

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Dispute Between President and Senate Over Power-Board Nominations Wrecks Co-Operation—Red Cross Asks Drought Relief Fund.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Sen. Wheeler

CO-OPERATION between President Hoover and the senate, never notable for its warmth, was practically obliterated by the dispute over the appointments to the power board. When the senate asked the Chief Executive to return to it his nominations of George Otis Smith, Marcel Grand and Claude L. Draper so that it might rescind its confirmation of those names, Mr. Hoover with understandable indignation curtly refused, declaring that he "cannot admit the power of the senate to encroach upon the executive functions by removal of a duly appointed executive officer under the guise of reconsideration of his nomination."

The President was fortified in his action by an opinion of Attorney General Mitchell, and he gave out a public statement explaining his course and intimating that the action of the senate was actuated by "a hope of symbolizing me as a defender of the power interests if I refuse to sacrifice three outstanding public servants." He said there was no issue for or against the power companies involved.

Senators who are in opposition to the administration thereupon rose in their wrath and scathingly denounced Mr. Hoover, and the body, by a vote of 36 to 23, ordered the clerk to restore the names of the three power commissioners to the executive calendar, which placed the senate on record as holding that no power commission exists. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana served notice that he would seek to tie up the salaries of the commissioners in the annual independent offices appropriation bill, intimating that if necessary a filibuster would be conducted against the measure.

While the action of the senate was in order under its rules, it was unprecedented and does not seem to have met with general public approval. Since the commissioners had been duly sworn in and the attorney general has ruled that the appointments were constitutionally made, President Hoover was on solid legal ground in rejecting the senate's demand and indeed that was the least he could do under the circumstances. In this case the rules of the senate are in conflict with the law and the Constitution. Whether or not Mr. Hoover was wise in impugning the motives of the senate is open to question.

SINCE the destruction of private grain operators is held by the federal farm board to be no part of its function, Chairman Legge has virtually warned them to be ready for the July 1 settlements. He discloses that the board not only holds huge contracts for future delivery but also is fast gaining control of the cash wheat supply. Legge said the grain stabilization corporation is holding about 75,000,000 bushels of cash wheat, and about 55,000,000 bushels of futures contract wheat which must be delivered between now and next July 1.

He admitted that on July 1, when the new crop begins coming in, he expects the board to be holding "virtually all of the national carry-over." Such a position with any futures contracts outstanding would place the board in a position to wipe out short-speculators who happened to be due to deliver wheat to the board. A similar condition existed several months ago, and at that time the board spared the short sellers by extending the delivery date.

WITH the warm approval of President Hoover, an appeal for funds for the relief of sufferers in the drought-stricken districts of the United States has been issued by John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross. It is the hope of Mr. Payne that \$10,000,000 will be contributed by the generous citizens of the country. He says the demands for help in the drought areas are increasing. Not only food, clothing and fuel for human beings are needed, but also feed for the live stock.

In his letter to Mr. Payne the President reviewed briefly the drought relief work of the Red Cross since last fall, when \$5,000,000 was set aside for the purpose and appeals for further

funds were postponed until it should be possible to measure the volume of requirements. He continued:

"The problem has now developed more than the available funds and is not wholly one of food, clothing, and other personal care among farmers, who have suffered from the drought. There is also difficulty in the smaller rural and industrial towns as a double reaction from the drought and depression. I understand that these towns are unable to organize effectively to meet their problems as are the municipalities.

"The arrangement made by Secretary Hyde and yourself by which a representative of local Red Cross chapters will sit upon the local committees created by the Department of Agriculture for administration of the crop relief will assure that every one truly deserving will be looked after with care and without waste.

"I am confident that you will command the never failing generous instincts of our people toward those who are less fortunate."

Investigation of conditions in Arkansas shows that Senator Caraway was not exaggerating much when he told of the needs of the farmers of his state in his argument for the senate amendment to the \$45,000,000 drought relief appropriation. The senate wanted to add \$15,000,000 for loans for food, but the house rejected the amendment.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas tried a new plan, offering an amendment to the Interior department appropriation bill providing for a federal donation of \$25,000,000 to the Red Cross for relief in city and rural districts.

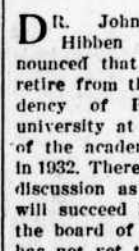


Al Smith

APOLOGY and repatriation from the Republican national committee are demanded by Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1928, for permitting its executive director, Robert H. Lucas, to circulate 800,000 copies of the "Al Smith-Haskob Idea of Happiness" circular in Nebraska and other states during the campaign last fall. On the circular was a picture of a barroom.

Mr. Smith made his demand in a letter which Senator Wagner of New York introduced before the Nye senatorial campaign committee. He declared a quotation attributed to him was false, and said: "I am entitled to have 800,000 copies of a statement, showing that I was falsely quoted, distributed just as widely as the original cartoon was and to the same organizations."

Senator Nye told the committee that charges of perjury would be filed in Lincoln, Neb., against George W. Norris, the grocer of Broken Bow, who sought to run against Senator George W. Norris in the last primary in Nebraska.



Dr. John Grier Hibben

Dr. John Grier Hibben has announced that he will retire from the presidency of Princeton university at the end of the academic year in 1932. There is much discussion as to who will succeed him, but the board of trustees has not yet taken up the question. Most prominently mentioned for the place is Raymond A. Fosdick, an eminent New York lawyer who graduated from Princeton with the class of 1905. He is now one of the trustees. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, a member of the class of 1900, is also suggested. He, too, is on the board of trustees.

Doctor Hibben was elected president of the university January 11, 1912, and inaugurated the following May 12. He succeeded Woodrow Wilson, who resigned in 1910 upon his election as governor of New Jersey. Only three of Princeton's fourteen presidents served terms longer than the 20 years of Doctor Hibben. They were John Witherspoon, the sixth president, who served from 1768 to 1790; James Carnohan, the ninth, from 1823 to 1854; and James McCosh, the eleventh, from 1868 to 1888.

IF THE Democratic party wants another wet candidate for the Presidency in 1932, Albert C. Ritchie is ready for the job. Such was the implication in his address when he was

inaugurated for the fourth time as governor of Maryland. Dealing with national rather than state issues, he attacked prohibition, criticized the part played by the Hoover administration in the economic situation and declared his opposition to governmental interference with business.

SERIOUS opposition by the senate to President Hoover's six nominees for membership on the tariff board developed in the case of only one, and during the week all of them were confirmed. They are Henry P. Fletcher, Thomas W. Page, John Lee Coaiter, Alfred P. Dennis, Edgar E. Brossard and Lincoln Dixon.

Robinson of Arkansas and Walsh of Montana attacked Brossard, who is from Utah, because of his alleged part in advocating a high tariff on sugar in 1924 when he was an economist in the employ of the old tariff commission. But the radical Republicans failed to support the Democrats and some of them made speeches in favor of Brossard; and the Utah man was confirmed by a vote of 45 to 38.



S. H. Strawn

UNDER the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce a great world business conference will open in Washington May 4 and continue six days. Business men from 40 countries will attend and will try to determine the causes of the present international trade depression. This subject will be taken up promptly at the first plenary session, which will be presided over by Georges Theunis, former premier of Belgium and president of the international chamber.

The program for the conference was announced by Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, chairman of the American committee of the international chamber. In discussing the existing conditions he said:

"The conviction is held in many quarters abroad that the first step toward business recovery in Europe is the resumption of normal buying in the United States. Until our people, by the renewal of purchases abroad of both raw materials and finished products, can reduce surplus stocks and bring about a stable price level in the more important countries, European business leaders see no probability of substantial improvement in the world economic situation.

"Perhaps the most ominous cloud that overshadows the whole economic world is the dumping on the world markets of large quantities of grain, raw materials, and semi-finished products by Soviet Russia, at prices less than the normal costs of production.

"The Washington conference will endeavor to investigate carefully the distinction between cause and effect in the present situation, with a view to establishing to what extent remedies can be sought and the first steps hastened by co-ordinating sectional endeavor."

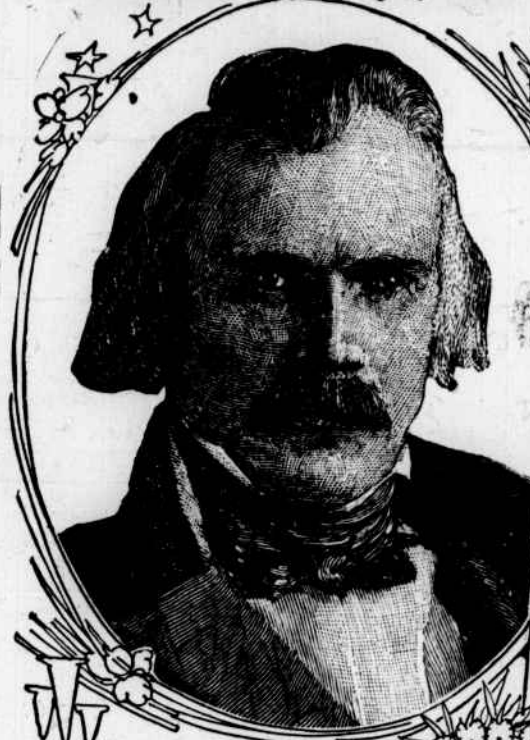
ONE of America's truly great Jews, Nathan Straus of New York, has passed on to his reward. Having acquired a large fortune in merchandising, he devoted himself to aiding his fellow men and gave away many millions. Outstanding among his benefactions was his work for the conservation of infant life largely through the establishment of stations where pure milk could be obtained for babies by the poor. Chicago also lost a philanthropic Jew in the death of Edwin F. Meyer, who gave large sums to dependents of slain policemen and was an organizer of the Associated Jewish charities.

NO TRACE has been found, at this writing, of Mrs. Beryl Hart and Lieut. W. S. MacLaren and the plane Tradedown in which they flew from Bermuda for the Azores on their way to Paris. For several days there were severe storms on the Atlantic and it was taken for granted that the two aviators were lost.

ARISTIDE Briand's plan for a union of European states is now under official consideration, for the committee appointed by the League of Nations to study the proposal and draw up a scheme for putting it into effect met Friday in Geneva for its first session. Not only Europe, but the whole world is deeply interested and will follow the doings of the committee closely.

The committee includes thirteen foreign ministers and is presided over by M. Briand himself. Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the league, is in South America, so the chairman is assisted by J. L. M. C. Avenol, the assistant secretary, who is a Frenchman.

Same Birthday; Same Name; Same Army; But Different Fame



Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FEBRUARY 3 is the anniversary of the birthday of two American soldiers whose careers afford some striking similarities and some equally striking differences. They bore the same family name, yet were not related. They were graduated from the same military school, both achieved distinction as Indian fighters, both attained high ranks in both the United States army and the Confederate army, yet one rose to the heights as a military leader only to be cheated of his reward by death, while the other lived to see his fame as a soldier end in something of an anti-climax. The two were Albert Sidney Johnston and Joseph Eggleston Johnston.

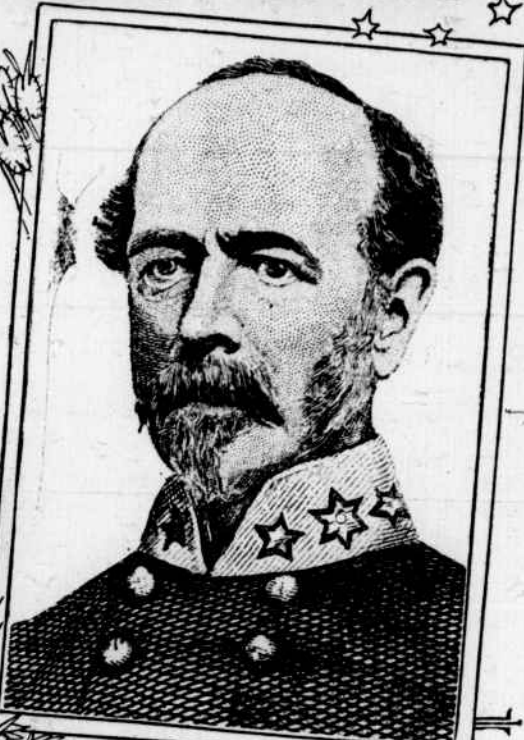
Albert Sidney Johnston was born on February 3, 1803, in Washington, Ky., the son of a Connecticut country physician and was graduated from the United States Military academy, eighth in his class, in 1826. He was assigned to the Second Infantry and served as chief of staff to Gen. Henry Atkinson in the Black Hawk war in 1832. Resigning from the army in 1834, he was a farmer for a short time near St. Louis, then in 1836 joined the Texas patriots in their struggle for freedom.

Although entering the Texas army as a private he rapidly rose through all the grades to the command of the army and in 1838 President Mirabeau Lamar of the Lone Star republic made him secretary of war. The next year he led a campaign against hostile Indians and in two brilliant battles defeated them and drove them out of Texas. Next we find him a planter in Texas but at the outbreak of the Mexican war he was in the field again as colonel of the First Texas rifles. This regiment soon disbanded but Johnston continued in the service and was inspector general of Butler's division at the battle of Monterey. Although Gen. Zachary Taylor called him "the best soldier he ever commanded," and his superiors recommended him for an appointment as brigadier-general, he was passed over (for political reasons) and again retired to his farm.

There he lived in poverty and neglect until President Taylor in 1849 suddenly appointed him a paymaster in the United States army and six years later President Pierce appointed him colonel of a new regiment, the Second cavalry.

In 1857 he was placed in command of the expedition to restore order among the Mormons in Utah, who were in open revolt against the government. For his success in this work he was brevetted brigadier-general and a short time later placed in command of the department of the Pacific.

Loyal to the army and the nation, the coming of the Civil war brought the deepest distress to Johnston. But when Texas seceded he resigned his commission—but he regarded his command as such a sacred trust that he



Gen. Joseph E. Johnston

concealed his resignation until he could be relieved—and went at once to Richmond where in September, 1861, he was placed in command of all the Confederate forces in the West.

The fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson to the Union forces under Foote and Grant followed and the new leader fell back to Murfreesboro where he began reorganizing his troops. Then he moved to Corinth, Miss., the key of the defense of the railroad system in the lower Mississippi valley, where by April 1, 1862, he had about 40,000 men, poorly armed and badly supplied. Grant, commanding the right wing of the Union army, was concentrating at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river with some 40,000 men and Buell was rapidly approaching with 40,000 more. With a Napoleonic flash of genius Johnston decided to beat the enemy in detail and to attack Grant before Buell could arrive.

On April 3 he started on his 25 mile march to Pittsburg Landing but he was delayed by bad roads and did not arrive until the 5th. At a council of war General Beauregard, his second in command, protested against an attack and advised a return to Corinth. Johnston overruled him and on Sunday morning, April 6, he led his army to the attack. It was a complete surprise, for Grant was not even on the field.

The struggle lasted all day and was proceeding successfully just as Johnston had planned. The Union army was being crowded into an angle between Snake creek and the Tennessee river and was facing annihilation. About 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Johnston, while leading a charge which crushed the left wing of Grant's forces, fell with a mortal wound. Beauregard, with enough daylight left to complete the victory, vacillated and ordered the attack to cease. That night Buell's army came up and the next day the Confederates were driven from the field. Had the bullet which struck down Albert Sidney Johnston reached another target, the history of the Civil war might have been vastly different.

Unlike Albert Sidney Johnston, who was a Southerner of Northern ancestry, Joseph Eggleston Johnston was a Southerner of the Southerners. He was born in Cherry Grove, Va., on February 3, 1807, the son of a Virginia family which had been in this country for nearly 200 years. He was graduated from West Point in 1829 in the same class that gave Robert E. Lee to the army and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery. With the exception of service in the Black Hawk war in 1832, most of his first six years in the army was spent in garrison duty at various posts along the Atlantic seaboard.

But in 1836 he became aide-de-camp

to Gen. Winfield Scott in the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida and won a brevet as captain for gallantry in action when troops under his command fell into an ambush, from which Johnston extricated them skillfully. On this occasion his uniform was perforated with no less than 30 bullets! In 1842-43 he was again in Florida serving against the Seminoles.

In the war with Mexico he was at the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the attack on the City of Mexico. He was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo and again at Chapultepec, where he was the first to plant regimental colors on the ramparts of the fortress. For his gallantry at Cerro Gordo, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel and colonel and finally became quartermaster general of the United States army.

Johnston resigned from the army when Virginia seceded, was commissioned a major-general of volunteers by Virginia. Next he was appointed commander of the army of the Shenandoah and led it to the aid of General Beauregard when McDowell attacked on July 21, 1861, at Manassas. Johnston outranked Beauregard and took command so that he is credited with the victory at Bull Run. The next month he was appointed one of the five full generals authorized by the Confederate congress (among them Albert Sidney Johnston) but was placed fourth on the list. Johnston protested, and this is said to have been the beginning and cause of the hostility towards him shown by President Davis throughout the war.

After the Battle of Seven Pines in 1862, at which Johnston was seriously wounded, Davis replaced him in command of the Confederate forces in the East with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the eclipse of Joseph E. Johnston as an outstanding military leader began. The next year he took command of the Department of the West.

Both Davis and Johnston have their ardent partisans in the historic dispute between the two and it seems impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to who was most to blame. But the net result was disaster in the West which further weakened the "Lost Cause" and contributed its share to the downfall of the Confederacy. It fell to his lot to play a leading role in the last military scene of the great tragedy which befell the American people between 1861 and 1865. Just as he had been in command at the first major engagement of the war, so was he in command when the last important armed forces of the Confederacy laid down their arms. On April 20, 1865, Johnston surrendered his army to General Sherman on the same terms under which Lee had surrendered to Grant.

After the war Johnston was president of a railroad in Arkansas, president of an express company of Virginia and agent for various insurance companies. In 1877 he was elected to congress from Virginia and ten years later he was appointed United States commissioner of railroads by President Cleveland. He died in 1891.

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE FARMER'S HORSE

"I'll buy your horse for a good price," said the man to the farmer.

"I hate to part with him," said the farmer. "He is such a good horse and the children love him so much." "Of course he's a good horse. That is why I am willing to pay plenty of money for him," said the man. Now the farmer was not rich—he really was quite poor, and he needed the money more than the horse. "Well," he said at last, "I'll sell him to you." "All right," said the man. "Hitch him to the back of my wagon. I'll take him right along."

"No," said the farmer, "you can't take him now. All the children are not here."

"They would want to say good-by to him. They're fond of him, very fond of him."

"He has such a nice way with the children."

"Well, when can I have him?" asked the man, rather crossly.

"I'll bring him to town tomorrow," said the farmer.

"All right," said the man, "and I'll buy that little wagon I saw him with yesterday."

"Tomorrow," said the farmer after the price had been arranged—a very good price.

The man drove off. "Oh, daddy," said the children who had heard the talk between their father and the man, "you aren't going to sell Horrie are you?"

And the two youngest ones began to cry.

It was all the older ones could do to keep back the tears and the farmer acted as though he'd like to cry a little bit himself.

"Children," he said, "I need that money. I must sell Horrie. No other horse will bring so much to me."

And the children didn't urge their father any more, for they knew it was hard for him, too.

Soon the rest of the children came along with their mother and when they heard that Horrie was to be sold they were all so very, very, very sad.

"Come over here, Horrie," they called. Horrie walked out of the gate which led into the field and came across the road to the farmhouse.

He stood by the front porch and all the children put their heads on his soft head and neck and kissed him, as the tears streamed down their faces.

"Here," said the mother, "sugar for Horrie."

But Horrie did not want the sugar. He neighed a thank you, but he was very sad, for he knew something was wrong.

"Have some long grass," said the farmer. But Horrie didn't seem to want to eat.

The children sat up until very late that night. They got on Horrie's back and rode him up and down along the path behind the barn and through the field.

Then he would come over by the porch to be petted.

The next morning, very early, the farmer got up and the children said their good-bys to Horrie with tears in their eyes which they tried to keep back.

Horrie gave a low whinny-whinny and licked his master's hands.

"Oh, Horrie, don't do that," said his master, half choking with tears.

They started off, the farmer holding the reins so loosely as if he couldn't bear to guide Horrie to the man to whom he was going to sell him.

And every few minutes Horrie turned his head around and with his pleading eyes begged not to be sold.

The farmer could not resist the look in Horrie's eyes and the thought of his lonely children.

"I just can't sell you," he said. "I'll tell the man so!"

And back went Horrie to the farm. Oh, what happiness there was when he came back to them!

Horrie Walked Out of the Gate.

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