

Martin Backs Plan Of Hamilton for Early Platform Draft

Party Chairman's Proposal Follows Similar Move By Col. Knox

By G. GOULD LINCOLN.

John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday proposed that prospective members of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention meet in Philadelphia "an appreciable time" in advance of the convention to work on a draft of the party platform.

Mr. Hamilton's announcement followed closely on the heels of a similar proposal from Col. Frank Knox to Republican House and Senate leaders here. Col. Knox had understood to be speaking not only for himself, but for former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the Republican nominee for President in 1936. Col. Knox was the vice presidential candidate in that year.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the House, said today he saw no conflict between the plans proposed by Chairman Hamilton and Col. Knox. "They seem to be about the same," he said. "I understand what Col. Knox was speaking to me about when he was here last week," said Mr. Martin. He insisted that the Landon-Knox idea had been for members of the Resolutions Committee to get to work on the platform as early as possible. However, he admitted that "whenever as many as three Republicans get together nowadays they will discuss the whole situation," including candidates for the presidential and vice presidential nominations.

Approves Early Consideration. Mr. Martin said he approved the plans for early consideration of a platform draft by the men and women who are to draft it. He said he supposed that both Mr. Landon and Col. Knox would be members of the Resolutions Committee, representing their States of Kansas and Illinois. He himself, he said, would go to the convention several days before the convention met. He has been selected to serve as permanent chairman of the convention. He added, however, that if Congress remained in session until June 22, the date of the opening of the convention, he might be compelled to remain here to look after his duties on the floor.

At Republican National Committee headquarters it was said that Mr. Hamilton had under consideration for several months a proposal to have the prospective members of the Resolutions Committee assemble early in the convention city, in order to expedite work on the national platform.

Letter in Part. Mr. Hamilton sent a letter to each member of the national committee and to each Republican State chairman in which he set forth his views on this subject. The letter, which bore the date of April 20, follows in part:

"In years past it has been the rule of the Republican National Convention to establish a Resolutions Committee whose primary task was that of drafting the party platform. I need not tell you from your experience at such conventions that with only two or three days in which to consider this very serious and important matter, such a committee has not been able to work at a high degree of efficiency nor with the deliberation which its duties require.

"This year we approach the adoption of the party platform under circumstances materially different than in former years. There is already at hand the report of the Republican Program Committee which has been widely distributed among party leaders and will be sent to the delegates and alternates as they are selected. At the time the Republican Program Committee made its report to the Republican National Committee there also filed several volumes of supporting data and the national committee directed that the report with the data submitted to the Resolutions Committee should be accompanied by this supporting data for the consideration of that committee.

Selected in States. "Obviously neither the report nor the supporting data which accompanies it can be made available to the members of the Resolutions Committee before two or three days for that purpose. Since each State delegation selects its own members of the Resolutions Committee I believe that, without infringing upon the prerogative of the convention we can obviate some of the difficulties encountered in the past.

"It is thought that the State delegations might hold preliminary caucuses as soon as feasible after the delegates have been elected and select their prospective members of the Committee on Resolutions. If this could be done it would then be possible for most, if not all, of those who would constitute the Resolutions Committee to assemble at Philadelphia an appreciable time before the national convention and undertake to consider and discuss together all suggestions for the platform as well as the report of the Program Committee for the purpose of submitting a preliminary outline for the platform to the full Committee on Resolutions at the time it is constituted by the convention."

Mr. Hamilton has been importuned by a great many Republicans to take steps to set up a special committee to work on a draft of a platform to be submitted to the national convention—especially since the report of the Glenn Frank Committee on Program was made public. The chairman's idea has been, however, that the only proper way such work could be undertaken is through the prospective members of the Resolutions Committee, who in the end will have this work formally assigned to them. Every State would then be represented and presumably all factions of the Republican party.

Legion Post to Hear Highway Expert

Charles M. Upham, engineer-director of the American Road Builders' Association and highway construction authority, will discuss defense highways in the Western Hemisphere and in Europe at a meeting of the American Legion National Cathedral Post at 9 o'clock tonight in Reno Esther Hall, Wisconsin avenue and Wyndham place N.W.



ATLANTA.—GOES TO MEET PRESIDENT.—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada is shown leaving here today by automobile en route to Warm Springs, Ga., for a visit with President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt (Continued From First Page.)

British and Canadian governments would act jointly and immediately to block the effort, but the attitude of the Washington Government is an all-important factor and one about which Mr. Mackenzie King doubts will make inquiry while here.

Among other subjects believed scheduled for discussion are the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, our neutrality patrol in waters adjacent to both Canada and the United States and the extent to which American manufacturing concerns may establish plants for wartime production across the Canadian border. And it is not unlikely, with Pacific tension definitely increased in recent weeks, that mutual problems on that front also may be discussed.

Speculation involving Mr. Roosevelt was not being confined today to his meeting with Mr. Mackenzie King, however, the domestic political analysts being even more intrigued with yesterday's announcement that he is planning a trip to the Pacific Coast in June. Assuming Congress remained in session until June 22, the date of the opening of the convention, he might be compelled to remain here to look after his duties on the floor.

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Reds Could Paralyze New York Subways, Dies Group Told

Union Has Gun Clubs Like Christian Front's, Witness Contends

By the Associated Press.

Thomas Humphrey O'Shea, former New York City subway worker, told the Dies Committee today that Communists had power at the present time to paralyze the city's transport system. He added that members of the Transport Union, "dominated" by Communists, had organized "gun clubs" for target practice.

Mr. O'Shea, now a W. P. A. worker, was asked whether the Communists could paralyze the city's transport system under present conditions. He replied, "Yes."

"The Communist leadership with its control in the union," he added, "could stampede the men into a strike."

"They have the absolute power, if they see fit to exercise it."

In replying to questions by J. B. Matthews, committee aide, concerning "revolutionary activities in the Transport Workers' Union" Mr. O'Shea asserted that gun clubs had been organized by union members for regular target practice.

Likened to Christian Front. "They have these guns for the same reason that these 17 Christian Front people had them," inquired Representative Thomas, Republican of New Jersey and Mr. O'Shea assented.

They apparently referred to a group of young men now being tried in New York on charges of plotting the overthrow of the Government.

In a thick brogue, Mr. O'Shea related that Communists had carried on a campaign to place members in unions of men employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York.

Asked by Chairman Dies what the purpose of this penetration was, the witness said:

"Naturally it was to get control of the industry."

Communist Refuses Answers. Previously the Dies Committee met defiance from a Communist party leader, Andrew Rudolph Onda of Cleveland, who refused to supply names of other Communists lest such action subject him to "black-listing" by employers.

Mr. Onda took this stand despite the fact that the committee previously had voted contempt citations against other Communist party officials who refused to furnish membership lists.

In their cases, the House has referred the record to the district attorney for presentation to a grand jury.

Mr. Onda, county secretary of the party at Cleveland, refused to say whether Arnold Johnson, identified as a leader of the unemployed, was a Communist.

"I know that other persons whose names have been mentioned before this committee find it difficult to hold their jobs," Mr. Onda said. "I know that they will have difficulty getting new jobs. I don't want to become a partner to anything like that."

Identifies One Party Aide. Chairman Dies pounded for order and remarked that it seemed strange that Mr. Onda and others belonged to an organization which they contended was legal and at the same time were afraid to disclose their membership in it.

"We're here to get vital information," Representative Dies declared. "If you can't do that, then I don't want to hear your comments, declared it was a fact that not only Communists, but Democrats in some instances, were discriminated against 'for certain reasons.'"

Mr. Onda identified Yetta Land as State chairman of the Communist party in New York.

Like some other Communist witnesses, Mr. Onda refused to answer Representative Dies' questions as to where his allegiance would lie in event of this country's going to war with Russia.

"Is there such a war?" the witness sniped.

"In event there were such a war, what would you do?" Representative Dies persisted.

There was momentary whispering between Mr. Onda and his attorney, Louis Fleischer of New York, then Mr. Onda looked up at the chairman and asked:

History and Work Of Visiting Nurses Told in Broadcast

Lawrence Williams And Joshua Evans, Jr., Conduct Program

By the Associated Press.

An outline of the history and work of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society was given yesterday in the form of a question-and-answer program broadcast over Radio Station WOL by Lawrence Williams, president of the Washington Board of Trade, and Joshua Evans, Jr., treasurer of the society.

Attention was called during the broadcast to the testimonial dinner for the society, in commemoration of its 40 years of service, to be held 6:45 a.m. April 30 in the Mayflower Hotel under auspices of a committee whose members represent the Washington Board of Trade, the Council of Social Agencies of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Medical Society.

Questions regarding the society were asked in the broadcast of Mr. Williams and answered by Mr. Evans. Mr. Williams also recounted the formation of the joint committee representing the three organizations, to go forward with the idea of paying a befitting tribute to the society.

Tells of Founding. Mr. Evans told how the society was founded by three public spirited Washingtonians, Mrs. Mary W. C. Bayard, Dr. Anne T. Wilson and Miss Emily Tuckerman, who realized the need of poor people in Washington who could not afford nursing care for the sick in their homes.

These three ladies, Mr. Evans related, "were about organizing a society which would not only nursing care to the poor sick, but would also teach and instruct them to protect themselves from illness by improved sanitary conditions. In April, 1900, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of Washington, D. C., was incorporated."

In answer to another question Mr. Evans pointed out that all the society's nurses "are graduates of some of the best nursing schools in the country. All of them have to be registered to practice in the District of Columbia."

And besides this they have to have additional special training for this public health nursing work," continued Mr. Evans.

Care for 25,000 Patients. Mr. Evans likewise related how the nursing service is extended through the society to those who cannot afford to pay anything, to those who can pay a very little and to those who can afford to pay more. Elsewhere, in an answer, Mr. Evans added: "About 70 per cent of all visits are made to patients who cannot afford to pay. About half of the patients are children under 16 years of age."

For the past several years the nurses have been taking care of from 25,000 to 27,000 patients annually, making a total of 1,065,700 visits, Mr. Evans related.

Mr. Evans also related a visit to the nurses' "typical day," relating the many services rendered to both young and old and persons in various walks of life.

White House Police Bill Signed by President

Increase in the White House police force is provided in a bill which President Roosevelt has signed, according to word from Warm Springs, Ga., today.

William Hassett, secretary to the President, announced that this bill and other District legislation had been approved.

A request for extra White House police was made when war broke out in Europe last fall. Since then the Metropolitan Police have helped by detailing men for special duty.

The President also approved a bill amending the District Unemployment Compensation Act to exempt newspaper carriers under 18 years of age.

Another signed measure authorizes the District Commissioners to accept a memorial fountain to members of the police department who have died in line of duty. Another bill which received executive approval provides for measures in anticipation of the 1941 presidential inauguration ceremonies.

Congress in Brief TODAY.

Senate: In recess. Banking Committee continues hearings on proposed regulation of investment trusts. Monopoly Committee hears testimony on technological unemployment.

House: Debates bill revising the Army's promotion system. Commerce Committee hears testimony on "Communism in the transport industry."

TOMORROW.

Takes up rivers and harbors bill. Agriculture Subcommittee hears Secretary Wallace on proposed division of co-operatives in that department; 10:30 a.m. Foreign Relations Committee meets in executive session on routine business.

Banking and Currency Subcommittee meets on investment trust bill; 10:30 a.m. Monopoly Committee continues technological hearings; 10 a.m.

Holds memorial services for deceased members, 11:45 a.m. Veterans Affairs Subcommittee resumes hearings on Patman chain store bill, 10 a.m. Public Buildings and Grounds Committee resumes hearings on resolution relating to the exterior construction of the new Navy Department Building in Washington, 10:30 a.m.

Merchant Marine Committee hears hearings on resolution to suspend a section of the Merchant Marine Act during the European war, 10 a.m. Dies committee continues American investigation, 10 a.m.

Soil May Provide Ways to Fight Worst Diseases, Tests Show

Extraction of Germ-Killing Substances Described to Academy of Sciences

By THOMAS R. HENRY.

Out of the grave may come elixirs of life. One of the most significant developments in modern medical experimentation, the extraction of germ-killing substances from the soil, was described before the National Academy of Sciences meeting here today, by Drs. Selman A. Waksman and H. Boyd Woodruff of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Every spade of soil contains countless millions of almost infinitesimally minute living things. They are the earth's ultimate scavengers. There are a vast number of varieties of them, many still unidentified by scientists. Different varieties have highly specific jobs, the New Jersey scientists have found.

When a dead animal, or human being, is placed in the earth the body rapidly disintegrates. Death may have been due to virulent germs which are still living and have been considered a serious source of further infection. But in a short time, according to the experiments described today, some of the soil micro-organisms encounter and devour them. This may be true for all germs, each with its own specific antagonist planted by nature in other earth.

Groups of bacteria responsible for specific diseases were present in samples of garden soil. Repeated tests showed that they were declining rapidly in numbers while certain specific micro-organisms present in the soil were increasing just as rapidly. They were eating the invaders, their favorite food and waxing fat and prosperous.

Tested for Two Types.

By introducing in a soil sample a specific disease-producing bacteria it is possible to identify its particular antagonist in the micro-organism whose numbers increase in proportion to the decline in numbers of the organism being tested. This has been tested, it was explained, for two types of disease bacteria. As a result the experimenters have isolated from the soil two other bacteria and several micro-organisms of the family known as actinomycetes, which are their particular antagonists.

A specific soil bacterium is able to fight and kill a specific disease bacterium because it is peculiarly equipped by nature to do so, just as termites are especially equipped to eat wood or cows to eat grass. They have substances of some sort in their blood which inhibit the growth and activity of the particular bacteria on which Nature intended them to feed.

Two active substances already have been obtained. They are chemically unidentified. One of them, in concentrations of one part to 100 in a solution, is highly effective against certain bacteria in growth of certain bacteria almost completely and showed a marked effect on the growth of others. A second was effective against one family of bacteria in concentrations of one part to 250,000. There is a possibility that other substances will be found even more effective against other disease-producing bacteria.

The significance of these discoveries, it was stressed by National Academy members who discussed the papers, is that the door may have been opened to an armory of entirely new weapons against some of the deadliest foes of mankind. How these medicines brewed in the grave may be used to combat diseases in the human body remains to be determined by medical experimentation.

Regulation of Breathing. A hair balance at the base of the brain regulates breathing even when a person is breathless. It determines how much air is getting into one's lungs by policemen or fire rescue squads when they try to resuscitate a supposedly drowned individual. There is apparently nothing to be done, Dr. Yandell Henderson of Yale University told the academy, to alter this inextinguishable control by the brain breathing center.

Normal breathing, he explained, is controlled mainly by the carbon dioxide produced in the body. The brain center maintains an automatic, unconscious balance, so that the volume of air allowed to enter the lungs is exactly what the amount of carbon dioxide which the blood brings to the lungs. A man walking slowly produces twice as much carbon dioxide as a man sitting still, and automatically breathes twice as much air. When he exercises, he produces enough to produce three times as much carbon dioxide as he does at rest, he cannot help breathing in three times as much air.

But when a person is supposedly drowned, Dr. Henderson explained, air must be pumped into the lungs by an external apparatus which has no connections with the brain. He carried out an extensive series of experiments to determine whether more air might not be pumped in by some other method than that now taught in all first-aid classes.

There is nothing to be done about it, he concluded. The brain center controls the elasticity of the muscles of the chest, and this elasticity in turn determines how much air can be pushed into the lungs. Hence, he said, the present revival method probably is the best that ever will be invented.

Effect of Heat and Cold.

Both heat and cold affect women more than men. Finding of a definite relation between sex and temperature in human beings was reported to the academy by Drs. Eugene F. Dubois and James D. Hardy of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology.

The subjects, entirely nude, were tested in a device known as the calorimeter, in which the temperature could be varied from 22 to 35 degrees centigrade and the results measured with considerable accuracy. At the cold level, the doctors found, the skin temperature of women was approximately 1 degree less on the average than that of men. At the highest level it was 2 degrees higher. Presumably a woman would feel colder when it is cold and warmer when it is warm, and that psychological factors enter into this so much that no general rule could be laid down.

The average heat loss from the naked bodies of the women, it was found, was slightly less than for the men. On the other hand, it was harder for heat from the outside

Labor-Security Bill Report Omits Ban On Over-Quotas

Senators Kill House Rider on Appointments; 23-Million Cut Made

By the Associated Press.

The Senate Appropriations Committee today struck from the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill a House rider which sought to bar appointment of non-civil employees in these agencies in excess of their State quotas on the basis of population.

The amendment involved the same issue now being fought out on a wider scale by the Senate Civil Service Committee, considering the Ranspock bill, in which the House voted to prohibit the extension of civil service status to non-civil service employees if they came from states that are above their quotas under the civil service apportionment law. The Ranspock bill would affect thousands of employees of Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia and 14 other States.

\$23,585,030 Net Cut. The Senate Committee made a net cut of \$23,585,030 in the Labor-Federal Security bill before reporting it out carrying a total of \$98,054,670.

The biggest reduction was \$25,000,000 taken from the Civilian Conservation Corps, offset by increases of \$1,045,000 for wage-hour law administration, \$253,000 for the National Labor Relations Board and several smaller increases. In addition to the C. C. C. cut, smaller reductions were made in Labor Department bureaus.

Still Exceeds Estimates. Even with this net reduction below the House, however, the bill still exceeds the budget estimates by \$32,066,028, and the appropriation for the current year by \$24,746,800.

The subcommittee that drafted the measure recommended retention of the House ban on appointments from over-quota States, with a slight change applying it to the Civilian Conservation Corps, which the House had exempted. When the entire Senate committee met this morning, however, it rejected the restriction.

If the Senate upholds the committee's action, the effect of the limitation will rest finally with the conferees for both houses.

Investment Association Asks Self-Regulation

By the Associated Press.

Spokesmen for the Investment Counsel Association of America protested yesterday to a Senate banking subcommittee a proposal to subject their business to Federal regulation, urging that they be permitted to perfect self-regulation instead.

One provision of pending legislation to regulate investment trusts and investment companies would require registration also of investment advisers.

Dwight C. Rose of New York, president of the association, told the committee the proposal would impose "uncertain and indefinite inquisition and regulation."

"The number of people presently engaged in the giving of investment advice for remuneration, exclusive of banks and lawyers, is not an extensive enterprise," he said. "The strictly professional section of such advisers is undertaking self-regulation with some success."

"The various States, as well as the Federal Government, now have laws against fraud which cover any serious abuses which may arise. Therefore, until further development of the profession has taken place, I believe that regulation could most effectively be left to the profession and to existing laws against fraud."

Douglas T. Johnston, vice president, and Rudolf P. Berle, general counsel of the association, also expressed opposition to the measure.

Work Didn't Hurt Him

LOS ANGELES (P).—The career of Kasper Kerkerian, who has died at the age of 115, indicated he thrived on hard work. Up to the age of 103 he actively farmed his own land.

Weather Report

(Furnished by the United States Weather Bureau.)

District of Columbia—Occasional rain tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 44 degrees; gentle shifting winds becoming moderate easterly.

Maryland—Cloudy, followed by occasional rain tomorrow and in west part tonight; not much change in temperature.

Virginia—Occasional rain tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer in interior tonight.

West Virginia—Occasional rain tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight.

The Atlantic storm continues to move slowly east-northeastward and was centered tonight about 700 miles east of Boston, Mass., with lowest pressure about 29.8 (29.8 inches). It is accompanied by strong winds and heavy rain over a wide area. Another disturbance is moving rapidly eastward over the Mississippi Valley.

Pressure is rising over the Plains States. A low (30.34 inches), with a slight rise of high pressure extends from the eastern portion of the Great Lakes region southward over the Middle and South Atlantic States. A new disturbance is moving over the plateau region. Boise, Idaho, 1,004.7 millibars (29.97 inches). Moderate rains have occurred in the central Valley of California and in the Atlantic States. But they have been somewhat in portions of the Ohio Valley and the east Gulf States.

Record for Last 24 Hours. (From 8 a.m. yesterday to noon today.)

Highest, 75, on April 4. Lowest, 7, on January 2, yesterday. Year ago, 76. Highest, 54, 4:10 a.m. today. Year ago, 42.

Record Temperatures This Year. (From noon yesterday to noon today.)

Highest, 72 per cent, at 4:15 p.m. today. Lowest, 38 per cent, at noon today.

Humidity for Last 24 Hours. (From noon yesterday to noon today.)

Highest, 72 per cent, at 4:15 p.m. today. Lowest, 38 per cent, at noon today.

The Sun and Moon. Sun, today, 5:21 a.m. to 6:52 p.m. Moon, today, 8:48 p.m. to 9:58 a.m. Automatic lights must be turned on one-half hour before sunset.**Precipitation.** Monthly precipitation in inches in the Capital (current month to date):January, 3.12 3.55 8.84 37
February, 2.42 2.75 7.84 37
March, 2.42 2.75 7.84 37
April, 6.19 3.27 9.13 38
May, 4.13 10.94 10.94
June, 4.13 10.94 10.94
July, 4.13 10.94 10.94
August, 4.13 10.94 10.94
September, 4.13 10.94 10.94
October, 4.13 10.94 10.94
November, 4.13 10.94 10.94
December, 4.13 10.94 10.94