

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Troubles of the Automobile and Coal Industries—Bishop Cannon's Trial Begins—Working on the New Tax Measure.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

LABOR conditions in the Detroit area, mostly affecting the automobile industry, remained in chaotic condition, despite the partly successful efforts of government mediators. The strike at the plant of the Motor Products corporation, which had caused a shutdown of the factory of the Hudson Motor company, was settled when Edward P. McGrady, assistant to Gen. Hugh Johnson, laid before the strikers terms that had been accepted by the corporation. The workers agreed to the terms, which called for a 10 per cent increase in pay and arbitration of disputes over piece work pay rates. This enabled the Hudson plant to reopen.

The 1,700-employees of the Campbell, Wyant & Cannon foundry at Muskegon, Mich., struck. The concern makes castings for automobile builders. The 4,000 employees of the Nash Motor company still were on strike at Kenosha, Wis.

The Mechanics Educational Society of America, an organization of tool and die makers, had voted to strike unless executives of jobbing plants met their demands for a 20 per cent pay increase and 36-hour week.

There was a strike by 800 employees of the Detroit-Michigan Store company who demanded a 20 per cent wage increase, and pickets attacked men who approached the plant to work.

Industrial plants in Connecticut were involved in numerous strikes and labor disputes. The attitude of the workers was expressed by John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, who said: "No company should declare any dividends until the 1929 wage level is restored."

ADMINISTRATOR JOHNSON'S order to the bituminous coal industry to put into effect a seven-hour day and new minimum wage rates was bitterly attacked by southern coal producers at a code revision hearing in Washington. Especially objectionable to the Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky operators was the reduction in wage differentials accorded southern coal fields.

CHICAGO business leaders are unanimously opposed to the Wagner labor disputes bill, George W. Young, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, told a senate committee.

Mr. Young said the real purpose of the act was to force unionization of business and industry under authority of federal law. Workers could no longer bargain through self-organization or individually, but would be compelled to bargain only through union labor organizations, whether that represented their real choice or not, he pointed out.

BEFORE the criminal court in Washington Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Church South, and Miss Ada L. Burroughs of Richmond, his aid in the anti-Al Smith campaign of 1928, were finally arraigned to answer to charges of having violated the corrupt practices act. If convicted they would face a possible term of two years in prison or a fine of \$10,000 or both.



The specific charge is that only \$17,300 of the \$65,300 contribution made by Edwin C. Jameson of New York to the anti-Smith movement was reported by the anti-Smith Democrats' headquarters committee. Doctor Cannon was chairman of this group and Miss Burroughs treasurer.

It was indicated that the defense would contend that Miss Burroughs did not have to report the \$48,000 in question, arguing that it was spent within the confines of Virginia by the state anti-Smith committee.

One of the first government witnesses was Rev. Arthur J. Barton, Baptist minister of Wilmington, N. C., and co-organizer with Doctor Cannon of the Asheville meeting.

DESPITE the opposition of the house leaders and the doubt of its approval by the President, Senator Couzens persisted in his effort to put through his amendment to the tax bill calling for a flat 10 per cent increase in all income tax returns. Chairman Pat Harrison of the senate finance committee had approved it as an emergency measure and showed no disposition to reconsider.

Under the Couzens proposal, a person subject to a normal tax of \$100 on his 1934 income would pay \$110.

"Nothing has arisen since the President left the Capital, so far as I can see, to justify the imposition of these new and higher levies upon the American people," said Majority Leader Joseph W. Byrns, Democrat, Tennessee, of the house.

The house Democrats see the danger of raising all income taxes in an election year; and, besides, they are a bit tired of being forced to accept senate alterations of legislation on which the house already has expressed itself.

"SOAK the rich" forces were defeated when the senate rejected an amendment to the revenue bill by Senator La Follette, Wisconsin Republican, for a big increase in surtax rates.

The vote was 47 to 30. The party lineup showed 25 Democrats, 10 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite for the amendment, with 30 Democrats and 17 Republicans against it.

THAT Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the air corps, and others acted in "violation of the law" in connection with the proposed purchase of \$7,500,000 worth of army airplanes, is the conclusion of a subcommittee of the house military affairs committee that has been investigating the matter.



The subcommittee also found that Harry H. Woodring, assistant secretary of war, had attempted to assure competitive bidding for the airplanes and thereby comply with the law and the intent of congress.

The transaction in question dates back to the first of the year. Army officers, asking a public works allotment to buy airplanes, made arrangements to purchase them from special companies without competitive bids.

THREE Republican senators, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, introduced in the senate an amendment to the air mail act which would compel the restoration of the canceled contracts to private operators until fraud, if any, be proved.

The amendment also fixes future compensation for the carrying of the mails to two mills per pound mile plus a subsidy frankly provided for the purpose of creating financial inducement and incentive to private operators to develop aeronautical industry through competition.

"The amendment attempts to assure the future status of the air mail operators and remove uncertainty and insecurity in order to encourage long time planning," a statement read. "It is beyond question that commercial aviation is vital to our national security and already has become an essential service for the business of our country."

The air mail industry is in danger, Senator Austin declared, of being set back to the chaotic conditions of five years ago unless the amendment is adopted.

WILLIAM WALLACE McDOWELL of Butte, Mont., the new American minister to the Irish Free State, collapsed and died of heart disease during a banquet in his honor given by President Eamon De Valera in Dublin castle. Mr. McDowell was responding to congratulatory speeches when he fell back into his chair and expired almost instantly. He was sixty-seven years old and had seemed to be in excellent health.

OFFICIALS of the Public Works administration were elated by a report received from the F. W. Dodge corporation which indicated a pronounced spring increase in job-creating building activity in which the federal public works program was a leading factor.

Reporting on the volume of contracts awarded in March for both publicly and privately financed building in the 37 states east of the Rocky mountains, the Dodge corporation informed the PWA that \$179,163,000 of contracts were awarded last month compared with \$96,716,000 in February. Publicly financed building accounted for \$128,210,000 of the March total, and privately financed building for \$52,953,000.

The \$128,210,000 of publicly financed work contracted for last month is about five times the amount contracted for in March of 1933 and nearly three times the amount contracted in

March of 1932, according to the report.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce announced that rapid progress was being made in assembling detailed statistics on the physical condition of homes, which are expected to be of value in federal and local projects for renovation and slum-clearance.

DEATH in extraordinary form came to more than fifty inhabitants of two fishing hamlets on the Nordals fjord on the west coast of Norway. A cliff weighing thousands of tons crashed into the fjord in the night and huge waves swept over the villages, drowning many of the people. Most of the frail cottages were utterly wrecked and boats were tossed high upon the land. The villagers fortunate enough to escape were without food and clothing until steamers from Aalesund and other nearby points brought relief to them. The scene of this disaster is familiar to many American tourists.

LIVE stock producers and government officials will gather in Chicago April 25 and work out a program for the relief of western cattlemen made possible by President Roosevelt's action in signing the bill making cattle a basic commodity. This was announced in Denver by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock association after he heard from Chester C. Davis, head of the Agricultural Adjustment administration.

Mollin said it was expected the cattlemen will urge that the quickest relief can be obtained through purchases by the government of beef for distribution among the needy and for the purchase of diseased cattle to be used for fertilizer. He added that cattlemen generally will ask that no general signup for reducing production be tried at first, and that any processing tax which may be levied be postponed until September 1 at the earliest and be spread out over as long a period as possible.

REPRESENTATIVE PRENTISS M. BROWN of Michigan, Democrat and member of the banking and currency committee, prepared a new bill to provide relief for depositors in closed banks and for state banks that are not members of the federal reserve system. Mr. Brown said his plan would provide that a proper government agency shall:

"First, purchase of all depositors in all banks of the country their claims against such institutions or their receivers, conservators, liquidating trustees, or other similar officials at face value up to \$2,500—taking an assignment of the proportionate interest of the depositor in the available assets of such institutions.

"Second, loan to any depositor desiring it 75 per cent of the balance of his claim up to \$10,000, or any part thereof.

"Third, loan him 5 per cent of any remaining balance of his claim."

FRANK WALKER, chairman of the President's national emergency council, made announcement of the next step in the administration's recovery program, the financing of housing projects all over the country with federal funds.



New homes are to be built; old homes are to be repaired, remodeled, spruced up. Mortgages are to be given on generous terms, with interest low and payment permitted over 10 and 20 years.

All of the activities of the government related to housing—such as the subsistence homestead plan, the Home Owners' Loan corporation, the home loan bank board, the farm credit administration, the Department of Agriculture's program of new housing for farmers—are to be co-ordinated under a single authority.

There is both an emergency and a permanent program in the scheme, and the temporary program as contemplated will be a rousing campaign, with citizens, real estate men, building contractors, union leaders, and laborers all being exhorted to join in a patriotic movement toward the restoration of the construction industry.

TO PREVENT extreme demoralization in the industry and not to create an artificial shortage, is the intent of the production control proposals submitted to the dairy industry by the farm administration, administrators asserted in an appeal for national support for the plan.

It is proposed that dairymen limit their output to conform with sales quotas to be allotted under the program. For their co-operation they would be paid benefits derived from collection of an estimated \$105,000,000 in processing taxes, \$15,000,000 of which would be earmarked for even distribution among three supplemental relief plans, involving tuberculosis eradication, purchase of surplus milk to feed undernourished city children and transfer of good cows to poor farms.

© by Western Newspaper Union.

Improper Pruning Cuts Fruit Yield

Better to Leave Tree Alone Than to Follow Program of Butchery.

By U. S. Marsh, Horticultural Specialist, Illinois-WNSU Service

In spite of the fact that pruning has been practiced for more than 2,500 years, there are still many misconceptions of this horticultural operation affecting the fruit income on farms. In the 10 years of 1923-1932 inclusive the state of Illinois' apple and peach crops alone averaged \$8,921,100 annually.

Pruning should aid the tree in its natural habit of growth and in its battle against the enemies of disease, insect and adverse weather conditions. However, it is better to allow the tree to go unpruned than to practice some of the popular methods of butchery.

The principal accomplishment in pruning is the modification of the tree form and size, although the practice will affect the color, size and quality of the fruit. The form of the tree should not be changed radically, and its size must not be reduced too much, if maximum yields are to be obtained. On the younger apple, pear and cherry trees, the more wood that is removed by pruning, the smaller the crop produced and the longer it takes the non-bearing trees to come into production.

On older trees the removal of non-vigorous wood thins out the branches so that resulting fruit is of improved color and size. This thinning does not reduce the yield on some varieties, if done carefully, and does permit a more thorough job of spraying for the control of insects and diseases.

When fruit trees are first planted, important training can be accomplished by pruning and disbudding. During the first two seasons of growth, proper training will produce strong trees that will live a long time. Such trees will require less pruning later on.

Lack of Iron in Rations Cause of Anemia in Pigs

Anemia in suckling pigs is caused by lack of iron in the ration of the pig, says the department of animal husbandry at Cornell university. It is pointed out that at the present time it is impossible to increase the iron content of the milk by feeding iron to the sow and other means must be used to prevent anemia.

When sows and litters are confined indoors on concrete and wooden floors, members of the department say, the pigs may become so anemic that they die before weaning time, and recommend the use of a saturated solution of ferrous sulphate to prevent anemia. The iron solution may be prepared by dissolving one pound of dried ferrous sulphate, or an ordinary grade of copperas, in one quart of hot water.

Treatments with this solution as outlined by the department are: swabbing the udder of the sow once daily until the pigs are six weeks old; or drenching the pigs once a week until the pigs are four or preferably six weeks of age. When pigs cannot feed in a creep or self-feeder, probably they should be drenched once a week until they are six weeks old.

Alfalfa Long Favored

Alfalfa came into Greece from Asia and then was carried to Italy. Several Roman farmers told about their farming. They said "Of all the legumes, alfalfa is the best because when it is sown it lasts ten years, because it can be mowed four times or even six times a year, and because it improves the soil." Flowing under crops for green manure was known to be good, especially before planting corn. Clover and field beans were recommended by the best Roman farmers as good cattle feed. They recommended a three-year rotation for crops; the land was left bare one year, planted to grain the next, and followed by some legume the third year. Many of the methods we consider quite modern to use on our farms, observes an authority, are really centuries old.—Exchange.

Home Lard Production

When lard is rendered at home, it should be graded and as much neutral lard as possible produced, says Miss Flora Carl of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Neutral lard is the lard rendered from internal fats at such low temperatures that it is almost, if not entirely, free of taste and odor. Neutral lard is of high quality but it is seldom that it can be purchased for cooking purposes, since most of it goes into the manufacture of oleomargarine. More lard can be extracted at a lower temperature if the fat is run through the sausage mill instead of chopping before rendering. The fat from the rinds is more difficult to extract and gives a softer and a cheaper grade of lard. The rinds can be rendered by roasting in the oven.


BARBED WIRE IN NEST

When a lineman was sent out from Clovis, New Mexico, to find the cause of an interruption of a telegraph wire service, he found that bits of barbed wire worked into the construction of a crow's nest in the arms of a telegraph pole were short-circuiting the line.

Ferry's Seeds are sold only in fresh dated packages. When you buy Ferry's Seeds you are sure of the finest quality available. Adv.

Silly Questions

"Every time I raise my hand my husband gives me a good beating." "Why don't you tell the police?" "What do they know about bridge?"—Pathfinder Magazine.



Why Hospitals Use a Liquid Laxative

Hospitals and doctors have always used liquid laxatives. And the public is fast returning to laxatives in liquid form. Do you know the reasons?

The dose of a liquid laxative can be measured. The action can thus be regulated to suit individual need. It forms no habit; you need not take a "double dose" a day or two later. Nor will a mild liquid laxative irritate the kidneys.

The right dose of a liquid laxative brings a perfect movement, and there is no discomfort at the time, or after.

The wrong cathartic may often do more harm than good.

A properly prepared liquid laxative like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin brings safe relief from constipation. It gently helps the average person's bowels back to regularity. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is an approved liquid laxative which all druggists keep ready for use. It makes an ideal family laxative; effective for all ages, and may be given to the youngest child. Member N. R. A.

Those Close-Fisters

A close-fisted man is often liberal in the use of his closed fists.

Banish Freckles, Weather-Beaten Skin Weeks Quicker

It is so easy now to clear away blackheads, freckles, coarseness; to have smooth, white, flawless new beauty. Just begin tonight with famous Nadinola Bleaching Cream, tested and trusted for over a generation. The minute you smooth it on, Nadinola begins to clear, whiten and smooth your skin. Tan and freckles, muddy, sallow color vanish quickly. You see day-by-day improvement until your skin is all you long for; creamy-white, satiny-smooth, lovely. Get a large box of NADINOLA, only 50c. No disappointments; no long waiting for results. Money-back guarantee.



TELLS HOW SHE TOOK 4 INS. OFF HIPS 7 INS. OFF WAIST

In 40 days by taking Kruschen Salts, Mrs. Helga Blough of New York City reduced 28½ lbs.—took 4 inches off hips



3 inches off bust, and 7½ inches off waist. She writes: "I haven't gone hungry a moment—I feel younger." To get rid of double chins, bulging hips, ugly rolls of fat on neck and upper arms SAFELY and without discomfort—at the same time build up glorious health and acquire a clear skin, bright eyes, energy and vivaciousness—to look younger and feel it—take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast.

One jar lasts 4 weeks and costs but a trifle at any drugstore the world over. Make sure you get Kruschen because it's SAFE. Money back if not joyfully satisfied.

CUT ME OUT

I had long, wavy, thin, wavy hair and it was so dry and brittle that it would fall out if I touched it. I used to wash my hair every day and it would turn gray. I have now a full, healthy, wavy, brown hair that is so soft and smooth that it is a joy to touch. I have also acquired a clear, bright complexion and I feel so much younger and more attractive. I have lost 10 pounds and I feel so much better. I have a beautiful, healthy baby. I am so happy and I want to tell you about it. I want to tell you about the shampoo that I used. I want to tell you about the cream that I used. I want to tell you about the oil that I used. I want to tell you about the soap that I used. I want to tell you about the lotion that I used. I want to tell you about the perfume that I used. I want to tell you about the everything that I used. I want to tell you about the life that I live. I want to tell you about the love that I feel. I want to tell you about the happiness that I know. I want to tell you about the joy that I feel. I want to tell you about the peace that I have. I want to tell you about the beauty that I see. I want to tell you about the goodness that I find. I want to tell you about the love that I give. I want to tell you about the life that I live. I want to tell you about the love that I feel. I want to tell you about the happiness that I know. I want to tell you about the joy that I feel. I want to tell you about the peace that I have. I want to tell you about the beauty that I see. I want to tell you about the goodness that I find. I want to tell you about the love that I give. I want to tell you about the life that I live.

Make Your Own PURE SHAMPOO EASILY AT HOME IN 15 MINUTES

For personal use or re-sale at big profit. We supply pure concentrated ingredients of a nationally advertised Shampoo. Ready proportioned. Simply combine. Money back if dissatisfied—bank reference. Six month supply \$1.50 postpaid. FULFILLMENT (Fully Guaranteed) Laboratory, Monroeville, N. J., Dept. A