Hull-Morganthau Are Busiest Cabinet Members

(Autocaster Special To The Enterprise)

WASHINGTON.—The two busiest members of the Cabinet these days are the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hull has several problems to solve involving America's relations with the rest of the world, and Mr. Morgenthau is working overtime trying to evolve a program for bringing the books of the Federal Government into balance within a reasonable time.

The State Department is studying the neutrality resolution, passed just as Congress adjourned, and trying to figure out how it jibes with the Kellogg peace pact, and whether it would prevent the sale of American foodstuffs, mules and other war supplies to either Italy or Ethiopia, if and when hostilities actually begin between those nations.

Russia and Japan

Of greater concern, perhaps, is the American-Russian situation. Our rebuke to Russia for breaking her promise not to countenance plots to overthrow our government was received with very bad grace by the Soviet government. The possibility is not remote that we may wind up by recalling Ambassador Bullitt and breaking off our lately resumed diplomatic relations with Russia.

Perhaps more important than either of those is the friendly negotiation that is under way with Japan, concerning the "dumping" of Japanese textiles on our markets. Out of that may well come a larger market for American cotton, and a better understanding between the two nations.

Secretary Morgenthau, who never pretended to be a financier, has won the respect and admiration of official Washington by his devotion to the study of Government finance, largely under the able tutelage of Comptroller-General McCarl. Mr. Morgenthau is regarded as one in the Presidential circle who can say "No" to Mr. Roosevelt. In a group which some declare is composed chiefly of "yes men" such a personality stands out. Mr. Morgenthau has now begun to say "no" to some phases of the Administration's spending policy. He is working now, and will be engaged for months, on a budget plan to be presented to Congress in January.

The Federal deficit—excess of spending over income—for the fiscal year just ended was about 4½ billions. The schedule in force for the current year, to July 1, 1936, will show a deficit of about 4 billions. The Morgenthou plan is intended to cut this to 2 billions for 1937, half a billion for 1938, and then have a surplus of half a billion in the fiscal year 1939.

Fulfilment of that program depends, of course. on many things not clearly foreseeable, among them the result of the 1936 election. Few Democrats admit to any doubts about Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, but on the other hand, there has been a great uplifting of hope in Republican hearts in the past fort-night.

Borah Gains in Favor

Perhaps the most interesting political phenomenon of the moment is the strong swing all over the country to Senator William E. Borah as the favorite G. O. P. candidate. The movement started with the "Young Republicans," curiously enough, as Mr. Borah is past seventy and would be the oldest man ever elected President, were he successful.

The Borah qualities that seem to appeal to the young Republicans are his liberalism, in the classical sense of that term, his independence of the party machine, and his individualistic point of view. Those same qualities have made him many enemies inside the party organization, so it is rather significant to hear members and adherents of the "Old Guard" admitting, now, that Borah might be a good candidate.

Here and There

Fifty members of Congress are going on a junket to Hawaii and the Philippines and on around the globe, as the guests of the Philippine government. Vice-President Garner will head the party, which will also include Speaker Byrns and Senator Joe Robinson, the Administration leader.

Although there are no funds available to start the Social Security program in full operation—due to Senator Huey Long's filibuster, the President is looking over the field of available persons for appointment to the Commission which will administer the law. Gossip has it that Madam Secretary Perkins may be its chairman, resigning from her post as Secretary of Labor.

Where Clouds of War are Lowering in Old World Areas

NEW YORK . . . This map shows the waters and lands across which Italy is reaching for a seemingly certain conflict with Ethiopia. Italian troops by the thousands have been arriving at Massaua and Mogadiscio, in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, respectively. Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia. Adowa is the place where the Italians suffered shattering defeat 40 years ago, a defeat which it is believed the present campaign is in part intended to avenge.

"Restore Recovery" is the Republican Party's Task

By Nicholas Roosevelt
For the National Republican Builders, Inc.

It now looks as if President Roosevelt may defeat himself by 1936. The prospect gives the Republicans their chance but also places on them a great responsibility. They have a chance to win—perhaps with any candidate on any ticket. But even if victory is in sight—and this is by no means yet assured—the voters expect the Republican leaders to make clear the issues for which they stand.

Furthermore, they expect the candidates to stand for the issues on which they are elected. The voters demand that the party outline, at least in general terms, how it plans to deal with the grave new problems resulting from Mr. Roosevelt's acts and omissions. Mere denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt's broken promises will not fill the bill. A definite statement of principles is called for.

Two sets of problems today are crying for solution. The first centers about the failures of the Roosevelt administration. The second results from ill-considered and hastily improvised acts of the President and his supporters.

Chief among the problems due to the failure of the Roosevelt administration are recovery and relief. Business is little better now than two years ago and there are almost as many unemployed in the country today as in the autumn of 1933. In other words, recovery is still around the corner. As for relief—there are more people on relief today than two years ago and the cost of administering relief has more than doubled.

Unemployment and relief are closely interrelated. If the number of unemployed can be reduced, the relief rolls will be reduced. It stands to reason, therefore, that the most important task of the Republican party is to do all in its power to encourage the restoration of business activity. At the same time, however, the Republicans will have to face the fact that, if Great Britain's experience is a criterion, we shall have permanently an army of unemployed ranging from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000. How are these to be cared for? By public works or by a dole? By the Federal government or by the states and communities aided by private charity?

The problems resulting from the misguided acts of the Roosevelt administration are many. They include changes in our form of government, the by-products of planned economy, the effects of reckless spending with its attendant demoralization and threat to the nation's credit, the individual weakening of morale through abuses of the relief system, the fomentation of class hatred through the prejudiced utterances of the President and some of his brain trusters, the establishment of class subsidies, and the trend towards the permanent loss of foreign markets for America's farm products.

The country is only beginning to feel the evil effects of these acts. Some of their implications are not yet understood. Some promise to be difficult to eradicate and are likely to have far-reaching consequences.

But they cannot be evaded. Nor will be country be satisfied if the Republicans adopt the Roosevelt tactics of promising one course and following another. So also if the Republicans interpret the repudiation of Roosevelt and the New Deal as a yearning for reactionary policies they may win the election—but they will risk hastening the country to ruin under their leadership.

Clearly the country is tired of experiments. It is losing faith in the New Deal. It distrusts political patent medicines and professorial theories.

What it expects of the Republican party is not a return to the days of 1929 but the restoration of a sound, conservative government operated as economically as possible and interfering as little as possible in legitimate business activities.

Such a government is impossible under Franklin D. Roosevelt. He cannot retrace his steps and regain the confidence of the conservatives for the simple reason that his record is against him. He has made it amply clear that his promises smilingly made are as smilingly broken. He promised to support the comparatively conservative Democratic platform in 1932. Instead he put into effect many of the planks of the socialist platform. In the process he alienated all the sound conservatives in his own party. Why then should conservatives in other parties have faith in him?

But the Republicans have to deal not with the loss of faith in Roosevelt but rather with how to restore faith in the Republican party.

This can only be done if the Republican leaders face the new conditions boldly and sympathetically.

In the ensuing articles it is my purpose to analyze some of the problems and to suggest some of the possible courses of action which the Republicans may follow.

Next week Mr. Roosevelt will discuss the nation-wide demand that Uncle Sam "Stop Meddling."

1918 to 1935 --- Lest We Forget

By EVELYN HARRIS
Kent County Woman Farmer in the
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When the wheat tax was put on to help business, the miller paid it. A simple procedure, needing little in the way of machinery to carry through, it did not reduce the long line of unemployment very much.

Farmers sold the wheat, bakers bought the flour, millers stood between, taking half a cent a pound to hand to the Government for the purpose of assisting the real wheat grower, who had gotten into difficulties by reason of wheat selling for less than a half cent a pound at threshing time.

What were the bakers doing when the AAA put on this tax? They were helping the large tin manufacturing concerns, for in many bakeries, every pan was discarded, and new pans, holding two ounces less of bread, were made inside of a week. After the loaf of bread was baked it looked practically the same as before, so the baker was able to get back his half cent paid in taxes, plus enough to give him a good extra profit.

What were the farmers doing by reason of this extra one-half cent a pound on wheat? First of all, they were carrying their wheat to the mill as their fathers and grandfathers had done, but they were taxed far more than half cent a pound. In 1915, for sixty pounds of wheat carried to the mill, thirty-seven and a half pounds of flour and twelve pounds of bran were obtained. In 1930, thirty-six pounds of flour and no bran were obtained. In 1934, thirty-five pounds of flour and no bran were obtained.

In June and July, wheat prices are always low. Those who export wheat to us do not allow it to come in when we are threshing. Those who have speculated, and have our wheat in the warehouses, usually keep it there until all of the new wheat from the United States can be safely sold and stored.

In 1918, the daily papers carried headlines "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR! HELP BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF WHEAT. HELP SAVE FOOD FOR THE ALLIES."

Mrs. Evelyn Harris

Everything connected with the production of the wheat crop that year was paid for in real dollars, and real sweat. All the available men had been drafted into the army except those who stayed at home to make $10 a day working in munition plants, steel and flour mills, and in various other needful industries. All farm help had gone to the cities.

The long hours and real manual labor to "GROW—GROW MORE—GROW BETTER CROPS," plus right weather conditions, had finally resulted in producing the first real good crop of wheat that had been grown for many years, and there was an insistent and increasing demand for it. The countries on the other side of the world needed bread, and had still the gold or the credit to pay for it.

When there was no price of wheat fixed for the farmers, wheat was selling close to $3.50 a bushel, but a committee in Washington wanted to make it around $1.50 to the grower. When wheat had been planted in 1918, the farmers were ready to "fight"—"farm"—or "finance" for their country. Mr. Hoover as food administrator had been able, with the assistance of the women of America, to pile up a reserve of 900,000,000 bushels, as against but 600,000,000 bushels the year previous. The farmers were urged to add to their wheat acres, and did so, with the result that there was a surplus of more than 200,000,000 bushels.

In answer to the plea put out by Mr. Hoover for "wheatless days" and "meatless days," the American women persisted in the saving of flour and the grain dealers had a tremendous lot of wheat—flour for shipment overseas. BUT Congress fixed the price that the farmer could get at $2.20 for United States No. 2 hard wheat, while the various dealers throughout the country fixed the grade! Prices paid at the railroad close to the farm were for the lowest grades. We find that the wheat had some energy left in it after being loaded by the farmers who were willing to "fight"—"farm"—or "finance," for the grades were declared to be higher at seacoast than they were at the loading point.

The farmers in 1918 lost more money on wheat than they were able to make for the next fifteen years. Fifty per cent was lopped off the selling price (to the farmer) of a big crop in the United States—but the wheat did not go on the world market at that figure. Had there been more farmers, and fewer lawyers and politicians in Congress at that time, we would not have needed any bonus now, or any of the so-called "relief."

Conditions now in 1935 are practically the same in Washington, but gradually growing worse and worse on the farms. If the farmer received nothing at all for his wheat to help pay taxes and production costs, the prices on cereal, flour, bread, bread pans, freight and selling charges would be the same. The bran and middlings, twenty-five pounds taken from the farmer's sixty pounds of wheat, are now sold back to him with all taxes added. This is to feed his poultry and cows, so the more wheat a farmer grows, the more taxes he pays.

The millers pay nothing at all—they pass it right back to the farmers. Only grain sold to the brewers goes tax-free for whiskey and beer.

We can neither "farm"—nor "finance," so is it about time we started to fight?—Christian Science Monitor.

HERE and THERE
ON THE SHORE

Chrisfield—Charging the State administration with violating campaign pledges and making deals with Democrats, officials of the Maryland Federation of Young Republicans swung through the lower Shore counties on what they termed a "save-the-party" tour. "Great response" was reported in conferring with party leaders and in lining up new members on visits to Salisbury, Princess Anne, Crisfield, Pocomoke, Cambridge and Easton. Harry Leeward Katz, chairman of the executive committee, and John H. McFaul, Jr., chairman of the reorganization committee headed the tour.

Ridgely—Sister Baptista, last surviving member of the small group of Benedictine Sisters who in 1888 came to The Plains to establish a home for the sick and aged sisters of the order, and Sister Veronica for whom it was also the 50th anniversary of the profession of vows were honored at a golden jubilee reunion and dinner. Solemn high mass with the Rev. J. Leo, O. S. B., as celebrant marked the renewal of vows in St. Gertrude's Convent Chapel.

Snow Hill—Andrew Bevans, notorious Worcester County outlaw who was paroled in June after serving ten years of a 25-year-sentence, is back in the penitentiary to serve the rest of his term. After that he most likely will face trial on charges of receiving stolen goods, the result of pairing with John Rantz in driving a stolen car to Tennessee where they were apprehended. Bevans and his brother Luther created a sensation here eleven years ago when they shot an officer and made a temporary escape while being taken to Baltimore for safe-keeping while awaiting trial for burning the home of Mrs. Cordelia Webb, near here.

Eden, Somerset County—Local residents were of the opinion that straightening and widening a section of the Princess Anne-Salisbury highway near here would bring to an end a long list of automobile accidents, but now they have cause to wonder if the neighborhood is jinxed. Toll for the past four weeks: ten automobiles and trucks wrecked, 14 people injured, 1 killed.

St. Michaels—The St. Michaels Comet, weekly newspaper in eclipse for three years, resumed publication last week with young James W. Miller of New Jersey as editor and publisher. The paper is printed in the plant of the Federalsburg Times with which it has interchangeable news and features.

Salisbury—Sweeping down in an ever-widening bend the Wicomico River threatens destruction of Old Green Hill Church, built in 1773 and considered one of the county's outstanding landmarks. Originally on a sizable plot of ground on a high bank the river has washed to within 28 feet of the church's foundation and seepage is beginning to creep in. Wicomico Countians held a mass meeting last night (Wednesday) to consider ways and means of protecting the 200-year-old edifice which is still in a remarkable state of preservation.

Crisfield—The "Emma Temple," 48-ton vessel built in Queen Anne's County in 1786 and a familiar sight on the bay for a half century will sail the Chesapeake no more. Carrying a cargo of 7,000 watermelons from Salisbury to Baltimore she was rammed by the tug Columbia off Sparrows Point and sank so quickly that there was no time for the crew to rescue the schooner's mascot, a dog named Skippy. The home port was at Chance, near here, and she was under the command of Capt. Samuel E. Shores.

Princess Anne—Somerset County, first in strawberries and second county in the State in potatoes, tomatoes and beans, has laid claim to another first—the production of soy bean hay, dubbed "Shore Alfalfa" with more than 4,000 acres now being harvested. Somerset farmers claim this year's figures will also show the county first in tomatoes. (Other "firsts", Oysters, first Shore county formed.)

Elkton—Continuing a drive on untaxed liquor which has been in progress in Cecil County for several months, Sheriff Eugene Racine and Federal Revenue officers chalked up four more raids. Three were on road houses at Charlestown. Porter's Bridge and near Richardsmere, and the fourth turned up a 250-gallon on Octoraro creek.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE BABY TEETH

Reminding mothers that baby teeth need to be protected from decay as carefully as the 'second' set, Dr. Richard C. Leonard, Chief of the Division of Oral Hygiene of the Maryland State Department of Health, said, "In spite of the enthusiasm with which the appearance of baby's first tooth is announced to friends and relatives, by the time the entire set of uppers and lowers—20 in all—has established itself, most of the early thrill has evaporated into dangerous indifference.

"It is a great mistake to think of the baby teeth as more or less ornamental, 'only temporary,' soon to be replaced by others and consequently not requiring any particular care. There are a number of reasons why the baby teeth are as important as those that come later and should be as intelligently cared for. Here are three of them:

"First: To safeguard the growing child against unnecessary pain and suffering. Neglect of the baby teeth is likely to result in decay. Decay brings on toothache. Throbbing teeth are quite as hard on a youngster as they are on a grown-up.

"Second: To hold the fort for the second teeth so that they can erupt in proper position. Too early loss of the baby teeth is likely to make the second teeth come in 'crooked.' This not only spoils the appearance of the mouth but it makes it more difficult for a child to chew his food thoroughly. This in turn affects the digestive system and the general health. In addition, crooked teeth are harder to keep clean and therefore are more apt to decay than 'straight' teeth.

"Third: To protect the growing child against damaging diseases. Neglect of the baby teeth may result in the formation of an abscess—as often happens when the second teeth are neglected. Such abscesses, even in very young children may affect the entire system and may be responsible for the development of conditions which will seriously impair the general health. Many cases of heart trouble in children of high school age—long after all baby teeth are shed—may be due to an infection which came originally from an abscessed baby tooth.

"To safeguard the growing child from these possibilities, special care should be given to the baby teeth. Such care includes a proper diet—which is essential to the growth and development of health teeth; careful and thorough cleansing twice a day, and continuous advice and corrective care by the family dentist."

ON and OFF
MAIN STREET

Sidney Coltart, who won the Eastern Shore Amateur Golf championship on the local course in 1934, advanced through the first round of the National Amateur at Cleveland on Monday....Howard Strong, Jr., is now the proud possessor of a cocker spaniel, as black as the proverbial ace of spades....During the storm last week a motion picture delivery truck went through a break in the road near Federalsburg and was completely covered with water. About $3,000 worth of movie films were ruined....Syd Turner, demon publicity getter for the Chester River Yacht and Country Club regatta, will attend the Maryland Yacht Club regatta as the guest of Dr. Cecil Bagley, the speed-boat expert.... Heard on the street: It might have been our school instead of the one at Cambridge that burned....The burning tug here last Thursday revealed the similar accident a few years ago in which one man lost his life....Washington College's enrollment is expected to go above 300 this year.

The way they tell it the runs in the donkey baseball game last Saturday, which was won by the American Legion, were scored by Charley Eshman, Jesse Maxwell and two other jackasses....And Bill Collins' battle cry from the center field position was timely though a trifle profane.... Some three-card monte experts from Philadelphia took local Negroes for plenty on the excursion Monday.... The final survey (and the fifteenth) for the Bibbs Inn postoffice site was made this week....Local tipsters try weekly for the Baltimore News prize but the grand award has always been missed....The sports articles of Hugh Bradley, sports editor of the New York Post and former Washington College student, are being syndicate for the weekly press.... Another Washington alumnus, Townsend Howes, editor of the Montgomery Sentinel, devotes a column to praising the Eastern Shore after a visit here.

Crowds watched the removal of the front show window at Bordley's Monday and the placing of a new glass therein....Sheriff Bennett advertises that beer consumed on Sunday must be taken sitting down.... People who live on Chestertown's waterfront, remembering their own experiences two years ago, have the deepest sympathy for the flood sufferers at Federalsburg....Washington College freshmen athletic prospects this year will include the son of Tommy Monahan, well-known athletic instructor at Bristol, Conn., High....Another yearling due to report is a lad by the name of Smith, a cousin of Jimmy Foxx, from Baltimore....Messrs. Culley and Reed of the Kent News mechanical staff have gone rural, purchasing a piece of property at Chesterville where they now reside....Dorn Francis, leader of the Betterton orchestra, was made a "violinst" in a news article here last week. The word should have been "vocalist," which is just another word for singer.

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Salisbury—The seat in the House of Delegates left vacant by the death of Clarence W. Whealton (Dem. Wicomico) will in likelihood remain unfilled until the 1936 Presidential election. Leaders of both parties are disinclined to foster a special election because of the large cost to the taxpayers.

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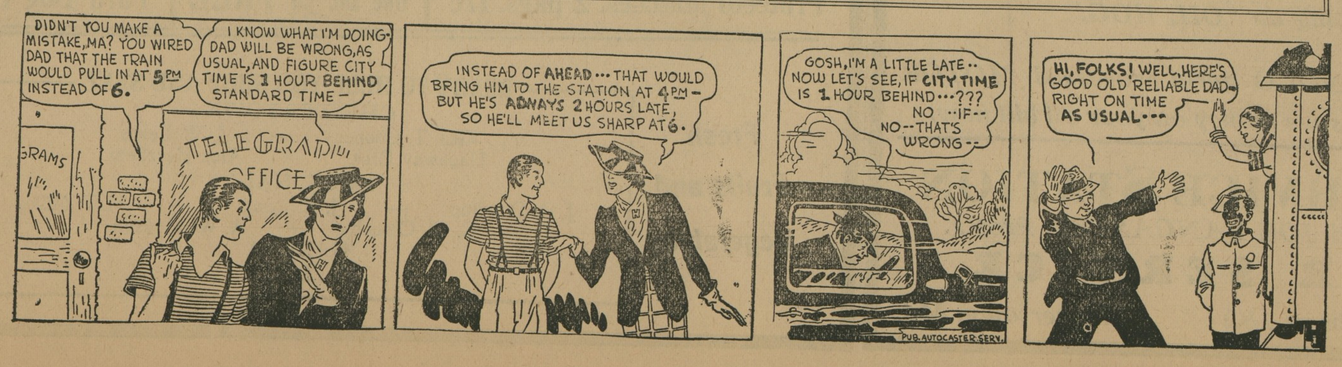
Tea must be kept in glass or some other air-tight container, if it is to retain its individual flavor, declares a federal tea examiner, for the dried tea leaves readily take up flavors of other foods nearby on pantry shelves.

THE HOUSE OF HAZARDS

By MAC ARTHUR



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