects and completed 41,992 of them. National reports state that Ohio topped the list by 5,000 in number of members who had completed their work. Total membership in the United States is 970,000.

Short Furrows The world crop of tobacco is about 4,000,000,000 pounds a year.

Unusually early crops are aiding a strong agricultural situation in California.

For the first time in three years dotton planters of Peru expect to make a profit this season.

Nearly 13,000 acres of farm land, owned by Indians of the Kiowa reservation in Oklahoma, have been terraced in a soll conservation program.

Mississippi ranks as the twelfth state in the nation in cheese production, manufacturing more than 5,000,000 pounds last year.

Cotton growers of the South realized about \$856,776,000 for the 1933 crop. including lint and seed.

The number of horses on farms continued to decline in the last year, although at a less rapid rate than in recent years, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Five courses were given in Kentucky recently to teach instructors in state agricultural institutions how to grade tobacco according to standards of the Department of Agriculture.