

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Senator Borah Throws His Hat in the Republican Ring—Administration's Revamped Farm Bill Introduced—Farley Assails Liberty League.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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WILLIAM E. BORAH, the liberal Republican senator from Idaho, is now a full fledged candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.



Senator Borah

He formally put himself in the running by announcing that he would enter the primary in Ohio which will be held May 12. That state requires that the candidate shall declare himself in writing, and this Mr. Borah said he would do.

The senator's statement follows:

"After a thorough survey of the Ohio situation I am convinced that the people of that state should be given an opportunity to express their choice in the Presidential primary on May 12. Under the so-called 'favorite son' plan this privilege is denied them.

"To obtain an expression of popular will it is my intention to place at least eight candidates or delegates at large in the field.

"I shall make a number of speeches in Ohio and present the issues as I see them."

It is understood by his friends that the senator will make a contest for delegates in almost every state having a preference primary. He says the G. O. P. conventions have been dominated by the old conservative leaders through the operations of the "favorite son" scheme and this control he intends to destroy if possible. It is his opinion that only a liberal Republican can defeat President Roosevelt next fall, and few will deny that he is the outstanding liberal in his party.

IN HIS press conference President Roosevelt announced that a billion dollars' worth of lending authorized by acts of congress would not be carried out. For example, the Home Owners' Loan corporation has passed on nearly all proposed loans and will not need between 500 million and a billion dollars, the President declared. Applications for HOLC loans closed last June 27. Outstanding loans of the agency amount to near 2 billion 900 million dollars.

HEADS of various government agencies concerned with housing have submitted to the President a nationwide, low cost program based on cheap federal loans to local communities. According to authoritative sources, this undertaking would contemplate:

1. A long-range building program.
2. Interest rates perhaps as low as 1 per cent on federal loans.
3. Construction of facilities for as many as one million families.

Full control of management and condemnation proceedings would be lodged with local officials under the plan, the aim being to decentralize activities from Washington.

CONFORMING to the request of the President, both senate and house passed measures repealing the cotton, tobacco and potato control acts. In the house nine radicals and John J. O'Connor of New York voted "no" as a protest against the Supreme court after Marcanonio of New York had delivered a violent attack on that tribunal.

Following this action, the senate agriculture committee rewrote and introduced the administration's substitute farm bill. The revamped measure provides that the federal government would make grants to the states just as is done now under the roads act. The states in turn would designate some agency, to be approved by the secretary of agriculture, to distribute the money to individual farmers. This money would be distributed on a formula taking into consideration:

1. Acreage of crops.
2. Acreage of soil improving or erosion preventing crops.
3. Changes in farming practices.
4. Percentage of the normal production of any one or more agriculture commodities designated by the secretary of agriculture, which equals that percentage of the normal national production of the commodity.

EVERY Presidential possibility these days must have some plan for the salvation of the American farmer. Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, often mentioned for the Republican nomination, now brings out his permanent farm program which he says would divorce the farm problem from "bureaucratic control" in Washington. His plan would embrace erosion control, soil conservation, and restoration of fertility of lands. Administration would be handled jointly by the states and the federal government in a manner similar to that advocated by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, includes payment of the balance due signers of



Senator Dickinson

AAA contracts, a higher tariff on farm products, continued corn loans, and extension of farm mortgages at a low rate of interest.

INFLATIONISTS in congress, led by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma and Representative Patman of Texas, were all prepared to wage a great battle to force the printing of new money. They were just waiting for the introduction of a new tax program, declaring they would try to block such legislation if it were attempted. It was believed that, if the tax issue were not raised soon, the fight would start over the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgaging re-financing bill.

The forces behind this bill, which calls for the refinancing of farm indebtedness on easy terms through the issuance of up to \$3,000,000,000 in new money, had succeeded in getting 215 signatures on a petition to force a vote in the house. Only 218 were needed and its backers were pressing for the three names.

Administration leaders were confident they could defeat the inflationists by a wide margin.

SENATOR VANDENBERG of Michigan has grave doubts of the economic necessity or value of the ship canal that is being dug across central Florida, and offered in the senate commerce committee a resolution for investigation by a special committee. In support of his move he produced letters from eleven companies operating steamships saying they would not use the canal even if no tolls were charged. They asserted the expense of employing canal pilots added to the risk of damage to ships would offset saving in navigation costs.

Work was started some time ago on the canal, which, if completed, will cost between \$140,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

TWO attacks on the American Liberty league were made in one day. The strongest was by Postmaster General Farley who spoke at a Roosevelt dinner in Miami, Fla.

"The Liberty league," said Farley, "would rule America. It would squeeze the worker dry in his old age and cast him like an orange rind into the refuse pail. It would continue the infamous policy of using the agencies of government to create a plutocracy that would perpetuate the sorry business of the Mellons and the Morgans in reducing 95 per cent of the people to the status of serfs at the mercy of the exploiters at the top."

"The American Liberty league speaks as conclusively for the reactionaries and their party as do Mr. Hoover, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers' association."

"Its program is frankly plutocratic and asks for the rule of money over men, as during the 12 years before Roosevelt's administration.

"It demands that workers and farmers be 'put in their places' and made to understand that they are mere heavers of wood and carriers of water."

"Its idea of the 'American way' is to maintain a system under which all the wealth of the nation was being concentrated in the hands of a very few—5 per cent of the people."

At their convention in Washington the United Mine Workers also took a crack at the Liberty league, adopting a resolution denouncing the organization as "inimical to the interests and people of the United States."

FIVE of the members of the new federal reserve board were inducted into office with due ceremony. A sixth, Ralph W. Morrison of Texas, was to arrive later and be sworn in. The seventh member had not yet been named by President Roosevelt. Marriner S. Eccles, appointed chairman, and M. S. Szymczak of Chicago, were holdovers.

The others besides Morrison are Ronald Ransom, Atlanta banker; John McKee of Ohio, former chief bank examiner for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Joseph A. Broderick of New York.

The reserve board, which has been called "a supreme court of banking," has powers unparalleled in American financial history. Among these is authority to double present margins that member banks are required to maintain against deposits; the dominant voice on the open-market committee—which charts the system's participation in the government bond market, and over which it had no authority under the former law; power of veto over the heads of the various reserve banks which insures the selection of a president who will co-operate with the board, and the power to fix margins governing relations between banks and brokers.



Marriner S. Eccles

UNITED Mine Works of America, in convention in Washington, shouted boisterous defiance at William Green's plea that they drop their campaign for industrial organization.

The A. F. of L. president opened his speech before the 1,700 delegates from the coal pits with a plea for co-operation to prevent a split in the ranks of American labor. The A. F. of L., which favors the craft (or skilled worker) unions, had ordered the miners, led by John L. Lewis, to abandon their committee working for industrial unions.

But as he warmed up to his subject, Mr. Green clashed more directly with the views of the miners and the scattered applause which had greeted his remarks changed to boos and shouts of opposition.

When Lewis arose to reply to Green he was given the support of almost every delegate in the hall.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, co-ordinator of transportation, is trying to wipe out an estimated annual waste of \$50,000,000 in railroad terminal operations, and announced that he would soon order the unification of terminal facilities in eleven cities. This, he figures, will save the affected railroads at least \$800,000 annually. Mr. Eastman had tried unsuccessfully to have the carriers make the changes voluntarily.

The unifications will be ordered at Worcester, Mass.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; Freeport, Ill.; Des Moines, and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Beaumont, Texas, and Ogden, Utah.

After the first group of orders, Eastman said that, if necessary, he was prepared to compel "other steps of increasing magnitude," but would "stand aside if railroads are able to produce their own momentum."

Unless extended by congress, Eastman's office will expire in June. He has recommended that it be continued at least five years.

ON ORDERS from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, further investigation of the Lindbergh kidnaping and murder case has been started. Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the state police, assigned two of his star detectives for the inquiry, and has enlisted the aid of federal investigating agencies and the New York police.

The governor wants the investigation to be painstaking and thorough. The reprieve which he granted Hauptmann will expire on February 15. After that date at least four weeks, and perhaps five, will elapse before the date for the execution which will be ordered by Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, who presided over the trial.

The governor believes that by that time his power of reprieve will have expired in this case, and he will not grant another unless Attorney General David T. Wilentz concurs. Unless new developments warrant it, the attorney general will not agree to further delay in the execution.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, former British prime minister who, together with President Wilson and Clemenceau, was largely responsible for the re-making of the map of the world after the war, now admits that work was not wisely done. Rising in parliament to support a resolution by Lansburg, Laborite, urging Britain to call a world conference to deal with the causes of war, Lloyd George said:

"I do not believe there will be peace in the world until you consider the colonial mandates granted at the conclusion of the World war, when Germany's colonies were split up, Belgium got the best part of German East Africa and the whole of the Congo, Portugal and Holland each got millions of square miles. These countries have tropical territories. On the other hand you have Germany with none, Italy with practically none."

The house of commons rejected the proposal, however, passing instead an amendment expressing confidence that the national government is taking all practical steps possible for the promotion of international prosperity and a better understanding among all peoples.

WILHELM GUSTLOFF, Nazi leader in Switzerland, was assassinated in Davos by David Frankfurter, son of a rabbi and a native of Yugoslavia who told the police he acted on no one's orders and was not connected with any political group. The German government immediately sent to Switzerland a strong protest, stressing that Berlin has often warned the Swiss government of the "dangers of anti-Nazi agitation by the liberal and Marxist press." The net result of the murder is likely to be bad for the Jews, for they may find that Switzerland will not be the hospitable haven for refugees that it has been in the past.

To reduce the danger of clashes between Jews and militant Nazis, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German minister of propaganda, prohibited all meetings of Jewish cultural associations.

WHETHER an oil embargo against Italy could be made effective was the knotty problem confronting a League of Nations committee of experts that met in Geneva. About a dozen countries were represented, but Poland refused to take part on the ground that it exports no oil to Italy, but only to Czechoslovakia.

League authorities said the investigation into practical possibilities of enforcing an oil embargo against Italy, in addition to the present war penalties, was likely to center to a large degree on the attitude of the United States.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON
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The Similarities Test
In each problem of the following test there are three words. The first two words bear a certain relationship to one another. Write in a fourth word which bears the same relationship to the third word that the second does to the first.

1. Flame, gas; bulb, —.
2. Gasoline, automobile; horse, —.
3. Frank Frisch, baseball; Harold McSpaden, —.
4. Thin, thick; slim, —.
5. Homer, poetry; Demosthenes, —.
6. Albany, New York; Concord, —.
7. Soldier, army; sailor, —.
8. Roosevelt, Garner; Hoover, —.
9. America's Cup, yachting; Wightman Cup, —.
10. Stateroom, ocean liner; cell, —.

Use only the following words: navy, Curtis, prison, electricity, fat, New Hampshire, oratory, wagon, tennis, golf.

- Answers**
1. Electricity.
 2. Wagon.
 3. Golf.
 4. Fat.
 5. Oratory.
 6. New Hampshire.
 7. Navy.
 8. Curtis.
 9. Tennis.
 10. Prison.

Noble Ambition Is That Which Contributes to Race

It is that noble ambition, the highest and the best, that must be born in the heart, and organized in the brain, which will not let a man be content unless his intellectual power is recognized by his race, and desires that it should contribute to their welfare.

It is the heroic feeling; the feeling that in old days produced demigods; without which no state is safe; without which political institutions are meat without salt.

Zuyder Zee Most Gone
Having almost disappeared, the Zuyder Zee has changed its name to Yssel Meer, and the mighty dyke and the reinforcing pumps are effacing the memory of the old inland sea of Holland.

German Castle Scene of Novel Rescue by Women

Not far from Heilbronn in Wurttemberg, Germany, is the ruin of the Castle of Welbretren, concerning which is told one of the most curious tales of the Middle Ages. It appears that in the Twelfth century the castle was captured by a feudal chief, who, holding the male inhabitants within its grim walls, planned to put them all to death.

As a parting gesture to the women, who were similarly captured, he gave them permission to leave the castle and take with them only their most valued piece of property. To the victor's astonishment, the women marched across the drawbridge to freedom, each carrying her husband on her back. For this reason, says the old legend, the old fortress came to be called "The Castle of True Wives."

"Stuff a Cold and Starve Fever" Wrong, Says Doctor

I do not know who was responsible for the slogan, "Stuff a cold and starve a fever." Perhaps the same one who started, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die." To follow the former would probably result in dying, though perhaps with little merriment. It is unfortunate that slogans have so strong an influence on people and so powerful an influence on conduct.

Don't stuff a cold or starve a fever! Eat not by slogan but to meet the particular situation. In that way less intelligent treatment. But don't try to treat a fever, or a bad cold either, without expert advice. Consult your family doctor and follow his directions.—Dr. Walter H. Eddy, director Good House-keeping Bureau.

A Grave Mistake for a Mother to Make

GIVING CHILD UNKNOWN REMEDIES WITHOUT ASKING DOCTOR FIRST
GIVING your child a medicine or remedy you don't know all about—without asking your family doctor first—is a bad risk for any mother to take. Doctors and child authorities say health, and sometimes life itself, depends on this. So—when you're offered a "bargain" in a remedy for your child; ask your doctor before



Safety for You and Yours

NOW, ALSO IN TABLET FORM
You can assist others by refusing to accept a substitute for the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. Do this in the interest of yourself and your children—and in the interest of the public in general.

you buy it. Do this for your child's sake and your own peace of mind.
Ask him particularly about the frequently used "milk of magnesia"—about Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. He will tell you that for over 60 years physicians have endorsed it as SAFE for your child. The kind of remedy you want your child to have.
Remember this when you buy, and say "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia" to your druggist. Comes now, also, in tablets that taste of peppermint, that children like to take.

Mother Takes a Hand

GEE... I WISH THIS HEADACHE WOULD QUIT. I'VE GOT A DATE TO GO SKATING WITH BILL ADAMS!

OH, I'M SO THRILLED DEAR! HE'S THE RICHEST YOUNG MAN IN TOWN!

—HE MAY BE RICH... BUT IF BRAINS WERE MONEY HE'D BE IN THE POOR HOUSE!

WATCH WHAT YOU'RE DOING! YOU ALMOST PUSHED ME OVER! LET'S GO HOME, ANYWAY... THIS IS NO FUN!

—NO FUN? WHY, THIS IS SWELL! BUT—WHATEVER YOU SAY—

BEING SARCASTIC IS HE? TELL HIM WHERE HE GETS OFF!

BILL DIDN'T ASK ME TO THE BIG DANCE NEXT MONTH! GUESS THE SNOB THINKS HE'S TOO GOOD FOR ME!

WHY, I'M SURE BILL LOVES YOU— BUT YOU'LL LOSE HIM FOR GOOD IF YOU DON'T STOP BEING SO MEAN!

SAY, IF SHE FELT AS BAD AS YOU DO SHE WOULDN'T EVEN HAVE A KIND WORD FOR SANTA CLAUS!

THE DOCTOR TOLD YOU TO QUIT COFFEE AND DRINK POSTUM INSTEAD. YOU'RE GOING TO DO IT, TOO—AND GET RID OF THOSE COFFEE-NERVES!

OH, ALL RIGHT—ANYTHING TO STOP YOUR NAGGING!

CURSES! I CAN'T STAY HERE IF POSTUM IS COMING INTO THE HOUSE!

30 DAYS LATER

OH, MOTHER... I'M SO HAPPY! BILL ASKED ME TO MARRY HIM!

I'VE BEEN EXPECTING IT, DARLING! YOU'VE BEEN THE SWEETEST GIRL IN THE WORLD—SINCE YOU SWITCHED TO POSTUM!

OF COURSE, you know that children should never drink coffee. But do you realize that the caffeine in coffee disagrees with many grown-ups, too?

If you are bothered by headaches or indigestion, or find it difficult to sleep soundly... caffeine may be to blame.

Isn't it worth while to try Postum for 30 days? Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It is easy to make, and costs less than one-half cent a cup. It's a delicious drink, too... and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE!—let us send you your first week's supply of Postum free! Simply mail coupon. © 1935, G. F. COFF.

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Mich. U. S. D. 19-24
Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

Fill in completely, print name and address.
If you live in Canada, address: General Foods, Ltd.,
Cobourg, Ont. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1935.)