

HERBERT HOOVER

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON (AP) — No president in recent times with the possible exception of Woodrow Wilson, has had the troubles with congress that have been Herbert Hoover's lot since he has been in the White House.

Within less than a month after he was inaugurated, signs of that conflict appeared on the horizon. It was destined to increase in intensity, often assuming the proportions of open revolt.

The first two years were marked by repeated clashes with the senate. The president's insistence that he should not attempt to interfere or dictate legislative policies brought him often within criticism of that body.

Criticized by Farm Leaders

In the special session which he called immediately after assuming office, rumblings of discontent because of this attitude were heard. Farm leaders were quoted as believing that since he led the fight for farm relief in his campaign he should play the principal part in formulating legislation to carry it out.

But Hoover was adamant. Over protest the senate wrote into the bill passed by the house an export duty feature clause, but pressure applied in the Republican controlled house removed it.

In the battle on the tariff which followed immediately the rift between the president and the senate became more apparent. Again there were demands from the Democratic-independent Republican coalition that he take the initiative in translating the "limited revision" into concrete schedules. Months and months the tariff warfare raged.

The debenture clause reared its head again in the tariff bill only to be killed again in the house. For a time the Democrats and independent Republicans dominated the senate, but were defeated in the end by a counter coalition of Democrats and administration Republicans.

President Hoover's refusal to submit specific schedules, his opposition to the export debenture and his demand that presidential authority to



President Herbert Hoover has had his share of troubles with the 71st and 72nd congresses — but he has managed to win a majority of the major conflicts. He is shown addressing a joint session of the 72nd congress as he officially opened the Washington Bicentennial celebration.

Battles With Congress Mark His White House Occupancy

operate the flexible provisions of the bill be retained had its effect.

The western bloc of Republicans were alarmed from the administration more than ever. Senator Borah of Idaho, who advised Hoover to call the special session, broke with him. Brookhart of Iowa was another.

Relations had become so strained by the end of the 71st congress there was talk of a possible "third party" and open opposition to the re-nomination of Hoover in 1932.

Then came the congressional elections of 1930 when President Hoover saw his administration-controlled house swept away and the Democrats returned to power. In the senate Republicans retained merely nominal control. The Democratic-independent Republican coalition was firmly entrenched.

Non-Partisan Action Urged

Realizing that now he would have two hostile houses to deal with, President Hoover moved to obtain non-partisan consideration of necessary relief legislation in the 72nd congress.

In October, 1931, he summoned the leaders of both houses to a night conference. His plea for non-partisan program in the coming congress obtained results.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation was set up.

The Glass-Steagall banking bill was passed.

Part of the presidential budget estimates was initiated.

The house passed a revenue bill drawn to balance the budget.

The proposal to pay the soldiers' bonus bill in full, opposed vigorously by President Hoover, was rejected by the house ways and means committee.

President Hoover comes to eve of the convention and re-nomination, therefore, with a record of having won most of his major political engagements with congress. But what those victories cost him politically—and perhaps his party—only the next few months will reveal.

Rapid Rise In Party Ranks Puts Hurley To Fore as New Republican Chairman

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON (AP) — When President Hoover elevated the youthful and debonair Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma to a post in his cabinet as secretary of war at the death of James W. Good, the expressions of approval were general.

"Pat will supply color," it was said, "to the somewhat sombre and serious-minded Hoover official family."

There wasn't a great deal known about him. Some had heard that he was born the son of a poor Irish immigrant on Indian territory, that at the age of 11 he was driving a mule in a mine, and at 14 was a cowboy on a ranch called the Lazy S.

It was known also that he had worked his way through college, studied law in Washington at night, and after graduation had gone back to Oklahoma and made a fortune in real estate, banking and oil.

May Be Party Chairman

More is known of Hurley now, however, for the Oklahoma has made himself felt not only in governmental circles but also in politics. So much so, in fact, that indications now point strongly to him as the next Republican party chairman succeeding Simpson D. Papp.

Hurley came into the political limelight during the Hoover campaign of 1928. Some credited him with delivering half of the Oklahoma delegation to Hoover at Kansas City and being one of the men who aided in carrying the state for the president.

Partly as a reward for this, he was made a member of the Hoover "little cabinet" as assistant secretary of war.

From the time of that appointment the political star of the sprightly Mr. Hurley began to rise. He familiarized himself with every detail of the war department routine. He displayed an aptness for getting things done with the least possible effort.

But, what is most important—Patrick J. Hurley began to impress those

his direction.

Then came the meeting of the Republican national committee in Washington and the definite entrance of Patrick J. Hurley upon the political stage as a power in the councils of the Republican party.

He spoke before the committee and sent the members to their feet cheering. It was a defense of President Hoover and his administration, a forecast of what the party might expect in the 1932 presidential campaign.

From then on he became one of the foremost spokesmen for the Hoover administration. Democrats dubbed him the Republican "cheer leader."

Personally popular, Hurley has a knowledge of many subjects. He likes to visit his fraternity house at his Alma Mater, and he paddles freshmen with glee. He admits that his secret hero is Jesse James. He thinks some of the best times he has ever had was while he was campaigning against the Indians on "Polecat Creek."

Picking the PRESIDENTS 1856 - 1932

By Alexander R. George

WASHINGTON (AP) — These political prophets who predict Democratic victory this year base their forecasts largely, of course, on expected reaction at the polls to the business slump during the Hoover administration.

It has become almost axiomatic that a major depression presages the loss of the presidency by the party in power during the hard times. Yet William Howard Taft was elected over William Jennings Bryan in 1908 following the "panic of 1907" during the Roosevelt regime.

Taft was Roosevelt's candidate and he won handily at the convention, at which the name of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes first was brought into a convention's spotlight.

Princess Alice in Spotlight

Attracting more attention at the convention than even Henry Cabot Lodge, the Roosevelt spokesman, was Alice Roosevelt Longworth. Delegates and their wives jostled each other in the rush to greet "the White House princess" who wore a dress of black and dull blue in modified directoire style and a hat of black lace with a black egret.

There also, ready to lead a stampede for Roosevelt, was "the lion of Idaho," Senator William E. Borah.

The Democrats nominated Bryan, the mention of whose name at the convention by the blind Senator Gore of Oklahoma started a frenzied tribute which lasted one hour and 27 minutes, breaking all records for convention ovations.

Bryan campaigned hard, and even Taft made 418 speeches. Taft was very tired and "unusually cross" for him" by the time he was elected.

But Taft did not please Roosevelt, and four years later he bolted the Republican convention and formed the Bull Moose party.

Along came "Doctor" Woodrow Wilson, so dubbed by the vigorous Roosevelt to mark him in the mind of the public as a political theoretician of a remote professional class. Wilson announced he would discuss only the issues.

Colonel House advised him to let "Roosevelt beat himself by talking too much." Colonel House today is backing another Roosevelt — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

The climax of the 1912 campaign came when "Teddy" Roosevelt was shot by a fanatic while on his way to make a speech at a Milwaukee ball. He went on to give the address, however.

Wilson's campaign did not bring him the victory he won. Rather it was the Republican split. Wilson, in fact, received fewer votes than had Bryan four years before. But he was given more than enough to seat him securely in the White House, right to direct the nation through eight momentous years of its history.

War raged in Europe, but the United States kept the peace. In 1916

the Democrats shouted: "He kept it out of war." Wilson again was elected, the first Democratic president to succeed himself since Andrew Jackson.

Election in Doubt

Today in supreme court isolation far removed from campaign strife and clutter sits Chief Justice Hughes no doubt recalling that 1916 campaign. On election day it seemed certain Hughes, the Republican candidate, had won. Reporters who went to see him were told, "the president has retired for the night."

But the vote was not in. On the third day it became known definitely that Wilson had been re-elected.

Keynote at the Chicago convention which nominated Hughes was

handsome Warren Harding of Ohio. "His face florid, he pounded hard on the cymbals of patriotic generalities, putting off and on as he spoke a rubber-tired pince-nez."

Cold-Storage Eggs

Dipping eggs in mineral oil seals the pores in the shell and thus prevents to a large extent the evaporation of water from the egg. Most of the processed eggs are placed in cold storage if they are to be held for any length of time. The process, therefore, is not primarily designed to replace cold storage, but rather to prevent deterioration in the quality of cold-storage eggs.

Honey's Special Value

Honey quickly restores waning energy; for this reason it is equally good for athletes, children, or invalids.

Health

HOW MUCH COD LIVER OIL?

Questionnaires may be a nuisance, but one must admit that at times they are productive of a lot of good.

Recently, the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical association circularized 19 leading pediatricians throughout the country with a questionnaire on what they consider the proper dose of cod liver oil to be given to children of various ages, as a safeguard against rickets.

The replies from these physicians, ever concerned with the hygiene and diseases of children, have been summarized and their consensus expressed.

Cod liver oil, according to the standards of acceptability set by the medical profession, must have a certain minimum content of vitamin A and vitamin D.

Most of the standard and accepted cod liver oils come up to these requirements, certain of them being much more potent than others.

This condition somewhat complicates the problem of dosage.

On the other hand, most of the pediatricians consulted agreed on a maximum dosage of three teaspoonfuls daily as amply sufficient to prevent and to cure rickets.

It appears, furthermore, that most pediatricians agree that cod liver oil should be fed the infant beginning at the end of the first two weeks or at least before the end of the first month of life.

Subsequently, the dose is increased until the maximum of three teaspoonfuls of cod liver oil per day is reached between the third and fourth month of life.

This maximum dose is maintained up to two years of age.

While this quantity is sufficient for the average white infant, for negro infants a daily average dose of from four to five teaspoonfuls is recommended, provided that such relatively large doses are well tolerated by the digestive system.

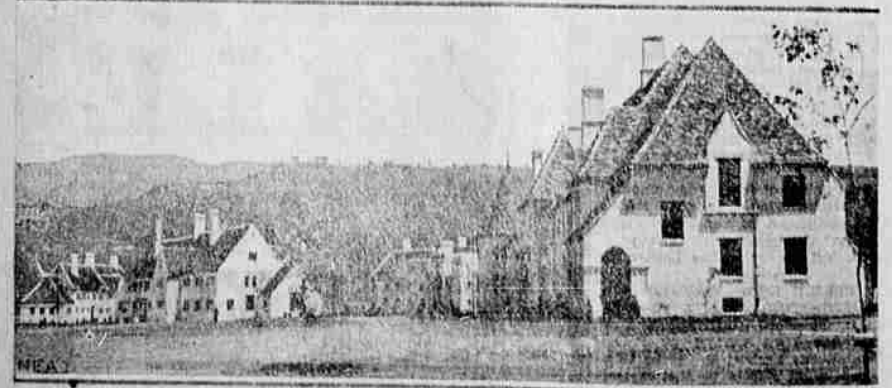
In cases where the children do not tolerate cod liver oil, they should be submitted to careful medical examination.

AMELIA GETS CONGRATULATIONS



The treacherous water wastes of the Atlantic were behind her. And it's a happily smiling Amelia Earhart who is pictured here (at right) with the cottagers who greeted her after she landed her plane in a field at Lonsoderry, Ireland. This photo, taken soon after her arrival, shows her reading a batch of congratulatory messages.

NO WALLS, GUARDS AT WOMEN'S PRISON



The California Institute for Women is the name of a new penal colony near Tehachapi, Cal., to which the women convicts are to be taken. There are no walls, and no guards, and the photo shows the cottages and dormitories comprising the institution.

CONDUCTS PASTURE EXPERIMENT

POLLOCKSVILLE, N. C. (AP) — H. E. Bell is conducting a field demonstration on his farm here to determine if it is profitable to fertilize pasture lands for beef cattle.

UPPER AIR, LIKE OCEAN, HAS TIDES

WASHINGTON (AP) — The upper atmosphere above the earth has tides, much like tides of the ocean. They are caused partly by the same pull of the sun and moon that causes sea tides, and partly by the daily heating and cooling of the air, says Dr. J. Bartels in a report to the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

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—Adv

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From gossip to scandal is a short step, and heaven help the person or thing against whom the public mind is poisoned.

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