

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
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FARM TOPICS

GRASSES, LEGUMES
USED AS ENSILAGE

Can Be Kept in Condition by Adding Molasses.

By A. C. Kimrey, Extension Dairy Specialist, North Carolina State College, WNU Service.

With molasses as a preservative, any green crop that will make hay can be stored in a silo without any appreciable loss of feed value. Corn silage contains substances that act as a preservative, but legumes and grasses do not have enough sugar to ferment properly. By adding molasses to legumes and grasses, the material can be kept in good condition.

The crop can be cut at any stage of maturity and in any kind of weather. However, greater feeding value is obtained if the crop is cut as early in the season as possible without injuring the stand. Cereal crops should be cut when the grain is in the milk stage.

Start cutting early in the morning. If the crop is wet with dew or rain, so much the better. The crop should be put in the silo within a few hours after cutting.

If the crop must remain in the field more than a few hours on a dry day, water should be added as it is blown into the silo.

Around 40 to 45 pounds of molasses should be added to each ton of cereal and grass crops, while 75 to 80 pounds should be added to a ton of legume silage.

The molasses can be added from an elevated barrel by allowing the proper amount to flow through a spigot onto the green material as it is fed into the cutter.

Egg Producers, Handlers Can Stop Summer Losses

Producers and handlers of eggs are losing hundreds of dollars every week of warm weather from highly perishable fertile eggs, according to O. C. Ufford, extension poultryman for Colorado State college, Fort Collins.

Suggestions for preventing this loss are outlined as follows:

Roosters should be marketed or confined during the summer so that infertile eggs may be produced.

Provide one nest for each four hens.

Gather eggs more than once a day. Cool eggs before packing them in cases.

Eggs may be cooled and water evaporation from the eggs may be prevented by keeping them in the cellar or by keeping a damp sack over the case.

Market eggs as often as possible during warm weather, preferably about every three or four days.

Keep clean straw in nests.

Handlers of eggs will find it more profitable to keep eggs stored in a cool place until they are sold.

Mowing Weeds Aids Grass

Mowing weeds and removing brush and other tall vegetation encourages the spread of more beneficial grasses, clover, and lespedeza, eliminates the competition for moisture and plant food, and results in a turf more resistant to soil erosion, the Soil Conservation Service has found. In the past 2 years mowing has been extended over more than 100,000 previously unmowed acres of grassland on Soil Conservation Service erosion control areas. Fairly high mowing—from 4 to 6 inches when weeds are about in full bloom—is recommended.

Marketing Milk

Three major adjustments in milk transportation and production practices would save farmers thousands of dollars annually, according to agricultural economists of the University of Illinois. More dollars in the pockets of producers and better service to consumers could be brought about by rearrangement of hauling routes so as to reduce mileage and increase load volume, by marketing more milk through country plants and by narrowing the seasonal variation in milk production.

Protein Feeds for Cattle

High protein feeds have given faster gains, better finish, and lower costs in cattle fattening than rations with less protein, according to observations made by the University of Illinois. Linseed meal, soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal are the protein feeds generally used. It is profitable to give one pound of one of these feeds to each seven to ten pounds of corn, depending upon the age of the cattle and the kind of roughage.

Saving Poultry From Heat

Good ventilation in the poultry flock is the best way to prevent heat prostration. The north side of the house should be opened to allow free circulation of the air. Windows or doors on the east or west side of the building should be opened to allow free air movement. If there is a room ventilator it should be opened because this too increases air movements. Insulation of the roof, of course, helps materially to reduce the temperature in the room.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



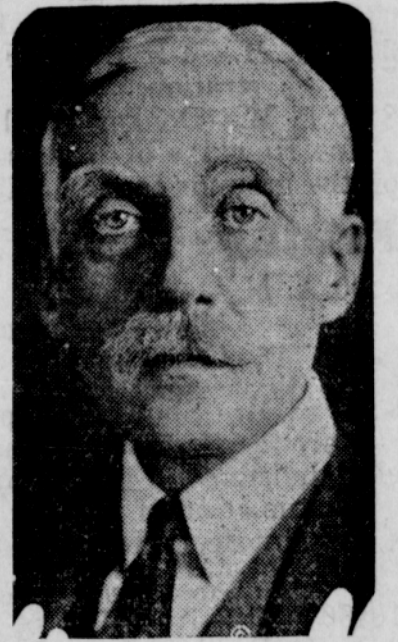
1—Mrs. Bibb (Dixie) Graves, wife of Alabama's governor, whose husband appointed her to the United States senate to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Senator Hugo L. Black to the Supreme court. 2—Following adjournment of congress, Representatives Maury Maverick (left) of Texas, Knute Hill of Washington and John M. Houston of Kansas buy their railroad tickets for home. 3—United States marines loading their packed sea bags on a truck as they prepared to leave for duty in war-ridden China.

Three Royal Ex's All on One Spot



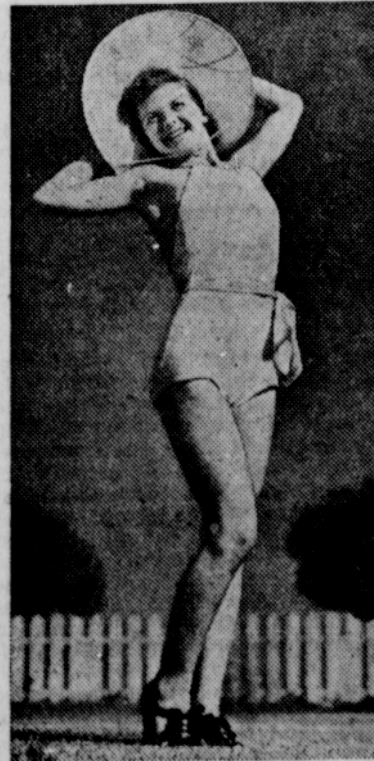
Although royalty is ever clannish, whether they retain their crowns or not, it is unusual to photograph three royal "ex's" in a group. They are at Lausanne, Switzerland. Left to right: ex-Queen Amerle of Portugal, ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and ex-King Alfonso of Spain. The occasion was the marriage of Princess Marie-Dolores, niece of ex-King Alfonso, to Prince August Czartoryski, descendant of an old Polish family.

STATESMAN PASSES



National honors were accorded the memory of Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury in the cabinets of Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover and one of the nation's leading industrialists who died at Southampton, N. Y.

RAINBOW QUEEN



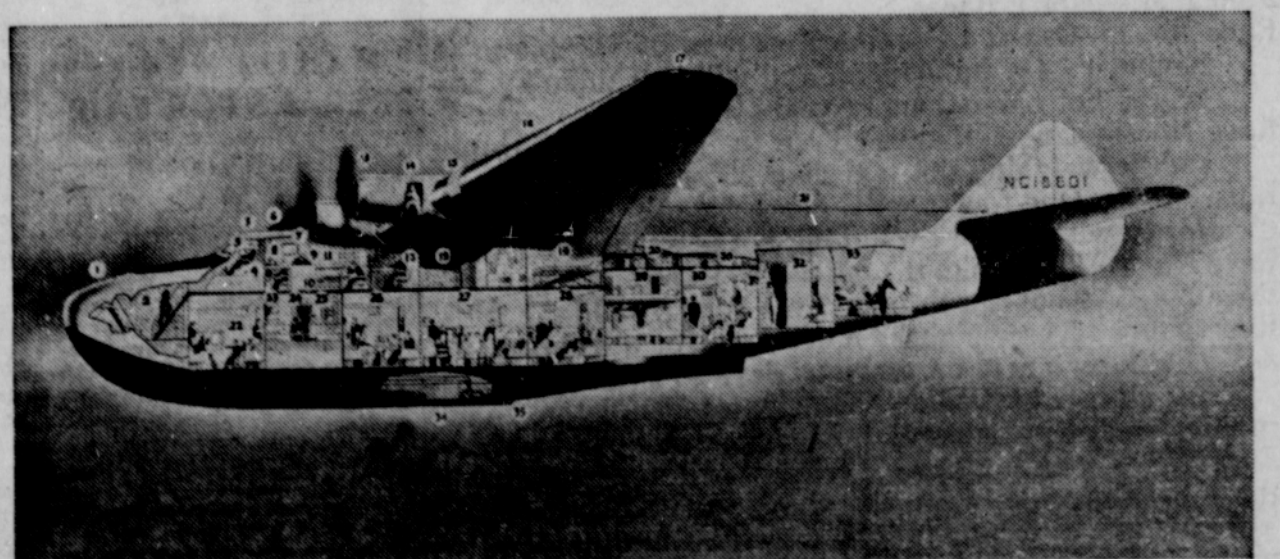
Miss Anna Bell Weir, who was selected Rainbow Queen in the first annual Queen of Queens contest at Long Beach, Calif. Scores of beautiful girls who were selected as queens of various events throughout California in the past year were entered in the event.

"Eye-Dropper" Baby Faces Camera



Jacquelyn Clement, New Orleans "eye-dropper" baby who was born at six and a half months, weight a scant two pounds, is shown as she was exposed to the public eye recently for the first time. Dr. Roger Knapp, Baptist hospital interne, is holding her for her first view of the cameraman.

Giant Transatlantic Planes Near Completion



Larger than the ships in which Columbus first crossed the Atlantic are the six giant flying boats now approaching completion on order of the Pan American Airways system for trans-Atlantic service. Cutaway diagram of one of the liners is shown above. The three-deck ships are designed to carry 50 passengers on 24-hour schedules between America and Europe. They will have a top speed of 200 miles per hour.

Washington.—The Supreme court of the United States has a new member, and to that extent, President Roosevelt has succeeded in reorganizing the highest court in the land. With the nomination by the President of Sen. Hugo L. Black, Alabama Democrat, and confirmation of that nomination by the senate, we find a Supreme court that stands for liberal interpretations of the Constitution by a vote of six to three on most questions.

While it is important, of course, to know that Senator Black, the new justice, is nearly 100 per cent New Dealer, it is much more important to the country as a whole to think of Mr. Black hereafter as being fully aware of the reasons why he was selected to the lifetime job at \$20,000 per year. It is likewise important to remember the reasons why Mr. Black was selected when one examines the so-called balance of power in the Supreme court.

It seems to me that Mr. Black will enter upon his duties next October under one of the gravest handicaps that ever was set upon the shoulders of a Supreme court justice. Because of this handicap, and because of the reasons lying back of his appointment, I greatly fear that Senator Black can never be a great member of a great tribunal.

In the first instance, his record in the senate, covering a period of ten years, has demonstrated to most everyone that he has a keen mind, but the fact remains, and I think it cannot be disputed, the new justice lacks the poise which always has been an attribute of outstanding judges. I hope he has the qualities that will enable him to grow and become a good justice from the legal standpoint; I hope this for the sake of the country as a whole and for the sake of the judicial structure of our government. But after observing him as an independent writer over the last ten years I think I would be unfair to those who read these lines if I did not characterize Mr. Black's as a decidedly mediocre appointment.

Again, the fact that nearly all Washington observers and a very great number of officials do not expect much legal wisdom from the new justice is traceable more to the conditions under which Mr. Black received the honor than to Mr. Black himself.

Let us examine the reasons that lie back of Mr. Roosevelt's selection of Mr. Black. In this case, as in the case of many lesser appointments, the motives, the politics, the underlying objectives have not been stressed anywhere. In order to understand the situation, it is necessary to review several years of history on one line and it is likewise necessary to examine various incidents marking Mr. Black's career in the senate. Out of this maze of detail, certain significant and more or less definite conclusions appear.

Along the one side of the examination we find Senator Black consistently supporting President Roosevelt's New Deal programs wherever and whenever he found them. We note as well intolerance on his part for those persons and those arguments running counter to New Deal policies. Thirdly, we cannot overlook various senate investigations conducted by Senator Black for we know that in most of these he was carrying out orders from the White House. That is, Senator Black was engaged in expeditions of smear, of muckraking, and in needless exposure by way of senate investigations, in order that if there were flashbacks someone other than the President would be in the white light of criticism.

Casting aside many of the assaults on Mr. Black's personal record, and turning to the other phase of the situation that culminated in his selection for the court, it must be plain to anyone knowing all the facts that President Roosevelt had a definite purpose in selecting the Alabamian. This phase also requires a bit of review.

When the President suddenly demanded that congress reorganize the Supreme court and make provision for the appointment of six new justices of his own choosing, he created an enormous split in the Democratic party. He alienated many sections of the South and at the same time provided many old-line southern Democrats with ammunition which they could use to justify their positions in opposing Mr. Roosevelt on many other phases of legislation.

I do not mean to say that all of the southern Democrats turned against the President because that is untrue. There were possibly a half dozen senators from the South and an equal proportion of representatives who are sticking to the President and will continue to support him. That fact, however, does not alleviate the condition.

Senator Black was among those who stayed with the President through thick and thin. He never was an exceedingly popular man among his colleagues. Add to this the capacity of using harsh language in the extreme and one finds that he was not the most popular choice among the senators for the job to which he has been elevated. From various quarters, therefore, I have heard observations to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt appointed Senator Black with full knowledge of the facts I have related. He could and did slap at some members of his own party for failing to go along with him on the court packing plan and some other New Deal legislation like the wages and hours program. He showed certain groups and cliques in the senate and house that he is boss.

Then, in selecting a man from the deep South undoubtedly the President figured it would be influential in pulling back to him some of the support which he certainly has lost among local politicians in the southern states. Views of this test of political strategy differ greatly, but whether he gains or whether he loses on that score, there certainly is ground for belief that the reasons were as I have given them.

There is also another reason for the appointment of Mr. Black. Of course, everyone realized that Mr. Roosevelt would name a man of New Deal leaning. Moreover, everyone recognized that it would be strictly a personal appointment as far as the President was concerned. So the stage was set for appointment of a man of more or less radical tendencies—but no one expected the choice that was made.

Now, the senate long has operated almost as a high class group. Every senator considers his colleagues with great deference and respect. This is senatorial courtesy. Does it not seem quite reasonable then, to consider that Mr. Roosevelt went into the senate to pick a new justice with the full realization that the nomination would be debated in gentlemanly fashion; that senatorial courtesy would tone down the barbs and the darts and the personal attacks that would probably obtain if the name of a private citizen were submitted? I cannot know the President's mind, obviously, yet I have heard these conclusions stated so many times that they cannot be wholly disregarded. New Dealers consider the appointment clever from the standpoint of senate debate, and those opposed to the New Deal called it a smart trick. So there is very little disagreement.

I called attention earlier to the effect of the conditions under which Mr. Black enters the court. I think examination of them is vital.

They are important for the reasons I have set down and they are important from another standpoint. It is pure conjecture, of course, but I am going to mention the possibility that Senator Black's entry into the court membership may possibly create resentment among the other justices. Each of them will certainly know about all of the various undercurrents, the gossip, and the more or less obvious facts involved in the appointment.

I have been wondering then whether the other members of the court, even liberal members like Justices Stone, Brandeis, and Cardozo, may not feel that Mr. Roosevelt has subjected them to undignified terms. I mean by that, is there not a possibility of them feeling that the President is seeking to gain decisions along his own line of reasoning rather than on the basis of justice and law?

As I said, this is pure conjecture. Nevertheless, I think it will be agreed that it is a logical thought, because the Supreme court justices, after all, are just as human as you and anyone else.

Carrying this thought a little further, what will be the effect upon the old conservative members of the court like Justices McReynolds and Butler and Sutherland? Will they regard the Black appointment as a direct thrust at them personally? If they do, it seems to me the logical result would be to make them more conservative than they now are.

I do not mean to imply dishonesty or unfairness to any member of the court. I know some of them personally and I respect every one of them. I merely call attention to these things as among the possible results in the appointment of a man to the Supreme court who may have been not the worst appointment possible but surely, all conditions considered, it was far from the best.

Politically, the Black appointment is likely to enter into the 1938 congressional elections. There seems no way by which the matter can be avoided as an issue. It is only through those elections of senators and representatives that the people can express themselves, and nearly everyone agrees now that the name of Justice Black will enter into numerous state and district political battles.

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