

1—Former President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge surrounded by a throng of movie actors on their visit to Hollywood studios. 2—Scene at opening session in the school at Dark Hollow, Virginia, which was built by President and Mrs. Hoover for Blue Ridge mountain folk. 3—Russian Soviet workman ripping an icon from a church that was transformed into a workers' club.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover Asks More Economy in Expenditures—Revolt in Santo Domingo.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER started off the week with a plea to the people of the nation to be moderate in their requests to congress for appropriations for projects in various parts of the country. His aim is to keep governmental expenditures down to a figure so reasonable that an increase in taxes will be obviated. Though this should seem a worthy aim, and in stating it the President carefully made it plain that he was not reflecting on the wisdom of congress, he brought upon himself the wrath of some of the senators, notably Mr. Glass of Virginia.

The appropriations situation was the subject of a White House breakfast conference attended by Republican leaders of both houses of congress, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Undersecretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills, Col. J. C. Roop, director of the budget, and Walter H. Newton, one of the President's secretaries.

Mr. Newton issued a statement in which he enumerated proposals for increased expenditures totaling \$1,735,000,000, which he said if approved would imply an increase in taxes of 50 per cent. The list, however, included many projects that the congressional leaders had either never heard of or knew would not be given serious consideration. Consequently the imposing list did not appear to frighten them.

Senator Glass, reading Newton's statement in the senate, declared that "nothing more shameless has ever emanated from the White House within my thirty years of service in congress." The President, he said, was setting up a straw man merely for the purpose of knocking him down, since, as every one knew, many bills were introduced at every session of congress only for home consumption and with no idea that they would be enacted into law.

Mr. Hoover, meanwhile, had given out a statement obviously intended to pacify congress. In it he said: "It should be understood that the unprecedented drive now in progress for new legislation and for expansion of established services which increase expenditure beyond the budget, only in a small per cent originates with members of congress or heads of government departments. It originates from different sections of the country itself and from various groups and organizations, each vigorously supporting their own projects. Many of these projects are worthy and no doubt can and should be undertaken some time over future years, especially when funds are free by completion of legislation already adopted." And he urged "the people at home" to realize that the government cannot undertake immediately every worthy project.

IMMEDIATELY after the issuance of the President's economy plea the house adopted a senate resolution appropriating \$7,000,000 for loans to farmers in the food stricken areas of fifteen Southern and Western states, though opponents declared the measure was "pork" and "political pie."

Under the resolution, as adopted, the secretary of agriculture may make advances for the purchase of seed, feed and fertilizer, which banks refuse. Loans in only six states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia were authorized under the original senate resolution. The house agriculture committee, however, added Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico and the house itself tacked on Missouri and Oklahoma.

Representative O'Connor of Oklahoma said: "Everybody knows the purpose of this bill is to get congressional votes, but so long as you are cutting the pie, Oklahoma wants its piece."

THE Dominican republic was in the throes of a revolution last week. Insurgent forces, determined to keep President Vasquez from running for re-election and to assure the free choice of his successor in May, assembled in various parts of the island and marched on the capital city, Santo Domingo. They entered the city firing volleys in the air and were enthusiastically greeted by the populace. There was no bloodshed as the rebels took possession of all the public buildings. President Vasquez took refuge in the American legation and other administration leaders sought the protection of various foreign consulates. Vice President Alfonseca resigned. Charles B. Curtis, the American minister, was acting as intermediary between the insurgents and the government and was trying to bring about an agreement whereby the situation could be solved without bloodshed or damage to property. The insurgent leaders had promised to respect all lives and property and made no changes except in the police force of the city.

John M. Cabot of Massachusetts, a young member of the American embassy staff, was most active as the emissary of Minister Curtis and after a swift trip to Santiago to confer with Rafael Urena, chief of the insurgents, he was hopeful that a peaceable settlement of the whole controversy could be arranged.

In Washington it was said by officials that it probably would not be necessary to send marines to the Dominican republic to protect American lives and property. If they are needed, however, there are plenty within easy reach, and the scouting fleet is now in Caribbean waters.

CAMILLE CHAUTEUPS, Radical Socialist, and his government of France lasted only five days. Then they were denied a vote of confidence by the chamber of deputies and were forced to resign. Chautemps told parliament he had no intention of following the radical policies of the left wing, except that taxes would be reduced, but would maintain the lines of action which Andre Tardieu, his predecessor, had outlined, including his policy in the naval conference at London. The center refused to believe him, and the left wing was displeased. The vote, which was 292 to 277 against Chautemps, showed there is no real majority in the chamber of deputies and that any government can survive only through a coalition of center and left groups.

Raymond Poincare was called by President Doumergue but declined to undertake the formation of a ministry on the ground of ill health. So Tardieu was given the job again and Poincare said he would help him, though he could not accept a place in the cabinet. The expectation was that Tardieu would be able to make up his government in time to resume work in the naval conference by March 5.

IN THE absence of the French delegation the chief delegates of the other nations in the London naval conference resumed their negotiations, and it was reported the Americans, English and Japanese were making notable progress in adjusting their differences. The British official spokesman gave out a communique laying stress on the fact that "the five-power pact is still holding the center of the picture" and adding that "any sort of an agreement reached will be purely tentative, will be dependent on French and Italian acceptance and will also depend upon its inclusion in a five-power treaty."

WHEAT raisers and wheat speculators had a lively time last week. Europe had the idea that the United States and Canada were going to boost the price of wheat, so it obtained its supplies in other markets and cut down its consumption. Then Chairman Legge of the federal farm board made the statement that the board would not support the wheat market so as to stabilize the price somewhere near the price its purchasing agency was paying and that it would buy only from co-operatives. This was somewhat distorted and misunderstood in parts of the country and the result was that non-co-operative wheat was dumped on the market and prices fell alarmingly. The farm board's funds

were then used to purchase large amounts of May and March wheat, this led other buyers into the market and prices rallied considerably.

Mr. Legge, after conferring with President Hoover, issued a statement designed to co-ordinate the farm board's program with the government's efforts to stabilize business generally, and asking the co-operation of the grain trade in restoration of the grain markets. Mr. Legge added significantly that the board will stand firmly on its wheat loan policy and that he is confident its co-operative agencies "will get the loan figure out of their wheat," namely, \$1.18 a bushel at Chicago.

PIERRE S. DUPONT, chairman of the board of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours company of Wilmington, N. J., was the star witness of the wets before the house judiciary committee and he and others almost as well known argued strongly for modification of the dry laws. The day before the committee heard W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who urged that the Volstead act be repealed and authority be delegated to the states to determine for themselves what is intoxicating liquor and whether they should enact legislation to enforce the Eighteenth amendment. He expressed the opinion that "a great advance in the real cause of temperance" would be made by properly regulated manufacture and sale of liquor under state and national supervision, similar to the Canadian and Swedish systems, with these modified to suit conditions peculiar to America.

POLITICS in Wisconsin have reached the pot and kettle stage. Members of the La Follette faction of the Republican party are trying to oust Gov. Walter J. Kohler from office because of alleged violations of the election law, and now the Kohler faction has retaliated. A petition asking for the naming of special counsel to start removal proceedings against Lieut. Gov. Henry A. Huber, Attorney General John W. Reynolds and Secretary of State Theodore Dammann was filed with the governor just before he left for a two weeks' vacation in Florida. These three men, who are La Folletteites, are accused of pooling their funds in the late campaign and thus conspiring to bring their fillings under the limit of \$1,500 each, and of otherwise circumventing the election law. The only constitutional state officer not now under charges is State Treasurer Solomon Levitan.

ROMAN Catholicism lost one of its most eminent churchmen in the death of Raphael Cardinal Merry del Val, arch-priest of the basilica of St. Peter's and secretary of the congregation of the holy office, and former papal secretary of state under Pope Pius X. The cardinal, who was a member of a noble Spanish family, passed away after an emergency operation for appendicitis. He was sixty-four years of age. In 1903 and again in 1914 he was urged as a candidate for the papal throne but failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote of the college of cardinals. He was prominently identified with the intransigent party that upheld the church's right for temporal power, and was an opponent of modernism.

Only a few days before the death of Cardinal Merry del Val came that of Carlo Cardinal Perosi. The college of cardinals is thus reduced to 28 Italian and 30 foreigners, there being twelve vacancies.

Other deaths of the week included those of Mabel Normand, screen star; Ahmed Mirza, former shah of Persia; Maj. George H. Putnam, New York publisher, and Eugene Byfield, Chicago hotel man and sportsman.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES was sworn in as chief justice of the Supreme court on Monday, the oath being administered by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Nestor of the bench.

Among the decisions handed down by the Supreme court was one declaring constitutional the provisions of the packers and stock yards act authorizing the secretary of agriculture to prescribe maximum rates for the services of commission dealers at public stock yards.

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NOT NECESSARILY BETTER

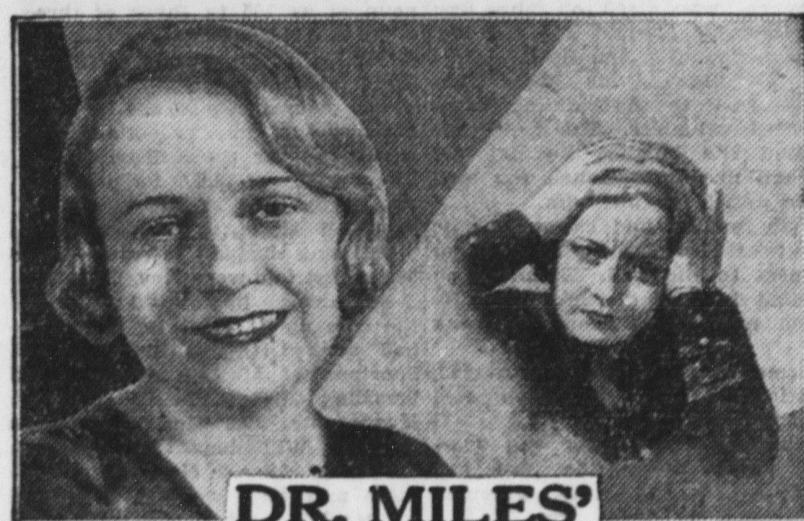


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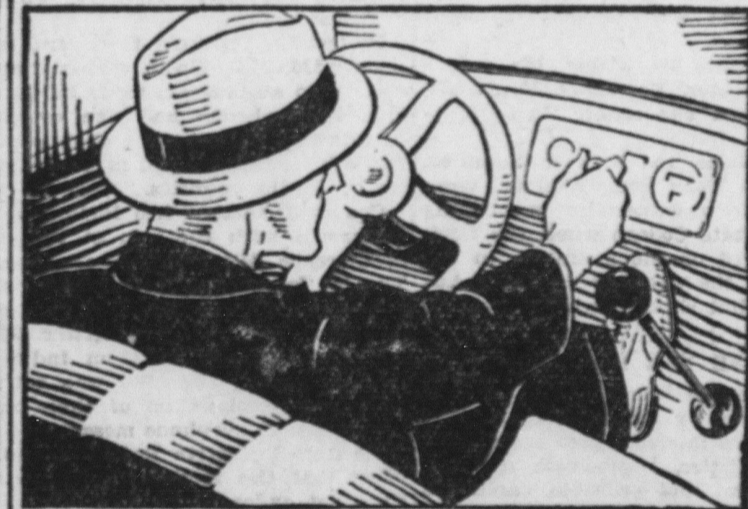
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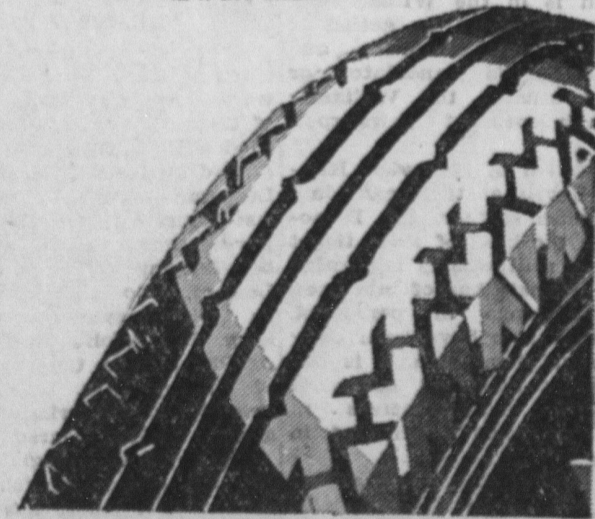
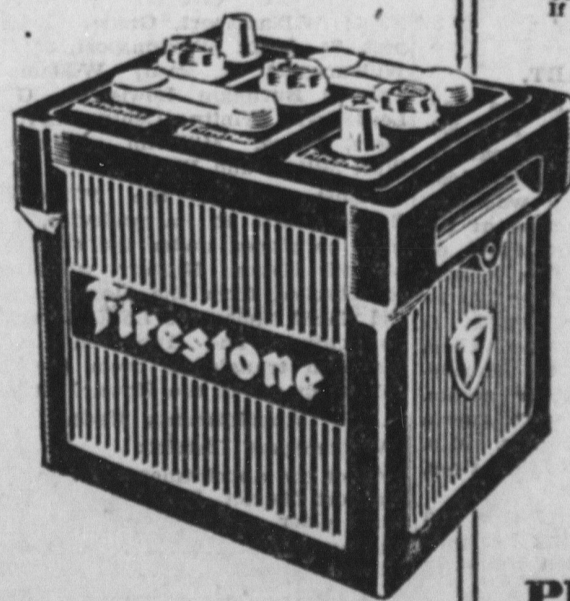
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