News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Program Driven Through Congress Before Adjournment-Mussolini Refuses to Abandon His Projected Conquest of Ethiopia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD C Western Newspaper Union.

L EGISLATIVE action in both house with various former ministers, opposi-and senate was fast and furious tion leaders and public men not in during the closing days of the session. White House pressure was freely used;

filibusters were started and stopped; senators and representatives, hot and bothered, were inclined to be quarrelsome. But congress had its orders and it wanted to go home, so the administration program in general was pushed through.

One of the most Senator controversial measures Guffey on that program, the

Guffey coal bill, had been driven through the house by orders from above and threats of a strike, and when it was taken up by the senate every effort to kill it, by eliminating the tax feature, was defeated. During the debate Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, Democrat, created a sensation by denouncing the bill in these words:

"Outside of political circles, it is questionable whether there are five reputable lawyers in the United States who would declare this measure constitutional. However, that is not the worst feature of the bill. The worst feature is the defect and infirmity in the legislative program that we are developing. This nation cannot remain free and happy, if we are to legislate for groups, and beyond all of that, if groups are to legislate for themselves the end of things is not very far distant.

"That is the situation we have confronting us. And to this kind of program the Democratic party is willing to commit itself !"

Senator George was assailing the proposal to set up district boards in the coal industry, which would make their own laws as to trade practices and regulate wages and hours, allocate tonnages and fix prices, with regard only for their own interests.

"This is the type of absolutism from which we revolted to establish this Republic," he declared.

The house gave up the fight against the "death sentence" in the utilities bill and instructed conferees to accept a "compromise" that was pretty

office. The situation was admittedly tense and the advice of such men as Lloyd George, Lord Cecil and Winston Churchill was sought by the government. Sir Samuel Hoare, foreign secretary, also called in representatives of all the self-governing dominions. It was understood the British government would be prepared fully to honor its obligations under the League of Nations covenant, these including the denouncing of a nation that attacks another member of the league. Of course the air in London was full of

rumors of war, but officials gave assurance that Great Britain would move with the greatest caution.

Paris heard unconfirmed reports that Mussolini was trying to negotiate a secret military alliance with Hitler. If such a pact is signed it will greatly increase the chances of another general European war.

SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL, Demo-cratic representative from Indiana,

aroused the house to wild cheering by a downright attack on Tom Corcoran,

byist who has been charged with trying to intimidate congressmen. Pettengill challenged the house lobby committee to summon Corcoran again and question him about his reported dealing in utility issues on the New York Stock ex-

T. G. Corcoran same time he labored for legislation against utilities at Washington.

The Indiana representative thus brought out into the open the rumors, whispered about the Capitol, that administration lobbyists were profiting secretly by stock market deals in securities affected by legislation for which they were exerting tremendous efforts.

Corcoran once admitted to a committee that he had been a stock market plunger and had made and lost

gill told the house, "the rules comtoo. investigation bbying. summon Corcoran and question him as to whether he is now in the market with reference to utility stock."

THE CENTRE REPORTER. CENTRE HALL, PA.

IN ONE of those sudden governmental I upsets frequent in Latin America, President Jose M. Velasco Ibarra of Ecuador was thrown out of office and Antonio Pons, former premier, was put in his place. It all came about because Ibarra tried to make himself a dictator and imprisoned the leaders of the opposition. The senate objected and Ibarra closed congress. Then the army got into action. Ibarra was arrested by Col. Nicanor Solis, inspector general; the political prisoners were released, and Pons was installed as president.

WILL ROGERS and Wiley Post, crushed to death in Alaska when their plane fell not far from Point Barrow, were brought back to the states for burial by Joe Crosson, their intimate friend, in an airplane. And all their countrymen stood figuratively with bared and bowed heads as the broken bodies were laid to rest. None was too great and none too lowly to pay tribute in words and action to those two fine Americans, one a beloved comedian, humorist and philosopher; the other a leader among the world's aviators. They died as they had lived, adventuring gallantly, and the world is the poorer for their passing.

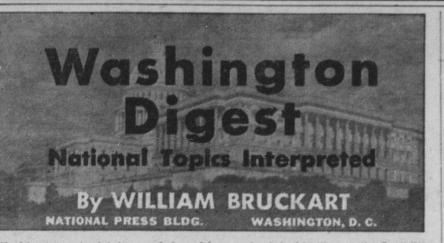
textile committee submitted to him certain recommendations to better the industry, and he passed them on to

Wallace and Secretary of State Hull. The report proposed that a friendly agreement be sought with Japan to limit the export of textiles to this coun-

in the industry here.

workers.

The government's cotton loan policy was found to be primarily important to the textile industry through its possible stabilizing effect.



larger production to assure adequate

supplies of all types of milling wheat."

In theory, of course, the AAA control

plan should permit production of suf-

ficient wheat next year to take up the

slack of left over requirements and

should have the effect of maintaining

American stocks at about normal. But,

In practice, a different result is threat-

ening. This nation always has ex-

ported a considerable amount of wheat.

in the world market and to that ex-

tent has influenced the domestic price.

It happens, however, that the world

wheat crop ahead of us is likely to be

smaller than usual. If the United

States had the wheat, it is pointed out

variously, there could be a consider-

able return to the farmers from the

export market. As it stands, possibili-

ties of taking advantage of that situa-

Without further reference to the

practical operation of this theory, some

experts have mentioned to me the fact

that the 1936 American crop may not

be as good as in times past. Then,

not only will the American farmers be

unable to take advantage of a foreign

market, but they will not obtain the

maximum return possible for their

domestic sales because of their own

In answer to this, AAA officials point

out they can use the flexibility of the

Agricultural Adjustment Act as a ben-

efit to the farmers. Their view of the

situation is that the American wheat

industry will be in a strong position,

due to the shortage of world wheat,

favor crop control and those who think

the theory will not work have created

many arguments even among officials.

There are those who think only of the

farmer's position and there are those

who think only of the plight in which

the city dwellers finds themselves when

prices are high. The whole thing,

other way of stating the age-old prob-

lem in which we find on the one hand

The divergent opinions of those who

and can again exert its influence.

tion just do not exist.

shortage.

Washington .- A plainly worded and | seemed advisable "to use the flexibility simple announcement forthcoming the of the Agricultural Adjustment Act at other day from the Will Plant Agricultural Adjust-More Wheat ment Administration, presented one

of the sharpest reverses in policy yet promulgated under the New Deal. Dozens of experiments have been tried out since President Roosevelt came into office and almost as many have run their course and have been abandoned. Many of them were tried out with high enthusiasm but the enthusiasm died long before the recently created agencies themselves went out of existence. Such was not the case, however, in the instance to which I refer because the simple announcement by the AAA resulted in the addition of 5,200,000 acres to the wheat planting area of the United States for the 1936

Not alone did this announcement represent a change in administration agricultural policy. If one is to believe the undercurrent of information available around Washington, one cannot escape the conclusion that the increase in wheat acreage to be authorized represented something of an answer to the protests, even boycotts, that have been evidenced in many sections of the country against an increased cost of living.

It is unnecessary to repeat here how hundreds of women have boycotted meat markets in Detroit and how one delegation after another in other sections of the nation have written or telegraphed to the Department of Agriculture or to their representatives and senators in congress in complaint against the high and ever increasing food prices.

Of course, boycotts and riots and demonstrations are rather silly. They just don't get anywhere successfully. About the only result one ever sees flowing from that sort of activity is a lot of publicity.

So, when Secretary Wallace and Agricultural Adjustment Administrator when simmered down, is simply an-Davis agreed to raise

More Hogs the wheat acreage Comes Next from 85 to 95 per cent of the avail- those who produce the food and on the able acreage for the next crop, the other those who eat it. Adoption of consensus was that the administration the principle of crop control has not



Disinfect Your Drains this time to provide for somewhat

You can easily disinfect your drains and prevent odors in your bathroom. At regular intervals, as often as you think necessary, use the following solution: Dissolve two ounces of chloride of lime in one gallon of water. Pour this down the drains, allow it to remain for a couple of minutes, and then flush.

THE HOUSEWIFE. C Public Ledger, Inc .-- WNU Service.

It has, therefore, had some influence **Plant Improvement Held**

Tedious Task Years Ago Until the start of hybridizing by Knight in England, somewhat more than a century ago, all plant improvement was by "selection," says Little's Industrial Bulletin. This meant that the seeds of the choicest grains and fruit were carefully preserved for the planting of the next crop and when grafting was used for increase of woody plants the buds or branches were from the finest trees and bushes. This system unquestionably kept up quality and ably advanced it. In the hands of certain "wizards," with keen appreciation of what is of value in plants and how to attain this, there have resulted notable discoveries, such as the Baldwin apple and the Bartlett pear.

Selection was effective, but it was exceedingly slow. For centuries most attention was focused on standard types and the taming and development of wild forms was almost out of the question.

Real progress began when the pollen of the plant was placed on the stigma of another to produce hybrids consciously instead of waiting for the same thing to occur by the chance efforts of bees, files or wind. the

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes .- Adv.

No Place to Go

view or not.

A man wants to live on and on whether he has any other object in

Quick, Safe Relief

For Eyes Irritated

By Exposure

To Sun, Wind

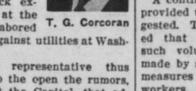
and Dust -

RINE,

FOR YOUR



change market at the



a small fortune. "In view of this admission," Petten-



try. The committee found that, although the Japanese imports have been small, the American market has been disturbed, with a resultant depression

Secretary

Roper

A continuance of the labor standards provided under the NRA code was suggested. To this end it was recommended that the government supplement such voluntary efforts as are being made by administrative and legislative measures which may be feasible to aid

The committee recommended against discontinuance of the cotton processing tax "during the existing economic emergency as reflected by existing price disparities." It held that the tax increases the purchasing power of farmers and thus benefits workers in the cotton textile industry.

much one-sided. This means that all holding companies beyond the second degree are to be sentenced to death by the SEC promptly after January 1, 1938. Even a holding company in the second degree would not escape unless its operations were confined to a single integrated system within a state or within contiguous states.

Both senate and house adopted a resolution making mandatory the embargo on munitions shipments to both belligerents in case of war. This was what the administration did not want, claiming it would tie the hands of the executive so that he could exert no influence toward averting war.

Senate and house accepted the conferces' report on the bill increasing the powers of TVA and legalizing that body's past actions and it was sent to the White House. The senate passed without a record vote the railway bankruptcy amendments recommended by Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, which are designed to prohibit minorities from blocking reorganization plans.

MUSSOLINI is determined to conquer Ethiopia, and all Europe is trembling. Il duce evidently feels that his personal prestige is at stake, and

to him that means the

continuation of the

Fascist regime, An-

thony Eden and Pierre

Laval offered Italy

what would amount

to a mandate over

Halle Selassie's realm,

but that was not

enough, so the tri-

power conference in



Paris was declared adjourned. The friend-Premier ship between France Mussolini

and Italy must be ruptured. Great Britain will insist on action by the League of Nations council when it meets September 4. There is no reason to believe that the council will do more than it did in the case of Japan's seizure of Manchuria, but it seemingly will be forced to denounce Italy's action, and that would be enough to induce Mussolini to withdraw his country from the league. If and when Italy defles the league, that pretentious body. previously defied successfully by Japan and Germany, will amount to little.

After Baron Pompel Aloisi had subaltted the Anglo-French proposition to Mussolini and had received the duce's reply, he told Eden and Laval that his master would be satisfied with nothing less than "annexation of Ethiopia in whole or in part." Laval was furious and directly accused Mussolini of for Assistant Secretary of the Navy breaking a personal promise made to Henry L. Roosevelt has announced that him when he visited Rome. Eden the fleet maneuvers of 1936 will be abruptly brought the conference to a close.

Hurrying back to London, Captain the members of his cabinet, together | to unofficial Japanese criticism.

GRADUALLY the President is bring-ing all the alphabetical units of the New Deal directly under his control by bringing them under the budget and accounting act. Thirteen of them already have been treated thus by executive order, and more will follow soon. They are required to submit to the budget bureau estimates covering expenditures and to go on a month to month spending basis. At first the heads of these various administrations resented this and blamed Secretary Morgenthau, but when they learned that the President was strong for the plan they quietly gave in.

MORE than 30,000 troops of all branches of the armed service got well started in the great war maneuvers in northern New York which were

organized and directed by Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan. The regular army men of the first area and the National Guardsmen of New England, New York and New Jersey participated, and in muddy fields, tangled pine forests, backwoods roads, they had a series of "engage-Maj. Gen. Nolan ments," troops oppos-

ing troops under conditions closely simulating real warfare. An interesting feature was the use of a big fleet of taxicabs from New York city. Pine camp, just south of the Thousand Islands region, was the center of operations. Ranking high officers of the army and military attaches of foreign nations observed the maneuvers.

During the opening days the Twenty-seventh New York division commanded by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell was pitted in the eastern portion of the 100 square mile maneuver area against the Forty-third New England division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne. In the western portion of the changing terrain the Fortyfourth New Jersey and New York division, commanded by Maj. Gen. John J. Toffey, opposed the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts division.

JAPAN has been offended by our navy on various occasions, especially by the staging of fleet maneuvers at Hawall and the Alaskan coast. Now the sensitive islanders should be pleased, held at the Panama canal and on the western coast of Central America. Mr.

Roosevelt and the navy high command Eden took part in conferences held by asserted, not very convincingly, that Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and the shift was not made in response

were made by the report, but the proposition of representatives of the industry that the government virtually subsidize cotton textile exports by an available live stock for packing has allowance of 7 cents per pound was disapproved.

MINORITY members of the senate and house committees that are started out the week with the deter-

mination to find out why Marvin H. MacIntyre, secretary to the President: Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of 0 the treasury, and Amon G. Carter of Fort Worth, publisher and friend of the Roosevelt family, were all found in the apart-

ment at the Shoreham B. B. Robinscn hotel of Bernard B. Robinson of Chicago, chief lobbyist of the Associated Gas and Electric company. Mr. Robinson himself also was there, and it was said when the door was opened at the knock of the sergeant at arms of the senate a "scene of revelry" was disclosed. For a day or two the news of this affair was not sent out from Washington by the news associations, reportedly because of the efforts of Mr. Carter to have it suppressed entirely. This, too, some of the investigators want explained."

Republican members of the house committee also said they would insist on the interrogation of Undersecretary of the Interior Charles West and Emil Hurja, executive director of the Democratic national committee. West is reputedly the President's lobbyist and Hurja acts in a similar capacity for Postmaster General Farley, and both of them were involved with Tom Corcoran in the utilities "death sentence" lobbying that started the whole inquiry.

WHEN Charles S. Risk, the Rhode Island lawyer who defeated the New Deal candidate for congress recently, entered the house on the arm of Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader, and was escorted to the speaker's rostrum to take the oath, he was vociferously greeted by the Republicans as a hero whose victory they thought presaged great things for the party next year. Mr. Risk took his seat on his thirty-eighth birthday.

FLOYD B. OLSON, governor of Minnesota, on his way to Washington, stopped in Chicago long enough to tell reporters that he intended to be a candidate for the United States senate in 1936. This was interpreted as meaning that he would contest the re-election of Thomas D. Schall, the blind Republican. Governor Olson is a Farmer-Laborite.

it might have gone too far in its Various technical recommendations crop reduction program. Probably all any prospect of solving it. It seems come to be almost appalling. Certainly, the city dwellers who constitute a big element in the market for pork products regard the shortage as appalling and they are not to be appeased investigating the doing of lobbyists by any promises from Washington. Secretary Wallace was rather angered at published newspaper accounts from various cities to the effect that

the AAA program was responsible for the high prices. He insisted that the drouth of last year was responsible and that the destruction of several hundred thousand sows and several million pigs had not affected the market situation at the present time.

But Mr. Wallace's statements did not go over so well. In the first instance the bulk of the city dwellers simply will not believe that the drouth had resulted in killing off a sufficient number of hogs and cattle to cause the current high prices. In the second place, wiseacres around Washington who have a habit of blurting out their thoughts without regard to feelings of others, promptly inquired what good had come from the AAA corn-hog control program if the drouth alone was responsible for the price increase. These same individuals were mean enough to inquire also why some experts in the Department of Agriculture had released statements to the press to the effect that meat prices, especially pork, will continue to skyrocket until the summer of 1936. They pointed out that a great shortage in supplies existed and that it was to be expected the upward trend would continue until a new crop of hogs of packing size is marketed next year.

Then, we here in Washington heard suggestions from men whose job it is to understand market conditions in which imports of pork products were predicted for the forthcoming winter. Now, importation of any commodity does not take place unless the domestic supply is short of the requirements; Thus, crop control program or no crop control program, drouth effects or no drouth effects, it is possible that this, one of the greatest hog producing nations in the world, may witness substantial imports of a food item for which it has always been noted as a producer.

. . . As regards the reversal of form in the wheat control program, Mr. Wallace said in his an-Explains nouncement that the

17

10

Reversal increase had been authorized "primarito assure domestic consumers continued ample wheat supplies." He said that the wheat carried over this year was about 152,000,000 bushels and that on the basis of present estimates of production for next year it

solved that problem nor does it hold restrictions will be lifted on hogs very to me as a matter of cold judgment soon because hog prices have salled that the Agricultural Adjustment Adhigher than a kite and the shortage of | ministration is not any more fair with the people as a whole than are those who promote boycotts or seek to tear down gains made by agriculture. The department officials have given out statements carrying only their side of the case. Those who attack higher prices have made only their side of the argument. Neither has added much to the sum total of human knowledge or human comfort.

. . .

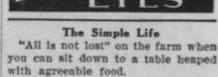
The New Deal plans for giving employment may not have been so effective outside of Wash-Federal Pay ington, but no one Roll Grows can question the re-

sult in so far as the federal pay roll is concerned. Late figures reveal that since President Roosevelt came into office more than 150,000 persons have been added to the federal list of employees. The total of workers on federal pay rolls in the executive branch of the government at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, was 717,712, whereas the total was 566,986 at the end of March, 1933-the end of the first month after Mr. Roosevelt took office. It has always been the claim of political parties that "to the victor belong the spolls." It is true under the Roosevelt administration to a remarkable degree. This is shown by the fact that the civil service list of employees in the federal government has gained very few while those appointed to jobs without the necessity of passing a civil service examination account for the bulk of the new workers.

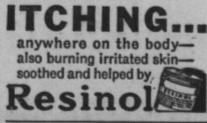
Much of the New Deal legislation has carried specific provisions that employees in the particular agency created by the bill in question could be appointed without "regard to the civil service law." That is the simple expedient used to provide spoils for the victor.

But these new thousands are not at all secure in their jobs as distinguished from basic reason why a great many persons seek federal appointment through civil service examinations. An employee who has passed an examination and has received an appointment is supposed to be fairly secure in his job and as long as he does the work assigned to him there is scant possibility of him being ousted. This is not true of the political appointees. If and when there is a change of administration and a political party of opposite faith takes the reins, the workers who came in by reason of pollilcal plums have little chance of staying on the job. Consequently, one fequently hears around Washington now discussion as to what will happen to all of these new workers if New Deal agencles blow up or Mr. Roosevelt should fail of re-election.

@ Western Newspaper Union







Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank-there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts. Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

Milnesia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equiv-alent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick. pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 25c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.