

1—American cruiser Pensacola immediately after its launching at Brooklyn navy yard. 2—Vice President Curtis being serenaded by the American Indian band on the steps of the Capitol in Washington. 3—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, thirty years old, elected president of the University of Chicago.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Mexican Revolution Collapses, Leaders Taking Refuge in United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MEXICO'S latest revolutionary movement has finally collapsed after many premature announcements to that effect. By the end of the week the only rebel bands in arms were the troops of General Caraveo near Pulpito pass and some bands of guerrillas and "cristeros." An offer of amnesty had been sent to Caraveo and his men. Tuesday the rebels surrendered Nogales, where they had long held out against the federal attacks. Their leaders already had fled across the border and the soldiers agreed to quit after government officials had guaranteed them safety, food, clothing and shelter. Meanwhile General Almazan disposed his federal forces for a great attack on the rebel positions blocking his way to Agua Prieta, the last important stronghold of the revolutionists along the northern border. However, a conference held in the American customs house at Douglas, Ariz., resulted in arrangements like those at Nogales, and Agua Prieta was surrendered without a fight. The 1,500 rebel troops transferring their allegiance under guarantees. Francisco Elias was appointed provisional governor of the state of Sonora, which had now been nearly all brought under federal domination.

Whereabouts of General Escobar, military chief of the revolution, were unknown, but it was believed he and Gen. Roberto Cruz and Manrique were in the United States. Rebel leaders known to have come across the border included Gen. Ricardo Topete, Gen. Fausto Topete, Jesus Lizarraga, Gen. Ramon Iturbe, Deputy Alfredo Romo, and Tomas Balderrama, mayor of Nogales.

Capt. R. H. Polk and Patrick Murphy, American aviators flying for the rebel army, voluntarily crossed the international border into the United States and surrendered to Collector of Customs Fred E. Edwards. They were arrested by Department of Justice officials and charged with violation of the neutrality act.

NOTHING doing at present in the way of reduction of either land or naval armaments. Such is the admission of Nicholas Politis of Greece, chairman of the preparatory disarmament commission in session at Geneva. He said the commission would adjourn in a few days but would be reconvened before the session of the League of Nations assembly which has been set for September. "A number of declarations," he said, would be made concerning naval disarmament but there would be no discussion. General statements were made by the big naval powers in answer to Hugh Gibson's proposals on behalf of the United States withdrawing objections to naval limitation by categories and to the exclusion of trained reserves in considering land armament reductions. Earlier in the week the commission rejected Mr. Gibson's suggestion that "reduction" be substituted for "limitation" and the Chinese amendment proposing the abolition of conscription. Maxim Litvinov for Soviet Russia had offered an amendment calling for the alteration of the phrase in article A in the chapter on military activities from "high contracting parties agree to limit the effectiveness in service" to "agree to reduce appreciably the effectiveness in service." After warm debate Litvinov agreed to change "reduce appreciably" to "limit and reduce," but most of the other delegates would not yield and the Soviet amendment went by the board.

In Washington it was stated the administration has no intention of seeking to bring about another naval disarmament conference in the near

future, holding that the next move in that line is up to the League of Nations, and that such a conference would be futile until there had been an agreement in advance on a formula quite apart from that of tonnage upon which the chief naval powers were unable to agree in 1927.

LIVELY debates marked the consideration of farm relief legislation in the senate and various amendments to the McNary bill were introduced and discussed. Senators Watson of Indiana and Robinson of Arkansas, respectively majority and minority leaders, accused each other of inconsistency in their stand on the equalization fee and the debenture plan and kept the senate chamber in a turmoil for hours. An amendment to the debenture provision of the McNary measure offered by Senator Norris of Nebraska was accepted. It is designed to prevent overproduction by reducing debenture rates as production increases. Among other amendments introduced were: By McNary, exempting fruit and vegetables from the operation of the bill; by Capper, making the loan fund available to cooperative purchasing associations of farmers and permitting loans to cooperatives for the purpose of retiring existing obligations on marketing facilities; by Blaine, to provide that instead of a flat rate of 4 per cent, the interest rate on loans to be equal to the lowest rate on government obligations issued since 1917.

Horace Paul Bestor of St. Louis was nominated by President Hoover as a member of the federal farm loan board to succeed Eugene Meyer, resigned. Mr. Bestor has been president of the Federal Land bank of St. Louis since 1922 and of the Federal Intermediate Credit bank of St. Louis since 1923.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MITCHELL's campaign for increased efficiency in the prosecuting attorneys' offices and his survey of conditions resulted last week in the summary dismissal from office of William A. Degroot of New York, United States attorney for the eastern New York district. Degroot had repeatedly refused to resign. William A. Gober, federal attorney for the southern district of Florida, and John Cook, for the southern district of Mississippi, already had resigned.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES sailed from New York for The Hague to take up his duties as a member of the World court which is to convene on May 13. He will sit on the bench of that permanent court of international justice not as a representative of the United States but as a judge elected by the League of Nations; for the United States is not yet a member of the court.

By a vote of 26 to 19 the house of lords of Great Britain rejected Lord Cecil's motion inviting the house to express the opinion that the time had come when Britain should sign the optional clause of the World court statute. By this clause states recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the court.

"EDITORIAL discourtesy" on the part of the Washington Post led Secretary of State Stimson to send a letter of apology and regret to Prince de Ligne, ambassador from Belgium. The newspaper, publishing reports that the recall of the ambassador was imminent, said it was understood that he "has not been seen frequently enough concluding statesmanlike negotiations for his government" and that he was regarded by some of the leaders of his government as what might be termed in America "high hat."

COMPLETELY dominated by Premier Mussolini—who incidentally now holds eight of the thirteen portfolios in his cabinet—the Italian Fascist council of 400 and the senate held their opening sessions and organized by electing Giovanni Giuriati, minister of public works, as president of the corporation chamber and Luigi Federzoni president of the senate. Augusto Turati, secretary of the

Fascist party, told the deputies that due to a drastic reform in the rules and regulations governing its procedure had been decided upon by the grand council. The old rules, based on a chamber which had a majority and minority, were useless now, he explained, for the whole chamber was Fascist.

Sicily is now believed to be freed from the grip of the Mafia, for the trial of members of that maleficent society which has been going on for nine months, has ended in the conviction of 148 of the 161 defendants and the imposition of sentences running as high as 23 years' imprisonment. The jury was out for seven days. Italy has Mussolini to thank for this, as for innumerable other things.

PRINCE HENRY of Great Britain, third son of King George, went to Japan last week for the purpose of conferring the Order of the Garter on the emperor of that country. He was greeted at Tokyo with a most extraordinary welcome. Emperor Hirohito himself meeting him at the railway station and accompanying him to the Kasumigaseki palace through gayly decorated streets that were full of applauding citizens. At the palace the prince was greeted by the empress's hostess, Princess Chichibu, acting for the empress, who expects to become a mother for the third time.

MAY day, the traditional day for Communist demonstrations, was especially lively in Berlin. The Reds and the municipal authorities both were organized as for warfare and consequently the numerous clashes between the demonstrators and the police were bloody and desperate. All day and far into the night the rioting continued. The Reds barricaded streets and fought from the housetops and the police used their rifles, machine guns and armored cars freely. "Hose wagons," designed to drench mobs with torrents of cold water, also were employed effectively. Probably a score of persons were killed in the battles and the wounded numbered many hundreds.

In Paris the police completely squelched the Reds, arresting more than 4,000 and preventing all strikes except that of the taxicab drivers. There was rioting in several other European cities, but in Vienna and in England the day passed peacefully. Moscow's demonstration naturally was immense and impressive. The Soviet army was out in force, leading a tremendous parade of civilians. Reds in Mexico City congregated in front of the American consulate general carrying banners attacking the United States, but they were speedily dispersed by the police.

Demonstrations of workmen in the United States were in all instances quite orderly.

JOHN J. RASKOB, chairman of the Democratic national committee, refuses to resign as urged by certain prominent Democrats of the South, but he and his fellow leaders have created a new executive committee which is to establish permanent and adequate headquarters in Washington and devote its efforts to the rehabilitation of the party throughout the country. For chairman of this committee they selected J. J. Shouse of Kansas City, former member of congress, assistant secretary of the treasury during the Wilson administration, supporter of William G. McAdoo in two campaigns and known as a dry. He was a Smith worker, however, in last summer's campaign.

Shouse's task, it was explained, will be to represent the national committee in efforts to co-ordinate the activities of Democrats in both houses, state organizations, and Democratic women's groups. "In order to build a strong, country-wide Democratic organization that will be a viable, going institution."

In Washington it is believed Mr. Raskob and his associates think the Democrats can win the Presidential campaign of 1932 with Al Smith as their candidate and prohibition as the main issue.

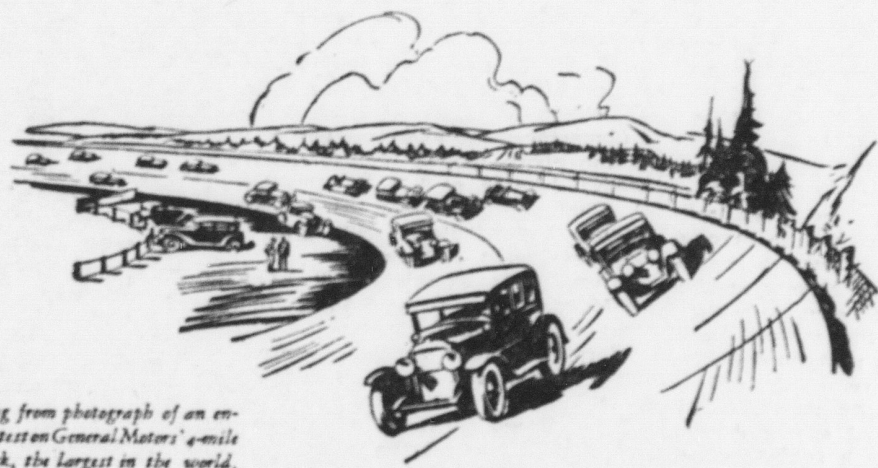


## "Bring me the winner!"

THE story is told of a man dining in a restaurant, who was served a lobster with only one claw. Upon complaining he was told by the waiter that this happened occasionally because the live lobsters fought among themselves in the kitchen. "Bring me the winner!" said the diner.

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### Great Art Collector

It is often said that the late John Pierpont Morgan was the greatest art collector of modern times. His collections were the largest, most varied, and many of them the most important owned by a single individual. He has been compared with Lorenzo de Medici, and it has been said that he surpassed even that prince in the catholicity of his taste.

### Fishermen's Mittens

A strange custom of New England coast winter fishermen is to soak their thick, woolen mittens in the sea and wring them out as dry as possible before putting them on. They say that their hands keep much warmer than if they don the mittens when dry.

### Variety in Life

Life is a struggle, but not a warfare; it is a day's labor, but labor on God's earth, under the sun and stars with other laborers, where we may think and sing and rejoice as we work.—John Burroughs.

### Contests on Stilts

Cruder and barbaric contests on stilts are those held by the natives of the islands in the southern Pacific. A band of from 15 to 20 young men with their faces painted in grotesque designs, perch themselves on high stilts and engage in a free-for-all fight. In which they try to trip and knock one another down.

### Not Greek to Her

Even the somewhat unfamiliar Greek letter alphabet gets itself translated somehow. When nine-year-old Dorothy was entertained at dinner for the first time at a fraternity house which bore the Greek symbols over the door, one of them being the letter Omega in its Greek form, she was heard afterward relating her social career at the "A. T. Horseshoe" house.

### Fortune Telling Boom

A man may or may not be the architect of his own future, but since the income tax law he's had to be his own fortune teller.

### Luck on the Lookout

Luck is always on the lookout for the fellow who has a conscience, and sense enough to obey it. This, however, does not wholly satisfy the fickle goddess. The young man must be eager to find his place, and generous in the work it demands.—American Magazine.

### Speed of Birds

Professor Tlenemann, of Rossitten, East Prussia, gives the following as the established speeds of certain birds during migration: The sparrow develops a speed of 25 miles an hour; the gray gull, the black-back gull and the Norway crow have the same speed, 31 miles an hour. The rook and the finches reach 32 miles an hour. The speediest flyer is the starling with approximately 45 miles an hour.

### Watch the Man

The man you are dealing with is always more important than the deal you are trying to make with him.—The American Magazine.