

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Assassination of King Alexander and Louis Barthou Alarms All Europe—Spanish Revolt Suppressed—CCC Will Be Continued.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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TWO men of great importance in the maintenance of peace in Europe were removed from the scene by the bullets of the assassin, Petrus Kalemen, who slew King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, French foreign minister, in Marseilles, "Another Sarejevo?" was the question in every mind, and, indeed, there was some slight danger that the crime would start another great war. Alexander was just beginning a "good will" visit in France, which was closely tied up with Barthou's plan for an accord between France and Italy, and Barthou was soon to go to Rome to further the scheme. Yugoslavia is allied to France but is not at all friendly to Italy, and Alexander hated Mussolini personally, believing that the duke gave moral support to the rebellious Croats. But the king did not want war and was willing to help along the proposed accord if it was not inimical to his country.



King Alexander

If trouble does follow after the assassinations it probably will start with revolution in Yugoslavia. Only by assuming and exercising dictatorial powers was Alexander able to keep peace in the hodgepodge that comprises the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, otherwise Yugoslavia, and it is not certain that there is anyone else there who can do it. Civil war might tempt some other nation to intervene and grab part of the realm, and in that case a general conflict might be precipitated.

Alexander's eldest son Peter, who was in school in England, was promptly proclaimed king and, being only eleven years old, will rule under a regency of three men who were named in the political will of the murdered monarch. Whether these three can hold the kingdom intact is a question. Only the Serbs are really loyal to the royal house, though all the people had admired the strength and bravery of Alexander, whose life had been attempted four times before.

The death of Alexander was held especially important to Germany by the statesmen of that country, for they had looked to him to curb to a considerable extent the alleged ambitions of Mussolini. He was considered a close friend of the reich and a potential ally.

France was not only worried by the possibility of trouble in the Balkans, but also deeply mourned the death of Barthou, one of her ablest statesmen and, indeed, one of the ablest in Europe. He had been working assiduously on his pet scheme of a security pact for eastern Europe; and, although Germany had scored him for trying to build a diplomatic and economic ring about the reich, last June he personally negotiated an accord between France and Germany that was believed to give assurance of peace.

Petrus Kalemen, the assassin, who was quickly killed by the French police, was found to have been traveling on a forged Czech passport. Two men who accompanied him on his mission of death were captured near the Swiss border and another was being hunted down in Fontainebleau forest. Where they came from and what organization was back of the assassinations had not been learned at this writing. The police thought they belonged to a secret Macedonian revolutionary society.

CIVIL war in Spain was precipitated by the radical elements, starting with a 24-hour general strike which was declared by the Socialists and Communists in answer to the formation of a conservative government by Premier Alejandro Lerroux under the domination of reactionary Catholics. Within a few hours bloody conflicts broke out in many regions, and Catalonia, the northeast corner of the country, decided this was the time to establish itself as an independent republic. Luis Companys, president of the state, announced: "Catalonia is breaking off relations with the rest of Spain. I demand complete discipline from everyone." He called on Gen. Domingo Batet, commander of the garrison at Barcelona, to swear allegiance to the new regime, but that wily soldier spurned for time, and before an hour had passed he received orders from Madrid to declare a state of siege. His troops battled with the Catalans, and soon had Companys and his fellow leaders copped up in the presidential palace. Reinforcements for the government forces arrived swiftly by land, sea and air.



Luis Companys

Then the artillery opened up, and after the palace had been thoroughly shelled, Companys and his colleagues surrendered and were marched to a prison ship in Barcelona harbor. The revolution was over and the new Catalan republic went out of existence. It was rumored the collapse was partly

due to a dispute between Companys and former Premier Manuel Azana, a co-leader in the revolt. Azana was found in hiding and arrested.

Surrender of Companys did not end the fighting in northern Spain, for the revolutionists in various regions continued their desperate efforts, but the government considered the revolt really had been suppressed. There was no telling how many had been killed or wounded, but certainly the casualty lists were terribly long.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, chief of staff and now in command of the G. H. Q. combat air force and also of the ground forces, is planning to develop a fighting fleet of super battle planes. The first step will be the organization of the G. H. Q. air force of at least 1,000 planes grouped in five "wings" based on both coasts and in the Middle West. This would bring the army corps up to about 2,300 planes, making an aerial fighting fleet approximately the equal of any in the world.

GOV. GIFFORD PINCHOT of Pennsylvania has in the past been in sympathy with much of President Roosevelt's program, but he has now definitely broken away by coming out in favor of the re-election of Senator David A. Reed, anti-New Deal Republican whose defeat would be most welcome to the administration. Immediately after Pinchot announced his stand in a speech at Wilkes-Barre, Postmaster General Farley conferred with Mr. Roosevelt and then, as chairman of the Democratic National committee, gave out a stinging attack on Pinchot. In it he referred to Senator Reed as "perhaps the most outstanding foe of the President's policies," who, if elected, would "do everything in his power to hamper the President's program and to make a misdeal out of the New Deal."



Gov. Pinchot

It is said that the Pennsylvania Democrats are importuning the President to take a hand personally, and perhaps make a speech in the state, in an effort to win over rock-ribbed Pennsylvania and retire Senator Reed in a defeat which could also be construed as a slap at Pinchot and Andrew W. Mellon.

GOVERNMENT crop benefit checks for more than \$352,000,000 have been paid to farmers participating in the production adjustment program, according to figures compiled by the AAA. Some \$575,000,000 additional is scheduled for payment under programs now in effect, nearly 60 per cent of it before the end of this year. Thus, the farmers' stake in the AAA approximates \$1,000,000,000.

Payments already made or to be made before January are included in the estimate of the bureau of agricultural economics which places 1934 cash farm income at about \$6,000,000,000 compared to \$5,000,000,000 last year and \$4,333,000,000 in 1932.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has made it plain that the Civilian Conservation corps, one of the least criticized features of his recovery program, is to be continued indefinitely. He wrote to Robert Fechner, director of the corps, saying:

"I have been greatly interested and encouraged by the fine report from your visits to CCC camps in many parts of the country. "This kind of work must go on. I believe that the nation feels that the work of these young men is so thoroughly justified and, in addition, the benefits to the men themselves are so clear that the actual annual cost will be met without much opposition or much complaint."

Mr. Fechner had reported to the President that the cost of the CCC during its eighteen months of operation had amounted to \$443,000,000.

THERE is an interesting report circulating in Wisconsin, especially in Madison. It is to the effect that President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin is looking toward the Republican Presidential nomination in 1936 and that this idea explains his refusal to permit Lloyd K. Garrison to remain in Washington as head of the national labor relations board.

The Madison Capital Times said it understood Doctor Frank feels the Republican party is in need of a "liberal" candidate, yet not a "dangerous" liberal, and believes he is in a position to qualify.

To interviewers Doctor Frank declined to comment on the newspaper story. He said his insistence that Garrison return to his duties as dean of the law school was solely in the interests of the university.

USE of the taxpayers' money for the government operation of factories in competition with private enterprise was condemned by the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, which acted on petitions received from seventeen large trade associations. The manufacturers assert that such government experimentation merely results in depriving employees in private industry of their jobs, creating unemployment at one point and unemployment at another.

"Entrance of the government into the manufacturing business in competition with its own citizens," says the manufacturers' statement, "even to supply relief for the unemployed, constitutes an extravagant use of the taxpayers' money in further experiments."

"Where those in distress cannot be provided with either public or private work for which they could be paid, then public funds may legitimately be used to provide relief of actual need on a subsistence basis. But to furnish necessities required through government operated factories is the wrong way to do the right thing."

CONFERRING with the full membership of the new national industrial recovery board headed by S. Clay Williams, President Roosevelt let it be known that he was far from satisfied with NRA enforcement in the past and asked the board to devise more vigorous and effective methods.

Price-fixing and production control were discussed but not at length and with the general understanding that, although price-fixing policies of the Johnson regime would be reversed on paper, no sweeping action would be taken to upset existing codes and any action at all would come slowly.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CUMMINGS has called a national conference to discuss crime which is to open in Washington December 3 and continue three days. President Roosevelt is to address the first session in Constitution hall. The conference will be invited to give broad and practical consideration to the problem of crime in these principal aspects:

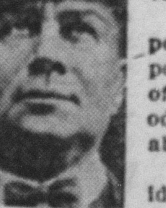
1. Causes and prevention of crime.
2. Investigation, detection, and apprehension of crime and criminals.
3. Criminal courts and prosecution.
4. Detection, parole, probation, and pardon.

"THE voice of Hauptmann is the voice I heard in the cemetery that night when the \$50,000 ransom was paid," said Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the grand jury in Trenton, N. J., after he had listened to the suspect in the kidnaping and murder case. The grand jury accepted this as clinching testimony and returned an indictment against Bruno Hauptmann, charging murder.

The words "Hey doctor. Over here, doctor" were spoken by the man who got the ransom money from Lindbergh's intermediary, Dr. John F. Condon. They were spoken in the cemetery where the payment was made. Lindbergh heard them and remembered the voice.

Although the case is invariably referred to as the "Lindbergh kidnaping," the grand jury returned no kidnap indictment. Kidnapers may only be sentenced to life terms. Murderers face the electric chair.

DELEGATES to the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco adopted unanimously and with cheers a resolution proposing adoption of a six-hour day and five-day week for all workers, private and government.



William Green

A committee appointed to investigate possibilities and merit of shorter work periods reported favorably. William Green, president of A. F. of L., made an impassioned speech in favor of shorter work periods during which he said the federation can be expected to mobilize its economic strength to make a concerted drive on industry and owners of industry for adoption of a six-hour day and five-day week and that legislation by congress would be sought at the forthcoming session so that there will be enforcement of this economic reform, not to make less work for those already employed but to create work opportunities for more people.

Resolutions as adopted provide for no reduction in wages to result from shorter work periods. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, won a victory when the convention voted unanimously for the organization of workers into single unions embracing whole industries, as distinguished from craft unions limited to particular trades. The executive council was instructed to issue charters of the creation of national and international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and other mass production industries.

The council also was ordered to inaugurate organization campaigns in the iron and steel industries. The federation also went on record in favor of pensions for the aged, for mothers of dependent children and for sickness and unemployment benefits.

DIGNITARIES of the Roman Catholic church from many lands and pilgrims by the hundred thousand gathered in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for the thirty-second International Eucharistic congress. Ship after ship entered the harbor laden with pious folk from Europe, Africa and all the Americas, and the city threw open its homes for their accommodation. The picturesque open air ceremonies were held in Palermo park, and other religious rites were celebrated in the magnificent cathedral.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Whatever may be gleaned from recent developments in Washington, it can be stated with certainty that President Roosevelt has now set his mind definitely to continue the National Recovery administration as a governmental unit. It may well be that the organization will be changed as to form; it may be possible that the name will be revised and that there can be no equivocation about the fact that Mr. Roosevelt intends to maintain NRA and that he has acted at this time to give notice of his decision in advance of the convening of congress.

Observers here have taken note of the unusual emphasis placed upon the President's part in NRA reorganization plans. They think this was done at the behest of the Chief Executive with the thought in mind that it would serve as a reassurance to hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country. I believe there can be no doubt that a good many people, some influential, some just the mine-run, have questioned the flying qualities of the Blue Eagle. Their dissatisfaction and distrust has been shown in many ways and thus it appears logical that Mr. Roosevelt would seek to allay their fears.

Under the new set-up of NRA, the President has taken active leadership. Of course, he has been the leader heretofore, but there has always been the disposition on his part to allow the former administrator, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, to guide his own ship. Despite the fact that Mr. Johnson was given a free hand, it was easy for Mr. Roosevelt to take control because, after all, he is President of the United States.

By dividing management of NRA among the heads of three boards, it is generally believed that the President has made it easier for himself to assert his influence and his ideas more directly than has hitherto been the case. This is particularly true when the personality of the former administrator is considered although the President had only one man with whom to deal under that circumstance.

Politically minded people in Washington seem to be wondering, however, what the effect will be on Mr. Roosevelt. Suggestions have been heard that by taking a direct hand in NRA Mr. Roosevelt has put himself "out front" where, some seem to think he may be the target for some of the "rotten eggs" about which the bombastic General Johnson spoke so frequently. The retiring administrator said frequently he did not mind being the target, but many times Mr. Roosevelt has taken occasion to fight back at his critics by calling them Tories, unawakened Rip Van Winkles, and other such descriptive terms.

It is yet too early for a general reaction to be evident among conservative business men on the President's NRA reorganization program. Those who have given voice to their feelings thus far, however, have indicated that the right wing group in the country are finding small uncton from the new program. Indeed, the undercurrent of information which we get in Washington is to the effect that there are more secret meetings and definite moves among business interests to ward off any left wing swing by the administration than there has been at any time since Mr. Roosevelt took office.

The President's recent radio speech to the country was generally understood as a conciliatory move on his part and it seems not to take a stretch of the imagination to link that speech and NRA reorganization with these various movements against the over-hanging threats of such liberals as Donald Richberg, former Chicago labor lawyer, who is certainly the most influential man in the new NRA set-up.

Everywhere I go, I find that business interests are accepting the reorganization of NRA as notice of its continuation and it may be possible that one result of this interpretation of the President's act is the growing opposition movement mentioned above. Business generally is mindful that the matter of continuing NRA must be decided by congress. They recognize that the present recovery act expires next June and that the President will lay before congress a comprehensive program early in January after congress returns. Their efforts in opposition, therefore, naturally will be directed to the congress in an effort to accomplish some of the changes in the law which they believe advisable to permit free and untrammelled commerce and industry.

With regard to the President's determination to continue NRA it needs to be pointed out only that if he had wanted to scrap that unit of his recovery set-up, the retirement of General Johnson afforded an excellent opportunity. It was then that he could have allowed the organization to disintegrate and could have transferred to various agencies of the government that are permanent in character such functions as he desired should continue. But he did not do that. He acted with dispatch. This is best shown by the chronology of events. It appears that the President made up his mind over one week-end. He received General Johnson's resignation on a Monday

and announced it on a Tuesday. His return to Washington on Wednesday was followed immediately by conferences with Mr. Richberg and a quick announcement of the new program. It is evident, therefore, that when the President decided something had to be done, he moved at once to get rid of General Johnson and to start the new machinery through orders issued to Mr. Richberg.

Formulation of industrial policies henceforth are regarded as likely to be more on the basis of trial and error than heretofore has been the case.

Banking and other financial interests of the country are apparently quite disturbed over the trend toward easier bank examinations.

Mr. Roosevelt lately has told the treasury that the bank examiners were too hardbodied in going over loans held in portfolios of banks and that he was anxious to see a more uniform system developed than the examining methods long in use.

The fear seems to be that the bank examiners will relax too far in granting approval for loans outstanding. Heretofore, banks have had to toe the mark and any questionable papers or any loan that gave evidence of not being liquidated in accordance with its terms was promptly called to the attention of the bank management with instructions to make corrective adjustments on the books. If, as some financial authorities expect, bank examiners become too lenient it is suggested in many quarters that the banks again may find themselves with paper upon which they cannot realize just as occurred at the beginning of this depression. It was bad loans that forced the closing of many banks.

Then, too, many observers are finding it difficult to reconcile the President's attitude with the frequent criticisms he has made of banking practices heretofore employed. I am reminded also of the stinging rebukes that have come from the senate committee on banking and currency after its investigation of the banking structure. Time after time that committee, which proceeded with its investigation with a blessing from the White House, has attacked banks and bankers because of bad loans and worse judgment in dealing with the borrowers. The question has been asked several times lately whether banks are going to be willing to make loans that are in some respects a gamble even under the President's urge if, later, they will be subjected to attacks in the halls of congress.

On the bank loans the President is convinced that bank examiners have been throwing out a lot of loans that are perfectly good. They have been forcing the banks to charge off this paper as a loss. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt believes that under the old rules of examination a too stringent attitude was adopted by the administrative authorities in the treasury and the bank examiners carried out those rules literally.

In the background, it is to be remembered, however, there is the federal deposit insurance corporation. This agency guarantees that the depositors will be repaid in full up to a limit of \$5,000 on each account. It would seem to be that the existence of this insurance corporation ought to fend off any particular fear. But bankers know and a good many of the political and administrative leaders recognize that the corporation could not withstand wholesale bank failures. It draws its funds from assessment of member banks and, therefore, when its present reserves are exhausted banks must dig up more. Following this line of reasoning, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that a series of bank failures, resulting from bad loans, would throw more of a burden upon the good banks than they can carry. Thus it is made to appear that a high percentage of bankers in the country after all are going to continue to exercise their judgment on the type of loans they make and will not be influenced materially by administration wishes. Some, of course, will extend credit with abandon, and it is this group of bankers who eventually will witness the deposit insurance corporation paying off their depositors.

Consumers must look to a change in their diet as regards some items of food during the coming winter, according to a statement from the Department of Agriculture. Through the bureau of agricultural economics the department said that it expected some increases in prices between now and the end of the year but that the climb in price levels likely would be more gradual and not so large as has occurred in the last three months. This fact, it appeared, was traceable to the shortage of some kinds of food resulting from the drought in the central states and a superabundance of some other kinds produced in the eastern half and far western sections of the United States.

The department suggested that the full effect of the drought on retail food prices will not be felt until next spring. At that time, supplies of meats, dairy products and poultry products will have been reduced.

Financiers Disturbed

Examiners Too Stringent

Opposition Active

Wheat Smut Widespread; Use Hot Water Treatment

Use Corn Stover for Feed When the Supply Is Short

Handle Ice Carefully

Rust-Resisting Wheat

Silage, Hay Cutter Found Labor-Saver

Dual-Purpose Machine Is Best Plan to Hold Down Farm Expenses.

By R. H. Reed, Agricultural Engineer, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

There never has been a year when it has been more essential that farmers make the best use of every bit of feed on their farms, and for this reason thousands of producers are turning to both upright and trench silos as a means of conserving their drough and chinch-bug damaged corn crop this fall.

While most farmers, who are planning to harvest at least a part of their corn in the form of silage, hope to use their own old silage cutters, or to hire cutters from their neighbors, many may be forced to purchase new machines. To such farmers, it is suggested that they consider the purchase of a machine that will cut and elevate hay as well as silage.

Ordinary silage cutters will not cut and elevate hay satisfactorily, but most hay choppers will cut and elevate silage. By purchasing a dual-purpose machine, the farmer will hold down his machinery investment and reduce the unit cost required in operating two machines. In fact, one of the principal objections to farm machines in the past has been that many of them could be used for only one operation and their usefulness was thereby limited to a few days or a few weeks each year. The newer cutters that will make silage as well as cut and elevate hay into the barn tend to eliminate this former criticism.

Returns on a recent questionnaire sent to farmers indicate the growing practice of chopping and storing hay. The practice eliminates the need for work in the hot, dusty mow at hay-making time and makes for more rapid harvesting. The chopped hay consumes less barn space, is easier to handle when fed and is not wasted as much by the live stock as in the case of long hay.

Wheat Smut Widespread; Use Hot Water Treatment

Wheat smut is so widespread this year that special control measures should be employed to control the disease, according to R. C. Thomas of the Ohio experiment station. It is readily spread by threshing machines.

Loose smut is controlled by hot water treatment, which requires that seed wheat be soaked at room temperature for six hours in loose bags containing about a peck of grain. After draining, the bags are immersed in water at 120 degrees F. for two minutes and then transferred to a second water bath at 129 degrees for ten minutes. After this the grain is spread to dry.

Stinking smut, or bunt, causes greater loss than loose smut but is easier to control, Thomas says. With each bushel of seed wheat is mixed three ounces of copper carbonate dust. In order that each grain will become coated with the dust the wheat is placed in a discarded churn or barrel and then "churned" over several times. This treatment may be made at any convenient time in advance of seeding without injury to the grain.

Use Corn Stover for Feed When the Supply Is Short

Because of the nationwide shortage of roughage, farmers can save surplus feed such as cornstalks with profit to themselves, whether they expect to need it or not. Leafy corn stover of good color has approximately the same feeding value as oat straw, according to Arthur T. Semple, forage and pasture investigator in the United States Department of Agriculture. If properly cured, and particularly if shredded, it can be baled and shipped or stored.

An acre of good corn will produce about a ton of leaves and stalks. Left in the field an acre of stalks will do well to furnish roughage for one cow for one month. But if cut and shocked and fed from a manger the waste is so much less that the same ton of corn stover will keep a cow in roughage from three to four months.

Handle Ice Carefully

Ice on the farm is used in small amounts frequently during the summer. This means that the stack in the ice house is constantly opened to remove cakes and the top layer of insulating material is being worked over constantly. This results in fairly rapid melting. To reduce such losses to a minimum, the cakes should be removed in regular order, and an entire tier should be used before beginning on the one below. The insulating material should be disturbed as little as possible and always put back in place after ice has been removed. A good practice, also, is to press down the sawdust thoroughly around the edges at least once a week.

Rust-Resisting Wheat

Two or three strains of wheat which will resist the disease of rust will be available within two years, according to a recent statement of the National Research Council of Canada. For some years scientists have been pitting their wits against rust, which attacks the growing plant and under certain conditions results in heavy loss. The problem has been not only to produce a type of wheat that would resist rust but to embody qualities responsible for the high standards.

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