

Presidential Veto Poses Problems

Roosevelt Said, 'I Forbid' 631 Times for New Record

By BAUKHAGE
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WASHINGTON.—"I forbid!" said President Truman. He said it 74 times to the 79th congress while Democrats were still in control. The score for the Republican-controlled 80th is not quite complete at this writing.

Every American president is permitted to say he forbids, but he has to say it in Latin. The word is "veto." Of course the congress can say "So what?" right back, as they did so emphatically this session in the case of the Taft-Hartley labor act, but they have to say it two-thirds strong, a strength they aren't always able to muster, as history has shown.

Why the founding fathers were so generous with presidential power, which they never conceived as expanding to its modern breadth, we don't quite know. The veto is written down in Roman law, but Latin is a dead language. In England, the crown has a veto power over parliament, but it is almost as dead as Queen Anne, since it hasn't been used since her time.

It seems to have flourished on American soil.

In fact—

"We ought to call it National Veto Week." House

Majority Leader

Haleck is reported

to have remarked

when the third presidential

veto in one week

of June bounced

back into the lap

of the 80th con-

gress. Others

studying head-

lines "President

Nixes Tax Cut,"

"Truman Vetoes

Labor Legisla-

tion," "Wool Bill

Turned Down,"

shook their heads

and opined that

Harry S. Truman

was the veto-

ingest president

yet.

Nonsense, said

capitol old-timers.

Harry Truman,

according to the

record, has been

very sparing of his

veto, and has a long

way to go before

he attains the really

big-time veto

statistics racked

up by Pres.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

(who had more

time than anybody

else to exercise

his thumbs-down

power), Grover

Cleveland (the

veto runner-

up), and Ulysses

S. Grant.

"Why," the old-timers

grunt, "when FDR

was president, it

seemed as if we

had a veto on

something or other

almost every

day." And the record

shows that he

said, "I forbid,"

or achieved the

same end by the

pocket method

in 631 instances.

(A "pocket veto"

comes about in

this way: The

president has 10

days, not including

Sundays, to act

on any bill. Congress

sends a bill to

him. If congress

adjourns before

the president's

allotted 10 days

are up and he

still hasn't acted on the bill, it cannot become a law. That is considered a "pocket veto.")

Cleveland, during his two terms in office, used his veto power 584 times, and was overridden only twice. The majority of the Cleveland vetoes were personal pension bills, many based on utterly absurd claims growing out of the Civil war. At first, Cleveland's forthright refusal to permit these myriad, lilliputian treasury raids infuriated Civil war veterans. Later, however, the GAR came to consider him its friend.

Ulysses S. Grant, a poor third to Roosevelt and Cleveland, vetoed 92 bills, was overridden four times.

All told, the veto power has been used more than 1,833 times by presidents. George Washington started it off by killing two important acts—one having to do with legislative organization; another which would have reduced the size of the army. He was not overridden. There were eight other presidents who never experienced a veto upset by congressional action—Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, McKinley and Harding.

On the other hand, there were several presidents who scorned the veto entirely: John Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore and Garfield. Perhaps because all was harmonious between executive and legislators in those days. Perhaps because, as some students suggest today, a sustained veto is a contradiction of the principle of majority rule—a rule of a minority of one-third of either house plus one, plus the president who is not supposed to have a vote. (It takes a two-thirds vote to kill a veto.)

R.S.V.P.:
Paris Parley
Pro-Communist Hungary turned down its invitation to attend the Paris conference on European reconstruction as 17 other nations lined up to participate in the talks, first step in carrying out the Marshall plan for aiding prostrate Europe.

The conference, previously boycotted by Russia on the grounds that the Marshall plan will be a foothold for American intervention in the internal affairs of Europe, will attempt to set up a scheme whereby Europe, with the aid of American dollar credits and supplies, will be able to lift itself from its economic morass by its bootstraps.

In addition to Hungary, four other Communist-inspired governments—those of Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria—also refused the invitations sent out by Great Britain and France. As the deadline for replies approached, Finland and Albania had not yet been heard from.

Under these trees history lives, but for beauty nothing surpasses the high arched cloister, stark but graceful in silhouette line in winter, which roofs my avenue.



A wilting and partly defoliated 30-foot American elm severely affected with dutch elm disease.

INDEX HIGH, TOO

Gain Shown in Farm Income

WASHINGTON.—Farm income during the first six months of 1947 was 30 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period last year, it was revealed in the agriculture department's monthly review of farm income.

Farmers netted \$11,700,000,000 from the sale of their products during that period, with the total increased to about 12 billion dollars through government payments, the report showed.

Largest increase was 70 per cent registered in sale of meat animals. Cash receipts from dairy products were up 30 per cent from the corresponding period last year.



FIRE'S TRAGIC AFTERMATH... The tragedy which invariably follows in the wake of fire is typified in this picture of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tate of Chatsworth, Calif., standing in the charred ruins that once was their home. A brush fire that swept the area destroyed many houses, including some under construction.

NEWS REVIEW

Mine Pact Draws Fire; New Aid Parley Opens

BETRAYED:

Mine Pact

Rep. Fred A. Hartley (Rep., N. J.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley labor act, has charged big business and big labor with betraying the public in negotiating the latest John L. Lewis coal mining contract.

Hartley's attack followed shortly after southern coal operators followed northern and midwestern operators in signing soft coal contracts with the 400,000-member United Mine Workers.

He told the house that "at least one clear violation of the law" was contained in the contracts, referring to the section providing for a "checkoff" from the miners' wages.

The Taft-Hartley law, he said, permits a checkoff only for union dues, but the contract calls for a checkoff of initiation fees and union assessments. Hartley added that other sections of the contract "violate the spirit and intent of the law."

Noting that the contract afforded a "prime case history of the evils of industry-wide bargaining," he said that there was evidence of "collusion between the mine operators and the UMW with the intention of violating the law."

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NAVY RESIGNATIONS GROW

Higher pay and a more satisfactory home life are the two main lures which have drawn the most bright and capable young career officers from the navy and army into civilian jobs at what is called "an alarming rate" during the past year.

In the last 10 months more than 1,700 naval officers have resigned commissions won at Annapolis to take higher paying civilian jobs. During the same period, the army lost only 259 West Point officers via the resignation route, but they are men whom the service can ill afford to spare.

FARMERS PROSPER

Both farm assets and farm income have expanded tremendously since the outbreak of World War II, according to a late report released by the National Industrial Conference board.

Total assets increased about 90 per cent from \$3.7 billion dollars at the beginning of 1940 to 101.5 billion dollars six years later. Gross income from agriculture shot up 124 per cent over the same period.

That income, plus government payments, totalled about 11 billion dollars in 1940 and only a little less than 25 billion dollars in 1945. Virtually all the gain was registered by income from agriculture. Government payments were not changed during the years covered by the report. Cash receipts from farm marketings rose from 8.3 billion dollars in 1940 to a very considerable 20.8 billion in 1945.

Real estate was by far the largest item among farm assets, rising from 33.6 billion dollars in 1940 to 56.6 billion in 1946.

ROMANCE:

Royal Road

Princess Elizabeth, 21-year-old heiress presumptive to the throne of England, and Lt. Philip Mountbatten, 26, former Prince Philip of Greece, are formally engaged to be married this autumn, probably in October.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth cleared the road to royal romance by giving unqualified approval to the match and announcing the engagement in a traditional court circular.

Lt. Mountbatten is a second cousin to the king and a great-grandson of Queen Victoria. As the husband of Princess Elizabeth, he will be Britain's first prince consort since Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. He cannot become king, but probably will be given a dukedom shortly after the wedding.

King George is expected to ask parliament to increase Princess Elizabeth's income and perhaps give her husband a special allowance.

OIL EXPORTS:

Supply Russia

A special export license for the shipment of petroleum products to Russia was granted by the department of commerce hours after Representative Weichel (Rep., O.), chairman of the house merchant marine committee, demanded the license be refused.

Weichel previously had telephoned William C. Foster, undersecretary of commerce, urging him to halt the movement of 248,000 barrels of petroleum being loaded aboard three tankers on the West coast.

"Meat animal prices in mid-June were about 50 per cent higher on the average than a year before."

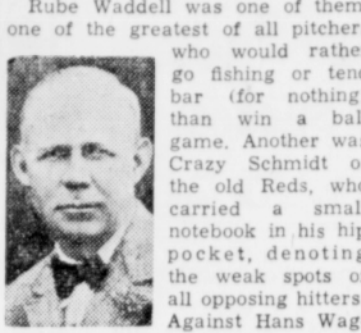
The declining wheat prices are expected to continue into August or September. "Because of the very large export demand, however, the price decline will be less than is usual when a very large crop is marketed."

Prices paid by farmers for their needs in June averaged 230 per cent of the 1910-14 average. Prices paid for feed advanced to the highest level since last August.

In general, the statement concluded, the index of prices paid by farmers is expected to continue at high levels in the next few months.



BASEBALL, above all other games, has known more than its share in the way of masterpieces of eccentricity. Many of these I happen to know. They were true color, because they were natural, born with oddities few could believe.



G. Rice

base on balls." That's what Wagner got from Schmidt.

Shufflin' Phil Douglas of the Giants—Dizzy Dean of the Cards—are around the head of the list. Also Flint Rhein, Babe Herman, Bobo Newsom, Germany Schaefer, Shoeless Joe Jackson, Arlie Latham—nuts, wits and half-wits—but all great ballplayers. Latham was one of the smartest. The list is too long to go into further details.

But, one of the leaders in this colorful field has been overlooked and forgotten. His name is Bugs Raymond, the pitcher John McGraw always insisted had the finest pitching motion he ever saw, including Walter Johnson, who was smooth as the west wind, and as tornadic or cyclonic. Raymond should be right around the top in this human oddity group that includes only stars.

I still remember my first meeting with Raymond, some 43 years ago. This happened to be a spring day in Atlanta around the now forgotten era of 1904.

Crackers vs. Boston

The Atlanta Crackers on that day were to play the world's champion Boston Americans, who, the fall before, had beaten Pittsburgh's great team in the first, but still unofficial world series of 1903.

This Boston team, managed by the brilliant Jimmy Collins, one of the greatest infielders of all time, was baseball's sensation. Big Bill Dineen had been a major factor in winning this series from a team that had such stars as Hans Wagner, Fred Clarke, Tommy Leach and Kitty Bransfield.

Boston, long before any Red Sox appellation, was about a 1 to 40 bet to win—champions of the world playing against a strictly bush league outfit.

By some odd chance, before starting a mile and a half walk to the ball park, I happened to be taking a drink at some wayside bar in preparation for the trip. A heavy hand fell on my shoulder and, as I looked around, there was an unkempt-looking fellow, around 200 pounds, who wore no necktie and hadn't shaved in at least two days. Here was the king of all the tramps I'd ever seen.

"How about buying me a drink, fellow?" was his opening remark. I bought him a drink. Then I had to buy him another drink.

"How do we get out to this ball park?" he asked.

"We walk," I said, "if you are going with me." Then a sudden morbid thought hit me. "Isn't your name Raymond?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "Bugs Raymond."

Shuts Out the Champs

"Do you happen to know," I suggested, "that you are pitching today against the Boston Americans, the world champions?"

"I never heard of 'em," Raymond said. "Where's Boston?"

On the walk to the ball park that afternoon, Bugs spent most of the trek throwing rocks at pigeons, telegraph poles and any target in sight. People I had known in Atlanta gave me an odd look after taking a brief glance at my unshaven, rough and rowdy-looking companion. Knowing what would happen later, I wasn't bothered about any social check-up.

Raymond started the game by insulting Jimmy Collins, Freddy Parent, George LaChance and every star on the Boston team. He would walk from the pitcher's box up towards the plate and let them know, in forcible and smoking language, what he thought they all were.

What the Boston Americans, the world's champions, didn't know, and what I didn't know, or anyone else, was this: They were facing one of the greatest spit-ball pitchers and one of the greatest natural pitchers of all time—if you could only keep him one-third sober, which even McGraw couldn't. Not even with four bodyguards. Raymond had speed, curves, control—plus an Ed Walsh splitter.

But on this particular occasion, Raymond shut out the world's champions, 3 to 0, and allowed them just three scratch singles. As we faintly recall the hazy details, Raymond had 11 strikeouts.

"Even half sober," McGraw told me once, "Raymond would have been one of the greatest."



Cream won't drip from the pitcher if you put a bit of unflavored fat on the tip of the spout.

To retain the attractive appearance of smocking after laundering run the iron over the smocked sections until dry, then fluff up the smocking with fingers.

Fats come under the "scarce" list, so use care to keep them fresh. Air, light and heat cause fats to become rancid and inedible. A cool dark place will keep them best.

Wash cloths last much longer and the edges will not fray if they are turned back and stitched on the sewing machine when new.

When washing hand-painted china, use mild soap and medium hot water.

Want a new flavor for cooked greens? Mix one-fourth tablespoon garlic vinegar and four tablespoons olive oil. Blend these thoroughly and pour over the hot greens.

Wear an apron when you sew. Have large pockets in the apron for holding thimble, scissors and tape measure.

A hole left by a torn-out button or fastening requires a double patch for security. Cut a piece of cotton tape or strong cotton fabric big enough to cover the hole and apply the patch. Then turn to the opposite side and apply a similar patch. Now you may sew the button in its proper place.

Ain't It So?

Experience isn't a pleasant teacher, but when she gets through cuffing you around you really know something.

A lawyer's brief often makes him long-winded.

A conference is a meeting of a group of men who singly can do nothing, but who collectively agree that nothing can be done.

One pound of learning requires 10 pounds of common sense to apply it.

Flirtation is a game which, like cards, is innocuous only when nothing is staked that can be missed if lost.

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