

NEW YORK, May 11.—Some of Gov. Landon's close supporters are making no very great secret of the fact that the result of the California primary is not displeasing to them. The Hearst-Merriam coalition has taken a licking from the Hoover crowd, and that, according to Alf's friends, removes the publisher as a political albatross from the neck of the Kansas Coolidge.

The only trouble with this reasoning is that the proper name for the defeated faction in California should be the Hearst-Merriam-Landon coalition. It is possible that the Governor was led in chains into this party strife, but it is undeniable that he was part of the parade. Hearst's advice in this particular instance seems to have been very bad.

The charge against Landon still remains that he is willing to take from San Simeon advice both good and bad. He could have kept his name out of the California squabble. Indeed, he could have kept his word to do this very thing, but the pressure from his sponsor was too great. He did not dare fly in the face of his patron.

It does not seem to me that Alf M. Landon deserves any credit if William Randolph Hearst is thwarted in his attempts to lead the Republican Party by forces wholly outside the wish and will of the Kansas Governor. If St. George slays dragons it is not meet that some one who never gave the Saint a tumble should amble upon the dead monsters and exclaim, "See what we've done!"

Good Old-Fashioned Fight

AND, as a cold matter of fact, the California battle was hardly pitched upon the heights of Armageddon. It was not a contest in which the children of darkness were routed by the children of light. On the contrary, it was a good old-fashioned newspaper publishers' fight for life, liberty and the pursuit of circulation. Mr. Chandler's Los Angeles Times was out against its Hearst opposition, and the Chandler news stories, editorials and cartoons carried the day.

But it is well to remember that, in spite of much to be said on the other side, William Randolph Hearst is not the most reactionary force in the newspaper business. I'll admit that it is a neck-and-neck race, but when Chandler and Hearst come whipping down the stretch a blanket could cover them both. And I wish it would.

If the California primary gives comfort to Republicans they are an inveterate group of straw snatchers, because its meaning seems to be that even Alf M. Landon is considered just a shade too dangerous by a large section of the party. Aside from Mr. Chandler, the one person who has a right to throw his hat into the air and holler is Herbert Clark Hoover. He is not likely to win the nomination in spite of this victory, but his voice may be heeded when it comes to the making of a decision.

Between Two Millstones

I STILL think that Alf M. Landon is almost home as far as the nomination goes, but he will have to get it on the first two or three ballots, or not at all. He is beginning to assume the rôle of the man between the upper and nether millstones. Hoover finds him too liberal, and Borah regards him as ultra-reactive. There is a powerful grinding force between the right and left when they gang up on a political leader in this fashion.

Much has been made of the rifts within the Democratic Party, but they are less than they were a month ago. Al Smith's Liberty League audience has proved a great unifying factor. It practically sounded a death knell for walking Democrats. Al's picnic in the woods now promises to be a hermit's feast. He is going to have a lot of sour pickles left over when the meal is done.

Nor can I understand the commotion over the fact that Col. Henry Breckinridge polled a 16 per cent protest vote against Roosevelt in Maryland's Democratic primary. Anybody who takes 16 per cent as an index figure and applies it to the Democratic vote throughout the country can figure out the election of almost anybody he pleases.

Copyright, 1936.

Students Turn to Platform Drafting

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER

WASHINGTON, May 11.—While grizzled oldsters strew over a Republican platform, a group of Northwestern University students, as a stunt, have knocked out a nonpartisan draft that deserves to be printed in the Congressional Record for the benefit of the real platform makers of both parties.

This amateur platform approves the general objectives of the Administration, condemns its waste and the haste in social change which has outrun the possibility of effective administration . . . condemns the Republican Party for failure to provide constructive, intelligent opposition . . . proposes that industry be given the alternative of re-employing the idle or of bearing the cost of relief . . . advocates abolition of child labor, urges minimum wage laws, collective bargaining and unemployment compensation.

Proposed reorganization of the tax system, taxation of unnecessary corporate surpluses, and a balanced budget at the earliest moment although recognizing that the present demands on the government make this a temporary impossibility . . . urges return to the gold standard as soon as other nations return to a sound monetary basis . . . advocates crop curtailment only as a temporary measure with a long-time program of soil utilization . . . recommends Federal encouragement of both farm and consumer co-operatives.

Favors a nonpolitical tariff commission, which, free from executive interference, would negotiate reciprocal trade agreements . . . insists upon Federal responsibility for conservation of natural resources, by constitutional amendment if necessary . . . urges a drastic neutrality policy and prohibition of munition sales abroad with nationalization of the munition industry . . . suggests Federal aid for institution of co-operative group medical service . . . asks stricter pure food and drug legislation . . . advocates extension of the Civil Service System and creation of a nonpolitical academy for training government career men.

Believes the Supreme Court should be fully supported in its present form . . . proposes the President have power to veto individual items of legislation . . . views with alarm the declining importance of states, although recognizing that a gradual increase in the power of the national government is inevitable . . . condemns growing repression of civil, political and religious liberties and believes that "only where there is genuine tolerance can there be democracy."

When college youngsters are turning out statements of this sort like that, it is no wonder that the old hokum doesn't go down with the public as it used to.

ONE of the leading lights in the American Liberty League and chairman of its lawyers' committee, Raoul E. Desvergne, has written a stirring book explaining the soul of Americanism and how Roosevelt has just about ruined it, leaving none of us any freedom at all.

But the book lets you down with a bang when you hit the back flap and read that Mr. Desvergne "spent many years abroad negotiating foreign loans for American bankers in France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, as well as the principal countries of South America." One of those chaps, obviously, who helped load up America with the boom-time foreign bonds which brought so much economic freedom to small banks around the country that they had to close up and call the sheriff.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1936

Entered as Second-Class Matter
at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind.

FARMING THE CO-OPERATIVE WAY

Sharecroppers Given New Start on Sherwood Eddy Project

BY JACK BRYAN
NEA Service Special Correspondent

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11.—Twenty-four sharecropper families, most of whom stood destitute by an Arkansas roadside a few weeks ago, today are sowing seeds of social experiment at Delta Co-Operative Farm No. 1 in northern Mississippi.

Directing the planting is Dr. Sherwood Eddy, retired Y. M. C. A. leader and social reformer.

Dr. Eddy is accepting the South's challenge to its critics to "see if you can do any better." He is actively at work setting up the first of a series of co-operative farming projects as his solution for the evils of the sharecropper system.

Dr. Eddy aims not only to give the sharecropper a chance to work out his own salvation. The experiment will, at this fall's harvest, also be a laboratory in which the Russ brothers of Memphis will test their mechanical efficiency and as to the feasibility of its use to improve rather than impoverish the condition of the men it replaces.

Investigation of the plight of the sharecropper was begun by Dr. Eddy in March of this year. He saw the Arkansas cotton fields, and evicted tenants living miserably in tents by the roadside. He saw plenty.

"I WENT through some of the richest land I have ever seen," he said, "and I saw the people who worked it rewarded with malaria, pellagra, hookworm, illiteracy, injustice and the peonage of perpetual debt."

Within a few days he had bought 1,239 acres near Hillhouse, Miss., for his experiment.

The money came from a strange source. Just after the World War, Dr. Eddy raised a \$500,000 fund to help feed the people of the occupied Ruhr territory. Within a year the Germans had repaid every cent with interests.

Dr. Eddy put the money in a trust fund to be used for some appropriate purpose. With \$9000 raised through personal subscription, Dr. Eddy used the fund as security and borrowed the balance needed.

The farm, of good "buckshot" cotton soil, with about 500 acres cleared for plowing, was bought at \$5 an acre, with mules, a tractor, other equipment, houses and barns.

Within a month, under direction of Sam Franklin, the project was under way. Four new houses one a week, had been built of lumber exchanged for timber on the land. Children were in school, women in the homes, men in the fields.

"TWENTY acres had been planted in co-operative garden and feed crops. The first of 400 acres of cotton were going into the ground.

The land lies ideally to make a fair test of the Rust picker. The Rust brothers, eager to socialize their invention, which is to do the work of 100 men, set up the Rust Foundation, through which they will devote nine-tenths of their personal profits to this and later co-operative cotton farms.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

"The Mississippi community has welcomed the experiment, which is a change for these farmers, who met only suspicion and distrust in their old homes.

The county health department jumped at the chance to create a modern community. With WPA funds, it is undertaking sanitary and preventive health measures.

These include screening the houses and immunizing the farms.

Each farmer is being given \$20 a month to live on. A makeshift consumers' co-operative is being set up, where they may buy necessities at their own store.

General direction remains in the hands of trustees until the farmers are trained to take it over.

But a council of five has been elected by the families to govern living conditions.

It determined to keep the races separate, though guaranteeing economic equality to both white and Negro croppers. The names of the white and Negro members are now going up on opposite ridges.

Alfred Day, a successful farmer of the neighborhood, has been hired at salary to take full charge of the farming operations.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The land lies ideally to make a fair test of the Rust picker. The Rust brothers, eager to socialize their invention, which is to do the work of 100 men, set up the Rust Foundation, through which they will devote nine-tenths of their personal profits to this and later co-operative cotton farms.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

"The Mississippi community has welcomed the experiment, which is a change for these farmers, who met only suspicion and distrust in their old homes.

The county health department jumped at the chance to create a modern community. With WPA funds, it is undertaking sanitary and preventive health measures.

These include screening the houses and immunizing the farms.

Each farmer is being given \$20 a month to live on. A makeshift consumers' co-operative is being set up, where they may buy necessities at their own store.

General direction remains in the hands of trustees until the farmers are trained to take it over.

But a council of five has been elected by the families to govern living conditions.

It determined to keep the races separate, though guaranteeing economic equality to both white and Negro croppers. The names of the white and Negro members are now going up on opposite ridges.

Alfred Day, a successful farmer of the neighborhood, has been hired at salary to take full charge of the farming operations.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The land lies ideally to make a fair test of the Rust picker. The Rust brothers, eager to socialize their invention, which is to do the work of 100 men, set up the Rust Foundation, through which they will devote nine-tenths of their personal profits to this and later co-operative cotton farms.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The Mississippi community has welcomed the experiment, which is a change for these farmers, who met only suspicion and distrust in their old homes.

The county health department jumped at the chance to create a modern community. With WPA funds, it is undertaking sanitary and preventive health measures.

These include screening the houses and immunizing the farms.

Each farmer is being given \$20 a month to live on. A makeshift consumers' co-operative is being set up, where they may buy necessities at their own store.

General direction remains in the hands of trustees until the farmers are trained to take it over.

But a council of five has been elected by the families to govern living conditions.

It determined to keep the races separate, though guaranteeing economic equality to both white and Negro croppers. The names of the white and Negro members are now going up on opposite ridges.

Alfred Day, a successful farmer of the neighborhood, has been hired at salary to take full charge of the farming operations.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The land lies ideally to make a fair test of the Rust picker. The Rust brothers, eager to socialize their invention, which is to do the work of 100 men, set up the Rust Foundation, through which they will devote nine-tenths of their personal profits to this and later co-operative cotton farms.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The Mississippi community has welcomed the experiment, which is a change for these farmers, who met only suspicion and distrust in their old homes.

The county health department jumped at the chance to create a modern community. With WPA funds, it is undertaking sanitary and preventive health measures.

These include screening the houses and immunizing the farms.

Each farmer is being given \$20 a month to live on. A makeshift consumers' co-operative is being set up, where they may buy necessities at their own store.

General direction remains in the hands of trustees until the farmers are trained to take it over.

But a council of five has been elected by the families to govern living conditions.

It determined to keep the races separate, though guaranteeing economic equality to both white and Negro croppers. The names of the white and Negro members are now going up on opposite ridges.

Alfred Day, a successful farmer of the neighborhood, has been hired at salary to take full charge of the farming operations.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The land lies ideally to make a fair test of the Rust picker. The Rust brothers, eager to socialize their invention, which is to do the work of 100 men, set up the Rust Foundation, through which they will devote nine-tenths of their personal profits to this and later co-operative cotton farms.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The Mississippi community has welcomed the experiment, which is a change for these farmers, who met only suspicion and distrust in their old homes.

The county health department jumped at the chance to create a modern community. With WPA funds, it is undertaking sanitary and preventive health measures.

These include screening the houses and immunizing the farms.

Each farmer is being given \$20 a month to live on. A makeshift consumers' co-operative is being set up, where they may buy necessities at their own store.

General direction remains in the hands of trustees until the farmers are trained to take it over.

But a council of five has been elected by the families to govern living conditions.

It determined to keep the races separate, though guaranteeing economic equality to both white and Negro croppers. The names of the white and Negro members are now going up on opposite ridges.

Alfred Day, a successful farmer of the neighborhood, has been hired at salary to take full charge of the farming operations.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The land lies ideally to make a fair test of the Rust picker. The Rust brothers, eager to socialize their invention, which is to do the work of 100 men, set up the Rust Foundation, through which they will devote nine-tenths of their personal profits to this and later co-operative cotton farms.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.

The Mississippi community has welcomed the experiment, which is a change for these farmers, who met only suspicion and distrust in their old homes.

The county health department jumped at the chance to create a modern community. With WPA funds, it is undertaking sanitary and preventive health measures.

These include screening the houses and immunizing the farms.

Each farmer is being given \$20 a month to live on. A makeshift consumers' co-operative is being set up, where they may buy necessities at their own store.

General direction remains in the hands of trustees until the farmers are trained to take it over.

But a council of five has been elected by the families to govern living conditions.

It determined to keep the races separate, though guaranteeing economic equality to both white and Negro croppers. The names of the white and Negro members are now going up on opposite ridges.

Alfred Day, a successful farmer of the neighborhood, has been hired at salary to take full charge of the farming operations.

From their earnings, the co-operating farmers will buy the farm over a period of years, title going to the group. The money repaid will be used to start other similar ventures.