

PLATTSBURGH DAILY PRESS

"For Plattsburgh and Clinton County, First, Last and Always"

VOL. XXXVIII.

No. 33.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Friday, September 23, 1932

PRICE 3 CENTS.

ROOSEVELT SPEEDING TO CALIFORNIA

Leaders of Three Factions Meet

CANDIDATES OUT EARLY

McAdoo Among Those To Board Train to San Francisco

ROOSEVELT SPECIAL, Enroute to San Francisco, Sept. 22 (P) — Leaders of all three factions which sought victory in the California presidential primary last spring, headed Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's train today as the Democratic presidential nominee, rested after his utterances in Portland, Ore., sped southward through northern California.

These included Justus S. Wardell, Roosevelt leader in the presidential primary and William G. McAdoo, war-time secretary of the treasury, Garner leader in the primary, and now Democratic nominee for United States senator from California. McAdoo was associated with William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher in his successful support of Garner in the primary.

Among the leaders of the former Governor Alfred E. Smith faction in the presidential fight in this state were Jerome Palitzer and H. H. McPike, who came to pay their respects to the Democratic presidential nominee, McPike was a Garner delegate to the 1832 Democratic national convention but headed the presidential campaign for Smith in California in 1928.

Others of the California welcoming delegation were Maurice Harrison, soon to become Democratic state chairman; William H. McCarthy, Dr. Rodney Yoell, William Denman, former member of the United States shipping board, and George Creel, the writer.

Wardell and Creel said all the pre-convention factions were in harmony now. Wardell predicted Roosevelt would carry President Hoover's home state by 150,000, Smith lost it four years ago by 500,000.

Mr. Roosevelt was out early today to make a brief platform talk to a crowd at Subsmuir, at the head of the Sacramento Valley. Just a few minutes previously the nominee viewed Mount Shasta. It was a crystal clear day.

The sun sparkled on the Sacramento river, along whose curves the train traveled. Twelve years ago when Roosevelt campaigned for the vice presidency his train was delayed in northern California by a train wreck ahead. That experience this year was had in Montana three days ago.

Roosevelt replied to Governor James Rolph Jr.'s, telegraphed welcome, with:

"Your very cordial telegram of greeting reached me just after I crossed the border of your great state, having had pleasant experiences with the warm hospitality for which California is noted. I am starting this two days visit with keenest anticipation. I shall be delighted to see you tonight and want to assure you that I appreciate the hearty welcome that I have begun to receive."

"Most cordially, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Roosevelt also appeared on the platform at Redding. Other scheduled brief talks were at Gerber and Davis, before reaching Sacramento.

The Roosevelt special is due to reach the state capital at 3:15 p. m. Oakland pier at 6:30 and the San Francisco Ferry building at 6:50.

Announcement was made that William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, would board the train before it reached San Francisco.

At Redding, near Mt. Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States, Roosevelt told a station crowd that "our appeal this year is not just to Democrats alone but to millions of fine men and women who call themselves Republicans."

"Our fight is against the Republican leadership."

Noticing the number of children in the "Redding" crowd the nominee remarked:

"This must be a Roosevelt town. There are so many children."

DAIRY FARMERS IN N. Y. STATE HARDEST HIT

Than in Any Other State in Union

COMMITTEE TOLD

Legislative Committee Studying Milk Situation Hold Hearing At Buffalo

BUFFALO, Sept. 22 (P) — The legislative committee studying the milk situation in New York state was told in Buffalo today that conditions in the dairy industry in this state were the worst in the union.

The committee heard the same story here it had listened to wherever it has held a hearing: That producers were in a desperate situation because they were getting considerably less for their milk than it cost them to produce it.

Producers and distributors who appeared all were asked what they had to suggest to improve conditions. Most of them said they did not know—"its too big for me" was a frequent answer. Many of the producers said organization of dairymen was the only hope. The committee's answer was to ask how that was to be achieved in the face of opposition by many of the farmers. The witnesses said they did not know, but several suggested the legislature should do something to stop what they called false rumors about the Dairywomen's League Cooperative Association. They said these were being spread by some independent dealers who wanted to prevent a powerful organization of farmers.

The committee pursued its investigation along these general lines:

It sought views on organization of dairy farmers; organization of distributors and the proposal to regulate the industry along the lines of public utility control.

Most of the witnesses were strongly opposed to the suggestion that the state regulate the industry as a utility. Some of the distributors said, however, that much good would come from a license law with close supervision of dealers. They complained that one of the evils of the industry was the dealer who had nothing but a truck and some bottles. This type of distributor, the committee was told, was the price-cutter condemned by most of the witnesses as one of the causes of milk troubles in New York state. They suggested that if a license law were passed, considerable attention should be paid to sanitation requirements.

Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, a spectator at the hearing, commenting on the statement of G. N. Allen in New York City milk distributors persisted in cutting prices, said the efforts of the Dairymen's League to stabilize the industry would be wrecked if this underselling continued. The League recently raised prices, Sexauer said most of the other large distributors followed suit but that enough independents started underselling to endanger the plan. Sexauer reiterated what he has said frequently in the past, that if the League could control a larger share of the milk through its membership, it could prevent such underselling.

Senator Perley A. Pitcher of Watertown, chairman of the legislative committee, said it was assembling figures on distributing costs which in themselves might point a way to improvement.

McAdoo, talking with newspapermen before going into Roosevelt's car, said the New York governor would carry the state. He added that a harmonious party in California assured success for the state ticket.

At Red Bluff, Lassen Peak was almost obscured by haze but could be discerned 50 miles away.

Reichwehr Troops Cheer Von Hindenburg During Review

BERLIN Sept. 22 (P)—Reichwehr troops "defending" Berlin with the arms allowed by the Versailles treaty broke and fell back today before an invasion from the east and the "enemy" swept through the capital.

This was the final stage of the Reichwehr maneuvers. It was intended to demonstrate the truth of Germany's contention that her defenses against possible invasion from the Polish side are inadequate.

President Von Hindenburg, cheered by the troops, drove up from Berlin very early in the morning to watch the maneuvers and give his professional verdict. He waited until the mock battle was over, but the customary parade and review were omitted for reasons of economy.

Regarding this as an opportune time for their action, the Bavarian Veterans League presented a petition today to the minister of the interior asking that he authorize a plebiscite in which the people might vote on the question of rebuilding the German army on a basis of compulsory military service.

They asked also that the plebiscite include a proposal calling for revocation of Germany's observance of part five of the Versailles Treaty. That is the section under which Germany was disarmed.

Hugo Alletier, president of the veterans organization, said the petition had 5,000 signatures, but in government circles it was regarded

as merely a gesture not likely to go far. One official said revival of army conscription and revocation of part five of the treaty could not be brought about by this method.

"If it could," he said, "there would be no need for international negotiations. Anybody can start a movement for a plebiscite. This has happened time and again. It is tolerably certain that nothing more will be heard of this petition."

Today there was another uproarous session of the Prussian Diet. The meeting was suspended twice as the National Socialists shouted interruptions at a Nationalist speaker during debate on the government's demand that the Diet rescind a bill absolving Prussian officials from obedience to the federal commissioner.

By a vote of 156 to 86 with 45 abstaining, the Diet adopted a National Socialist motion to the effect that civil servants will be expected to obey their superiors so long as the present Prussian government observes the constitution.

The Reichstag committee on safeguarding the parliament's rights also met today. They summoned the chancellor and two cabinet ministers for a hearing to determine whether Chancellor Von Papen demanded the floor before a vote of non-confidence was taken on the day the Reichstag was dissolved.

The government officials did not appear. At any rate these hearings will have no effect on the dissolution.

DAVIS TRIAL CONTINUES IN NEW YORK

Following Trail of Alleged Lottery Tickets

WITNESSES HEARD

Senator Davis Appears to Be Bored With Proceedings

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (P)—The devious trail of alleged lottery tickets in the federal court trial of Senator James J. Davis was traced by witnesses today through printers, express agents, clerks, bookkeepers, truck drivers and purchasers.

Starting from minor agents through whose hands passed the neat little packages, said to contain Moose Lodge charity ball and lottery tickets, government prosecutors sought to establish step by step that path of a gigantic lottery plan led to the Pennsylvania senator's door.

There was a slight stir in the court room when M. S. Cogan, route agent for the Railway Express agency of Philadelphia, testified the name of Edward McMahon appeared as shipper on some 100,000 packages.

McMahon had been certified to the Railway Express Company, it was brought out in previous testimony, as authorized to enter a shipping agreement, by Malcolm R. Giles, supreme secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Giles testified yesterday he did not know what the agreement was, but said he wrote the letter certifying McMahon on request of Theodore G. Miller, Miller, the government contends, is financial agent for Davis. He refused to testify in the case yesterday, because he is also under indictment in the lottery case.

In the letter of recommendation McMahon was identified by Giles as "representing the propagation department of the Loyal Order of Moose."

Cogan was questioned closely about his knowledge of contents of the express packages. He said that in wrapping them, some 25 were faulty handled and came open, and that he saw they contained books of tickets and literature explaining about the prizes given for selling them.

Senator Davis appeared bored and weary during the tedious succession of testimony retired to prove authenticity of shipping and billing receipts, delivery orders, etc., and occasionally shifted his weight in his chair at counsel table, where he faced the jury for the fourth day of his trial.

The specific charges against him are conspiracy and aiding trans-shipment of lottery tickets across state borders.

Solid rows of spectators at the trial focussed close attention today on a woman witness, Mrs. Mary Mychelin, of Astoria, Long Island, who related readily that a 50 cent ticket to the 1931 Moose charity ball she bought a \$5,000 cash prize.

She bought two 50-cent tickets, she said, in the names of her 3-year-old twin daughters, Little Sarah's ticket had a stub attached which won the prize.

"Did you attend the ball?" she was asked.

"No."

"And I suppose your daughter did not attend?" pursued Assistant United States Attorney Louis M. Treadwell.

A smile spread through the courtroom.

WIRE BRIEFS

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22 (P) — Eight thousand Danes accorded an enthusiastic reception to the Prince of Wales, Great Britain's "highest pressure salesman," when he arrived today to open the British trade exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P) — Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied forces, an organization supporting prohibition, will begin a high-speed campaign for the re-election of President Hoover at Topeka, Kan. on September 26.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (P) — An appeal from Supreme Court Justice John E. McGehean's ruling against a special majority election in November will be heard next Tuesday under tentative arrangements made today by attorneys for both sides and presiding Justice Edward R. Finch of the appellate division.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22 (P) — Abraham Krotoshinsky, "hero of the lost battalion," came to Albany with a group of comrades today to borrow the flag of the old 77th infantry division for use in the reunion of the division in New York Saturday.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 22 (P) — William Hutton, of Montoursville, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury of Lycoming county today in connection with the killing of William Garrison, a taxi driver. The jury recommended life imprisonment.

ILION, N. Y., Sept. 22 (P) — Frank Bennington, 55, hanged himself in the basement of his home today after telling his wife and four children he was going to fix the furnace. He had been ill.

ATTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22 (P) — The population of Attica prison rose to 900 today with the addition of 30 short termers who were transferred from Elmira reformatory.

GANDHI MAY BREAK HIS FAST TODAY

Indian Leaders Doing Utmost to Hasten Compromise With British

POONA, India, Sept. 22 (P) — Mahatma Gandhi, starving himself for a principle, may be able to break his fast tomorrow, for Indian political leaders are doing their utmost to hasten a compromise on the issue of electorates.

Today the entire committee of caste Hindus and representatives of the depressed classes talked with him for two hours in the condemned cell of Yeroda prison. Mr. Gandhi has been moved there because he needed more commodious quarters for the friends who visit him in great numbers.

"We had a long, satisfactory, heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Gandhi," one of the committee members said later, "and we hope to return tomorrow with a final settlement."

What Gandhi wants is to remove the possibility that the depressed classes or "untouchables" would be given a separate electorate in the plan for reforming India's political status. Such an innovation, he believes, would merely serve to strengthen the caste system to which he objects.

For three days now the little Hindu has eaten nothing. His normal frailty has increased, the visitors say, but his spirit remains undaunted. He sits at ease on his cot under a mango tree sipping water in which occasionally he dissolves a pinch of soda.

Today his wife, transferred from the prison at Ahmedabad, visited him. Mme. Sarojini Naidu, the most famous woman in India and once Gandhi's chief lieutenant, also came to see him. She is a prisoner in the women's ward at Yeroda. His second son Davidas accompanied her and later visited his brother Ramdas, who is interned in a prison camp near the jail.

As a direct result of the Mahatma's appeal for communal peace two Hindu temples in Poona were opened to untouchables today.

R. F. C. LOAN APPLICATIONS ARE DWINDLING

Indication of Much Improved Bank Conditions

DIRECTORS SAY

"Pressure" On Corporation For Bank Credits Greatly Lessened During Last Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P) — A conspicuous drop in applications for loans by ranks, insurance companies and similar organizations since July 15, was interpreted at the reconstruction corporation of offices today as indication of much improved bank conditions.

Wilson McCarthy, director of the corporation for bank credits, said the corporation for bank credits had greatly lessened during the last month or six weeks. The decline has continued steadily, he said. He did not, however, give figures.

Not only has there been a decrease in applications for this form of loans, he said, but in Kansas City and Omaha especially, which are probably the largest centers for livestock feeder loans some banks are advertising in an effort to obtain applications for loans from livestock men.

The corporation now is organizing agricultural credit corporations throughout most of the country and especially the west, in an effort to get ready to make loans to livestock men.

McCarthy's statements regarding credit were made while he and Gardner Cowles, Sr., director in charge of emergency relief, were discussing the general situation with newspapermen. Cowles agreed with McCarthy.

This rate, he added, compares favorably with the cost of loans made by banks. The corporation, however, he said, would be very glad to have the regular banks take care of all of the loan possible. It expects the credit corporations to have plenty to do in sections where banks have failed or are not in position to take care of the situation.

The ten agricultural credit corporations already announced will start with \$3,000,000 capital each. This will be increased if necessary, McCarthy also said the corporation is chartering the agricultural credit corporations direct from Washington instead of following a plan suggested earlier that they be organized under the laws of some state.

ADMIRAL SIMS ASSAILS SYSTEM

Describes System of Spanish American War Pensions as "Steal"

BOSTON, Sept. 22 (P)—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy, (retired), today described the system of Spanish-American War pensions as a "steal" of the nastiest kind and an outrage to the American taxpayers.

Admiral Sims, who commanded the American naval forces in European waters during the World War, spoke at a meeting under the auspices of the National Economy League of representatives of 80 industries of Boston. He is one of the six members of the National Advisory Council of the league.

"The Spanish-American War," said Admiral Sims, "lasted exactly 114 days, and although less than 400 were killed and less than 5,000 died of wounds and disease, yet more than 237,000 out of the 280,000 who served are now drawing government pensions. The cost this year for Spanish-American War pensions is \$119,000,000."

RECEIVED \$50,000 FOR COMPENSATION CASES

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (P)—An investigation into charges of fraudulent fee splitting in city compensation cases by five doctors, including Dr. William H. Walker, brother of former Mayor James J. Walker, disclosed today that one of them received \$50,000 in three years for compensation cases.

The physician, Dr. Harris Feinberg, testified to his \$50,000 receipts from 1929 to 1931. Dr. Feinberg waived his constitutional rights and

PEONAGE IS REPORTED IN GOVT WORK

"Brutal Beatings" of Negro Labor

MISSISSIPPI CAMPS

Former Red Cross Nurse Says Account Before Pillsbury

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P) — An account of "brutal beatings" and other cruelty in the handling of negro labor at contractors' camps on the Mississippi flood control project was laid before General G. B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of army engineers, by a former Red Cross nurse.

Helen Boardman, who made personal investigations in 22 contractors' camps, presented her testimony in a closed hearing.

At conclusion of the hearing, General Pillsbury said the testimony would be sent immediately to Colonel Ferguson, president of the Mississippi river commission at Vicksburg.

"He is making a thorough investigation down there," said General Pillsbury.

In the statement of Miss Boardman, all of which went into the transcript to be sent to Mississippi, she was quoted:

"I saw negroes living in ragged, miserable and overcrowded tents, unscreened from mosquitoes and flies, surrounded in some cases by piles of garbage."

"The men worked from 12 to 16 hours a day. On the outskirts of some of the camps there were groups of hungry, unemployed men waiting for any vacancy, a condition of which the foremen took full advantage."

"Wages amounted to from \$1 to \$2.50 a day, but by the use of a trick commissary system, even that amount was seldom paid."

"One man told me he got \$1.50 for three weeks work."

"Brutality in the camps is the rule. In one place the contractor, a man of particularly violent temper, was reported as having picked up a club and knocked a worker down simply because he did not like the way he looked at him. Women were beaten for not having meals ready on time. Two men were beaten and discharged for refusing night work after working all day."

Miss Boardman told of foremen, armed with rifles, "I saw them myself," she observed, driving men through mosquito-filled swamps in a temperature of 120 degrees. She told of hungry groups waiting for meals, and becoming "willing to put up with anything."

She said the workers were so "terrified" they would talk to her "only if no white person other than myself were in sight and then only if they were introduced by someone whom they knew."

"I always talked," she said "to all of the white people in charge of the camps, and in the vicinity as I was able to contact. The admissions of the white contractors and foremen corroborated what the colored men charged."

agreed to testify while his counsel called the proceedings "extraordinary and unfair."

Dr. Feinberg testified to handling a number of compensation cases while in partnership with Dr. Walker in 1929.

ASSERT U. S. SHOULD ACT AGAINST CUTS

Railway Labor Executives Ass'n Believe

PETITION HOOVER

Want Carriers Prevented From Participating in Further Policy Of Reducing Wages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P) — Ranking railway labor executives today proposed to President Hoover that as a condition to further governmental aid to the carriers they be prevented from participating in "the unsound and destructive policy of reducing wages."

The statement was presented to President Hoover by the railway labor executives association, led by A. F. Whitney, after the group yesterday had declined to meet with representatives of the roads to consider proposed wage reductions.

Citing that railway workers are now working under a 10 per cent reduction agreement, which expires in February, the statement said that at present "when there are some hopeful signs that the depression may have run its course when there is renewed hope of early economic recovery, the railway employees find themselves menaced by a threat of further reductions of wages."

"We have supported and will continue to support and advocate the use of all of the resources of the government to relieve unemployment distress and to aid and promote industrial activities which will increase employment," it continued. "But when the government is making such efforts we submit that as a part of its policy there should be unyielding opposition to reductions of wages with all the evil consequences to which we have referred."

"We believe that in the present situation the government of the United States has the power in the case of the railroads, which are seeking and will evidently continue to seek the aid of the government, to impose as a condition of such aid that the railroads shall not participate in the unsound and destructive policy of reducing wages, breaking down the standards of living and reducing the purchasing power of the wage earners upon which the prosperity of all essential industries must depend."

R. F. C. VOTE \$2,500,000 LOAN TO PENNA.

Money is To Be Used in Three Counties of That State

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (P)

The reconstruction finance corporation today voted an emergency relief loan of \$2,500,000 for Pennsylvania.

The money is to be used in three counties, Philadelphia, Northampton and Allegheny.

Aid from the corporation has been sought insistently by Pennsylvania's governor—Clifford Pinchot—who even telegraphed President Hoover and asked for a conference between them in an effort to obtain favorable action on his request.

Pinchot since has sought an immediate loan of \$10,000,000 complained that "red tape" was preventing the relief of the needy.

The announcement of the loan was accompanied by a lengthy statement by Chairman Pomeroy on behalf of the corporation in which it was said that "many mistakes" have been issued from Harrisburg, "with respect to the reconstruction finance corporation and its administration of relief funds."

"If there has been any failure to grant relief to the poor and the distressed of Pennsylvania," said the statement, "the fault lies with the governor and the legislature of that great state and not with the reconstruction finance corporation."

"The president of the United States and the reconstruction finance corporation are fully advised as to their responsibility. They are eager to have the relief measures of Congress administration accordance with their spirit."

"Further loans which come within the scope of our authority will be made promptly, if, when and as the information required is presented."

"Any statement to the contrary, no matter by whom made, is not true."

WILD WHEAT IN RUSSIA

BAKU, U. S. S. R. (P) — Wild wheat, a rare plant anywhere, has been found in large quantity by an expedition of the All-Union Institute of Plants in the mountains of Azerbaijan. The wheat is notable for resistance to drought and cold.

McAdoo, talking with newspapermen before going into Roosevelt's car, said the New York governor would carry the state. He added that a harmonious party in California assured success for the state ticket.

At Red Bluff, Lassen Peak was almost obscured by haze but could be discerned 50 miles away.