

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—The United States is being given an object lesson in what happens when government attempts to interfere with nature.

The People Must Pay
American farmers these days are threshing their wheat crop. The production is that of a reduced acreage, an acreage that was planned on theory by the Department of Agriculture. The result is that this year's American wheat crop will approximate 640,000,000 bushels. That is about 145,000,000 bushels less than the average crop during the five years from 1929 to 1933. The result is a shortage.

Department of Agriculture figures indicate that the total wheat crop in the world this year will be something like 650,000,000 bushels below the annual production. In other words, the wheat crop is short everywhere on earth and the result is obvious.

In our own case, there is normally a carry-over each year of about 125,000,000 bushels but due to the shortage of the crop this year that carry-over is insufficient to make up the needs of domestic consumption.

Consequently, we soon will see heavy importations of Canadian wheat, a wheat that can be blended in milling with our own production and a very satisfactory flour results. Yet, it must be remembered that on all importations of wheat from Canada or anywhere else, a tariff of 42 cents a bushel must be paid. It is clear, therefore, that consumers of bread must pay that tariff because the importers are going to pass that item of expense along as part of the cost of the flour. In addition to the shortage in the United States, Canadian wheat production is reported to be something like 100,000,000 bushels under normal. There is sufficient production in Canada to permit of export, of course, but the shortage is bound to be reflected in the prices.

And mention of the price brings us back to the individual effect of the combination of acreage, reduced by government edict, plus the act of nature in visiting a drought upon us. Scarcity always results in higher prices. It is the operation of the law of supply and demand. The Roosevelt farm policy has been predicated on the theory that scarcity would produce higher prices and thereby add to the farm income. But drought and other production hazards cannot be predicted and, therefore, the American people find themselves in a position where the unpredictable has happened and the farmers are not getting the benefit of higher prices on a natural and normal production.

There seems to be a stronger demand for wheat now than at any time during the last five or six years. It indicates a restoration of buying power on the part of the masses. In other words, industry again is opening up to some extent and employing workers although the increase in employment has been small thus far.

Industry Opens Up
In consequence of this combination of circumstances, there is now a seller's market in wheat instead of a buyer's market in wheat. To say it another way, there are more people seeking to buy wheat than there are seeking to sell it and the consumers of flour will pay the bill. By way of contrast with present conditions, it may be pointed out that world wheat consumption has exceeded world wheat production in every year except one since 1929. In the 1932 crop year there was slightly more wheat produced in the world than was consumed. The result of the steady growth in consumption over production in the last few years has been to wipe out all of the carry-over—wheat stored in bins and elevators throughout the world—and in every country users of wheat are scraping the bottoms of their bins. The tragedy of it all is that, because of the reduced acreage and the drought in the United States, American farmers are not in a position to take advantage of the higher prices thus established by the sale of surplus wheat which may have been accumulated if the acreage had been normal.

Instead of the United States really controlling the market for wheat, we are in a position where a good many other countries may be encouraged to grow more wheat. The natural and obvious results of this will be to further curtail the outlet for American wheat which so long has been relied on by many foreign nations that are non-producers of wheat.

I do not know how far the New Deal intends to go in revising its basic economic policy regarding crop controlling. I can be sure of only one thing in regard to the New Deal plans: The visitation of the drought in two years in which the political planners of the New Deal attempted to upset natural

laws has proved the inability of man to alter the course of nature and by the same token these conditions have proved the inability of government to change human nature. I do not know whether others will agree with my conclusion or not but I am of the opinion that the American farmers are paying dearly for the crop control checks they received in the past two years. Even with a crop shortened by drought, if there had been the normal acreage of wheat, American farmers would have reaped the reward to which they are so justly entitled.

A year or two ago, a committee of the American Bar association made a report definitely critical of the New Deal administration for having created so many agencies to which had been given functions almost like the courts. That report pointed out how such units as the now dead NRA and the equally dead AAA could issue rules and regulations that were enforceable as law. They called attention to the further fact that countless of these rules and regulations carried strict and severe penalties, even to the extent of a jail term for an individual violator.

Lately, another committee of the American Bar association has published another report, again calling attention to the un-American principles established in such bureaucratic control. It offers a constructive proposal for the elimination of bureaucratic management of individual affairs from Washington. It proposes the establishment of an administration court which would have power to enforce these rules and regulations but would be equipped with the judicial right of determination so that the thousands upon thousands of regulations with their various penalties would not be enforced upon an individual accused of their violation without giving that alleged violator the right of a hearing. The committee proposal, in other words, would put an end to determination of violations by one bureaucrat.

Ultimately, the proposed court would take over the judicial work of all of the administrative agencies in Washington now numbering something like 75. The initial operation of the court would be limited until it could bring something like uniformity out of the chaos now existing for it is well known that in many cases two governmental agencies will have rules on the same point and those rules will not be the same. In some aggravated situations, it has been found that one agency will prescribe a penalty against an individual business for doing one thing while another agency will have no penalty for the same act. Another instance is known where two agencies have virtually the same regulations but the penalties in the two rules are different.

I suppose the condition can be explained by the fact that dozens of new bureaus have been set up under the scores of New Deal laws and that in the haste to get them into operation, no co-ordination was had between the various groups, but it is my belief that private citizens cannot be blamed for this condition. Since they cannot be blamed for failure of government to function properly, they ought not be compelled to answer for the silly differences in law which bureaucrats have written under authority of congress to draft necessary regulations.

After all, congress is really to blame for this condition. It rushed through laws which President Roosevelt demanded and it did not take time to debate the provisions nor did it examine the sections to know fully what results would flow from them. In many cases, too many, statements of general legislative policy were not clear and congress abdicated its duties to the extent that it wrote into those laws provisions saying that the agency which was to enforce the particular law was given authority to write whatever rules and regulations were found to be necessary. Some authority of this kind always has been given in order to make the national laws flexible but they never have been given to such an extent as they have in the last three years.

Insufficient time has elapsed since the American Bar association committee came forth with its administrative court proposal for an analysis to be made of its potentialities. It may, and probably does, have weaknesses. It does, however, have a strong point in the general idea that a judicial body should determine whether an individual citizen has violated a bureaucrat's law and what the penalty should be rather than have that bureaucrat sit as prosecutor, judge and jury in telling the individual citizen what his crime has been.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Pendleton—Umatilla county pioneers, through a gift of \$500 left by the will of the late John Vert, will publish a book of reminiscences, written by the pioneers themselves.

Salem—Lost longer than ten years and the basis of countless law-suits, Marion county's record of mining claims, dating back to early days, was found last week. Two WPA workmen found the book in a pile of trash in the courthouse attic.

Heppner—J. L. Gault, receiver for the First National Bank of Heppner, was notified last week by the First National Bank of Portland that it has exercised its option to buy the building, now occupied by the local branch of the Portland institution.

Medford—One of those unexplainable freak accidents caused the destruction by fire of the shingle mill of James E. Locke, located in the Pilot Rock district south of Ashland. A logging truck exploded, and flames spread to the mill, then jumped to the timber, burning over six acres of state-owned land.

Cottage Grove—An old passenger coach on the railway extending between here and the Bohemia mining section that has been used for many years as a school room at Culp Creek will be replaced this year by a modern two-room school building. A special tax was voted in June to provide funds for erection of the building.

Oregon City—Considerable interest has been manifested here over the Rose of Sharon tree now in bloom in the yard of the hostess house. This tree, which blooms but rarely in this country, was brought as a slip from Ireland by Pat Coughlin about 50 years ago. Coughlin gave it to Dr. J. W. Norris. The blooms are lavender and are shaped like little roses.

Newberg—Choice of citizens in one of the four proposed sets of plans for construction of a \$3000 model home by the chamber of commerce was asked last week by the committee in charge. Their request was accompanied by announcement that construction of the dwelling will begin later this month. The project will have FHA financing and will be on some city-owned lot.

Corvallis—Office managers and executives will give many thanks to Mrs. Minnie D. Frick, associate professor of secretarial science at Oregon State college. Mrs. Frick, originator of the Frick method of teaching shorthand, is author of a new manual of 10-minute spelling studies designed to assist students—and others—in making the transition from copying printed matter to typing from shorthand notes.

Eugene—Post session on the University of Oregon campus opened last Monday and will continue till August 28, Dr. Dan E. Clark, director of summer sessions, has announced. Regular and graduate students and others who wish to crowd in intensive study between summer session and the opening of the regular fall term will be benefited. Summer term saw a record number of students enrolled, a total of 697 taking work.

IOWA HULL STILL DEEP
Astoria—After heavy ground swells routed Bruce Temple, professional diver engaged with several volunteer helpers from Astoria in an attempt to explore the wreck of the Iowa for the second time, sounding revealed the hull to be in deep water. Point Adams lifeguards measured 45 feet of water alongside of the hull and 27 feet on deck, shortly after the start of flood tide. Rolling seas kept the after deck of the trolling boat Active, in which the second trip was made, awash on the way to the wreck. The crew became seasick.

LUMBER CAMP MOVED
St. Helens—"Fins" has been written to the major operations of the Benson Timber company, Clatskanie, because the last trainload of logs from the Firwood camp was taken out last week. Several spur tracks in the woods have been taken up and removal of rails on the main line started. A new camp has been opened near Mist, about eight miles southwest of Clatskanie and logs will be hauled by trucks. Logs will be dumped in the Clatskanie river and floated down to the company's boom. Output will be around 75,000 to 80,000 feet per day, a marked contrast to the days when 200,000 feet daily was considered average.

Salem—Seven hundred automobiles change ownership daily, Earl Snell, secretary of state, reported recently. These figures have been established for the first six months of the current year.

Albany—A municipal swimming pool for Albany was given unanimous approval by a committee composed of representatives of various civic organizations here. Dr. Lyle Bain was chosen chairman of a committee to draw up specific plans for presentation to the city council.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for August 16

SOWING AND REAPING

LESSON TEXT—Galatians 6:1-10. GOLDEN TEXT—Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Galatians 6:7.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How to Behave. JUNIOR TOPIC—When We Choose. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Sowing and Reaping. (Effects of Alcohol). YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Sowing and Reaping. (Effects of Alcohol).

Satan is "the god of this world." And as such he has wrought confusion in every realm and particularly in the field of moral distinctions and responsibility. Instead of clear-cut lines of right and wrong, white and black, he has managed to befuddle the minds of many so that they see only a twilight gray of moral indifference. He has lulled many a man and woman into a false security that somehow sin may be yielded to with impunity. To some he says there is no God, and no punishment for sin. To those who will not yield to such a bold attack he more subtly suggests that God is love and that there will be no judgment. Some there are who think that formal association with religious organizations will somehow atone for all their carelessness of life. How great is the need to emphasize the truth of this lesson that "God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap" (v. 7). These are eternal and immutable principles.

The epistle to the Galatians expounds Christian liberty as based on justification by faith. This life of liberty is a life in the Spirit, and this means walking in the Spirit. I. The Christian's Attitude Toward Others (vv. 1, 2).

The spiritual concerns of life are far more important than the material, therefore the writer points out that the believer is

1. Considerate in spiritual matters (v. 1).
2. Sin is in the world. Men, even Christian men, fall. Who is to help them? and how? Fellow sinners and spiritual weaklings cannot help. Sanctimonious and "holier than thou" folk will only criticize and hinder. The spiritually strong must help the weak, doing it gently, not judging severely.

But not all the problems of the world are spiritual and the Christians will be

2. Helpful in bearing the burdens of life (v. 2).

The Christ spirit leads a man to bear his neighbor's burden. II. The Christian's Attitude Toward His Own Life (vv. 3-6).

The true believer is characterized by

1. Humility (v. 3). The man who is wrapped up in himself is always a very small bundle.
2. Self-judgment (v. 4). Compare I Cor. 3:10-15. God will one day judge our lives. We do well to judge them now in the light of eternity.
3. Self-reliance (v. 5). The one who is quick to bear another's burdens is slow to ask others to bear his.
4. A sacrificial spirit (v. 6). The true disciple will honor his teacher and will share with him not only his material things, but also the good things he finds in God's Word.

III. An Eternal Law of Life and Conduct (vv. 7-9).

1. The law stated (v. 7). "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." We never question this law in the realm of nature. We expect no wheat when we sow wild oats. But, fools that we are, we think God is less exacting, less true to his perfect holiness and righteousness in the realm of the moral and spiritual. Let us awake before it is too late!

2. The law illustrated (v. 8). The flesh stands for self, self-will, or selfishness. The man who lives for himself and his own pleasures reaps "corruption" even in the present world.
3. Its obedience rewarded (v. 9). God is gracious. Well doing is not only its own reward, but in future prospect there is a reward at his hand for those who are not "weary in well doing."

IV. A Summary and Conclusion (v. 10). This gathers up the truth of the entire context, reminding us that "as we have opportunity" (and sometimes it really knocks only once) we are to "work that which is good" (and it may take effort and sacrifice) "toward all men" (even if we don't like their nationality, or color, or creed, or lack of creed), "and especially" (and now we come into the intimate family circle) "toward them that are of the household of faith."

Lacking Imagination
The soul without imagination is what an observatory would be without a telescope.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Guilty Conscience
A guilty conscience is like a whirlpool drawing in all to itself, which would otherwise pass by.—Fuller.

Don't Trouble Trouble
Do not anticipate trouble, or worry about what may never happen. Keep in the sunlight.—Franklin.

Butterflies and Flowers



Pattern 1084
A crochet hook, some string and this simple pattern are all one needs to turn out this lovely patterning of butterflies and flowers—a charming contrast of solid crochet and airy stitch. Get busy on a set!
Pattern 1084 contains directions

and charts for making the set shown; illustrations of stitches needed; material requirements; suggestions for a variety of uses. Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.



EATING HEAVY FOODS
brings on highly acid stomach condition—"morning after" distress, Milnesia, original milk of magnesia in wafer form, quickly relieves distress. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls milk of magnesia. Crunchy, delicious flavor. 20c, 35c & 60c at druggists.

Smiles

Reverse Charges
Mrs. Luna—I want to get a divorce.
Lawyer Habeas—What are your charges?
Mrs. Luna—Oh, I'm not going to charge anything. I'm willing to pay you to get it for me.

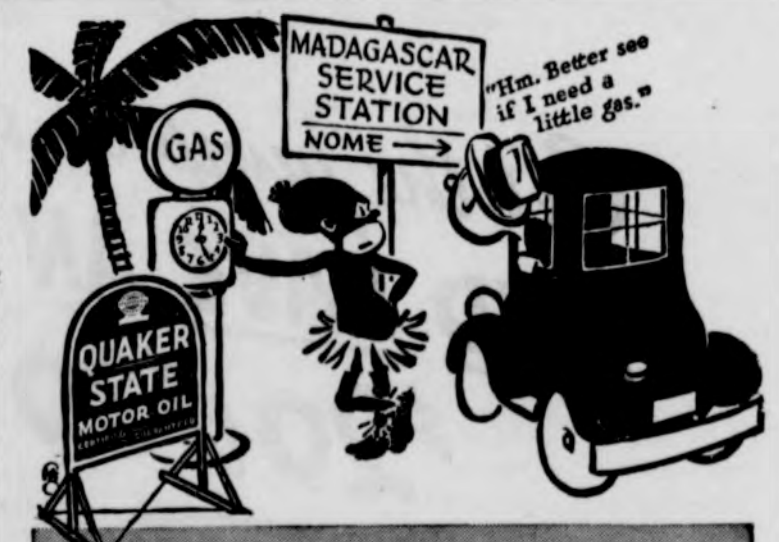
Why He Needed Job
"Am I bright? Why, I've won several newspaper competitions."
Prospective Employer—Yes, but I need a boy who is smart during business hours.
"Well, this was during business hours."

Motherly
Weary Willie—You say de lady treated yer like yer was her own kid? What did she do?
Dusty Rhoads—Yes; she told me ter wash me face and comb me hair.

Right the First Time
Little Mary—I'll bet you can't guess what sister said about you just before you came in.
Mr. Hidebound—I haven't a single idea, Mary.
Little Mary—Oh, you guessed it.

BOYS! GIRLS!
Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

Nourish Friendships
Most friendships are real, but don't put too much of a strain on them.



GO FARTHER BEFORE YOU NEED A QUART

Try the "First Quart" test. Drain and refill with Quaker State. See how far you go before you have to add the first quart. And remember... the oil that stands up longest is giving your motor the safest lubrication. The retail price is 35¢ per quart. Quaker State Oil Refining Co., Oil City, Pa.



FRANTIC with ITCH

Get quick, almost miraculous relief with Cuticura Ointment—for over 60 years a successful, amazingly effective ointment. Soothes itching torture, checks irritation, promotes rapid healing of skin and scalp. Use daily along with mildly medicated, super-emollient Cuticura Soap. Ointment 25c. Soap 25c. Buy at any druggist's. For FREE sample, write "Cuticura" Dept. 23, Malden, Mass.

Real Relief with CUTICURA

SUMMER RASH
ATHLETE'S FOOT
POISON IVY
INSECT BITES
ECZEMA
AND OTHER SKIN IRRITATIONS