

OKLAHOMAN IS STILL PIONEER BELOW VENEER

Derricks, Dust Symbols of State's Despoiling, Stokes Says.

BY THOMAS L. STOKES
Times Special Writer

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 28.—Scratch the oily veneer of Oklahoma and you'll find the raw pioneer still underneath.

The man who struck it rich, the adventurer who would bet everything on the turn of a card, the man who brought his family from the filled-up acres of the East, the Indian driven from his Eastern home by a white man's government, the preacher who was moved to take his Bible and his hell-fire-and-damnation salvation into the wilderness—all are represented in the Oklahoma of today.

The oil exploiters have moved right into the heart of this city. Scores of derricks stand almost side by side the city's skyscrapers, like a field of radio towers by day and, by night, like a string of diamonds on the plush of the jeweler's box.

Derricks rise in backyards, and about schoolhouses.

Dust Forms Background

I saw their spidery forms against a background of dust, a pinkish gray cloud hovering over the city, swept up from the Panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas in one of a series of dust storms in recent weeks which presage a return of last year's calamity.

In the derricks and the dust cloud you have the symbols of the despoiling of this country out here—the ravaging of Oklahoma's two chief resources, her oil and her farm lands, by those who lust for quick profits and think not of the morrow.

On this city's outskirts is a shantytown where whole families live from hand to mouth in degradation unsurpassed in the slums of our big cities. Nearly three-fourths of the farmers of the state are tenants. The economic scale reaches from the direct poverty to the oil multimillionaire.

There's Strong Radical Movement

Consequently there is something under the surface a strong radical movement, exemplified in the Townsend Plan and the Veterans of Industry of America, the latter an organization embracing farmers and labor who want the government to take over industry and to divide the big farms into smaller units.

Politics of the state—only a few years out of the shoot-your-way-to-office stage—reflects these boiling undercurrents and reaches down, like the oil wells, to the pioneer stratum which has dug and foams to the top in election years.

So it is now.

The big political event of this year in Oklahoma, outside of the presidential race, is the contest over United States Senator.

Defending his right to another term is the blind Thomas P. Gore, a statesman of the old-fashioned Democrat type. In the forthcoming contest he will attract the support of conservatives as well as a personal following, some of it of the backwoods variety, which he has built up during a long career in politics.

Several Threaten to Run

As usual in Oklahoma, several ambitious Democrats have announced, or are threatening to run, against the incumbent.

Among these is Gov. E. W. Marland, who was squeezed out of an oil fortune by the Morgans and then took up politics to start a New Dealer, he is no bitter against Senator Gore's anti-New Deal philosophy that he has decided to enter the senatorial race. He says the Senator must be defeated and he believes he is one to do it.

The Governor, whose term has three years to run, has suffered the usual fate of the business man in politics in that he has been unable to handle his Legislature and it has wrecked part of his program.

Then there is young Rep. Josh Lee, not long away from his post as teacher of public speaking at Oklahoma University. He has a sort of Y. M. C. A. or Chautauqua manner in which he crusades against war and against sin in general.

Supported by 3 Groups

He counts his strength among the women, among the Baptists who make up about a third of the church population of the state and are strong politically, and among the war veterans. He stumped the state during the congressional recess, making as many as 10 speeches a day.

The Townsends have a potential candidate in Gomer Smith, Oklahoma City lawyer, third in command in the national Townsend movement, who has been running for office for years, but now has an issue and a solidified following. There are reports, however, that he may not run.

And last, but not least, is the newest political figure in Oklahoma, chunky Ira M. Finley, Irish head of the Veterans of Industry of America, former head of the State Federation of Labor, who has built up an organization which he says numbers 220,000 members.

"Alfalfa Bill" Mentioned

There is a possibility that former Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray may get in the race—though he is said to be looking toward the governorship. Right now he is writing philippics against the New Deal as organizer of some sort of taxation league from his farm at Broken Bow where he is followed about by a loving jackass and keeps his pigs, part of which understand English while the others respond only to Choctaw.

Political analysts say Senator Gore is sure to be in the run-off primary—and there is almost certain to be one following the regular primary in July. His opponent in the run-off seems to be anybody's guess.

Mentioned for the Republican senatorial nomination are Herbert K. Hyde, part Indian, the young United States attorney who prosecuted the Urschel kidnappers, and former Senator John W. Harrell.

Despite the sharply defined economic groups within the Democratic party in the state, most observers believe President Roosevelt will carry it in November because of the absence of any third party movement to which the radicals could go.

WHERE REBELS, LOYAL TROOPS ARE MASSED



A city in which revolt by young militarists flamed against the liberal regime, the government acting swiftly for suppression, Tokyo, capital of Japan, is shown in this map, locating the principal centers of official and business life and the 15 districts (KU) into which it is divided. Almost in the center of the capital of more than 2,000,000 population is the imperial palace and within a short distance are the American and British embassies and part of the great business area. The city is on Tokyo Bay and the wide, but shallow River Sumida and is connected with its port, Yokohama by 18 miles of railway.

Tokyo Tense as Rebels Dicker for Dictatorship

Forcible Action Threatened as Negotiations With Troops Drag Out.

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hours of Wednesday morning. They killed five Liberal statesmen and one policeman who gave his life in resisting them and enabled Count Mobukai Makino, former lord keeper of the great seal, to escape. Then they put themselves at bay in public buildings.

Army, navy, civilian and royal leaders began sounding the temper of the army and the country. Convinced that the extremist officers represented themselves alone, army authorities poured thousands of troops into the capital and brought the two main divisions of the grand fleet to Tokyo and Osaka to anchor with their guns ready for action.

30 Guard U. S. Embassy

The rebels were surrounded. Barricades were erected in the streets. Guards were out at embassies—30 at the American embassy.

Last night, after long telephonic conferences with the rebel officers in their headquarters, army authorities sent an emissary to negotiate. A compromise was effected, the details to be worked out, but the details did not work out as planned.

This morning rebels centered in the Sanno Hotel and the Koraku restaurant, it is understood, refused to agree to the compromise and disrupted negotiations for a time.

Political Leaders Confer

All this time groups of civilian leaders and army generals, and princes of royal houses talking to the emperor, sought a solution of the crisis in separate meetings.

It was indicated that it might be several days before the political crisis, which the rebels started, would be solved. It was obvious that the groups of negotiators had difficulty in agreeing among themselves what would be best for the country, aside from the difficulty of an agreement among civilian, army and navy men, none of whom saw the situation alike.

Gen. Sadao Araki, former war minister, once considered a spokesman for army extremists, though a right-wing man; Gen. Jinzaburo Masaki, regarded as an extremist spokesman in the high army group, and Gen. Issei Ugaki, former governor general of Korea, were all mentioned as possible prime ministerial choices.

Ugaki's Name in Fore

Gen. Ugaki's name was most prominent, and it was indicated that this might account for the difficulty in agreeing on a premier. He is supported by the navy and the army. The army is against him. Masaki was believed to be the right-wing army men's selection, with Araki second choice. The navy opposes both.

The army rebels succeeded in killing five of seven men they chose as victims—Premier Keisuke Okada, Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, Admiral Soroku Suzuki, Admiral Makoto Saito and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe.

The two whom they sought and who escaped were Prince Saitonji, "last of the elder statesmen" and the emperor's closest adviser, and Count Mobukai Makino. They complained, it has been disclosed now, that these men, the youngest 68, were too powerful and were acting against the country's best interests.

How Tokyo Looks—

BY MARY KNIGHT
(Copyright, 1936, by United Press)

TOKYO, Feb. 28.—(By telephone to New York)—Compared to similar outbreaks I have seen in Europe this rebellion has been a most orderly one.

So far as I have seen, the traditional courtesy of Japanese toward foreigners has not changed at all. Everywhere I have met with the most charming courtesy, even though the Japanese consider it rather unusual for a woman to be a newspaper correspondent.

It has all been very quiet. Most of the people didn't even know what happened for more than 24 hours after the outbreak, and they learned of it in detail only when the government permitted brief communiqués to be broadcast.

The public discipline impresses

me as marvelous. I have seen no disorders of any kind. If surface indications may be believed I should say that nobody need worry a great deal about the future outlook.

Everybody here has been confident all along that a satisfactory compromise would be reached and that the martial law still in force would be lifted within a few days.

I arrived here at 7:10 a. m. Wednesday to find myself right in the middle of the rebellion.

Ray Marshall, manager for the United Press, was going to meet me at the station. He did not appear and I stood disconsolately among my bags, wondering what to do, when an excited American told me that the army had rebelled.

I got a taxi cab to the Imperial Hotel—it was snowing and my driver seemed to have some trouble finding his way through the streets—and found the lobby filled with excited guests, including scores of foreign tourists.

Nobody knew what was happening. But everybody had heard a rumor. It turned out, strangely, that most of the rumors were correct. The premier and other high officials had been murdered, the rebellious troops held a considerable part of the government center of the capital, including the prime minister's official residence, the metropolitan police headquarters and the big new parliament building which stands on a hilltop about half a mile from the hotel.

As soon as I had breakfast, I got a taxi to the United Press office in the Nippon Denpo News agency building about two blocks from the hotel, across a canal.

The news agency building is a new, five-story one, with a carrier pigeon loft on its roof and more telephones than I ever have seen in one place. Every one of them was ringing, it seemed. Motorcycle couriers were dashing up to the doors with side cars to carry the reporters.

But the harassed editor in chief didn't know much about what was going on. It was impossible, for the moment, for any of his men to get to the scene of action. Within a few hours, however, the first rumors were confirmed and we knew that the premier had been murdered and that other leading men had been stabbed or shot.

Many people thought that a military dictatorship would be established at once. The Japanese newspaper men, though, generally doubted this and expected the rebels to surrender in the end—trusting that their act of terrorism would achieve the reforms they desired.

I met several foreign women who know Tokyo and found none of them greatly excited. Some had seen the military outbreak of 1932 and said they felt sure that there was no danger, the usual courtesy of the Japanese toward foreigners would be unchanged. It was proved that they were right.

BILL MAY BE CHANGED

Hearings Continue on Kentucky Reorganization Measure.

By United Press
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 28.—Hearings continued today on Gov. A. B. Chandler's state reorganization bill, with indications there would be major changes before the measure is given its final reading and brought to a vote.

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M'NUTT ISSUES ASSEMBLY CALL FOR THURSDAY

Legislature Is Summoned to Enact Laws for Social Security Plan.

(Continued From Page One)

consider only social security at a special session.

He appeared personally at a caucus of the Senate majority and obtained a "gentlemen's agreement" from Democratic members of the upper house that they would confine legislation to social security subject matter.

Revolt Rumors Heard

However, there are rumors of revolt in both houses, chiefly over the old-age pension proposals and partly because of a growing demand for liquor law revision.

There also is some objection to the employee tax in the job insurance bill, several members taking the view that the joint employer-employee tax is inequitable because some employers can pass it along as usually is done in the case of a sales tax, but the employee can net pass on his levy.

First fixing \$2500 as the maximum annual wage on which the unemployment compensation tax would be levied, the joint committee has stricken out this provision. It was discovered the limitation would not save employers any tax because there is no salary limit provision in the Federal act.

Hope for Short Session

Under the Federal act, employers of eight or more persons receive Federal tax credit up to 90 per cent of the amounts they pay into the state fund.

One of the first actions of the assembly will be resolutions by majority leaders of both houses to clear the calendar of bills left over from the 1935 session. Unless such a formal action is taken, the measures would be alive and subject to consideration.

Gov. McNutt and his advisers are hopeful of a short session, lasting at the most two weeks. It may run as long as 40 days by law. Leaders of both houses have had impressed on them the necessity for prompt action in passing the social security enabling bills.

STOCK GROUP HOSTILE TO TRADE TREATIES

Advisory Board of Association Asks Protection of Industry.

By United Press
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—Uncompromising hostility to trade treaties as that with Canada was expressed in resolutions adopted by the advisory board of the United States Livestock Association today.

Sensing an expansion in the livestock industry, as a result of the operation of the new farm bill just enacted by Congress, the resolutions demanded tariff protection from foreign competition.

ROOSEVELT READY TO COMPROMISE SEED BILL

President Indicates He Will Approve \$30,000,000 for Loans.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Roosevelt indicated today he was prepared to sign an executive order providing \$30,000,000 for crop loans to replace the \$50,000,000 crop loan bill which he vetoed.

His intention was revealed as a subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee decided to call upon him in an effort to reach a compromise situation.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated he was prepared to provide not more than \$30,000,000 for unallocated relief funds for a loan program under which individual farmers' loans would not exceed \$200.

DRESSES UP FOR BRUNO



Young Mannfried Hauptmann is solemn as he poses in his sailor suit. No doubt he would have smiled brightly had he understood that the picture was intended to cheer up his father, Bruno Hauptmann, who is not permitted to see him under New Jersey death house rules. Hauptmann asked for the sailor suit portrait.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT IS PUSHED

Agreement Before Senate Would Create Great Military Combine.

By United Press
PARIS, Feb. 28.—Unless unforeseen events frighten the French Senate into differing with the Chamber, the Franco-Soviet pact creating one of the greatest military coalitions in history is to be concluded in March.

The Chamber trembled yesterday in fear and trembling, but with an outward show of enthusiasm, and sent it to the Senate. President Albert Lebrun was authorized to sign the instrument of ratification which is to be exchanged with the Soviets as soon as the Senate acts.

Ostensibly, the treaty only binds Russia and France to mutual action against aggressors, but actually it binds armies potentially totaling 27,000,000 men into a unit. It is the connecting link between the Soviet treaties with Turkey and Czechoslovakia, and France's alliances with the Little and Balkan Ententes.

The government swung its vote for ratification with trepidation inspired by the Japanese military coup.

There was a question in all minds whether Tokyo would precipitate a Russo-Japanese war that would involve France. Germany, many Frenchmen believe, would not be idle long if the Soviet government became embroiled in its eastern frontier.

SUN REAPPEARS TO CHASE AWAY COLD WEATHER

Higher Temperatures Are Predicted for Tonight; Rivers Drop.

(Continued From Page One)

ice cakes that were left by the stream when it was out of its banks. Ravenswood took up routine life again after the visit of high waters, and all persons had moved back into their homes.

Vineennes Flood Feared

Flood waters of the Wabash River are receding at Lafayette and Logansport, but the river still is rising at Terre Haute.

Weather Bureau forecasters said the river probably would leave its banks at Vincennes as the swollen waters swept downstream.

The river reached 18.8 feet, more than two feet above flood stage, at Terre Haute today and is expected to rise to 24 feet within the next 24 hours.

Ohio Rivers Spreading

(By United Press)

Turbulent streams bounced ice blocks over lowlands in Indiana, Ohio and Kansas today, forcing scores of families from their homes.

The flood menace was most severe in the Maumee and Chagrin River valleys in Ohio. More than 100 families were driven from their homes at Painesville, O., when the Chagrin poured over its banks. Near Toledo, the Maumee marooned 30 families. Ice gorged in the river, threatening new floods.

Thaws loosened ice in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and they were rising steadily. A dozen families in Kansas fled from inundated lowlands near the Missouri.

Fair weather with rising temperatures was forecast for most of the Midwest today and tomorrow. Rivermen said the flood menace will decrease with a gradual thaw and no rain.

FARM PROGRAM SPEED INDORSED

Farm Bureau Department Expresses Attitude in Resolution Today.

(Other Details on Page 18)

Indorsement of the speed and unity in adopting a new agriculture policy to replace the outdated AAA was expressed today in resolutions adopted at the sixth annual conference of the social and educational department of the Indiana Farm Bureau at the Claypool.

In addition, delegates resolved to petition national Senators and Representatives to help enact the Norris-Rayburn bill. The bill would assure Federal assistance in extending the REMC to every Indiana county.

Co-operation with and solicitation of counsel of all organized groups of urban and rural women, to promote greater consciousness of citizenship responsibility, also was pledged.

Other resolutions advocated extension of efforts to avoid armed conflict with any foreign nation, support of the farm bureau's membership drive, and assistance of the bureau's general program, particularly that dealing with education of older youths.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

United States Weather Bureau

Sunrise 6:30 Sunset 5:35

TEMPERATURES

Feb. 28, 1935

7 a. m. 22 1 p. m. 38

—Today—

6 a. m. 27 10 a. m. 35

7 a. m. 28 11 a. m. 37

8 a. m. 28 12 noon 40

9 a. m. 32 1 p. m. 41

BAROMETER

7 a. m. 30.28 1 p. m. 30.29

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7 a. m.00

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 4.53

Deficiency since Jan. 1 1.34

OTHER CITIES 7 A. M.

Station. Weather. Bar. Temp.

Amarillo, Tex. Clear. 30.04 38

Bismarck, N. D. Cloudy 30.14 4

Boston Clear. 29.98 30

Chicago Clear. 30.28 30

Cincinnati Clear. 30.32 26

Denver Clear. 30.04 36

Dodge City, Kan. Clear. 30.15 30

Helena, Mont. Clear. 30.04 38

Jacksonville, Fla. Cloudy 30.12 30

Kansas City, Mo. Clear. 30.12 36

Little Rock, Ark. Cloudy 30.24 32

Los Angeles Clear. 30.04 8

Miami, Fla. Clear. 30.24 42

Mobile, Ala. Clear. 30.24 42

New York Clear. 30.12 30

Okla. City, Okla. Clear. 30.10 44

Omaha Clear. 30.12 34

Pittsburgh Clear. 30.24 26

Portland, Ore. Clear. 30.12 30

San Antonio, Tex. Clear. 30.20 48

San Francisco Clear. 30.20 48

St. Louis Clear. 30.26 34

Tampa, Fla. Rain. 30.12 50

Washington, D. C. Clear. 30.24 38

INDIANA'S YOUNG DEMOCRATS ARE TO ELECT CHIEF

President of Organization Sought by 1000 Delegates at Meeting.

More than 1000 members of the Young Democrats of Indiana today are seeking a president to head their organization, at their annual convention at the Claypool and Tomlinson Hall today and tomorrow.

Alvin C. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the organization, seemed to be the leading candidate. M. Clifford Townsend, E. Kirk McKinney and Pless E. Greenlee, candidates for nomination as Governor, denied they have candidates in the field.

Gov. McNutt, Omer Stokes Jackson, Democratic State chairman, and Mrs. Emory Scholl, vice chairman, were to be the principal speakers at the meeting this afternoon.

In greeting the delegates, Mr. Jackson said:

"The Democratic Party of Indiana and our nation welcomes into its councils and working ranks these enthusiastic hundreds of Hoosier young men and women who make up the Young Democrats of Indiana. The party of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt is the party of constructive statesmanship and progressive thought. It is the party which, by the very nature of its principles and precepts of its founders is the political organization to which youth holds a birth-right membership."

"The Democratic Party is the political training field for all young men and women who aspire to the honors that are to be found in public service. It offers a liberal education in statesmanship for those who would be working for and thinking about the future greatness of these United States of America."

"The men who wrote our Constitution and who signed the Declaration of Independence were young men of vision and hope like you."

Chairmen Are Named

The following committee chairmen and co-chairmen were appointed today: Sale of the National Young Democrat, Margaret Mabbitt, Flora, and Paul Abernathy, Vabach; sale of Indiana, Nellie Polley, Greenwood, and Norman Ross, Tell City; registration, Anne Baker, South Bend; parliamentary procedure, Milton J. Fineberg, Indianapolis; budget, Michael Reddington, Indianapolis; book of the convention, Mrs. E. W. Marland, Indianapolis, and Kay Evely, Terre Haute; constitution, Charles O. Mattingly, Bloomington; arrangements, Mary Louise Walpole and Richard Korby, Indianapolis; credentials, Bernard O'Neill, South Bend; rules and permanent organization, Robert Tilton, Fowler, and resolutions, Preston Mullan, Cannelton.

A reception and dance are to be held tonight at the Claypool.

Those in the reception line are to be: Mayor Kern, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Edwin Munchhoff, national committeewoman from Indiana; Joseph P. McNamara, national committeeman from Indiana, and Mrs. McNamara; Mrs. Mary Garrett, president, Statehouse Women's Democratic Club; Richard Korby, president, Young Men's Democratic Club of Marion County; Mary Louise Walpole, president, Young Women's Democratic Club of Marion County; Frank Wickham, Sioux City, S. D., president, Young Democrats of America; Joe Carr, Washington, national secretary; Jack Sweeney, national executive secretary from West Virginia; Ray Kirchdorfer, Louisville, former national treasurer; Ralph Lawrence, national committeeman from Washington; Eleanor Gorm, national committeewoman from Illinois; Acey Carroway, national executive secretary, Washington, and Mrs. Carroway; Eugene Mosley Jr., organizer for Kentucky, and Mrs. Mosley.

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