

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

Farm Leaders Insist on Crop Control Legislation

FARM leaders summoned to Washington to help in devising a new farm program decided to remain there and "picket" the halls of congress until legislation is passed to take the place of the AAA destroyed by the Supreme court ruling.



Howard R. Tolley

The proposal that was the first plank in the policy platform they drew up and that is pushed by administration men centers on production control through subsidized soil conservation.

Farmers would get cash grants, provided they had permitted the transfer of certain acreage from commercial production to soil conserving crops, or had "adjusted" the commodities on certain land.

Administration leaders were considering a plan to raise the half million dollars a year necessary for this scheme by enacting most of the old processing taxes as excise levies. The farm leaders favored this, and also recommended:

"Retention and strengthening of all positions of the AAA act not declared unconstitutional.

"Creation of farm commodity cooperatives, authorized under the Capper-Volstead act, for marketing or distributing farm products."

Foremost among the agricultural experts who took part in the conferences was Howard R. Tolley, director of the Giannini foundation in California. He has been described by administration officials as the leading agricultural economist in the United States, and was hurriedly called from the West coast to Washington.

Lawyers acting for a Philadelphia real estate dealer filed a suit in the Federal District court there to restrain government executives from interfering with the operation of the AAA until its constitutional status has been determined by referendum.

Process Tax Refund Ordered by Supreme Court

PROCESSING taxes amounting to \$200,000,000, impounded by the courts, must be refunded to the tax payers, according to a unanimous ruling of the Supreme court of the United States. The decision did not go into the question of whether processors must prove they had absorbed the tax before they could recover, though this was one of the main points at issue.

Presumably this will first be passed upon by a district court. The case was brought by Louisiana rice millers.

The nine justices all agreed that the review of the Bankhead cotton act case, which had been allowed on a 6 to 3 vote, had been "imprudently granted" and so they refused to pass on the validity of the act at this time.

Another case involving this law, filed by Gov. Eugene Talmdage of Georgia, a Roosevelt administration foe, will give the court another opportunity to rule on it.

The expected ruling on the validity of the Tennessee Valley Authority act was not forthcoming.

Protects WPA Workers From "Chiseling" Employers

HARRY L. HOPKINS, WPA administrator, has sent to state administrators a set of regulations intended to protect WPA workers from "chiseling" employers and to keep up wage standards.

In his letter to the state officials Mr. Hopkins said: "I want to make perfectly clear the policy of the works progress administration relative to private employment or employment on contract jobs under the direction of other federal departments which may be offered the WPA workers."

"It is expected that WPA workers will accept available jobs in private employment, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, provided:

"(1) That the temporary or permanent work shall be a full-time job.

"(2) That such work shall be at a standard or going rate of wages.

"(3) That such work shall not be in conflict with established union relationships.

"(4) That workers shall be offered an opportunity to return to the WPA upon completion of temporary jobs."

Raskob Is Angered by Government Tax Suits

JOHN J. RASKOB is angry, and so probably is Pierre S. duPont, for the government has filed with the board of tax appeals a brief charging that these two gentlemen agreed to create fictitious losses through security sales to each other in 1929 and thus improperly reduced their net taxable incomes.

"Tyranny and cheap politics" was the way Raskob characterized the action, and he intimated that the brief was timed to appear before the American Liberty league dinner January 25 at which Alfred

E. Smith will be chief speaker. Both Raskob, a conservative Democrat, and duPont are liberal backers of the Liberty league, which has been saying many severe things about the New Deal.

In its latest output the Liberty league attacks President Roosevelt's interpretations of the fiscal situation as "misleading and deceitful," and urges that congress investigate "the entire governmental structure."

Puerto Rican Sugar Estates Will Be Broken Up

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, making a brief visit to our Caribbean possessions, told representatives of the sugar interests in Puerto Rico that the great sugar estates of that island would be broken up, because they are in violation of a law forbidding the corporate ownership of more than 500 acres of land. He explained the lands will be homesteaded to get thousands of landless persons back to the soil. It is not known whether Mr. Ickes did anything about the general dissatisfaction in Puerto Rico with the policies of certain of the government's representatives there.

Democratic Convention Goes to Philadelphia

ACTIONED off to the highest bidder, the Democratic national convention of 1936 was sold to Philadelphia by the party's national committee. The price was \$200,000, plus some prizes and concessions. Chicago and San Francisco also bid for the convention. The former offered a certified check for \$150,000. The California city made the same bid and later raised it to \$202,500.

During a brief recess Chairman Farley telephoned, presumably to the White House, and Vice President Garner moved among the members of the committee urging the selection of Philadelphia. Therefore the City of Brotherly Love won the prize. The opening of the convention was set for June 23.

Hauptmann Still Fights Against Execution

BRUNO HAUPTMANN, due to die in the electric chair January 17 for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby, continued, through his legal counsel, his fight to save his life.

He says the law under consideration in senate and house committees would close the markets of the Middle West to world commerce, and has asked the Illinois Manufacturers' association and the Chicago Association of Commerce to support his opposition to it.

As a substitute for the general neutrality law proposed by the President, Senator Lewis advocates enactments granting the Chief Executive authority to issue regulations placing embargoes upon shipments of commodities which would threaten American neutrality, but stipulating that these regulations should be submitted to the senate for acceptance or amendments.

Before an executive session of the senate foreign relations committee the Illinois senator declared he would continue to oppose any measure "whereby oil, coal, copper, cotton and grain and the manufactured products of the West could be cut off on the theory that some country not at war might resell our products to some country that is at war."

When Hauptmann was told by C. Lloyd Fisher, one of his lawyers, that the court of pardons had rejected his plea he displayed no emotion.

"Your only chance now is to directly involve some one else in the kidnaping," Fisher told Hauptmann. "I can't change my story," Hauptmann replied, according to the prison warden. "I have told the truth all along. There's nothing more to tell than I have told. I haven't the least idea where Fisch got that money from."

Hauptmann referred to Isador Fisch, German furrier, who died in Bavaria about a year after the kidnaping. The prisoner has steadfastly insisted that the ransom money found in his possession when he was arrested had been left with him by Fisch.

Bonus Measure Is Pushed Through the House

NO TIME was lost in putting through the house the bonus measure that had been agreed upon by veterans' organizations and approved by the ways and means committee. It carries the name of the Vinson-Patman-McCormack bill and is a compromise that authorizes immediate payment of the bonus but offers no definite plan for raising the money. It would provide 3 per cent interest until 1945 for veterans refraining from cashing their adjusted service certificates at once, and cancel all interest still due on loans on the certificates.

In the senate Pat Harrison introduced a compromise bonus bill providing for payment in \$50 bonds that may be cashed upon demand.

Miguel Gomez Elected President of Cuba

IN AN astonishingly tranquil election, Miguel Mariano Gomez, coalition candidate, was chosen president of Cuba, defeating Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former president, by a rather slender margin. Gomez, who is forty-five years old, was formerly mayor of Havana. He was supported by the army. The lack of disorder at the polls was due in part to the fact that the women of the island republic for the first time took part in an election.

Rains in Ethiopia Stop the Italian Operations

ETHIOPIA'S "little" rainy season has come, and the advances of the invading Italians are therefore stopped effectively for several weeks at least. The downpours are heavy and continuous, roads are being destroyed, especially in the northern part of the country, and landslides in the mountains are frequent. Foreign observers were of the opinion that all fighting must cease, even in the south where the rains are not so heavy. The "big" rainy season is due to begin in May.

Mussolini continued the dispatch of fresh troops to Ethiopia, despite unfavorable conditions. He postponed the meeting of the Fascist grand council from January 18 to February 1, by which time the League of Nations council, it is presumed, will have decided whether to impose an oil embargo on Italy. The league council would very much like to have the United States congress pass its neutrality legislation before the oil embargo question is settled.

Dr. Marcel Junod, International Red Cross delegate, announced at Addis Ababa that he would recommend withdrawal of all Red Cross units from Ethiopia unless Italy definitely promised not to bomb them.

Nye's Committee Prods Morgan and Lamont

WITH the obvious intention of building up public sentiment in favor of the special brand of neutrality legislation he desires, Senator Nye had before his senate munitions committee for several days J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont and other members of the great Morgan banking company. Nye and Stephen Rauschenbusch, investigator for the committee, sought to prove that the United States was drawn into the World War by the loans made to the allies by Morgan & Co. and its associates. The testimony concerning these loans and their implications was long and complicated. The financiers were well prepared for the inquiry and were armed with a great quantity of documents, and though there was a good deal of acrimonious talk, Mr. Morgan appeared entirely unperturbed.



J. P. Morgan

Lewis Opposes President's Neutrality Measure

NEUTRALITY legislation desired by the administration does not meet with the approval of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois who, though a loyal Democrat, is sometimes opposed to measures fostered by the President. He says the law under consideration in senate and house committees would close the markets of the Middle West to world commerce, and has asked the Illinois Manufacturers' association and the Chicago Association of Commerce to support his opposition to it.

As a substitute for the general neutrality law proposed by the President, Senator Lewis advocates enactments granting the Chief Executive authority to issue regulations placing embargoes upon shipments of commodities which would threaten American neutrality, but stipulating that these regulations should be submitted to the senate for acceptance or amendments.

Before an executive session of the senate foreign relations committee the Illinois senator declared he would continue to oppose any measure "whereby oil, coal, copper, cotton and grain and the manufactured products of the West could be cut off on the theory that some country not at war might resell our products to some country that is at war."

Naval Parley on Verge of Dissolution

WHEN the delegates to the naval conference in London resumed their deliberations Admiral Osami Nagano, chief representative of Japan, firmly repeated his demand that Great Britain and the United States concede the parity claims of Japan as preliminary to any agreement. This attitude stopped all discussion of the British, French and Italian proposals for exchange of information about naval building plans and threatened the conference with early collapse. The crisis was so serious that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden himself took a part in the affair.

Japanese spokesmen declared they were interested first and last in the total tonnage question—under which they demand equality—and were not at all interested in other aspects of naval limitations to which the conference sought to turn.

Former Mayor Hylan of New York Is Dead

NEW YORK city went into official mourning for the death of John F. Hylan, who was its mayor for eight years. Flags on all public buildings were at half staff and the funeral was impressive. Hylan at the time of his death was a justice of the children's court.

Freighter Founders and Crew of 34 Perishes

CAUGHT in a fierce gale, the States line freighter Iowa was smashed to pieces on Peacock spit at the mouth of the Columbia river, and her crew of 34 officers and men perished. Coast guard vessels from Astoria and Cape Disappointment were unable to reach the steamer in time because of the high seas. The Iowa, commanded by Capt. Edgar L. Yates of Portland, had just started on its way to New York.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

National Topics Interpreted BY WILLIAM BRUCKART NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington.—The dictionary says the word confusion means mixed indiscriminately; disordered; deranged; perplexed; bewildered, or disconcerted.

There probably is no better word to describe the situation in Washington over the past three weeks than the word confusion. If one keeps an eye half open, one cannot help seeing all of the things mentioned in the dictionary definition of the word. There might be an addition. If I were to expand the definition and make it just a little more applicable to the circumstances in the national capital, I would add "running around in circles."

The reconvening of congress always is a signal for commotion, and confusion and taut nerves. The opening sessions, nevertheless, usually have been mild for a few days. The climax was reached by a gradual building up of excitement to the moment of the annual message of the President on the state of the Union. This time, however, the climax came quickly and instead of a subsidence, as we usually have seen, the crest of the wave of excitement continued. If this is a barometric prediction of what we may see in the forthcoming political campaign, there will be, indeed, a battle.

That the picture of Washington confusion may be pieced together, let us review in briefest form some of the things that happened:

Congress reconvenes at noon on a Friday—orders go from the White House to the Capitol that the President desires to deliver his annual speech on the state of the Union immediately—arrangements are made promptly for a night session (the second of its kind in history)—President Roosevelt delivers a masterful discourse on international affairs, virtually naming names of autocratic rulers throughout the world and demanding that they cease arbitrary programs leading to war, and follows that with a plain political speech regarding domestic affairs, challenging New Deal opponents to undo what the New Deal administration had done—Republican National Chairman Fletcher blithely attacks the political phases of the Roosevelt speech on the state of the Union and demands that radio broadcasting companies give New Deal opponents the same time and the same stations for broadcasting a political answer—broadcasting company replies show a desire to be fair with radio time and toss back to Mr. Fletcher the difficult task of selecting individuals to answer Mr. Roosevelt.

The Supreme court in a momentous decision invalidates the Agricultural Adjustment act, key measure of New Deal reform declines comment on this decision but New Deal spokesmen otherwise settle down around the ears of the nine justices with vitriolic comment—New Deal critics of the court and the institution move swiftly to revise the Constitution to fit New Deal theories and to curb the power of the judiciary, preventing it from interfering in their determination to remake America—Agriculture Secretary Wallace and Agricultural Administrator Davis call farm leaders to consider ways and means for reviving or superseding the "gentle rain of checks" that was AAA—the annual budget of estimates for expenditures from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, carrying \$0,752,600,000, is sent to congress—relief appropriations are omitted; result, no one can tell yet how large the next year's expenditures will be—house and senate agriculture leaders scurry hither and yon, hold conferences, discuss political repercussions from the invalidation of AAA and get nowhere very rapidly.

Wheelhorses of the Democratic party rush through plans for and hold the annual Jackson day dinner on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Word leaks out that Postmaster General Farley, who is also chairman of the Democratic National committee and chairman of the New York State Democratic committee, has fixed a price of fifty dollars per plate to those joining in the No. 1 Jackson day dinner at which the President spoke—the American Liberty league charges Mr. Farley with violating the corrupt practices act which says in effect that no government official may solicit or cause to be solicited funds from government jobholders—the answer of the Democratic National committee is that Mr. Farley has no part in ticket sales—Liberty league officials cite the committee's own press statement quoting Mr. Farley's conversation with 48 state presidents of Young Democrat clubs that they should charge enough per plate to help defray the deficit of the Democratic National committee besides the cost of their dinners in the various sections of the country—Democratic National committee meets and selects Philadelphia as the site of the Democratic National convention, fixing June 23 as the date after Philadelphia, with a certified check of \$200,000, outbids all others to be host—Republican

Chairman Fletcher issues denial that the Republican National committee had anything to do with the use of stamp stickers ridiculing the New Deal.

Lobbyists for the ex-service men reach an agreement on the type of legislation for immediate cash payment of the bonus and the legislation passes the house—Senator Nye and his publicity seeking Senate Munitions Investigating committee take the partners of the house of Morgan over the grill in an attempt to show that this great financial institution led the United States into the World War—Morgan's answer links officials of President Wilson's administration with the development of sentiment favorable to American participation on the side of the Allies—Senator Nye gains much publicity for himself and the neutrality bill which he sponsors in the senate—many new representatives of business arrive in Washington, open offices, prepare to fight against further New Deal encroachment upon private business, and everyone runs around in circles.

At the outset of this discussion, I suggested that if events of the last several weeks form a proper criterion, the political campaign that is now under way is going to be rough. I base that prediction upon the view taken of it by Postmaster General Farley, the king-pin Democratic politician and the reactions that have come editorially and in news columns to the President's Jackson day dinner speech and the political phases of his message on the state of the Union. Mr. Farley made no bones about the prospect. He foresees all kinds of mud slinging, misrepresentation and personal attacks.

Aside from his statesmanlike discussion of international problems, Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress descended to the point where he was definitely cataloging all opposition to the New Deal as "greedy and selfish" men and women. Every one of them, in the President's opinion, has a personal axe of avarice to grind. He intends, apparently, to make that his theme song.

Whether his conclusions are right or wrong is not in question here. The point is that since Mr. Roosevelt has opened the fire in that manner, he can naturally expect the same type of fire to be returned. In the language of the twelve-year-old ruffian: "He asked for it." There was another striking thing about the Roosevelt speech to congress and to the Jackson day diners. For the first time since he has occupied the White House, he gave every evidence of being nettled and nervous. He spoke in a voice that appeared to be tired; there was lacking that buoyancy, that smile, when he spoke that used to characterize his expressions. You will recall undoubtedly that for a long time in the early part of his administration he was wholly unmindful of his enemies, ignored them completely, and plowed straight ahead with a determination that won him many friends. Lately, however, there has been unmistakable evidence of a martyr complex in his manner.

Referring again to the two speeches, I have heard any number of observers comment, first, on his almost tearful appeal at the conclusion of his speech to congress, and secondly, to his thinly veiled comparison between himself and President Jackson when he spoke to the Jackson day diners.

I am not making any predictions as to where this trend will lead. It is important to note, however, that it is an old political trick to impugn the motives of the opposition. Such was the mood into which former President Herbert Hoover fell when in 1931 it became apparent his political life was on the skids and slipping fast. When he was "on his way out" Mr. Hoover became so pugnacious that even his own associates found it difficult to do the things he wanted done in the way he desired. This condition continued to develop until he began to complain personally about the "hair shirts" that he had to wear. The "hair shirts" incident probably was the best tip-off to the sinking feeling that had begun to permeate Mr. Hoover's outlook at that time. The rest is history.

As to the course which Mr. Roosevelt is following in impugning the motives of his opposition, one can hardly take objection because it has been done so often and for the further reason that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Farley is a political novice. I believe that Washington observers generally give each of these men credit for being thoroughly versed in politics and since Mr. Roosevelt is "dimly conscious that a campaign is under way and an election is scheduled," he naturally is laying his lines. They will be pulled from time to time with a resultant display for public view intended to convince the person of small means or no means at all that he is their savior; that he intends and seeks at all times to protect them from those selfish and greedy groups who seek to grind down the population for the sake of profit.

Looks Like a Rough Battle

At the outset of this discussion, I suggested that if events of the last several weeks form a proper criterion, the political campaign that is now under way is going to be rough. I base that prediction upon the view taken of it by Postmaster General Farley, the king-pin Democratic politician and the reactions that have come editorially and in news columns to the President's Jackson day dinner speech and the political phases of his message on the state of the Union. Mr. Farley made no bones about the prospect. He foresees all kinds of mud slinging, misrepresentation and personal attacks.

Aside from his statesmanlike discussion of international problems, Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress descended to the point where he was definitely cataloging all opposition to the New Deal as "greedy and selfish" men and women. Every one of them, in the President's opinion, has a personal axe of avarice to grind. He intends, apparently, to make that his theme song.

Whether his conclusions are right or wrong is not in question here. The point is that since Mr. Roosevelt has opened the fire in that manner, he can naturally expect the same type of fire to be returned. In the language of the twelve-year-old ruffian: "He asked for it." There was another striking thing about the Roosevelt speech to congress and to the Jackson day diners. For the first time since he has occupied the White House, he gave every evidence of being nettled and nervous. He spoke in a voice that appeared to be tired; there was lacking that buoyancy, that smile, when he spoke that used to characterize his expressions. You will recall undoubtedly that for a long time in the early part of his administration he was wholly unmindful of his enemies, ignored them completely, and plowed straight ahead with a determination that won him many friends. Lately, however, there has been unmistakable evidence of a martyr complex in his manner.

Referring again to the two speeches, I have heard any number of observers comment, first, on his almost tearful appeal at the conclusion of his speech to congress, and secondly, to his thinly veiled comparison between himself and President Jackson when he spoke to the Jackson day diners.

I am not making any predictions as to where this trend will lead. It is important to note, however, that it is an old political trick to impugn the motives of the opposition. Such was the mood into which former President Herbert Hoover fell when in 1931 it became apparent his political life was on the skids and slipping fast. When he was "on his way out" Mr. Hoover became so pugnacious that even his own associates found it difficult to do the things he wanted done in the way he desired. This condition continued to develop until he began to complain personally about the "hair shirts" that he had to wear. The "hair shirts" incident probably was the best tip-off to the sinking feeling that had begun to permeate Mr. Hoover's outlook at that time. The rest is history.

As to the course which Mr. Roosevelt is following in impugning the motives of his opposition, one can hardly take objection because it has been done so often and for the further reason that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Farley is a political novice. I believe that Washington observers generally give each of these men credit for being thoroughly versed in politics and since Mr. Roosevelt is "dimly conscious that a campaign is under way and an election is scheduled," he naturally is laying his lines. They will be pulled from time to time with a resultant display for public view intended to convince the person of small means or no means at all that he is their savior; that he intends and seeks at all times to protect them from those selfish and greedy groups who seek to grind down the population for the sake of profit.

Laying His Lines

At the outset of this discussion, I suggested that if events of the last several weeks form a proper criterion, the political campaign that is now under way is going to be rough. I base that prediction upon the view taken of it by Postmaster General Farley, the king-pin Democratic politician and the reactions that have come editorially and in news columns to the President's Jackson day dinner speech and the political phases of his message on the state of the Union. Mr. Farley made no bones about the prospect. He foresees all kinds of mud slinging, misrepresentation and personal attacks.

Aside from his statesmanlike discussion of international problems, Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress descended to the point where he was definitely cataloging all opposition to the New Deal as "greedy and selfish" men and women. Every one of them, in the President's opinion, has a personal axe of avarice to grind. He intends, apparently, to make that his theme song.

Whether his conclusions are right or wrong is not in question here. The point is that since Mr. Roosevelt has opened the fire in that manner, he can naturally expect the same type of fire to be returned. In the language of the twelve-year-old ruffian: "He asked for it." There was another striking thing about the Roosevelt speech to congress and to the Jackson day diners. For the first time since he has occupied the White House, he gave every evidence of being nettled and nervous. He spoke in a voice that appeared to be tired; there was lacking that buoyancy, that smile, when he spoke that used to characterize his expressions. You will recall undoubtedly that for a long time in the early part of his administration he was wholly unmindful of his enemies, ignored them completely, and plowed straight ahead with a determination that won him many friends. Lately, however, there has been unmistakable evidence of a martyr complex in his manner.

Referring again to the two speeches, I have heard any number of observers comment, first, on his almost tearful appeal at the conclusion of his speech to congress, and secondly, to his thinly veiled comparison between himself and President Jackson when he spoke to the Jackson day diners.

I am not making any predictions as to where this trend will lead. It is important to note, however, that it is an old political trick to impugn the motives of the opposition. Such was the mood into which former President Herbert Hoover fell when in 1931 it became apparent his political life was on the skids and slipping fast. When he was "on his way out" Mr. Hoover became so pugnacious that even his own associates found it difficult to do the things he wanted done in the way he desired. This condition continued to develop until he began to complain personally about the "hair shirts" that he had to wear. The "hair shirts" incident probably was the best tip-off to the sinking feeling that had begun to permeate Mr. Hoover's outlook at that time. The rest is history.

As to the course which Mr. Roosevelt is following in impugning the motives of his opposition, one can hardly take objection because it has been done so often and for the further reason that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Farley is a political novice. I believe that Washington observers generally give each of these men credit for being thoroughly versed in politics and since Mr. Roosevelt is "dimly conscious that a campaign is under way and an election is scheduled," he naturally is laying his lines. They will be pulled from time to time with a resultant display for public view intended to convince the person of small means or no means at all that he is their savior; that he intends and seeks at all times to protect them from those selfish and greedy groups who seek to grind down the population for the sake of profit.

Laying His Lines

At the outset of this discussion, I suggested that if events of the last several weeks form a proper criterion, the political campaign that is now under way is going to be rough. I base that prediction upon the view taken of it by Postmaster General Farley, the king-pin Democratic politician and the reactions that have come editorially and in news columns to the President's Jackson day dinner speech and the political phases of his message on the state of the Union. Mr. Farley made no bones about the prospect. He foresees all kinds of mud slinging, misrepresentation and personal attacks.

Aside from his statesmanlike discussion of international problems, Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress descended to the point where he was definitely cataloging all opposition to the New Deal as "greedy and selfish" men and women. Every one of them, in the President's opinion, has a personal axe of avarice to grind. He intends, apparently, to make that his theme song.

Whether his conclusions are right or wrong is not in question here. The point is that since Mr. Roosevelt has opened the fire in that manner, he can naturally expect the same type of fire to be returned. In the language of the twelve-year-old ruffian: "He asked for it." There was another striking thing about the Roosevelt speech to congress and to the Jackson day diners. For the first time since he has occupied the White House, he gave every evidence of being nettled and nervous. He spoke in a voice that appeared to be tired; there was lacking that buoyancy, that smile, when he spoke that used to characterize his expressions. You will recall undoubtedly that for a long time in the early part of his administration he was wholly unmindful of his enemies, ignored them completely, and plowed straight ahead with a determination that won him many friends. Lately, however, there has been unmistakable evidence of a martyr complex in his manner.

Referring again to the two speeches, I have heard any number of observers comment, first, on his almost tearful appeal at the conclusion of his speech to congress, and secondly, to his thinly veiled comparison between himself and President Jackson when he spoke to the Jackson day diners.

I am not making any predictions as to where this trend will lead. It is important to note, however, that it is an old political trick to impugn the motives of the opposition. Such was the mood into which former President Herbert Hoover fell when in 1931 it became apparent his political life was on the skids and slipping fast. When he was "on his way out" Mr. Hoover became so pugnacious that even his own associates found it difficult to do the things he wanted done in the way he desired. This condition continued to develop until he began to complain personally about the "hair shirts" that he had to wear. The "hair shirts" incident probably was the best tip-off to the sinking feeling that had begun to permeate Mr. Hoover's outlook at that time. The rest is history.

As to the course which Mr. Roosevelt is following in impugning the motives of his opposition, one can hardly take objection because it has been done so often and for the further reason that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Farley is a political novice. I believe that Washington observers generally give each of these men credit for being thoroughly versed in politics and since Mr. Roosevelt is "dimly conscious that a campaign is under way and an election is scheduled," he naturally is laying his lines. They will be pulled from time to time with a resultant display for public view intended to convince the person of small means or no means at all that he is their savior; that he intends and seeks at all times to protect them from those selfish and greedy groups who seek to grind down the population for the sake of profit.

Progress Made in Berlin

Preparatory to Olympics

The Olympic games will take place in the 300-acre Reichssportfeld situated in the west end of Berlin. The huge stadium, which is 85 per cent completed, has seats for 100,500 spectators. The stadium arena contains a running track 400 meters long. The swimming stadium contains a 65-105-foot pool, a large restaurant overlooking the pool.

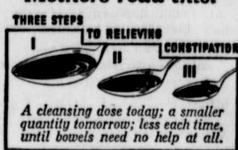
The Dietrich-Eckert open-air theater in the form of a Greek bowl will be used for dramatic productions and assemblies. The Olympic bell which will peal to open the games is of steel and weighs 16 tons. It was removed from its casting last August. The altar on the stadium tower will be lighted on August 1, of this year, by the Olympic fire, the flame of which will be brought from the site of the original Olympic games by 3,000 runners who will travel in relays.—Washington Star.

Stern Nature

There is no trifling with nature; it is always true, grave, and severe; it is always in the right, and the faults and errors fall to our share. It defies incompetency, but reveals its secrets to the competent, the truthful, and the pure.

DOCTORS KNOW

Mothers read this:



Why do people come home from a hospital with bowels working like a well-regulated watch?

The answer is simple, and it's the answer to all your bowel worries if you will only realize it: many doctors and hospitals use liquid laxatives.

If you knew what a doctor knows, you would use only the liquid form. A liquid can always be taken in gradually reduced doses. Reduced dosage is the secret of any real relief from constipation.

Ask a doctor about this. Ask your druggist how very popular liquid laxatives have become. They give the right kind of help, and right amount of help. The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara — both natural laxatives that can form no habit, even in children. So, try Syrup Pepsin. You just take regulated doses till Nature restores regularly.



HUSBAND QUITS LIQUOR

Guaranteed Home Treatment Brings Joy to Wife and Family

A doctor's prescription that overcomes the craving for alcohol and can be given secretly in coffee, tea or food is now offered on a guaranteed plan to all who wish to defeat the disease of drunkenness.

This simple, easy home treatment has been successfully used for Twenty years and contains no harmful drugs of dope and any lady can give it with full confidence she is helping her loved one to be the man she wants him to be.

Write for FREE BOOKLET and full information about this guaranteed home treatment to Health Remedy Products, Dept. 4601, Manufacturers Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

No Need to Suffer "Morning Sickness"

"Morning sickness"—is caused by an acid condition. To avoid it, acid must be offset by alkalis—such as magnesia.

Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—the most pleasant way to take it. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system and insure quick, complete elimination of the waste matters that cause gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start