

1-Roscoe C. Patterson, who succeeded James A. Reed as United States senator from Missouri. 2-Supmarine Defender, which may be used by Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins for his proposed undersea voyage to the North pole. 3-Girl Scouts doing a maypole dance on the White House grounds on Easter Monday, wearing fluffy dresses instead of khaki.

## **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

Mexican Rebels Beaten and Slaughtered at Reforma; Wisconsin Votes Wet.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MEXICO'S revolution, or at least a great portion of it, was drowned in an ocean of blood last week, if federal statements are reliable. The rebel army of General Escobar, commander in chief of the movement, having been driven for miles by the troops of Gen. Juan Almazan, concentrated in the city of Jiminez, Chihuahua, and for several days fought desperately to hold the place. They were well entrenched and Almazan gives them credit for extreme bravery. But the assaults of the federal infantry, artillery, cavalry and air forces were too much for them and they withdrew from the city to Reforma, 12 miles away. General Serrato's cavalry, meanwhile, was hurrled to the north of Reforma and there destroyed all the bridges and culverts, and when Almazan's air scouts reported that the rebels could retreat no further, he ordered an attack in full force. Escobar and other rebel generals saw they were trapped and fled, leaving their infantry to fight alone. These men took refuge behind their troop trains and the battle there was described by Almazan as the bloodiest in years of Mexican history. Neither side asked or gave quarter and the slaughter was "tremendous." The rebel dead covered the battlefield, and many hundreds of their wounded fell into the hands of the federals.

The entire action, which began at Corralitos on March 31 and ended in the smashing victory at Reforma, was declared by the federal commander to be decisive. In his report to General Calles he praised highly the work of all branches of his army, and also paid a compliment to Escobar's military ability. In Sonora and other regions the rebels, at last accounts, were still carrying on. The aviators in raids over the federal fortifications at Naco created a lot of excitement by dropping two or three bombs on the American side of the international boundary, one of them injuring an Amer-Ican motion picture man. This and the possibility of similar incidents gave considerable concern to the State department in Washington, Mexican federal troops held at Fort Bliss, Texas, after their retreat across the border when the rebels captured Juarez, were ordered released by President Hoover at the request of the Mexican government.

PROHIBITION in its many ramifications insists on holding a place on the front page every day. Tuesday the voting population of Wisconsin went to the polls and by a majority of about 2 to 1 directed the state legislature to repeal the state dry enforcement laws and to remove the penalty on 2.75 per cent beer. The wets naturally were jubilant but the dry leaders were not dismayed and asserted that the referendum was "futile." They held that the drys carried a majority of the counties, and that the legislators were bound to follow the wishes of their constituents rather than of the state as a whole. Should both houses pass a repeal measure it would place Gov. Walter J. Kohler in a delicate position. He indorsed President Hoover's prescription of "concurrent enforcement of prohibition by states." If he should sign or veto the bill he would alienate either wet or dry backing.

CONGRESSMAN M. ALFRED MI-CHAELSON of Chicago, a professed dry, who was indicted at Jacksonville, Fla., last October on charges of bringing a trunkful of liquor into the country from Cuba, surrendered to the federal authorities in Chicago and gave bond for his appearance for trial in Key West in May. He declined to be interviewed but denied the charges.

In the case of Congressman William M. Morgan of Ohio, also a dry and also involved in liquor charges, a pe-

investigating the story that Morgan brought four bottles of liquor from Panama, was told by the customs agents that the Ohioan admitted that the bottles were in his baggage but refused to open his trunks, demanding the right of free entry. This was granted him by Deputy Collector H. C. Stuart, who was not told of the pres-Morgan threatened to "raise h-l in Washington" if his baggage was not passed without examination. Since the agents did not see the bottles and Mrs. Morgan, who was with her husband cannot testify against him, it may be the only persons to suffer, if any, will be certain custom officials.

STUYVESANT FISH and some of his friends are exercised over the fact that his cruiser yacht was held up in New York harbor by enforcement agents and searched for contraband liquor. Mr. Fish said the boat was fired upon. No liquor was found on the vessel. Federal officials in New York after investigation declared the action of the enforcement men was entirely proper since the boat did not stop at their signals and the shots were fired high in the air.

MYRON T. HERRICK, American ambassador to Paris, died suddenly from heart failure, and all of France was thrown into deep mourning for he was beloved by the entire nation and was considered the best friend of France ever sent there by the United States. Officials of highest rank, and representatives of all countries hastened to the embassy with their condolences, the press was filled with articles lauding the dead American, and the government at once arranged to give him an elaborate national funeral with full military honors-an unprecedented honor. After simple ceremonies in the American embassy, during which orations were delivered by Premier Poincare, General Pershing and Quinones de Leon, Spanish ambassador to Paris, the cortege set out for the American procathedral. The pallbearers were: M. Poincare, Foreign Minister Briand, Senor de Leon, General Pershing, J. Pierpont Morgan and Owen D. Young. The casket was accompanied by two squadrons of republican guards, four platoons of infantry and representatives of all the official circles and American organizations in Paris, and the line of march was lined with infantry under the command of the military governor of Paris. After brief church services the body was taken to Brest by the embassy staff and there turned over to the French goverment which transferred it to the light cruiser Tourville as a salvo of 19 guns was fired. The cruiser was to bring Mr. Herrick's remains to the United States, being due in New York on April 12. Following a parallel course with it was the Aquitania, bearing Mrs. Parmely Herrick, the late ambassador's daughter-in-law.

SENATE and house committees were exceedingly busy formulating farm relief legislation for the extraordinary session of congress. Among these heard, the most important was Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, who said he was giving his personal views but who, it was taken for granted, was expressing the ideas of President Hoover. He placed emphasis upon his belief that legislation should confer broad powers upon the farm board without attempting to define its exact procedure. The board, he indicated, must be depended on to provide the real solution of the agricultural problem. In response to questions Mr. Hyde expressed the opinion that a board of seven would be less unwieldy than one of twelve, that bipartisan representation on the board was acceptable, but that he objected to geographical representation. He said the board should be within the Department of Agriculture Instead of an entirely independent agency.

Some members of the committee exhibited an unfriendly spirit toward the administration's proposals, but Representative Aswell of Louisiana, Democrat, declared that the Hoover program would have his complete support.

VICE PRESIDENT CURTIS put up rather embarrassing problem. It is ment and parliament failed to co-oplikely to be especially embarrassing to erate. Marshal Pilsudski appeared

States Attorney Tuttle of New York, | is a widower, and he took to Washington his half-sister, Mrs. Edward E. Gann, to be the hostess of his establishment. Before Mr. Stimson assumed office his predecessor, Mr. Kellogg, after study of precedents, ruled that while Mrs. Gann might sit where she pleased at dinners given in the Vice President's home, she must be seated below the wives of ambassaence of the booze. The agents said dors and ministers at official dinners where she and Mr. Curtis were guests. The Vice President informed the press last week that he had asked Secretary Stimson to overrule Mr. Kellogg's decision. If this request is refused, it is possible Mr. Curtis will decline to attend official dinners or other functions where Mrs. Gann is not accorded the rank he believes she should have. Of course social circles in the national capital are tremendously interested in the controversy.

> Financial operations during March, according to a treasury statement, resulted in a reduction of the gross public debt by \$108,980,352; and the net balance of the general fund on March 31 was more than \$350,000,000 greater than a month before, funds thus being available for further retirement of government securities during April. The reduction of the public debt during the fiscal year ending June 30 next is expected to exceed \$700,000,000. Treasury officials and congressional leaders are agreed lat it is too early to consider tax reductions, preferring to wait until it becomes certain that income tax revenues will maintain the present high

EMPLOYEES of the Loray cotton mill at Gastonia, N. C., are on strike and last week they became so demonstrative that the police became alarmed and called on the governor for help. Several units of the state National Guard were ordered to the town and the disorders were quelled. A committee of strikers called on J. A. Baugh, general manager of the mill, and presented a series of demands, including a forty-hour, five-day working week, a minimum wage of \$20 weekly, and changes in working conditions. Mr. Baugh rejected the demands. Half a dozen textile mills in South Carolina are closed as a re-

sult of strikes. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have started a nation-wide campaign for a six-hour day to combat unemployment. Their opening meetings were held in Faneuil hall, Boston. Timothy Shea, assistant president of the engineers, told them that they must go to congress for a bill of rights to "protect men who are being cast into the junk heap." Contemplated railway consolidation plans, he said, meant that their union alone would have at least 20,000 more men out of jobs. A series of regional meetings throughout the country was planned.

A MANULLAH KHAN, former king of Afghanistan, began last week the drive by which he hopes to regain the throne he relinquished. With 30,-000 soldiers he marched on Kabul and there were vague reports of heavy fighting with the troops of Bacha Sachao, the self-made king. Amanullah's forces were said to be armed with Russian rifles and ammunition, which was taken to mean that the Soviet government had interested itself in his behalf. Prince Omar Khan, member of the Afghan royal family, who recently escaped confinement in Allahabad, is reported as likely to take the field against Amanullah, supporting his own claim to the throne.

CHANCELLOR SEIPEL, who for six years has managed the affairs of the Austrian republic, has resigned, together with his cabinet which was made up of men from the Christian Socialist party. Opposition to Doctor Seipel had been increasing since the great riots of July, 1927. He said he could have continued to resist criticism as a government official, but that he could not hold his office in the face of opposition to him personally as a priest. The church, he said, was his chief concern.

Poland also had a cabinet crisis for the government of Premier Kazimierz to Secretary of State Stimson a Bartel resigned because the governculiar situation has arisen. United | Mr. Curtia. As every one knows, he | to dominate the situation.

## Versatile Brims Feature Chapeaux

More Elaboration, Greater Femininity and Color Noted in Modes.

The millinery showings for spring and summer have been entirely completed and while no radically new themes were introduced, writes a Paris correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune, there was a concerted move toward more elaboration, greater femininity and more color than last season. Agnes, Rose Valois, Gaby Mono and Jean Patou represent an authoritative cross-section of French modistes and while their various interpretations are different, in the main the undercurrents are strikingly similar.

Thus chez Agnes a very up-to-date novelty is the ecru parasisol hat with a bent brim, uncovering the left side of the face and very short in front and still smaller in back, and longer at the right side than the left. This model has a crown belted with a flat black, beige and brown tweed band that is fringed across the back, showing just the beige threads tied at the center back with a fringed-off scarf.

At Agnes, too, are many natural color straw hats as well as a few bright red and blue straw models. These hats are made of parasisol and are often trimmed over the brim with a flat. rather wide, velvet ribbon band that warms this cold looking straw.

A new ribbed straw jersey, specially knitted, is made into fitted and draped toques that clear all the lower part of the forehead in front, covering the right ear and continuing in a round or pointed effect over the neck at the right side. Other new toques are made of specially woven leaves in fairly thick and very light straw braid. The leaves are large, two or three of them forming one toque.



Model in Two-Toned Straw. A Straw-Like Cloth Model With Velvet. A Straw Model in Black and

They are placed diagonally and are attached together invisibly or under a standing up ridge placed across the crown. They are often chosen in such contrasting colors as black and beige. A few toques are made of an ancient ivory Italian straw crown around which a black satin ribbon is draped to frame the face.

There are poppy red and grasshopper green light felt hats trimmed with small tropical bird's feather motifs that form standing-out fans or cockades. Multicolor quills are placed round the base of the crown on other models, the quills replacing a ribbon.

Rose Valois is showing some panama hats in natural tones with a fairly wide, soft brim for sports wear. She also uses light felt for spring. This felt is chosen in very yellow tints of red, such as vermilion, and in luminous blue greens such as emerald.

To accompany street frocks some of her small dyed bakou and bangkok hats have no apparent brim in front, where they mold the head. Instead they have, on each side of the turnedup brim at the back, a flared-out movement that suggests a bicorn idea or a spiral coronet.

#### Belts Finish Blouses in Modes for Spring

The revival of the tuck-in blouse is one of those fashion cutbacks over which the majority of women ponder for some time, then suddenly are awakened to the fact that it is being accepted by friends and foes alike. That it really is an actuality. There are veritable tuck-ins and

there still are overblouses, yet the newest idea is the latter simulating the former. Belts of one kind or another finish the end of the blouse or at the very least show that a waistline is not absolutely nonexistent. Belts may be a mere genuflection toward the waistline, being extremely narrow, or the blouse itself may drape into a sof swathed hipline sometimes with a tie, but in any event is very much belted.

Skirts Dip at Back For the evening silhouette, skirts dip decidedly at the back, with much White Blouse Trimmed in Black; Cape Back



A black-and-white costume bids for favor for milady's spring wardrobe. ...e white blouse shown in the picture shows a cape back, while the black satin skirt is circular. Black hat, black slippers and white hose complete the outfit.

#### Shoes Should Be Dried at Room Temperature

This spring's rage for shoes of all white leather or with white leather trim makes it worth while to suggest that all of the white leathers which have a suede finish-genuine buckskin of buck-finished cattlehide-should be cleaned with a bristle brush, swabbed with the liquid white cleaners which the market affords and, upon drying completely, should be brushed lightly in one direction with the dry brush to straighten the nap.

Of course there are the standard warnings that have been handed along to shoe users from generation to generation: Dry wet shoes slowly at room temperature and not on a radiator or in front of a fireplace; don't forget that wet leather burns and breaks quicker than dry leather, so don't put your feet on a steam pipe that is botter than the hand can enlure; the minute you take off a pair of shoes, put trees in them to make them dry straight.

There is, however, one more suggestion that once was current but which, unfortunately, has died out. Reviving it today will add length to shoe life: Oil the soles of every pair of shoes once a month or so. This applies not alone to beavy street shoes but also to dancing slippers whose soles are only a mere suggestion of leather. First brush off all dirt and warm the soles. Then swab across the bottom of each sole and around its edge with a cloth soaked in neatsfoot or some other animal oil, being careful not to smudge the uppers. This feeds the leather and makes the stitches hold longer.

### Summer Sports Prints Will Be Full of Dash

All summer sports wear prints must be "young" and fresh-looking to be flattering. Checks, plaids, stripes, dots and diagonals are sponsored as having the right amount of dash for sportswear, especially when they are in bright colors and treated in novelty asymetric way as well as in the classic tailored effects. Modernistic patterns in two or three shades of bright colors or two intense bright colors on white or pale grounds are also reserved to sports wear.

The fact that prints have found new soils on which to bloom has doubtless resulted in new treatments of old designs, and of a new series of standards of what constitutes a good print. While crepes of all kinds remain with us in an infinite variety, there are printed linens and cottons galore most of which found favor during the resort season, which presages their summer success.

#### Hand Bags to Harmonize With Milady's Costume

The new hand bags are being featured in leathers and color combinations that will harmonize with the costumes. The designs, too, have been affected by the recent trends in both suits and dresses. More detail is apparent and more than usual attention is given to the frames, handles and the use of applique work. As regards sizes, the new bags are, if anything, slightly smaller than those of previous seasons, although they cannot by any means be called tiny. Various versions of the pouch shape, new envelope treatments with back straps and top strap handles, and the frameless pouches are noted, as well as the square-shaped bags mounted

### New Hosiery Shades

on sturdy frames.

Among the 11 new hosiery shades presented by one prominent house, for spring wear to harmonize with the recently announced shoe and fabric colors, are eight belonging to the tan family, two grays and one soft blue shade, called lapis.



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