Washington Digest

Farmers Face New Problems As Use of Machines Increases

Technological Advances Change Life on U. S. Farms; Greek Nation Completely Unified in Crisis; Government Buys More Land.

thing.

By BAUKHAGE

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.) What's next? With the frost on the pumpkin, fodder in the shock, the world settling down to a hard winter and a long war, those of us who aren't in the first draft or just elected to office have a chance to

look two ways from Christmas. The industrial tail is about to wag the agricultural dog again the experts tell us, surplus labor is about to be syphoned off the farm which is fine for the man who has too many mouths to feed and too few acres to divide up, but not so good for the farmer who needs a few extra hands. However, if you do turn around and look back 35 years just to take your mind off present troubles you can see some interesting sights which have just been set up in sharp perspective by the interbureau committee of the department of agriculture.

In that short span for a man or a mule, 35 years, 10,000,000 mules and horses and thousands of men have been pushed off the farm by the machine. And, according to the prognosticators in Washington, a million and a half more mules and horses will be replaced by tractors in the next 10 years, and more than 8,000,000 acres of land now used to raise feed for work stock will be put to other uses.

Farmer Has Long Utilized Machines

We've been hearing a lot about man versus the machine, especially since the smash of 1929 that made unemployment the big issue, and again since the smash of 1940 when the Nazis with their tanks and motorized equipment went through France like a plow through loam. But the farmer had been getting machine conscious long before that. Especially since the little jack-ofall trades tractor appeared on the field, replacing the cumbersome

earlier models. Along with the tractor came a lot more "technological developments" including not only farm machinery like the combine and the corn-picker but other scientific advances such as testing and breeding and feeding of animals and plants, soil conservation, disease prevention and other things. This technology has hurt as well as helped. Besides the thousands of men who have lost their jobs on farms as well as in factories, prices have been affected and the whole social life on the farm

has changed. "It is not that these scientific advances are to be blamed" for the difficulties which have arisen, the Washington experts say, but "the troubles, if any, arise from the inequality of adjustments and responses in agriculture and industry to such advances."

Just what the advantages and disadvantages are that lie ahead is told in detail in a 224-page book. printed by the government and called "Technology on the Farm."

One thing that interested me particularly in this interesting book, aside from its excellent and detailed information, was an editorial opinion it expressed on the way the use of machines has changed farming for a living to farming for cash. There's a difference.

Of course when you have to buy a lot of machinery you need hard money but there are disadvantages in simply raising products with the one purpose of turning them into

Increased Investment Reduces Security

- First, it reduces security. If you raise your own food you need never starve in a panic. Then there is health:

A family with a low income and plenty of food growing right on the place is more likely to get a continuously healthful diet than one

which has to buy what it eats. Raising one's own food helps divide up responsibility for the family welfare because young children and old folks can tend a garden or feed the chickens. If the eggs and vegetables and milk are purchased, the children's interests are re-

moved from the interests of their parents and older brothers and sisters. Furthermore, a child who helps raise its own food also gets what a city child doesn't get-a chance to learn through doing. Another disadvantage of farming for money only, with the greater use of machines, is that it makes it harder to own a farm. The money goes into perishable things instead

of into the solid title to land. The

FARM MACHINERY Life on American farms is being changed by technological advances, Baukhage reports. He finds that the trend toward growing products primarily for sale instead of home consumption raises many new problems. The Greek ambassador in Washington told Baukhage that his people are now more united than ever. As a part of the defense program. the war department is purchasing great tracts of land, he re-

veals.

farmer tends to become a renter and if times are bad and a renter can't pay his rent he loses every-

This is just one of the farm problems that the farmer can think over during the long winter evenings. Like many other good things machinery can be too much of a good thing. Alexander Pope's advice still stands: "Be not the first by whom the new

Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Greek People Wholly United

The war came close to me again the other day when I stepped on the soil of another belligerent. It was shortly after the Italians had crossed the border from Albania, and the Greeks had met this new invasion from the west as they met the Persian invasion from the east 450 years before.

I say I stepped on foreign soil because the embassies and legations of a foreign power are considered a part of the territory of that power no matter where they are located. The house which is a peaceful piece of Greece looks over Sheridan circle on Massachusetts avenue in the capital. It is really just a big private residence made into a legation where the minister, a cheerful little man with a long name, Cimon Diamantopoulos, lives and carries on the business of his

As I sat in the attractive cubbyhole that is his study, pouring over a map of the country he knows so well, I had a strange feeling. The walls with their artistic etchings of classic beauty seemed to fade away and I could see those tortuous passes of the ancient Pindus mountains. Mule-drawn artillery were struggling through the snow-drifts, the flerce Greek mountaineers with their kilts and tufted shoes on one side, the plumed Bersaglieri equally fierce Evzones mountain fighters on the other. I could see the attack in the blinding blizzard, the clash on the narrow roadway hardly wide enough for small motor lorries to pass, and then men and mules plunging down into the bottomless abyss.

The minister looked up. "Greece has never been as united as it is today," he said.

When the Persian hordes came to Marathon it was because their ruler hated the democratic spirit which he feared would spread to his own slave states.

History repeats.

Winter Comes To Washington

Washington in the autumn moves from a bright water-color to a softpastel, and then the foliage fades to a dark oil painting of rich browns. At last comes the steel engraving of winter.

We are now between the oil painting and the steel engraving. The burning yellow of the Gingkoes (the maiden-hair tree, some call it) have laid their last golden carpet on the west side of Lafayette square, that historic quadrangle of green opposite the White House.

A few sturdy oaks cling to their rich, saddle-leather brown. The Gingkoes are now bare. There are many of these attractive trees in Washington. They love cities, sharing the fumes of gas and smoke with the rest of us and flourishing on it.

I have a leaf from one planted in the city of Weimar by the poet Goethe. His city of study and reflection-the city that gave birth to the ill-fated German Republic after

That tree I hope still blooms. It does unless the Nazis have uprooted its beauty because it is non-Aryan. Nature knows no politics, and laughs at our fickle changes. The Gingkoes will bloom long after our civilization is forgotten.

History repeats but it also reverses itself. Once the American settlers were given or could buy government land. Now Uncle Sam buys 500,000 acres from his citizens. As part of the defense program the war department through the soil conservation service has purchased great tracts for the Seventh corps army training center in Iowa; a new aircraft firing center near Hinesville, Ga.; and lands for expansion of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Fort Sill. Oklahoma: Fort Devans, Massachusetts; and Fort Bliss, Texas.

. . . From now on you'll be able to

SEE American history. In the National Archives in Washington there is the greatest collection of moving pictures of American events that exists. In a series, "See America First," you can see history (some re-made, of course) relating to Colonial days down to 1934. The later ones are news reels and among them is the only official picture in existence showing the celebration of the transfer of the Virgin islands



New York Symphony

The shiny look of the midtown area Saturday evenings, when it is drenched with humanity out for a good time, making the atmosphere . . . Ships from Nazi-dominated nations anchored in the Hudson river. A whiff of deep tragedy surrounded by the peaceful, visual rhapsody that is the Hudson river sector. The maze of alleyways near the East river, reeking with mystery in the middle of the night, and wearing a blaring ugliness during . The uptown gym urgthe daying that you learn jiu-jitsu, to help our defense program. The instructors are Japanese . . . The trees in the city's parks wearing their autumn make-up. Featuring a tap-estry of colors that makes your eyes

The orgy of silence cloaking Riverside drive at midnight, sprinkled with lovers slipping into the deep quiet without hurting it . . . Starving actors making the rounds of booking agents housed in the miltion-dollar Radio City edifices The workers in the subway change booths gripped by the clutches of boredom, looking into nowhere . The Times building electricks flashing the news of the world to a Broadway that makes news every

The cut-rate book shops that sell classics for two-bits and cheap songsheets for the same price . fame and fortune starved, drinking in and enjoying the jeweled firstnighters during intermissions. They seem to be happier than the firstnighters they long to be.

Old, posy-selling ladies, wearing their sadness uncomfortably, desiring to brighten your life with a few . The entertainof their flowers ers in the knick-knack nightclubs, whose make-believe makes other people happy, haunting the cafeterias after work, trying to makebelieve they are gay . . . Doormen in front of theaters wearing milliondollar uniforms with lead quarter jobs, shouting at no one in particular at the top of their voices . The great gabfest continually going on between Greenwich Village intellectuals at musty bars. When they get done with a subject, it's a nervous wreck . . . The 14-karat love-lies who came to the city to sit on the success throne, and are grateful to get jobs as waitresses.

The coffee-pot philosophers, composed of cabbies, musicians, waiters and other night workers, who enjoy themselves thrashing out world problems over a cupacawfee during the 3-to-5 ayems . . . The skyscrapers and the sunrise tinted with colors of silent music. Nature's thrilling overture to a new . Cloudy-eyed successes cussing their worries and troubles. drool with envy-for "such a wonderful existence" land skyline, ultra-thrilling when you see it from the ferry, wearing a shiny coat of moonglow . . . A lone-ly plane racing over the city, its

The movie theaters around town giving away all kinds of things to attract patrons-except entertain-. The sheer artistry with which bus drivers maneuver the gigantic things through the maze of downtown traffic . . . The so-whatty craze that afflicts almost everybody at this time of the year-guessing football results . . . The organ grinder with the monkey that is always in films about New York as something typical of the city, but we haven't seen one for years . . . The soapboxer down at Union square making the air shiver from his growls about the "recession." Remember how popular that word used to be? Why don't these bores get a new act?

jewels against the night-time sky.

Broadway at five ayem: When all its throbbing excitement has boiled down to a murmuring hush The new rubber tires on milk wagons, a blessing to light sleep-The antique shop on Third Ave. It has a picture of Ben Bernie in the window . . . The continuous sleight-of-tongue by auctioneers who blah-blah about a 10-cent item with as much fervor as if they were running for public office . . . The whacky intolerance of an uptown barber shop. They have a sign in the window announcing that they don't give halrcuts to red heads. Ever hear of anything dopier than that?

The castle-like Fifth Ave. library reading room filled with unemployed drinking knowledge . . . Broadway's blood-stream-the amazing lights that decorate a sector filled with the cheapest kind of honkytonk establishments . . . The eerie quiet running wild throughout Central park during the wee hours. It is the perfect atmosphere for love or crime . . . Poverty-stricken human zeros draping the Bowery. Probably all of them have a valuable novel locked in their lives .

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Rough Weather Aids Greek Troops In Fighting Off Invasion by Italians; Kennedy Urges U.S. Aid for England; Soviet-Nazi-Fascist Diplomats Meet

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



President Roosevelt was guest of honor and No. 1 off the record speaker at the National Press club's annual dinner for the Chief Executive. Wendell Willkie, who had been invited, was not present. As usual, there was plenty of "panning" at the expense of the President and other high government officials. Picture above shows: (left to right) President Roosevelt; his bodyguard, Thomas Qualters; Richard Wilson, president of the National Press club, and Vice President Elect Henry Wallace, just before they sat down to dinner.

DEBACLE: Fascists Meet Greeks

The Greeks, aided by heavy storms and mountain torrents, claimed to have dealt a crushing blow to the Italian armies attempting invasion.

The Italians, using the accepted German formula of "pincers" invasion, were attacking boldly on two fronts, the left flank moving from Koritza as a base, and the right flank smashing southward close to the Adriatic coastline toward Ioannina (Janina or Yanina).

The right flank was making some progress, and at points had crossed the critical Kalamas river. The left flank, however, never had made any advances, and it was there, in the vicinity of Koritza, that the Greeks claimed their first and continuing Latest dispatches indicated that

these successes were colossal. Thirty thousand Italian troops were first described as trapped, then nearly half of them cut off and captured, and finally thousands of them caught in a mountain torrent in a gorge and drowned. Cut to pieces, London has heard,

is one of Italy's crack divisions of Alpini, or mountain troops, called the Centaur division. Trapped in the Pindus mountains, the Greeks say it has been annihilated.

There was wild enthusiasm in Athens and throughout the nation. sprawled across Lindy's chairs, dis- Added to this was the favorable report from the Kalamas river sector. And the tourists, who see them and where the Greeks reported the mechanized advance had been halted in its tracks and forced to take up defensive positions.

Heroes of the Greek victory seem to have been the Evzones, or mountain guerrilla troops, who have been clipping away at the Italian columns landing lights looking like moving in a manner reminiscent of the Finnish depredations on Russian troops during the early days of that war.

Like the Russo-Finnish war, however, it is too early to write the attempted Italian invasion down as a failure, for there are other quarters, notably Russia and Germany, to be heard from.

While Italy has admitted no reverses, it was considered significant that Italian dispatches told of Greek attacks.

AMBASSADOR:

Speaks Out

Sensation was sprung by U. S. ambassador to the Court of St. James, Joseph P. Kennedy, who suddenly abandoned the hush-hush role of the diplomat, and in a copyrighted interview published by the Boston Globe told what he thought about the war and where Europe is head-

Summed up in brief, Kennedy said: 1. England is holding out, but

SIDELIGHTS

. . . in the news

An election aftermath in many communities was the public burning of all campaign literature as a gesture of "unity." In Salina, Kan., they had a fine blaze. In Tacoma, Wash., the gesture was a "flop. Reason-nobody showed up with anything to burn.

■ The Civil Liberties Union has an nounced itself ready to aid in the legal defense of eight German-American Bundsmen charged with making anti-semitic speeches at Camp Nordland, Andover, N. J. I The Chinese have invented a is placed on the roofs of important buildings to catch Japanese bombs.

observers. A draftee in Washington, D. C. turned down because of ill health. leaped to his death from Rock Creek park bridge.

fighting with her back to the wall for her existence.

2. Democracy is dead, and Britain is not fighting to restore it, but to save herself from annihilation.

3. Out of it all will come some form of national socialism in Britain, in this country, too, if we get into the war, or if we catch it from Canada.

4. Aid given to Britain and her allies is "insurance" to give us time to prepare.

5. We should give and expect nothing back, simply "writing it off" as

6. He said he told President Roosevelt "don't send me admirals and generals, but economists to study the situation.

CHAMBERLAIN: 'Peace in Our Time'

Neville Chamberlain, tall, lean statesman who led Britain from the Munich appeasement through the first eight and one-half months of war with Germany, and then resigned as prime minister, died at his Hampshire countryside estate. He was 71. Chamberlain's long record of service to his country was climaxed by work as prime minister in the hectic days before the outbreak of the present war. He gained world-wide recognition with his attempt to "appease" the dictators in the now famous Munich pact of Sept. 30, 1938.

TRIPLE THREAT:

Diplomats Gather The Axis Allies have been d scribed by observers as a "neartriangle" in which two of the sides

do not quite meet. In other words, Italy and Germany touch and unite, but the Russian side of the triangle, while apparently touching Germany, has not united with Italy.

The first triple threat was noted in the meeting of diplomats from Russia and Germany in Berlin, with Ciano announced as the third to be invited and to have accepted.

Purpose of the meeting, to discuss the Italian-Greek-Balkan situation. The Turks were frankly worried over the conference, having hoped to have found Russia aloof to the Axis move toward the Black sea and the Mediterranean.

The Turks have been willing to throw in with Greece if necessary, but had hoped it wouldn't be necessary. If Russia finally has decided to take an active part in the Macedonian situation with Germany, giving active aid to Italy, then Ankara saw itself up to the neck in the war, with dubious hopes of victory.

Bulgaria's position was the greatest threat to Turkish non-intervention, and it was in that direction that the Turks were casting anxious eyes.

That the Russian visit to Berlin might eventually have a far different outcome than that apparent on the surface was seen in many quarters as a possibility. There was believed to be little Russian sympathy for either Italy's or Germa ny's aims in Europe, and historians who remember the treaty of Tilsit in Napoleonic times have long wondered whether Russia may be planning to toss her allies overboard at the last instant, and go out for herself again.

POLLS:

Straws vs. Votes

Harold L. Ickes, just before election, sent the polls, or straw-votes, flying in the wind with his statement three-story bamboo "basket" which that if he had his way, newspapers would be barred from publishing

them. Immediately after election, each It works, too, according to neutral of the many polls, the Gallup poll, the Crossley, the News, the Wall and others, came out with articles explaining just how accurate they

He'll Stick Around



ANN ARBOR, MICH.-Fakhril Maluf (above), University of Michigan student, who has learned from Syrian newspapers that he has been sentenced by the French Petain government to 15 years in prison for his writings advocating independence and social reform in Syria. In this country on indefinite scholarship permit, Maluf said he guessed he "would stay awhile."

FIFTY-FIFTY: Election Aftermath

Immediate aftermath of the pred edent-shattering election of Presi dent Roosevelt to a third term i

the White House was the strengthen ing of the foreign policy. Japan had seen this as a likely happening, and the Axis powers had commented on it frankly in express ing hopes for a Roosevelt defeat

hopes used by the Democrats as

lever in the campaign. It was not unexpected in Europe, nor in this country for that matter, when President Roosevelt made his first announcement of a strengthening of the "aid to Britain short of war" which had been his open for-

eign policy prior to the campaign. This took the form of a statement that on the production of war materials for our national defense, Britain will be given a "fifty-fifty" pick. We are planning to build 25,000 planes. Britain has placed orders for 12,000, and the priorities board has said that unless things change from the present, Britain will be given one plane of every two that ome off the assembly lines. This will include even the largest | Ar

British have long been seeking, but which had thus far been denied It also will include foodstuffs, the output of merchant ships from the nation's ways, machine tools, every-

and most modern planes, the "fly-

ing fortress" bombers, which the

thing of usefulness to a nation at The only "rule of thumb" which President Roosevelt has said that he will recognize is prior need by this country for her defense. In this he will be guided by the army

Steps have been taken to extend large credit to Britain to permit the "paper" purchase of her needs.

and navy chiefs and by Knudsen,

head of the national defense coun-

AIR CRASHES: 10,000 Miles Apart

In the snowy mountain wastes of Utah 10 persons, including a couple of honeymooners, met death when an air-liner crashed into a moun-

tainside, split in two. A few days later a Brazilian air liner, taking off at the airport of Rio de Janeiro, collided in midair with an advertising plane. Nineteen were killed.

The first crash is believed by an airline survey as to have been caused by the failure of the radio beam or range signal, the result of a blinding snowstorm through which the ship was flying, attempting to reach safety.

Unexplained is the Brazilian crash, which occurred in full view of thousands on the shores of the beautiful harbor, watching the takeoff. The big liner collided in midair with the advertising plane, piloted by an Englishman, and both plummeted downward. The liner landed in the water,

smashed to pieces and sank. The small plane, out of control, sailed helplessly over the city and crashed on the roof of a building.

MISCELLANY:

Mearly a year after the end of the Finnish-Russian war, a ship arrived in New York with 100 American volunteers, who managed to escape back to this country again. They said they arrived in Finland after it was all over, and had spent all this time trying to get back to the U.S.

1 The lash still is administered to prisoners in Delaware, which then sends the whipped men off to prison. Three were whipped recently, two for burglary, one for attempting to wreck a train. After the 60 blows (20 to each man), Nos. 1 and 2 went off to prison for five years, and No. 3 for ten.

@ Newest defense of British freighters against mines, submarines have been noted on the American waterfronts. The bows of the ships carry the paravanes and nets of minesweepers. Also on board many are torpedo tubes.

Election **Statistics**

(Table below shows state by state re-sults in the election of the President (electoral vote), Congressional Representatives, U. S. Senators and the governors of each state in which these posts

DRDRDRDR

were at stake.)

			D	н	D	14	D	n		
ı	Ala.		11		9				-	
ı	Ariz.		3		1		1		1	
ı	Ark.		9		7				1	
ı	Calif.		22		11	9		1		
ı	Colo.			6	2	2				1
ı	Conn.		8		6		1		1	
ı	Del		3		1		1			1
ı	Fla.		7		5		1		1	
ı	Georgi		12		10				1	
	Idaho		4		1	1		1	1	
ı	Illinois		29		11	16		1		1
ı	Indian		-	14	4	8		1	1	
ı	Iowa			11	2	7		-		1
L	Kansa			9	1	6			1	- 5
ı					8	1	1		-	
ı	Ky.		10		8		•			
ı	La		10			3		1		
1	Maine		-	5			1			
ı	Md.	*	8		6		î			1
ı	Mass.		17		6	9			1	•
ı	Mich.	٠		19	6	11		1		
ı	*Minn.		11			8		1		1
ı	Miss.		9		7		1			
ı	Mo.		15		10	3	1			1
ı	Mont.		4		1	1	1	120		1
ı	Neb.			7	2	3		1		1
r	Nevad	a	3		1		1			
ı	N. H.		4			2				1
ı	N. J.		16		4	10		1	1	
ı	N. M.		3		1		1		1	
1	IN. Y.		47		25	19	1			
7/	N. C.		13		11				1	
	N. D.			4		2		1	1	
	Ohio		26		12	12		1		1
	Okla.		11		8	1				
	Oregon		5		1	2				
•	Pa		36		19	15	1			
-	R. I.		4		2		1		1	
n	S. C.		1,000		6					
-	S. D.		-	4	-	2				1
	Tenn.		11		6	2	1		1	
y	Texas		23		21		1		1	
4	Utah		4		2		1		1	
d	2000000		-	3		1	-	1	-	1
-	-		11	9	9		1	-		-
	Wash.		8		6		î			1
a	W. Va		8		6		î		1	-
	W. Va		12		1		Pr	~#	•	1
	Wis.		12			6	FI			

Wyo. . 3 1 1 TOTALS 449 82 267 162 22 12 18 15 Additional Congressional Results. Minnesota has one Farmer-Laborite. t New York has one American-Labo

Tennessee has one Independent. Wisconsin has three Progressives NOTE: It should be remembered that only 33 states elected governors and 35 states elected senators in this 1940 elec-

(Tabulation below gives the popular vote for the presidential election as reported by the various states.)

. 179,589

Alabama .

					41,8
	Arkansas .				26,4
	California			1,750,876	1,240,2
ŀ	Colorado .			198,675	212,4
١	Connecticut	•		417,858	361,8
ł	Delaware .			74,387	63,0
ı				338,847	121,0
1	Florida Georgia			240,734	41,4
ı	Idaho			117,201	99,4
I	Illinois			2,130,194	2,036,4
1	Indiana	٠		860,472	884,5
i	Iowa			572,655	622,7
I	Kansas Kentucky . Louisiana .			348,974	465,5
I	Kentucky .			481,550	350,2
ı	Louisiana .			186,171	29,5
ł	maine			154,774	163,9
İ	Maryland .			364,168	250,3
ı	Massachusetts			1,052,678	916.4
ì	Michigan .			1,025,963	1,032,9
١	Minnesota .			622,032	583,5
١	Mississippi	•	•	100,825	4.7
١	Missouri	•	•	946,125	856,5
ł	Missouri .	•		109,130	73,3
١	Montana . Nebraska .	•		256,761	341,8
J	Neurada .	•	•	31,567	20,9
1	Nevada			125,625	109,9
1	New Hampshi	re			
١	New Jersey			1,014,978	947,6
1	New Mexico				82,7
1	New York .			3,262,273	3,029,1
١	North Carolin			575,072	182,7
	North Dakota			113,909	144,6
1	Ohio			1,728,020	1,584,8
	Oklanoma .			468,397	342,6
1	Oregon			229,819	202,7
1	Pennsylvania			2,168,693	1,884.8
	Rhode Island			181,881	138,4
	South Carolin	a		85.077	4,1
	South Dakota			114,623	159,3
	Tennessee .			323.710	150,5
	Texas			682,173	162.7
	Utah			153,434	93,0
	Vermont .			64,244	78,3
	Virginia			236,512	109.6
	Washington			349.869	244,0
	West Virginia			483,566	360.7
	Wisconsin .			693,017	672,3
	Wisconsin . Wyoming .			58,262	51.9
	Total .			25,960,408	21,606,6

(Above figures are unofficial. Complete and official returns are announced following canvass by the various state boards.)

Election Sidelights:

Both presidential candidates carried their own home voting districts. Roosevelt received a majority of 74 votes to win, 376 to 302; Willkie's native town gave him a margin of 438 votes. The count was Willkie, 4,151; Roosevelt, 3,713.

Post-election celebration Manhattan firemen busy after Roosevelt's victory became apparent. More than 50 fire alarms were turned in as a result of street bonfires set by celebrants.

In order to record the electoral vote the 531 presidential electors will gather on December 16 in their various state capitals and send their votes to Washington by registered mail. These letters will actually be tabulated by Congress on January 6 and President Roosevelt will be sworn in for his third term on January 20. Members of the electoral college used to get a trip to Washington but in 1934, congress decided that its duties were too routine and turned it into a "correspondence school."

NATIONAL **AFFAIRS**

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

La Follette's no-third term stand against Coolidge returned to plague him . . . Ballot change worried Indiana Democrats. (Bell Syndicate-WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON .- Sen. Hiram W. Johnson of California played hob with his old friend,

Sen. Robert M. La Follette when he made that speech about the third term over the radio shortly before the elec-

Senator Johnson's "most unkindest cut of all" was in reading over the radio the list of United

States senators who La Follette voted for the sweeping resolution adopted by the senate in 1928 against a third term for anybody. Of course he read the name of La Follette, for this reso-

ten and introduced by the senator from Wisconsin. Wisconsin voters are not tightly bound by party ties. The La Follette family has been working for 50 years

lution, it so happens, was both writ-

to break down party regularity. The trouble is that the Wisconsin voters have been taught to listen to the La Follettes and to study political issues without any thought of partisan bias. The La Follettes undoubtedly wanted their electorate to have a bias, but what they wanted was a bias in favor of the La Follettes, not in favor of any given party.

How successful this teaching proved is best demonstrated by the presidential election of 1924, when Wisconsin was the only state in the Union to give its electoral votes to Robert M. La Follette, father of the present Senator La Follette, then a senator and candidate for the presidency on the Progressive ticket with Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana as his running mate. Senator Wheeler, then as now, appeared on the senate list as a Democrat; he had been elected as a Democrat.

FOUGHT THIRD TERM So four years later nothing was more natural than for the son of "Fighting Bob" to introduce a resolution really aimed at Calvin Coolidge, the man who had humbled his father in the previous presidential election. Most of the Democrats and Progressive Republicans in the senate at the time thought Coolidge would run for re-election, despite his previous statement that he did "not choose to run." So they all

voted for the resolution. But the wording of that resolution rose to plague them. It did not state their REAL reason, which was opposition to Coolidge. It put their

stand on the highest and most pa-Not content with VOTING for the resolution, the senators who voted for it kept on TALKING about it for a while-in fact right up until the Republican convention nominat-

ed somebody else. Wisconsin voters, unlike the voters of certain other states, took the views of "Young Bob" La Follette on this very seriously. They were proud of his prominence in putting

this resolution through. Be that as it may, they got all worked up about the dangers to this country's form of government and institutions which a third term for any man would bring. They thought they were on sound ground. Look

at what Bob La Follette had said! "Young Bob" found it very difficult to unsell them.

ADOPTS SPLIT BALLOT It's always the privilege, legally,

of the party in power in any state to change the rules in its own favor. It's a time honored custom in our politics. Sometimes, however, the judgment used in making the changes is not of the best. At least that's the way the Demo-

cratic leaders in Indiana feel about something they did shortly after the nomination of Wendell Willkie by the Philadelphia convention. What happened was that the In-

diana Democratic leaders, realizing

this state pride of the Hoosier voters.

became alarmed lest Willkie run so well in Indiana that he would pull all the Republican nominees for state offices, particularly the governor and senator, through with him. So they decided-as they then saw the situation-to throw Roosevelt overboard. What they did to carry out this plan was to rush a law through the legislative mill changing their form of ballot. Under the new law there was one ballot for the presidential electors, and another ballot for all other candidates. The theory is that the voter will mark

and then will mark the other ballot. The theory of course was that the Hoosier voter, anxious to see another Hoosier in the White House. would vote for Willkie on the one ballot, and then follow his normal bent in voting for governor, senator, representative and the other lo-

the presidential ballot as he pleases,