# SEEN HEARD around the CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—Brazil's cotton acreage this year will exceed by 35 per cent that of last year. Her spectacular increase of cotton production will continue, despite confidence at the Department of Commerce and the White House that last year's crop failure "down under" proves Brazil is not a menace to the South on cotton production.

Expert cotton men just back from Brazil insist that last year's rains in that country, which resulted in only about 1,400,000-acre crop being harvested, were just as abnormal for Brazil as the drouth in this country. Conditions last year in Brazil were more abnormal, if anything, they say, because the conditions in what President Roosevelt calls the "buffalo grass" country are still a menace through dust storms, whereas there is nothing comparable to that in Brazil.

All of which is terribly important in view of the present threshing about in administration and farm circles over a substitute for the AAA program. There is no doubt in the minds of experts who have studied the situation cold-bloodedly that the AAA system of holding up the price of cotton by curtailing American production was simply holding an umbrella over Brazil while she developed into a great cotton producing country.

Brazil can produce very good cotton and sell it for 6 cents a pound, with an excellent return to the farmers and every one handling it. But her increase in production might have been very slow had it not been for the stimulus-amounting to a bonus and prizes -extended by the United States not only forcing up the price, but removing a huge fraction of the export crop.

Secretary of Commerce Roper and other administration officials poohpoohed successfully this idea of a Brazilian menace until the Saturday Evening Post sent a cotton expert to Brazil last year. His articles occasioned some alarm, but just as they were beginning to stir up some of the cotton people came the news that there had been a crop failure in Brazil. This "failure" was occasioned by the rains.

#### Brazilians Make Money

But the experts just back, in talking with this writer, say that every one in Brazil who had any cotton to sell at all made money, and that there is no sign whatever that any farmer who has tried cotton intends to give it up. On the contrary, the Brazilians are so generally extending their cotton acreage that the estimate of increase over last year's is now 35 per cent.

One of the most serious effects on New England and Southern textile industries is the tendency of American mill owners to establish plants in Brazil, especially for their export trade. Johnson and Johnson is one outfit that has done so.

The growth of the Southern textile industry has played havor with New England mills for years, largely because labor was a little cheaper in the South. Now along comes the threat of mills in Brazil to menace both New England and the South, with labor cheaper than either can obtain, and with what seems to be an assured supply of cotton at very low prices.

So far no one inside the administration has seemed to realize what this Brazilion menace means. Officials ignored for several years reports of American consuls telling of the spread of the cotton industry in Brazil. Last year officials also ignored reports from consuls in England that mills there were changing their looms, with a view to using Brazilian Instead of American cotton.

So there is no indication that any attention will be paid the present problem in working out the substitute for AAA.

### New Farm Program

No doubt seems to exist that President Roosevelt will get squarely back to the soil conservation subterfuge for paying the farmers of the country the rough equivalent of what they were getting under the now outlawed AAA farm benefit plan. Nor that he will back the levying of excise taxes, which will be very similar to those just ruled out. In fact, there seems little doubt that the new farm program will go through whooping.

There is a great deal of doubt as to its constitutionality. Most lawyers here believe it is just as far in excess of the real powers of the federal government, as granted to the central government by the states through the Constitution, as the AAA plan, with one exception. That is with respect to the taxes. If congress levies the new taxes as straight-out excise levies, no one doubts they will stand. Everybody will know that the object is to raise enough money to pay the farmers the equivalent of the old farm benefits, but the law imposing the taxes will not say so. Nor will it grant anyone discretion to change them. There is no question of delegating power, as congress did to the Triple A in that act.

But when it comes to paying a farmer so much a year to let such and such a proportion of his acres lie fallow, or grow up in pasture, on the theory that this is preserving soil fertility, when as a matter of fact everybody, includ-

ing the fustices of the Supremy court, will know that the real objective is to curtail a very definite percentage of crop production, that is something else again. In the opinion of many lawyers, that goes a long way out on the limb of the general welfare clause of the Constitution-so far that the limb may break.

#### Just Another Phase

Roosevelt's idea of removing all the "buffalo grass" country from cultivation is another phase of the problem. This is the territory from the panhandle of Texas up to Montana, including the western portions of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. It is land which most agricultural experts agree should never have been plowed. Its cultivation, plus the drouth, produced the dust storms. Yet with modern machinery, cheap land, and huge farms it lends itself to cheap mass production of crops.

But this part of the program is not the politically important part. It would not put money in the hands of farmers in other sections, nor in the populous parts of the states involved. Small checks to many farmers, rather than large checks to a few farmers, is the important thing politically.

Then there is another question. It is highly improbable that the new plan can be passed on by the Supreme court before the election day. Nor is there any certainty that it could be gotten before the Supreme court at all. In the AAA case, the court indicated that no taxpayer could bring the suit unless he could demonstrate that he was being badly hurt by the tax. This time, owing to the fact that the taxes will be of the straight-out excise variety, with no authority delegated to change them and with no tie-up between the amount of the tax and the object desired (crop reduction in the AAA plan; crop reduction via soil conservation in the new plan) lawyers here do not believe it would be as simple for some badly hurt industry to get its case before the courts.

Naturally, such an organization as the Liberty league might be tremendously interested, not to mention the Republican party. The latter, however, would be deterred because it

would not want to throw a boomerang. All of which leaves doubt clouding the whole picture.

#### Causes Irritation

There is considerable irritation at the White House over the way senators and representatives are pawing over the proposed neutrality law. "Storm cellar boys" is the popular phrase around the executive offices and in the State department for the school following Senator Gerald P. Nye, which would remove all discretion whatever from the President the moment war broke out anywhere in the world, and clamp airtight embargoes on a Mede and Persian list of commodities which might not be shipped.

There is almost as much resentment against the Borah school, which holds that the "freedom of the seas," for which doctrine our country fought one well-remembered and one mostly forgotten war, must never be surrendered.

There is no proposal to surrender the freedom of the seas, State department officials insist. The rule, they say, would merely be suspended in time of war. It is on all fours, they point out, with the inalienable right of a pedestrian to cross a public highway. That right is not surrendered when the pedestrian waits for a speeding automobile to go by. The pedestrian retains his rights, and also his life. They even recalled the old safety-first refrain: "He was right, dead right, as he

rushed along. But he's just as dead as though he'd

been wrong." To which the Borah followers retort that freedom of the seas either means something or it does not. In peace time it means absolutely nothing. Nobody questions it. It is only in war

time that it becomes important. It is against the strait-jacket advocates, however, that the White House is most bitter. It is not much worried by Senator Borah's arguments. Effective as the Idaho lion may be in debate, the administration thinks he is on the unpopular side of the neutralty question. It thinks the country is set on going just as far as possible, regardless of rights involved, to keep out of war.

### Neutrality Law

In fact, it is this very sentiment which handicaps President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull in getting the neutrality law framed as they would like it-investing most of the power and discretion in the President. There is strong support out in the country, as manifested not only by letters to Capitol Hill, but communications to the White House, in favor of shutting off exports of every sort, which would be useful in prosecuting war, to all belligerents the moment war starts. The argument appears again and again in letters that every ounce of discretion written into the bill contributes just that much to the nation that thinks it suffers from the exercise of that discretion regarding

the United States as an enemy, Meanwhile the actions of Senators Nye and Clark in attempting to throw mud on the memory of Woodrow Wilson is little short of flabbergasting to their colleagues. The objects of each are obvious. Bennett Clark's animus against the war President goes back to the Baltimore convention, when although his father, Champ Clark, had won most of the Presidential primaries and had the most delegates, Wilson, with the assistance of William Jennings Bryan, was nominated.

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

Edward VIII Becomes Ruler of the British Empire; Substitute for Unconstitutional AAA Rejected by Senate Subcommittee.

#### By EDWARD W. PICKARD @ Western Newspaper Union

have sufficient votes to override a

The original house bill did not pro-

vide a method for paying the cost of

the bonus, which is estimated at \$2,-

337,000,000. The senate suggested the

issuance of the \$50 "baby bonds"

which will bear interest of 3 per cent

annually until 1945 if the veteran

Each veteran will receive the 1945

value of his adjusted compensation

certificate in \$50 bonds with a gov-

ernment check for odd amounts. In-

terest owed by veterans upon loans

unpaid on their certificates is can-

celed, but there will be no refund of

A PPARENTLY "authentic" administration sources are credited, ac-

cording to Democrats in congress, with

a report that Jesse Jones, RFO chair-

President.

change already has received some con-

sideration from President Roosevelt.

Another added that it was "a 100-to-1

extent, however, by the fact that the

President has just renominated Jones

for two more years as chairman of the

One Democratic representative ar-

gued that on the basis of his past

record Jones could carry into the treas-

ury the respect and confidence of both

big business and "the man in the

street." He described the RFC chair-

man as sufficiently liberal to command

the support of liberal elements and

yet not leaning so far in that direction

THE present receral teach work re-

lief, CCC and public works, is alone

costing approximately as much as the

fourfold program which went before

and which embraced these three items

plus direct relief which has now been

returned to the states, according to a

study of the relief problem and the

government finances by Kendall K.

For immediate purposes, at least,

there is no prospect of much reduction

in the rate of federal expenditure, ac-

cording to Mr. Hoyt. In order to pre-

vent the states from trooping back for

more relief funds the government must

keep its pledge to employ the arbitrary

three and one-half millions of persons

which have been carried since last No-

vember principally under WPA and

CCC. In dollar terms this means that,

according to budget estimates, the out-

lay for recovery and relief for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1936, will be al-

most the same as that for the preced-

ing fiscal year, namely, three billions in

round numbers, or an average of 250

DREMIER NESSIM PASHA, weary

rlots started November 13, has handed

the resignation of his cabinet to King

Fuad L. The resignation was accepted.

an equilibrium between the conflicting

forces of the throne, the British resi-

dency, the nationalists and their com-

patriots. But the final blow, dealt him

by the British government at London,

was the thinly veiled ultimatura to

Egyptian Nationalism, in the form of

verbal instructions for negotiations for

an Angli-Egyptian treaty. The sting

to Egyptian pride was in the warning

that if the present negotiations fail,

the British consider their hands will

be free and will revise their Egyptian

FACTORY sales of automobiles man-

to 407,804 in December, bringing the

year's total to 4,009,486, the Depart-

ment of Commerce reports. The total

compares with 2,753,111 in 1934. At

the same time the department reported

an increase of \$7,483,914 in exports of

automotive products during the month

of November from the preceding

month. November auto exports reached

a valuation of \$22,403,722. This is the

peak figure for any corresponding

month since 1929, when the export

ufactured in the United States rose

Nessim found it exhausting to keep

of his job since the anti-British

as to alarm conservatives.

Hoyt in the Analyst.

millions per month.

policy.

passed. The senate vote was 74 to 16. total amounted to \$27,129,963.

Reconstruction Finance corporation.

The reports were discounted to some

shot that it is under consideration."

man, may become sec-

retary of the treasury.

It was sald that Henry

Morgenthau, present

secretary of the treas-

ury, may be made con-

fidential adviser to the

One congressman,

who keeps abreast of

developments in gov-

ernment financial cir-

cles, said he was rea-

sonably sure the

interest paid upon such loans.

elects to hold on to them.

GEORGE V, king of Great Britain | Leaders of both houses claim they and emperor of India, died in have sufficient votes to override a Sandringham house, peacfully and painlessly, in his seventy-first year. Im-

mediately on his passing, his eldest son, Edward Albert, who had been prince of Wales, succeeded to the throne, which by British law, is never vacant. Next morning the state council, consisting of the queen and her four sons, which had been created by a decree which

King Edward George signed a few hours before his death. proclaimed the accession of the new ruler as Edward VIII. His first official act was to notify the lord mayor of

London of his father's demise. King George, who had been on the throne almost twenty-five years, was the best loved and most democratic of the world's monarchs, always just, solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, and living a simple and almost faultless domestic and official life. The new king, a confirmed bachelor, knows his vast empire intimately, having visited practically every part of it, some regions many times. Decidedly different from his father in his tastes and ways of life, he still, as the prince of Wales, has been a great favorite of the people, and in recent years, realizing that he would soon have to mount the throne, he steadied down and took an increasing interest in the affairs of the empire. He is especially liked by the laboring classes, in whose welfare he often has shown deep sympathy. That he never married has been a disappointment to the British people. Now for the first time since the reign of William IV there is no prince of Wales. Next in the line of succession is the king's brother, the duke of York, and second comes the duke's little daughter, Princess Elizabeth. There will be six months or more of official mourning for George's death, and Edward VIII will not be crowned for about one

The body of the dead ruler was removed from Sandringham house to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in Sandringham. Thence it was to be taken to Westminster abbey, there to state. Interment is to be in the Albert Memorial chapel at Windsor, beside the tombs of George's father and mother.

THE New Deal's substitute for the I unconstitutional AAA, a bill empowering the secretary of agriculture to pay farmers who co-operate volun-

tarily in a program of soil conservation, was introduced in congress by Senator John B. Bankhead, Democrat, and Representative Marvin Jones, Democrat, Texas. The bill was referred to a senate subcommittee. The members of the subcommittee Joubted the constitutionality



and directed Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to write a new bill. The bill rejected by the committee stated as its purposes:

1. Preservation and improvement of soil fertility. 2. Promotion of the economic use of

land. 3. Diminution of exploitation and unprofitable use of national soil re-

4. Provision for and maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

5. Re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power. Secretary Wallace was requested to

write a new act that would provide a plan of co-operation with each of the 48 states, and set up a permanent program on AAA policies, Chairman Smith, Democrat, said. Saying he spoke for the committee. Smith explained:

"We said in effect to Secretary Wallace, 'Make it constitutional,' because we have the responsibility to pass it."

THE compromise bill providing payment of the soldier bonus, whipped through congress by crushing majorities, was passed on to the President, who is expected to veto it. Congressional action on the measure was completed when the house voted

346 to 59 to accept the senate substi-

tute for the bill it had previously

Famous Old Initial Tree

the old-timers here in this city.

Cut Down for Firewood Leonardtown, Md. - Leonardtown's famous old initial tree is down and many sweethearts will be sad, perhaps, as they learn this. The tree, an grow higher and the bark would cover old beachnut, had inscribed and cut in its trunk and limbs hundreds of inisome of them over, making them finaltials of lovers of long ago now married ly become obliterated. However, some and others who have died, according to The tree, on the Tudor Hall estate on Brettons bay, stood near the water of care, has fallen down and has been their country.

Indians Had Painless Dentistry Zapotec Indians in Mexico had painthe hand of time and could be made says an archeologist, for they used a out. But the tree, rottening from lack natural anesthetic growing wild in

HUEY LONG'S lieutenants, following the victory of their primary slate in Louisiana, declared that the late senator's fight on the Roosevel. administration would be pushed, with the share-the-wealth program as the spearhead of attack, Returns on the primary indicate a majority of more than 100,000 for senator, governor and other state officers. Nomination is equivalent to election.

A LL the world rejoiced over the news that Lincoln Ellsworth, noted explorer, and his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, had been found safe and well in Little America and were on board the rescue ship Discovery II which was sent jointly by the British and Australian governments. The two men had been missing since November 23 when they started on a bold airplane flight across the Antarctic continent. In this they succeeded, but they ran out of fuel and were forced to land at the bay of Whales. They had a considerable supply of provisions, but this was almost exhausted when they were found. No word had come from them because their radio transmitter was disabled.

SUMMARILY overruling the government's petition for a rehearing of the Louisiana rice millers' cases, involving the refund of some 200 million dollars in processing taxes held in escrow, the United States Supreme court issued its mandate ordering the return of the funds to the taxpayers.

The court also issued its mandate in the Hoosac mills cases, in which the Agricultural Adjustment act was held unconstitutional and thereby closed the door to petitions for a rehearing in that case.

UNDERSECRETARY of the Treasury Thomas Jefferson Coolidge resigned his position suddenly and unexpectedly, because he did not agree with all the policies of the administration. At the same time Assistant Secretary Lawrence W. Robert resigned. President Roosevelt accepted both resignations. It was understood there was no connection between the two withdrawals. Mr. Robert had been expected for some time to quit his

RECENT League of Nations developments have gone heavily against Italy's aspirations for African conquest. Of four major actions taken by

the assembled powers, led again by Anthony Eden of Great Britain, two definitely were antagonistic to Italy, one was a draw and one was somewhat in the Fascist state's favor. They were: 1. The league coun-

cil decided to move toward an oil embargo Anthony Eden. mittee of experts was appointed to ascertain if oil sanctions could be made effective.

2. Britain announced a military alliance with France, Greece, Turkey and Jugoslavia and these nations pledged aid should Italy attack Britain because of sanctions. Rumania and Czechoslovakia promptly joined this group, making seven nations pledged to combined action against Italy should war come over efforts to stop the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

3. The league declined to send a neutral investigating body to Ethiopia, which Ethiopia asked and to which Italy consented.

4. The league conciliation committee published a report that no new peace proposals are possible at the present time, and that the league should pursue a policy of watchful waiting.

INTRODUCED in the house by Chairman Rayburn of the interstate commerce committee is a bill for the purpose of increasing the powers of the federal trade commission to prevent unfair and deceptive trade practices. It proposed these four major changes in the present law:

1. Declares "deceptive acts and practices" unlawful in addition to the "unfair methods of competition" now specified.

2. Includes "trusts" in the scope of the law along with corporations. 3. Gives the Circuit Court of Appeals power to restrain practices involved in a commission proceeding pending final court decision.

4. Limits to 60 days from the date of a commission order the time in which application may be made to the Circuit court for review of the order.

CONGRESSMAN CONNERY of Maslabor committee, says that body has approved a bill designed to impose the 30-hour week on industry operating in interstate commerce, and that he hopes it will have the support of the President. The measure would license all interstate business and withhold licenses from firms which work employees more than 30 hours a week, fail to provide a wage sufficient to maintain a decent and comfortable standard of living, deny workers the right to join unlons or bargain collectively, or employ persons under sixteen years of age.

Major Monarchies of the

World and Their Rulers With the return of Greece to s monarchial form of government, the major monarchies in the world total 18. The monarchies with the names of the rulers of each are:

Great Britain, George V; Italy, Victor Emmanuel III; Belgium, Le. pold III; Sweden, Gustaf V; Norway Haakon VII; Denmark, Christian X Greece, George II; Netherlands, Wil helmina; Rumania, Carol II; Yugo slavia, Peter II; Japan, Hirohito; Bulgaria, Boris III; Slam, Prajadhipok; Ethiopia, Haile Selassle; Af ghanistan, Nadir Khan; Albania, Zos I; Egypt, Fuad I; Manchoukuo Kang Teh.

The following monarchs were over thrown since 1910:

Manuel II of Portugal, which be came a republic in 1910; Emperos Pu Yi of China, abdicated 1912; Nicholas II of Russia, dethroned by the revolution, 1917; Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, dethroned, 1918; Wilhelm II of Germany, abdicated 1918; Sultan Mohammed VI of Turkey, deposed, 1922; Georges II of Greece, dethroned, 1924 (recently returned); Alfonso XIII of Spain, de throned, 1931.



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and in the yesteryears at one time; cut up for firewood by Willie Thomphad benches under it and was a popu- son, who has a shack near the tree. lar lovers' rendezvous. To show the Thompson says that if the tree could deep affection for one another the talk it would tell some very interestyoung folks would cut with penknives | ing tales about the younger set of long their initials together on the tree. As ago, who met beneath the tree and the tree grew taller the initials would | carved their initials on its trunk, of the initials still stood out against less dentistry a thousand years ago,