Sugar Takes On Brain Trusters

Tugwell Is Latest to Join Interests; Farm Problems to Be Looked Into

By EARL GODWIN

WASHINGTON — The old axiom seems to be true. "The higher they go the further they fall"—and here is the Idealist, Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, the man the President picked to make life easier for the farmers on undernourished farm land, now joining forces with the "economic royalists" framing an assault on the Continental American sugar beet and sugar cane grower. Professor Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture and head man of the Resettlement Administration, is now the fourth or fifth brain truster to be taken over by the interests which raise sugar in Porto Rico and Cuba, whose main business with this government is to gain permission to send in larger and larger quotas of this foreign agricultural product in competition with Americans.

Tugwell goes to the American Molasses company, a Cuban outfit headed by Charles Taussig, who happens to be a tremendous admirer of the New Deal. Taussig is not merely an idealist who originated (or claims he did) the idea of federal cash aid for high school and college students, but he is a practical molasses and sugar man. He has flitted in and out of Washington and stands high at the White House (or claims he does) and has a close fraternal association with the original members of the now extinct brain trust. He saw the good work of Brain Truster A. A. Behrle, a legal genius who sat on the original board that framed the generous sugar quotas against which the American farmers are kicking. American farmers who raise sugar beets have all the right in the world to kick, too. However, today Brain Truster Behrle is on the legal staff of the same molasses company which has lured Prof. Tugwell from Washington. Then there are other concerns which deal in Porto Rico sugar that have seen the great advantage in having on their pay rolls, men who have the inside track at Washington. One of these is John Dalton, sugar expert who headed the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It seems that foreign sugar is going to stage a tremendous assault on American consumers and I expect a terrific battle in congress. So foreign sugar wants friends at the White House—but I don't think they fool President Roosevelt for a moment.

There are 170 congressional districts in which domestic sugar is a product in one form or another. That includes the districts raising cane or sugar beets and districts where the sugar is manufactured. One hundred and seventy congressmen are likely to be drawn into this fight against too large an import of foreign sugar and inasmuch as congress is none too fond of Prof. Tugwell anyhow, I look for a lively time.

Professor Tugwell came into the government early. He was a professor of economics at Columbia university in New York city, and probably has the sanest and clearest views on long range conservation of any man. He is an enigma to many people though. Looked on as a Communist by Republicans, Tugwell laughs and says he is a "conservative." His was to aid to the President during the campaign and I happen to know that he had to be gently squelched to keep him from talking out of turn. It was a case of a professor being OK in the class room but dangerous on the political hustings. And yet he was of great practical aid in the planning of the relief for the drouth stricken areas.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

It has been only since the recent advance in radio, telephone and telegraph that Presidents have broken an old time tradition and have stepped outside the boundaries of the United States. President Roosevelt, taking a 7,000 mile trip to Argentina—a voyage that measures three weeks of time—breaks the record in the way of distance from Washington, D. C., the seat of government. Were it not for the naval wireless communication and the rapid naval airplanes to carry mail and papers back and forth, I doubt that the President would have gone to Buenos Aires.

I well remember how President Taft warily stepped across the Mexican boundary, reminding me of someone just barely daring to stick a recreant toe into ice cold water. It was then traditionally wrong for a President to go outside the boundaries of the U. S. A. Then came Wilson who broke several precedents—and went to Paris to the peace conference. Harding visited British Columbia en route to Alaska; Coolidge went to a Pan-American conference at Havana; Mr. Hoover visited South America as President-elect but as President he only places off the continent he went to were United States territorial possessions, the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico. President Roosevelt has been to Hawaii, to Canada and to some West Indian islands.

He went to Buenos Aires with the smallest entourage ever carried by any high ranking official, certainly smaller than any other President has traveled with in the past thirty years: his son James, "Immie" we call him, his naval aide Capt. Paul Bastedo, and his military aide Col. Edwin Watson. For office force he used the clerks aboard the cruiser Indianapolis.

Back in Washington are the three men who really keep the business of the executive end of government running . . . men never elected to any office . . . Stephen Early and Marvin McIntyre; the President's two assistant secretaries. There is no head secretary since the death of Col. Louis Howe, and may never be one. The third man is Rudolph Forster, executive clerk at the White House, a civil service employee who has been at the White House for thirty years. All the papers, routine, letters, callers, calls, telegraph messages and whatever else comes to the White House for the President during his absence will be handled by these men. Actually, I believe that Early comes closer to being an acting president in Roosevelt's absences than anyone knows. He handles the correspondence. McIntyre is a contact man and does the talking, arranging, etc. Forster is the silent, main gear of the efficient White House staff. Plenty may go wrong in the White House machinery for all I know; but neither I nor anyone else on the outside ever knows it.

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STUDY FARM PROBLEMS.

I remember a congressman from Indiana named Taggart remarking that "folks won't rush to arms in defense of a boarding house." He was talking about the great national strength in a nation of home owners, land owners, farm owners. That's back of the present study by a hand picked committee which will present to the government a plan for financing the purchase of farms by present farm tenants. Thirty-eight keen students of modern farm problems, social problems and finance have been organized into a committee by the President with Secretary Wallace as chairman. The committee is expected to report no later than February 1, and I presume their findings will be written into legislation and enacted by this next congress. Senator Bankhead of Alabama and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, two leaders, have given time and thought to this farm-tenant problem and together they have before congress new bills authorizing a finance system whereby farm tenants can buy farms at the best possible terms and with a minimum of red tape and burdensome fees.

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UNEMPLOYMENT.

One of the oddities of the unemployment situation is the wide variance of different authorities as to how many people are unemployed. You would think this an easy matter, but somehow or other you will notice that organized labor makes a report on the number out of work, and that number differs from the figures of Harry Hopkins, head man in the relief set-up here. Industrial leaders use still another figure; and all in all the public is confused and doesn't know whether there are four million or eleven million out of work.

One reason is that different authorities use different definitions of "unemployed." A teacher who works nine months a year is "unemployed" in vacation time by some statisticians. A bricklayer who works all summer and all the fair weather but can't work in a snow storm is "unemployed" if the statistician comes around while it is snowing. Hence the different reports. Roosevelt has been urged to take a census of unemployment; but he is quite right in saying that such a census would immediately be out of date before it could be completed. He proposes something that seems to me far better than a mere census. He explains to newspaper men who talk to him about it that he wants a monthly registration of unemployed. If you are out of a job register at the employment office that will be set up. In turn the employment office will be looking for a job for you; if there is no job, you get relief. That's a simple formula and inasmuch as the President is talking about it openly, I imagine he has come to a conclusion it is the thing to do. England has been highly successful in solving her unemployment problems by the intelligent application of a system built up along these lines.

Then there is the President's appeal to industry to hire more men over forty years of age. That's where there is a great lag in skilled workers' ranks. Modern factory systems are so speedy that the bosses are likely to want younger and speedier men, albeit the best work of the human race has been done by men over forty. Too large a proportion of the 7,000,000 men who will be out of work during 1937, according to figures I have from the Works Progress (Relief) office, is composed of middle aged men, many of them just a little more than forty years old. It is one of the tragedies of the machine age and President Roosevelt's plea to industry to quit firing the older men and to look with a kindlier eye on the application of the unemployed middle aged man, has been received with cheers.

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Again America Shows the Way

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN

National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

Throughout much of its history our American Republic has served as a model to various nations determined to supplant the evils of Rule by the Few, with the benefits of Government by the People.

Today it continues to offer, by example, a chart to the path that leads toward peace and progress

Contrasting pictures from the latest screen of world affairs tell the story

While the Fascist and Communistic states of Europe are expanding and refurbishing their Machinery of War, the United States is following the opposite course

Its highest officials are meeting with those of neighbor nations in a determined effort to oil the Machinery of Peace.

While Spain is attempting to invalidate the ballots of popular election with the bullets of rebellion, America follows its traditional way.

It is submerging political differences, while winners and losers alike seek effective methods of cooperation in the cause of rearmament and recovery.

There stand two striking contrasts, which the detractors of America and **of the American way of doing things** might do well to study.

There wait two convincing answers to those fervid propagandists who tell **us to look to the Fascism or the Communism of Europe, instead of to the representative democracy of the United States, for guidance in our national life.**

America looked within—and not abroad—when it won and established a form of Government by the People that became a model for the oppressed of all lands.

America can still demonstrate that that form of government does more to assure national growth and international concord than any of the desperate experiments which now trouble Europe.

Sharks' Attack

The Bureau of Fisheries says that it is not necessary for sharks to turn over on their backs to grasp their prey.

More Speed

"If I had a race hoss," said Uncle Eben, "I'd call it 'Money,' 'cause I don't know anything dat kin go faster."

Area of Adirondacks

The Adirondacks, principal mountain group in New York state, occupy an area of 5,000 square miles.

New York Once Under Water

Three-fourths of New York state, geologists estimate, was under water millions of years ago.

Plenty of Pollen

There are 133,000 varieties of plants in the United States that produce pollen.

"Curfew" Is French

The word "curfew" is from the French couvre feu, meaning cover fire.

Human Sacrifice in Rome

The first record of human sacrifice in Rome is in 266 B. C.

Gypsies Slaves in Time of Alexander the Great

About a million in number, gypsies are extremely vague about their own origin, which until recently defied research. Most experts, according to a correspondent in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, are now agreed that before the time of Alexander the Great the gypsies lived in India—the same race as the "Jats" or "Zotts" hailing from the mouth of the Indus in extreme western India. The "Sudras," as they were then called, were considered untouchables by the high-caste Hindus who conquered the country.

Subsequently, Alexander the Great, on his expedition to southeastern Persia, probably brought back large numbers of gypsies, who must have made valuable slaves because of their knowledge of working iron, a new and rare art in those times. The fact that gypsies all over the world still count in Greek tends to substantiate the theory of their early arrival in the Balkan region. In Macedonia at this period also were numerous Egyptian slaves, with whom undoubtedly the gypsies inter-married to some extent, and when they later set forth on their wanderings, anxious to forget their miserable existence in India, they told people that they were from Egypt.

Their tendency toward fortune-telling, sleight of hand and other magic which Europeans associated with Rumanians probably accounts for the names Rom and Romany, so frequently applied to them. They are variously called also Tziganes, Zigeuner, Czigany, Calos, Bohemians, Zingaries.

Ghost of William Tell Walks in a Swiss Town

The ghost of William Tell walks in Altdorf, a town of approximately 4,200 inhabitants near the southern end of Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland, notes a correspondent in the Detroit Free Press. It is surrounded by lofty, snow - capped mountains. On the slope behind the town the Bannwald (banned forest), mentioned in Schiller's play, serves as a protection against avalanches.

Altdorf is famous as the place in which the great marksman, having incurred the ire of the tyrannical Austrian bailiff Gessler, was commanded to demonstrate his skill by shooting an apple from the head of his young son. In the open square a colossal bronze statue of Tell commemorates his intrepid deed.

Questioned about a second arrow in his quiver, Tell is said to have remarked that it was intended for the bailiff's heart had the first arrow harmed his son. He was promptly seized and was to have been taken by boat across Lake Lucerene to a prison in Kussnacht. Tell escaped on the way.

The Game of Bowling

The game of bowling came to this country from Holland, according to a writer in the Washington Post, where it has been popular for many centuries. The Dutch inhabitants of New York (then New Amsterdam) played it on a special square near the southern end of Manhattan. They called the square Bowling Green and the name has stuck for 300 years. Originally an outdoor game, bowling was greatly handicapped by the weather, but the first indoor greens, built in New York in 1840, eliminated this trouble. These were floored with baked clay, later with slate blocks. Finally wood came into use and the word "greens" was dropped and "alleys" substituted. The game is played in many foreign lands, but enjoys by far its greatest popularity in the United States.

Food Names a Puzzle

Plain American food masquerading under a foreign name often confuses the average diner. Perhaps he doesn't care for leftover lamb reheated in brown sauce with curry and mustard, but if he orders rechauffe of lamb, that is what he is going to get. If he doesn't like onions, he had better avoid anything with a "soubise" attached on the menu, and if he doesn't like grand mixtures of food he must be wary of "Macedoine." Pork chops "Florentine" are certain to be accompanied by spinach, as are "oeufs Florentine." Salmon "a la Mornay" will be baked with mashed potatoes, Swiss cheese, egg yolk, white sauce, and bread crumbs. And sauce "aubeurre" is simply butter sauce.

Origin of "Three-Mile Limit"

The "three-mile limit" owes its origin to the range of 18th century cannon.

Ben Ames Williams Writes New Serial For Our Readers

Ben Ames Williams, one of America's foremost fiction writers, is the author of "Deputy of the Devil," this paper's new serial story.

It deals with a famous physician, Dr. Greeding, who imagined himself endowed with strange supernatural power. He used it selfishly

Ben Ames Williams

to gain his own desires at the expense of others, forgetting the old axiom that "he who eats with the devil must use a long spoon." Like the famous Dr. Faustus, this man was finally rebuffed by his own fiendish tactics.

Intermingled with this unique plot is a fascinating love story in which the doctor's daughter and a young college professor whom Dr. Greeding dislikes are the principals.

"Deputy of the Devil" follows a series of remarkable stories by Ben Ames Williams, including "Hostile Valley," "Honeyflow," "All the Brothers Were Valiant" and "Great Oaks." He has also written innumerable short stories for magazines.

Williams started his career as a newspaper reporter in Boston, following his graduation from Dartmouth college in 1910.

He now lives in Massachusetts, spending his summers in Maine indulging in his favorite sports of trout and bass fishing, tennis, golf and swimming.

We urge our readers to follow "Deputy of the Devil" from issue to issue as it unfolds serially in these columns. You'll receive a pleasant treat from this unique tale . . . a treat seldom made available to newspaper readers.

Many Moving Parts in Piano

The piano has more moving parts than any other mechanism in regular use. It has about three times as many moving parts as an automobile. It is the only object in daily use which requires the use of all of the following items in its construction: Many kinds of wood, ivory, iron, steel, felt, woven cloths, leather, rubber, brass, copper, tin, lead, glue, varnish, and paint. Piano manufacturers are the largest users of ivory. Secured only from elephants, 300,000 pounds are imported into the United States annually. An elephant's tusks produce thirty pounds of ivory, enough to make twenty sets of piano keys.

Self-Conceit

Those, who, either from their own engagements and hurry of business, or from indolence, or from conceit and vanity, have neglected looking out of themselves have from that time not only ceased to advance . . . improve in their performances, but have gone backward. They may be compared to men who have lived upon their principal, till they are reduced to beggary, and left without resources.

Captain Lightfoot

The real name of the bandit known as Captain Lightfoot was Michael Martin. He was born in Ireland April 9, 1797. He is believed to have been the first person in Massachusetts to be hanged for highway robbery. He was executed December 20, 1821, at Lechmere Point, a short distance from the jail at Middlesex county, in Cambridge.

Calories

Calories are the heat units used in measuring the energy value of food. They are produced by the burning of protein, fats, and carbohydrates in the body. Carbohydrates (sugars) are a quick source of energy, and fats produce several times as many calories as proteins and carbohydrates.