

HOOVER GIVES OWN FARM PLAN, AGAIN SWATS NEW DEAL

(Continued from page 1)

AAA, which the former president characterized as "the principle of the economic dog chasing his tail."

"There should be no attempt to again impose new deal ideas of controlling and restricting the farmer or restricting production. He must be free of any restriction and control contracts," he continued. "The farmer must be an entirely free man to use his own skill and judgment. Reverse this economy of scarcity to an economy of plenty," he argued.

The former president suggested expansion in production of crops needed by new industrial developments, substitutes for vast importations of sugar, vegetable oils and other products and a subsidy to stimulate new uses of land on which surpluses formerly were grown. He commented that scientists are prepared to manufacture fertilizer from the nitrogen in the air.

"And we still have plenty of free air left. If we run short we can get more, devaluated perhaps, from Washington."

He remarked: "I am advised that if this farm plan can be done within the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution."

He said he was glad to hear Roosevelt "at last admits the world war had something to do with the depression."

"I had been told so often by the new deal that I did it that I had given up hope of salvation. I feel better."

At one point he paused for a moment to rap "this torrent of wasteful spending" and drew a laugh from the crowd with the remark: "Blessed are the young, for they shall inherit the national debt."

In his conclusion, missed by the radio audience, Hoover declared "it must be the farmers of America who defend that heritage" of individual liberty.

ELLSWORTH AND KENYON RESCUED

(Continued on page 6)

weeks of anxiety.

"Ellsworth and Kenyon are both alive and well," said this message to the colonial office, headquarters of the committee directing the Discovery's work.

Eighteen hours earlier, a partly garbled message had been received from the Discovery II, indicating the two fliers had been found. It was while still trying to confirm that message that the colonial office finally received its two-fold reports that Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon were safe.

ELLSWORTH FLIGHT WINS PRAISE FROM R. E. BYRD

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 17.—(AP)—"That's great!" ejaculated Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd when advised by the Associated Press today that Lincoln Ellsworth was safe at Little America.

"His flight is one of the greatest in annals of aviation, and espe-

'Human Guinea Pig'



Offer of Thomas Gant (above), Wichita Falls, Texas, youth, to submit to experiments of doctors at University of Oklahoma seeking to spread of spinal meningitis has been declined by them. The "human guinea pig" was referred to the Rockefeller Foundation.

cially in the Antarctic," said Admiral Byrd who has spent much time in the vicinity of the South Pole.

"I was worried when all communication with Ellsworth was broken, for I knew he had two radio sets—one on the plane engine and then a ground set."

"It is a satisfaction to know that he has accomplished his mission. I felt sure he would, but then the Antarctic is treacherous at times."

BITTER WORDS FLY IN U. S. SENATE

(Continued from page 1)

treasures for the division of European territory, Nye earlier had clashed bitterly with Senator Connally (D., Texas). He said that a committee headed by Connally, who accused him yesterday of "insulting" Wilson without justification, had long delayed action upon vital war profits legislation assigned for its consideration.

Nye's face reddened as the 78-year-old Virginia took him to task.

"When, may I ask the senator from North Dakota, did he transfer to the British embassy?" (Glas demanded. "When did his intimacy with Balfour become so great as to warrant him saying he thought Mr. Balfour said something to Woodrow Wilson and therefore his position is to be taken as proof and Wilson called a traitor?"

He said he resented as an "infamous libel, whether suggested or directly made," any implication that Wilson was influenced by the banking house of Morgan to

change his neutrality policy and enter the war on the side of the allies

"Woodrow Wilson didn't declare war," he shouted. "The constitution says that is the exclusive prerogative of congress. The president came before the congress and stated his reasons why there should be a declaration and congress and this country responded with applause and appreciation of the manhood of their president."

Connally had accused the North Dakotan, chairman of the senate munitions committee, of "insulting" Wilson's memory without any justification.

Connally Assailed

Taking the floor before one of the largest senate galleries of the session, the munitions investigator asserted he had "expected earlier the concentration of effort to end the committee's work since it had dealt with gun makers, poison gas dealers, shipbuilders" and others with "large influence."

Before opening a review of testimony upon which he based his charge that the war-time president and his secretary of state, Robert Lansing, had "falsified" Nye flung more sharp terms at Connally.

Until J. P. Morgan and his partners in the great banking house were called to the stand about two weeks ago, he said, there was little criticism of the committee's efforts. But with their appearance "one could sense a change of sentiment," he contended.

"Evidently, the committee was treading upon sacred ground, and where such royal houses as the house of Morgan are concerned, the committee should not tread."

"I want to make it clear that I am wholly unashamed of the course that has incensed the Go-llath from Texas."

LIVESTOCK BRANDS MUST BE RECORDED

(Continued from page 1)

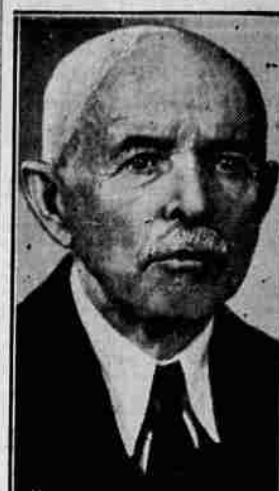
missile in court as evidence of ownership.

In efforts to check cattle thefts the fact that brands are not of record often results in complications and failure to secure evidence and convictions. Hartin says, and consequently the department of agriculture is preparing to rigidly enforce the law. Several arrests have already been made in several parts of the state, Hartin says, and it is the policy of the department to become "hardboiled" unless stockmen voluntarily record their brands.

Brands used on livestock and poultry should be filed, he says, with the state veterinarian. A fee of \$1 is charged. Application blanks may be procured from the county clerk.

Tattooing of chickens and turkeys is also recommended as a precaution against theft. Poultry thieves, Hartin reports, avoid stealing poultry which has been marked, as records maintained by the department clearly show. Equipment for tattooing birds may be procured without great expense, and the brands are registered the same as for livestock, forming cheap protection against theft.

Dad Is Eligible



Aged parents of Congressman-elect Verner W. Main of Battle Creek, Mich., are eligible for Townsend plan pensions which the newly elected representative advocates. Father, Elwyn Main (above) is 72 and lives in Marion, O., with his invalid wife who is 74.

RASKOB PAID OFF FROM DEMO CHEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(AP)—After reading accounts of Herbert Hoover's Lincoln, Neb., speech and declaring they found "nothing new" in it, democrats today turned to the task of clearing the decks for the 1936 campaign.

One part of this task is the mailing out of checks to wipe out the party deficit—a process made possible by the recent Jackson day dinner receipts and the \$200,000 donated by Philadelphia to obtain the national convention.

A \$25,000 check went to a bitter enemy of the present administration—John J. Raskob, former national chairman of the party. By mailing this to him, the democratic national committee cleaned the slate of the last of the \$120,000 debt owed him.

Raskob lent the party the money for the 1928 campaign in which he lost the unsuccessful drive to elect Alfred E. Smith president. Only a few days ago Raskob accused the administration of "tyranny and cheap" politics in income tax litigation involving him and Pierre S. Du Pont of Delaware.

STATE NOW OWNS 1328 GAS VEHICLES

SALEM, Jan. 17.—(AP)—The state purchased 148 new automobiles and 75 trucks during 1935 to bring the total owned and in operation to 574 passenger cars and 754 trucks, a survey requested by State Treasurer Rufus C. Holman today revealed.

Of the new purchases 120 cars were trade-ins while 28 were original purchases, and 52 of the trucks were trade-ins, with 23 originals.

The state highway department has the largest fleet, with 145 automobiles and 467 trucks. The state police operates 141 cars. Other agencies having large fleets include the board of higher education, with 90 cars and 17 trucks; the state engineer with 20 cars and 33 trucks; the department of agriculture with 26 cars and six trucks; and the industrial accident commission with 22 cars.

SENATE DEBATES NEW BONUS PLAN

(Continued from page 1)

In an effort to reach a final agreement to dispose of the bonus matter for good.

Senator Couzens (R., Mich.), who voted against the bill in committee, asked what "additional gratuity" would be given the veterans by paying them full 1945 value now. Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator, had agreed with Couzens in committee that the bill would pay the veterans \$1,000,000,000 more than under existing law.

Harrison did not reply, but several senators tried to answer for him, without replying directly.

"If we entered into a contract," with the veterans which they agreed upon themselves, then I see a reason for changing that contract," Couzens said, referring to the law passed in 1924 giving the veterans 20-year certificates.

Administration leaders in the chamber were pressing for passage before the weekend adjournment, contending that the grant passed agitated for 16 years—should be disposed of quickly.

Despite implied warnings of new taxes to come and Secretary Morgenthau's statement that enactment would increase the treasury's borrowing and refunding operations to \$1,500,000,000 in the next 17 months, coalition supporters of the bill forecast a top-heavy vote for it.

The eventual cost to the government is estimated at \$2,491,000,000. Estimates of the immediate expense range upward from \$1,500,000,000—depending on how many of the bonds are cashed immediately.

Democratic leaders expect the house promptly to accept the senate measure in place of the bill passed a week ago providing for immediate cash payment, but leaving to the treasury how to pay it.

NEW FARM PLAN DRAFTED AT MEET

(Continued from page 1)

the actual washing away of soil into river beds but also loss of chemicals in the soil resulting from its continued use for the same crop.

Asked if this interpretation did not bring every farm of the country under the scope of the erosion law, the president said he thought it did.

He explained the existing machinery, including county agents, probably would be employed in carrying out the purpose of the new program.

Saying the undertaking under soil erosion constituted no change in the administration's farm relief efforts, the president recalled a statement he made last October 25. From it he read to a crowded press conference a reference to "a long time, more permanent plan for American agriculture."

"Such a long time program is developing naturally out of the present adjustment efforts," the statement said. "As I see it, this program has two principal objectives."

"First, to carry out the declared policy of congress to maintain and increase the gains thus far made, thereby avoiding the danger of a slump back into the conditions brought about by our national neglect of agriculture."

Second, to broaden present adjustment operations so as to give farmers increasing incentives for conservation and efficient use of the nation's soil resources.

"The time may come when the AAA will prove as important in stimulating certain kinds of production as it has been in removing recent burdensome surpluses."

Mr. Roosevelt said he was uncertain whether specific agreements may be made with farmers under the ruling of the supreme court, but he was confident of the power of the federal government to lease land.

He emphasized that the purpose of the program is to prevent loss of soil fertility.

Asked how many acres of major crops would be taken out of production under the program, the president replied there probably would not be any acres taken out of production. If a change in crops is made on certain land, he explained that did not take the land out of production.

"Big 5" O. K. Wanted

As the president spoke, adherents of new deal farm policies were believed to be fighting to put five big national farm organizations on record in favor of the administration's plan to amend existing soil conservation law to continue crop control principles of AAA.

The "big five," meeting in conference, are expected to make a report tonight. The organizations are the National Grange, American Farm Bureau federation, National Cooperative council, National Grain corporation and American Agricultural Editors association.

Some conference members who are not warm to all administration ideas said they expected administration adherents to succeed in a drive for a favorable report.

Outline Agreed on

An administration decision to seek immediate temporary farm legislation continuing federal payments to farmers was reached at a White House conference yesterday.

With the exception of taxation to support it, all angles of the plan were discussed by the president, Secretary Wallace, Secretary Morgenthau, Attorney General Cummings, AAA Administrator Davis, Solicitor General Reed, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the majority leader, Speaker Byrnes, Chairman Smith of the senate agricultural committee and Chairman Jones of the house agricultural committee.

They agreed on a proposal to adjust crop production through retirement of acreage as a soil conservation and erosion prevention measure. Farmers would be reimbursed for land thus retired through federal rental payments. Any necessary authorization would be sought through amendments to existing laws.

It was planned to ask congress for an appropriation of \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 to finance the program's estimated cost in 1936. An additional appropriation of about \$200,000,000 would be requested

to reimburse farmers under the invalidated 1936 adjustment contracts.

The new program suggests permanent legislation might be sought later in the present session of congress or deferred until next year. Provisions of AAA which were not declared invalid by the supreme court would be strengthened and more fully utilized in a permanent program.

President Edward A. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau federation, who is a supporter of administration policy, was asked if it were true that he was trying to "knock down the ears" of opposition in the conference. He replied with his famous enigmatic smile and southern drawl:

"Now you got me all wrong on that. The boys simply cooperate with me."

Farm Groups Split

Another official, assuming to sum up the attitude of opposition forces, said the conference undoubtedly would go along with the administration in the end but until the final showdown would hold out for a number of principles not on the government agenda.

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, said it was the growing opinion of the conference that it were better to take half a loaf than none. He said his organization would fight to the last ditch for its own 10-point program in the hope that at least a few points would be conceded as the price of cooperation.

There was no question that the conference, which leaders said represented 3,000,000 farmers, had rapidly been reaching an impasse before word was received that the administration "expected" a meeting of minds among the farm groups in the interest of expedited legislation. The meeting was widely split yesterday.

ACTION DEMANDED BY EASTERN OREGON FARMERS

ARLINGTON, Ore., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Farmers of seven eastern and central Oregon counties called for immediate enactment of legislation to replace and add to the AAA act invalidated by the supreme court.

Soil conservation and production of deficit crops as well as methods of financing should be included in any new enactment, the farmers declared at their meeting here yesterday.

Other recommendations included: Congress should immediately provide funds to pay existing grower contracts.

Provision should be made for subsidizing exports and for transporting wheat from any producing

area when it is definitely determined a surplus exists here.

United States markets should be preserved for farmers of this country and foreign markets should be expanded to absorb surplus crops.

Thirty per cent of import duties should be made available to and used for removal of surpluses from any district if occasion arises and a subsidy is necessary to maintain a fair domestic price by the removal of such surplus.

Supervision of any program should be decentralized as much as possible and placed in control of co-operative farmers.

Opposition to the processors being permitted to keep any processing tax funds because they have actually collected them from the consumer.

A. R. Shumway was selected to represent the wheat league in all AAA matters in Washington, D. C.

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