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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Tugwell Confirmed by Senate Despite Bitter Attacks-Darrow Board Assails Johnson-President Roosevelt's Plans for Social Regeneration.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD C by Western Newspaper Union.

R EXFORD GUY TUGWELL'S appearance before the senate agriculture committee to be quizzed as to his fitness for the position of under-



secretary of agriculture was rather farcical, even though it brought on heated encounters among the members of the committee. The senators aired their own views freely, but learned almost nothing concerning those of Mr. Tugwell. He did tell them he believed the Con-

R. G. Tugwell stitution was flexible enough to take care of any necessary economic changes; that he was opposed to the adoption of Soviet planning by America, and that he thought his experience on his father's farm and his research qualified him for the position to which the President had appointed him. Finally the committee reported the nomination favorably, the only two opposing votes being those of "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina and Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia.

The action of the committee assured Tugwell's confirmation by the senate, but the debate on the floor was unexpectedly long and the attacks on Tugwell were outspoken. Senator Schall of Minnesota, for instance, said:

"Agriculture demands and already has experiment stations dealing in actual crops, live stock, and markets. It wants no 'bold experiments in collectivism' by a self-styled philosopher who functions like a three card monte sharp who jumps upon a box with three shells and a pea and who entertains the public with his cry, 'Now you see it and now you don't. Who is the next gent?'

"Tugwell's general denial, and his specific denials, in the light of his associates in the field of political writing, are absolutely worthless. They are an insult to an intelligent jury. He insults the United States senate in order to gain a high office from which he can preach 'collectivism' as a substitute for American institutions and the Constitution."

WHILE the delegates of the steel workers' unions were gathering in Pittsburgh to vote on the threat-

the day for installments, came, Uncle Sam received only \$166,538, which was the full sum due from Finland. The larger debtors all gave notice of default, and so did most of the others. Czechoslovakia suggested a readjustment to permit it to pay in goods and

service. In Berlin the Reichsbank declared a six-months moratorium on its foreign obligations, these including the Dawes and Young loans. No cash transfers will be made by the bank from July 1 to December 31, 1934.

S ENATOR ARTHUR ROBINSON of Indiana, who was renominated by the Republicans, will be opposed at the polls next fall by Sherman Minton, the selection of the Democratic state convention, Mr. Minton, a World war veteran, is now public counselor for the public service commission of the state. His nomination was a victory for Governor McNutt over the faction led by R. Earl Peters, former state chairman.

IN THE Democratic run-off primary in Alabama, Former Gov. Bibb Graves won the nomination for governor and goes back to the executive office which he held from January, 1927, to January, 1931.

Judge James E. Horton, who presided in the second trial of Heywood Patterson, one of the nine negro defendants in the "Scottsboro case," and then set aside a jury verdict of death, ran more than 2,500 behind A. A. Griffith of Cullman. George Huddleston of Birmingham retained his seat as congressman from the Ninth district, but Congressman Miles C. Allgood of the Fifth district was beaten by Maj. Joe Starnes.

MMEDIATE relief from distress and recovery of business prosperity fall far short of President Roosevelt's plans for regeneration of the nation.

This was revealed in his special message to congress which told of the plans and recommendations he would submit to the next congress. He asked for no present legislation, but gave notice of the social experiments he proCONGRESS completed action on the communications bill and it was handed to the President for his signature. This new law puts an end to the federal radio commission and creates a new board of seven members known as the federal communications com mission that not only takes over the duties of the radio board but also all control that has been exercised by the interstate commerce commission over telegraphic and telephonic communications.

As set forth in the law, its enactment is for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States a rapid, efficient, nation-wide and worldwide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities, at reasonable charges, for the purpose of national defense and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority heretofore granted by law to several agencies; and by granting additional authority with respect to interstate and foreign commerce in wire and radio communication.

A significant new provision which the bill carries into law is the assertion of full control over all wire and radio communications by the government in case of war or "public peril." Under this section the President has authority to take over all wire and radio offices and stations with just compen sation to persons entitled thereto.

ARGELY through the efforts of L Norman Davis, American ambassador at large, the European statesmen at Geneva were persuaded to

Premier

lor Hitler should go to Venice and that Premier Mussolini should fly to that city to confer with his fellow dictator, whom he had never met. Later Louis Barthou, French foreign minister, is expected to go to Rome for a talk with Mussolini in which the misunderstandings between their countries may be ironed

return of Germany to

the conference, and

the aid of Italy was

enlisted. It was ar-

ranged that Chancel-

Mussolini and Hitler were to discuss European policies generally, and, speclfically, the German claims to full armament and the Austrian question, involving Nazi propaganda in the latter country.

This Anglo-French compromise was a diplomatic setback for Russia, but the Soviet republic countered with the announcement that it had been recognized by Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Recognition by Jugoslavia was expect-



millions of dollars, and it is to be as-

sumed that it will be money paid into

the treasury by taxpayers, supplied the

transferred peoples on long-time credit.

I have not learned yet how the added

production resulting from these trans-

fers will be handled, but it certainly

will add to the surplus about which the

Agricultural Adjustment administra-

. . .

Now that we have a new law that

authority to control

sold, as well as a

provides the federal government with

Touches All the exchanges where

Our Lives stocks and bonds are

aw by which the government controls

the issuance and sale of such securi-

ties, it seems to be a good time for

examination of the new agency that

is going to run that show. It may

seem a far cry from the stock ex-

change of Wall Street to the little

country school house, but this new law

is so far-reaching in its effect and in

its scope of jurisdiction that it touches

that little country school and the lives

of all of us. I judge from the ex-

pressions I have picked up that pass-

age of the exchange control law has

brought us to a turning point in the

matter of what we do with the extra

few dollars that we can save and in-

vest with expectation of getting a re-

The consensus seems to be that

whether anything is accomplished un-

der the combination control of security

issues and stock exchange will depend

entirely on administration of the laws.

That is to say, if good is to come,

there must be reasonable interpreta-

tion of the provision of those laws, ac-

cording to the general view of those

directly affected. The stock exchange

control law underwent a major oper-

ation in congress from the manner in

which the professors of the brain trust

had drawn it, originally. Until those

objectionable features were eliminated,

there was a battle royal in house and

senate. Since the features omitted

were deemed too radical by congress,

It is to be assumed there was merit in

the claims of brokers and investors in

stocks that the bill would have

dammed up money that otherwise

could have been put to work and used

by commerce and industry which nec-

essarily has to operate to a great ex-

tent on borrowed funds, credit.

turn of interest.

tion has been complaining.

Washington .-- President Roosevelt's broad conception of reform in the country's social

Social Reform structure has now been given the coun-Program

try. In it, he has presented the embryonic propositions which he intends to submit to the congress that convenes in January, 1935. Everywhere around the capital city, I believe, it is accepted as a statement upon which he expects that Democratic representatives and senators will seek to be re-elected in the November elections.

Disregarding for a moment the views obtainable as to the merits of the projects which he laid down in his message to congress outlining his social reform program, I find that most leaders look upon the Roosevelt statement as one from which he can determine his future policy. It will work out this way, I am informed : if the voters elect a preponderance of Roosevelt supporters for the house and senate again this fall, the President will consider that the country approves of his plans. If, on the other hand, there should be a sharp loss of Democrats in the house, I am told that Mr. Roosevelt would be likely to consider that as a mandate to slow up somewhat on the program upon which he has embasked.

As I reported to you several weeks ago, Mr. Roosevelt has now rounded out the picture of recovery and reform as he conceives it to be necessary, or rather as he and his advisers think the course should be. At that time, I predicted he would find it opportune just before congress quit for the session to toss his ideas into the hopper for mastication during the summer months. It can now be said that he has elected to go into battle with the opposition without quarter, for his message made it clear he felt the critics had offered nothing as an alternative. He declared they were unable to present any plans for human happiness and that they proposed to go back to the "old order" which had broken down

completely in the past. The President asserted that he proposed to make the "security of the citizen and his family" the first consideration of government. And to accomplish that, he explained, it was necessary to toss aside many of the traditions and practices to which we long have adhered.

But I hear many expressions around "People," he said, "want decent here that there is still a serious probhomes to live in; they want to locate lem ahead in the matter of keeping the them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which

Velvet Beans Are Good for Forage

Dairy Farmer Finds They Produce Well Planted With Corn Crop.

By Enos C. Biair, Agronomist North Caro-lina State College of Agriculture. WNU Service

Velvet beans planted with corn is an excellent winter dairy forage." This is the experience of a North Carolina farmer who operates a small dairy. Last year he planted 25 acres of rather light, sandy land to corn and velvet beans. The dry weather of the summer damaged the corn but the beans made rank growth. In August, the tropical storms blew the corn down so that by fall the bean growth had covered the corn entirely. Little grain was harvested.

But the farmer turned this apparent misfortune into good account. About November 1 he turned his 22 cows into the field and the beans with what was left of the corn provided sufficient feed to keep the cows in heavy milk flow throughout the winter. No other feed was given the animals except during a few cold days when they could not be turned into an open field. The cows were kept on the beans until about March 15, without other feed except that mentioned. On March 15 he began feeding hay.

With the extra hay the cows were kept on the bean field until time for spring plowing.

At that time there was still a large quantity of bean vines to be turned under.

As a result of this experience he says that velvet beans furnish a cheap and satisfactory forage. He expects to have about 25 acres available for his cows every winter now.

Urges Liberal Feeding for the Sows With Pigs

Producing milk for hungry pigs is the hardest work the brood sow does, as shown by her loss in weight of from 25 to 40 pounds, says E. F. Ferrin, swine husbandman, University of Minnesota farm. Feeds for milk production need to be high in protein and minerals because of the large amounts of these nutrients in milk, but corn also is important for its high energy value. Corn is usually the cheapest grain and should be fed liberally, if care is used to supply other feeds furnishing protein and minerals.

Pasture is one of the best stimulants for milk production. Before the grazing season begins, green leafy alfalfa hay is a good substitute. Skimmilk has always been a favorite for the sow and growing pigs, especially when combined with shorts or middlings as slop. Buttermilk has the same feedchannels open for investment funds. ing value as skimmilk, but day to day changes in the acidity of the buttermilk will scour the pigs, especially in damp, rainy weather. Tankage and oilmeal are needed unless considerable milk is fed. Self-feeding the sow and pigs is both logical and economical. Self-feeding can be begun when the pigs are about three weeks old, if they are in lots or on pasture where they get exercise. Shelled corn and wheat middlings are the common feeds, plus tankage or a protein mixture.



Mussolini

ened strike, President Roosevelt and his advisers brought forward a plan for an emergency law designed to avert the walkout. It was admittedly a temporary expedient to give the President an effective agency for the consideration of industrial disputes arising during the life of the NRA.

Under the new bill's terms, boards selected by the President would be empowered to order and conduct an election, by a secret ballot, to determine "by what person or persons or organizations" employees may desire to be represented in negotiations under the collective bargaining features of the national recovery act.

The proposed boards also would have the authority to order production of pertinent documents and witnesses to give testimony under oath, and their orders would be enforceable by any United States court of competent jurisdiction, similar to like privileges enjoyed by the federal trade commission. Vested with authority to prescribe their own rules and regulations, the boards would be armed with a penalty clause in the new law, setting \$1,000 fine or a year imprisonment, or both, for violation of their decrees.

IN ITS second report to the Presi-dent the national recovery review board, headed by Clarence Darrow. loosed another blast at Administrator Johnson and in effect recommended his removal as head of the NRA. The board said Johnson had given the recovery program an un-American and dictatorial tinge that handicapped it in the war on depression; that he has arbitrarily decreed life and death for industries, and that by arbitrary modifications of codes he has helped big business concerns to oppress their smaller competitors.

"The rule of the military commander is totally unsuited to the genius, habits, traditions, or psychology of the American people, and wholly ineffectual in meeting the present national crisis," the board concluded.

The second Darrow report covered the retail dry goods, warehousing, lumber, cement, retail food, boot and shoe, electrical manufacturing, bedding, petroleum, coffee, plumbing fixture, embroidery, and lead pencil codes. Complaints against the warehousing, electrical manufacturing, and embroidery codes were dismissed as without foundation. But in the other codes the board claimed to find oppression of small businesses or consumers.

S ECRETARY OF STATE HULL sent to Great Britain another note concerning the war debt, bluntly refuting the arguments of the British government, saying it was up to the debtor to offer propositions in such cases, and intimating that an arrangement for part payment in goods might be possible. However, when June 15, tipped the scales at 210.

poses to begin next winter. President The message dis-Roosevelt

cussed the three factors of housing, land and resource planning and old age and unemployment insurance.

Expressing satisfaction over progress in relieving industry, agriculture, and unemployment, the President, asserting his right to chart social reforms, declared, "It is childish to speak of recovery first and reconstruction afterward."

Taking up the housing problem, he said millions of dollars had already been provided to improve living conditions, and voiced the hope that with passage of his housing program private capital would be stimulated to widen the scope of home building.

Discussing planned control of the land, he declared that hundreds ofthousands of families now live "where there is no reasonable prospect of a living in the years to come.'

Sounding the failure of the government thus far to create a "national policy" for the development of land and water resources, Mr. Roosevelt indicated his intention of providing such a policy, and for the transferring to new lands of "those people who cannot make a living in their present positions."

Outlining his views on providing security against unemployment and old age, Mr. Roosevelt said he was seeking a "sound means" which he could recommend to provide an immediate safeguard against these "hazards and vicissitudes of life."

WHEN President Roosevelt signed the tariff bargaining bill he acquired authority to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties without senate approval and to increase or decrease tariff rates by as much as 50 per cent in order to stimulate foreign commerce. This policy of swapping reductions, the government believes, will result in great benefit to our foreign trade, and at the same time will give adequate protection to industry. Already nearly thirty foreign nations are lined up, awaiting an opportunity to negotiate reciprocal treaties.

MAX BAER of California brought the world's heavyweight title back to America by soundly whipping Primo Carnera, the huge Italian, in New York. The fight was the most exciting one seen in this country for a long time. Scheduled for fifteen rounds, it ended in the eleventh when the referee declared a technical knockout and awarded the victory to Baer. Carnera was game to the end. Thirteen times he went to the canvas, yet he was advancing against the retreating Baer during the greater part of the contest. Carnera went into the ring weighing 263 pounds, and Baer

ed to follow shortly. Maxim Litvinov's announcement was taken to mean that the Russians intend to go ahead with

their policy of encircling Germany. The recognition was effected by an exchange of letters between Litvinov and Dr. Edward Benes, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, and Nicholas Titulescu, foreign minister of Rumania. After suggesting an early exchange of ministers, which will assure that relations between their countries "will always remain friendly and correct," each of these letters adds the phrase, "our peoples will collaborate in the future to maintain the peace of the world."

German papers agree a new chapter in relations between Soviet Russia and the powers of southeastern Europe has been opened. It is expected the next step probably will be the conclusion of a commercial agreement between the little entente and Moscow one of the purposes being to minimize the effect of Soviet dumping of lumber and cereals in the entente nations. Nonaggressions and mutual assistance pacts are said to be in the background.

A committee of the disarmament conference had under consideration the matter of guarantees for any convention which may be agreed upon; but when the question was submitted to the Japanese delegate he said his government could not consent to guarantees without reservations. Thereupon the Russian delegate said the Soviet government would not accept any such agreement that was not signed by Japan.

EVEN the Democrats in congress are not boasting openly of their success in passing the bill for a census of the unemployed, and many of them voted against it or were absent when it came up for final passage. That it was designed mainly to give jobs for the faithful at the expense of the national treasury was clear, for the census takers are not to get their jobs until after the November congressional elections. Then they will receive \$2 a day for a long period, obtaining answers to an elaborate questionnaire.

D NUTH-STRICKEN regions of the Middle West were blessed with soaking rains, and hope was held out for forage crops and corn. The earlier crops, however, are ruined over most of the area. Secretary Wallace, after a trip through the "dry" states, described the drouth as a "tragedy" for the farmers who are suffering from its ravages, but a possible future "blessing for the country as a whole,"

OLIN DUTRA, professional of a California country club, now wears the crown of open golf champion of the United States. He won the title by shooting a 293 for 72 holes.

cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours."

Mr. Roosevelt's message was decidedly general in tone. He avoided specifications. But the general thoughts were certainly clear to all and sundry, and it is upon these general thoughts that the issues are to be drawn. Indeed, they have already been drawn. So it cannot be doubted that throughout the coming campaigns, we will hear much of the New Deal's new social structure as presented by Mr. Roosevelt. The Roosevelt supporters will swear by all that is holy that it is the only road to happiness. Republicans and anti-Roosevelt spellbinders will shout all of the invectives that may be used to inform the country that it is headed for government ownership of everything, government management, destruction of property rights, etc. . . .

Some observers here thought there might be some link between the delivery of the Presi-NoLink With dent's message at Labor Disputes the particular time selected, and the

threats of strikes. They professed to see a clever move by the Chief Executive to satisfy many citizens as to his intention to guarantee work and food throughout the future. I am in a position to say, however, that there was no connection between the unsettled labor situation and the time at which the message was delivered to congress. It was ready at that time and was sent along in regular course. If it has had, or is to have, any effect on the threats of strikes and the leaders in those movements, it will be wholly a coin-

cidence. The strikes have been bred of different causes than the things about which Mr. Roosevelt talked in his message, He is proposing such things as old age insurance, additional government money for loans to persons who want to buy homes, the transfer of those living in barren spots (insofar as jobs are concerned) to sections and communities where work is obtainable, and a general paternalism on the part of the national government. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt's plans contemplate a long range development and have no reference to NRA schemes, its codes or what have you. It does relate directly to the movements undertaken by the Agricultural Adjustment administration which have gone a long way-and it wants to go much farther -in regulating the production of farms

and in controlling what farmers do with their land. With reference to this phase, it can be said that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to abandon millions of acres of land and to have the people who own and live upon land that is worn out transferred to good land. It is a proposition that will involve the use of untold

It is asserted by many that "the professorial type of mind" should not be chosen to serve as members of the fiveman commission that is set up to rule this phase of commerce. I think no one can deny that there have been abuses of confidence, trickery and other sharp practices extant in stock ex-" change operations. The new laws are supposed to cure them, and I believe they will do so. Yet, the thought held by some of the real authorities is that radical administration of the laws can damage the field of finance beyond measure. Selection of men for the jobs who would exercise their authority with restraint as well as with intelligence was imperative from the start, or else I am convinced the whole country would suffer because there could be no distribution of the securities, Bonds on the little country school house would be difficult to sell, and mortgage lenders, who sell bonds against those mortgages, would be against a wall.

. . . Numerous Democrats continued right up to the dying gasp of the Seventy-third con-Still Pie gress to seek political pie for their Hungry

constituents. They are still ple hungry now, insofar as one attempted raid on government jobs is concerned. A broad jump was attempted in the house to place several hundred extra workers in the general accounting office for the purpose of auditing the expenditures of the several dozen Roosevelt agencies that are denominated by their critics as the "alphabetical soup." Up to this time, J. R. McCarl, the comptroller general of the United States, has had little chance to find out what the alphabetical agencies have been doing with the vast sums appropriated for them or allocated them by the President from the various huge appropriations. He has to, and does, pass on the expenditures of the regularly established government agencies, but none of the new ones were put under his watchful eye. Mr. Roosevelt ordered the audit. To navy beans.

do the job, however, required additional help for Mr. McCarl, and about \$1,000,000 was included in a deficiency appropriation bill. The pie-hunters saw a fine chance, and they never overlook any chance. So they slipped a line into the appropriation bill that said the extra workers were to be chosen without regard for the civil service. What a huge piece of pie, in fact, many pieces of pie!

But something happened to the welllaid plan. Somewhere the language got changed to read that the comptroller general "may appoint" the extra workers without regard for the civil service instead of the command that he "shall appoint." And, in this case, the change is of vast importance to maintenance of the civil service as a government method of employment.

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Fattening Lambs

Many feeders claim that lambs can be more economically finished for the market by self-feeding thap by handfeeding. This claim is based principally upon the fact that when large numbers of lambs are fed, self-feeding saves man labor, and that is no doubt true. However, when only one or two carloads of lambs are fed, the saving of labor is not guite so evident, if, indeed, there is any saving at all. There are also several other factors which must be taken into consideration in making a choice between the two methods of feeding, that sometimes have a greater effect upon the costs of production than the factor of labor.

In the Windrows

According to "Internal Debts of the United States," by Clark & Galloway, about 60 per cent of American farms have no debts on them at all.

A survey indicates acreage planted to watermelons in the southern part of Georgia is increased 30 to 40 per cent this season.

. . . The world's sheep population is estimated at 500,000,000. From this sheep population the world's wool clip each year is around 1,500,000 tons. . . .

The yield of protein from soybeans -pound for pound-is twice that of meat, four times that of eggs, wheat and other cereals, and twice that of . . .

Soybeans, cowpeas and similar legume crops are not considered feed. crops under the AAA ruling, but instead are classified as hay crops.

Hawaii's 1933 pineapple pack of approximately 8,000,000 cases was estimated to have a value of \$22,400,000. . . .

Ohio has only 75 per cent as many cattle on feed this year and the Corn Belt has but SS per cent as many as a year ago, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

From practical experience the Department of Agriculture has learned that temporary check of dams of brush built to stop erosion, will last from two and one-half to three years.