

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Hoover on Business and Pleasure Trip to Porto Rico and Virgin Islands—Mayor Walker Under Fire.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Gov. Theodore Roosevelt

President Hoover and a "stag party" sailed from Norfolk, Va., Thursday morning on the reconditioned battleship Arizona for a twelve day trip on which the Chief Executive planned to combine rest and pleasure with business. Included in the party were Secretary of War Hurley, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, Capt. William Furlong, who handles navy island matters; Capt. Charles R. Train, naval aide; Col. Campbell Hodges, army aide; various other officials from the White House, and a bunch of newspaper men and photographers. Capt. C. S. Freeman was in command of the Arizona, and the vessel carried a full complement of 90 officers and 1,244 men for it was making a shaking down run after being rebuilt.

The first stop was at San Juan, Porto Rico, and the President for two days was to be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at La Fortaleza, the old mansion in which governors of the island have resided from the early days of the Spanish regime. It was planned that Mr. Hoover should make a tour of the island in order to observe industrial, agricultural and social conditions, meet the leaders of the political parties and gain a general idea of the success Governor Roosevelt has attained in meeting the problems of the Porto Ricans, which are many and serious.

The governor in his official reports and in communications to the American papers has given detailed pictures of the distress obtaining in the island. Sixty per cent of the people are out of work, he said, either all or part of the year.

The population density is exceeded by few countries. It is 440 to the square mile and even intensive agriculture would not support this population. So it is industries that Governor Roosevelt says must be developed. More than 35,000 persons are suffering from tuberculosis, 200,000 from malaria, and 600,000 from hookworm.

From Porto Rico the Arizona was to proceed to St. Thomas, principal port of the Virgin Islands, where Mr. Hoover was to be met by Dr. Paul M. Pearson of Philadelphia, the recently appointed civil governor, and Waldo Evans of the navy, the retiring governor. With them he was to study the problems of the group, which are as serious as those of Porto Rico. The Virgin Islands used to prosper on the manufacture of rum and the transshipment of European cargoes for the entire Caribbean region. The prevailing economic distress is the result of prohibition and the conversion of coal burning vessels to oil consuming ships.

Only a few days ago the control of the Virgin Islands was transferred from the Navy to the Interior department, and now in Washington it is suggested that one result of the President's visit may be the amalgamation of the group with Porto Rico as a single political unit administered by one governor.

THEODORE G. JOSLIN, Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, has been made secretary to President Hoover to succeed George Akerson, resigned. Mr. Joslin is a close personal friend of Mr. Hoover. His main duties will be arranging the President's calling list, handling visitors at the executive offices and maintaining contact between the President and the correspondents.

The new secretary is an experienced political reporter and has a wide acquaintance among public men. He is a native of Massachusetts and is forty-one years old.

DEVELOPMENTS in the campaign to clean up New York City politically are coming rapidly. During the week formal charges of neglect and unfitness were filed against Jimmy Walker, the dapper and debonair mayor of the metropolis, now regaling himself in California. The charges were presented to Governor Roosevelt by leaders of the city affairs committee and were said to be of such a nature as to compel the governor to take some action toward widening the investigation now being conducted by Samuel Seabury and confirmed by police and magistrates.

Governor Roosevelt had let it become known that he would not respond to any public clamor for a city-wide investigation and that he would act only upon specific charges, such as led him to appoint Seabury to investigate the conduct of District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain. Previous-

ly Seabury had been put in charge of an investigation of police frameups in vice cases and of the conduct of city magistrates.

The governor was asked by Crain to revoke the appointment of Seabury on the ground of bias, but refused, and Crain was summoned to appear and answer the charges made against him by the City club.

Republican members of the state legislature were still trying to put through a resolution for a general inquiry into New York conditions, but were blocked by several recalcitrant members of their own party.

DURING the next three months, it was announced at the White House, President Hoover will carry out an extensive speaking program, delivering eight addresses and making nine public appearances. Besides this, he is contemplating a trip to his home in Palo Alto, Calif. The subjects of his speeches have not been announced, but it is understood he will take the opportunity to set forth his own estimate of the achievements of his administration so far and his aims for the future. Thus he will be in a measure taking up the challenge put out by the progressives at their recent conference in Washington.

The speaking calendar for the President is arranged as follows:

April 13—American Red Cross in Washington.

April 14—Pan-American Day, Pan-American Union, Washington.

May 4—International Chamber of Commerce, Washington.

May 21—Fiftieth anniversary of the Red Cross, Washington.

May 30—Memorial Day, Valley Forge, Pa.

June 15—Republican Editorial Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 16—Dedication of Harding Memorial, Marion, Ohio.

June 17—Dedication of Lincoln Memorial, Springfield, Ill.

In addition to these engagements, the President is to review veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic at their reunion June 16 in Columbus, Ohio.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON of California, who is one of the most independent members of the upper house, thinks the recent conference of progressive leaders was a "fine thing" and that the leaders of the Republican party should call a similar meeting, adding: "Only good can come from such gatherings." He is convinced that "something is radically wrong somewhere" with the Republican party.

Mr. Johnson gave out a statement in which he agreed with some of the progressive doctrines and disagreed with others, but said that "public consideration, study and discussion constitute the contribution and value of the conference." He asserted the country was naturally interested in unemployment, representative government, the power question, monopoly's encroachments and public utilities, adding: "Some of our Republican brethren not only belittle the effort but would transmute it into the one public matter of concern to them—politics. But a philosophic onlooker who long ago marked his own course, and prefers in his own way to follow it, might suggest that only progressives, in the interim between sessions, bring these vital questions up in public meeting for public discussion. Can any one imagine the standpat wing of either party meeting together with earnest and able experts and publicly discussing economic problems?"

DEATH once more has changed the political make-up of the house of representatives which will assemble in December. James B. Aswell of Louisiana, Democrat and ranking minority member of the agricultural committee, passed away at his apartment in Washington after a heart attack. He was sixty-two years old and had served in congress for nine consecutive terms.

Mr. Aswell's death leaves in the house 217 Republicans, 215 Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite. Representatives John F. Quayle and David J. O'Connell, both Democrats of New York, died last winter. Their successors, Matthew V. O'Maley and Stephen A. Rudd, are both Democrats. Representative Henry Allen Cooper, Republican of Wisconsin, died last March 1. His successor has not been chosen.

EVERYONE has now filed his income tax return, or should have done so, and the experts in Washington are busy figuring up how much Uncle Sam will receive. Treasury officials could not yet make definite predictions as to the collections for the

first quarter, but they hoped that the receipts for March would run above \$400,000,000 and those for the first quarter, ending March 31, well above \$500,000,000. At least one-fourth of the total tax due was paid with the income tax returns filed, so that collections for the first quarter will run somewhat above the average for the four quarters.

Indications are that the higher tax rate for 1930 incomes will fall to offset the losses caused by the economic depression by around \$100,000,000. Last year's collections for the first quarter were \$628,000,000.

PROBABLY twenty men perished when the sealer Viking was blown up in White bay, Newfoundland. Of the survivors 118, many of them badly injured, managed to reach Little Horse Island, where a few inhabitants tried to care for them with inadequate food and no medical supplies. Several others were picked up by vessels that sped to the rescue, called by the messages of the young girl radio operator on the island. Besides the large crew the Viking carried the members of a moving picture expedition.

ONE of the earnest hopes of the American Federation of Labor—the affiliation of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen with the federation—is soon to be realized, according to dispatches from Washington. Representatives of both bodies and of certain affiliated railway workers' unions were engaged during the week in drafting the terms of an agreement for the amalgamation. Representing the federation in the conference were President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice President J. M. Bugeniaset, who also is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Sitting in for the trainmen were President Albert Whitney and James Farquarson, legislative agent.

The drafting conference was the culmination of negotiations that have been in progress for a year, in which Secretary of Labor Doak, in his former capacity as legislative agent of the trainmen's organization, is said to have played an important part.

UNEXPECTEDLY heavy demands by World War veterans for loans have made it necessary for the treasury to raise \$200,000,000 in less than a month. Secretary Mellon announced a request by Veterans' Administrator Hines for \$500,000,000 to cover payments on 1,372,006 applications received up to March 15. It had been estimated \$300,000,000 would suffice, and 1 1/2 per cent treasury certificates were issued to get that sum. Hines said, however, the \$500,000,000 would be needed by April 11.

The veterans' administrator also told Mellon \$1,000,000,000 would be required to pay all loans.

MAL DAUGHERTY, brother of former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, was sentenced at Washington Courthouse, Ohio, to ten years in prison and a fine of \$5,000. He was convicted recently of abstracting funds from the now defunct Ohio State bank of which he was president and was refused a new trial.

PIETRO CARDINAL Maffi, archbishop of Pisa and one of the most eminent members of the sacred college, is dead in Pisa at the age of seventy-three years. In his earlier years he gained fame as an astronomer and teacher of philosophy; he was made archbishop in 1903 and four years later was raised to the purple by Pope Pius X. The same pope, it was rumored, considered deposing him because he supported the modernists in a contest with the reactionaries in the church. Twice, afterward, Maffi was considered a papal possibility. He was always a great friend of the Italian royal family, and he officiated last year at the marriage of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy and Princess Marie Jose of Belgium. For this he was given the Collar of the Annunziata, the highest gift of the crown.

Cardinal Maffi's death reduces the Italian membership in the sacred college to 28, against 30 foreign members. Therefore it is expected in Rome that a consistory will be held before long at which the pope will create a number of cardinals and give the Italians at least equal strength with the foreigners.

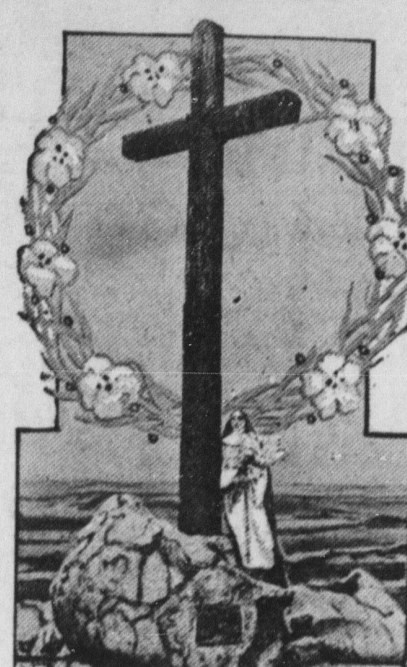
SO VARIED are the interests of different countries that the tariff armistice convention called at Geneva by the League of Nations is forced to report that it has failed to reach an agreement, though it has hopes that within a few years enough nations will ratify the pact to make it effective for Europe.

The conference was called by the league in an effort to secure a truce on the raising of tariffs and later to obtain a general reduction of tariffs. Only eleven countries ratified the truce clause and all eleven made important reservations. The usual reservation was, "If surrounding countries would also ratify."

Easter Prayer  
O thou to whom we look for mercy  
In the hour of our shortcomings, teach  
us to show the mercy that we seek,  
and to practice the gentle judgments  
that we crave. Out of our need for  
charity, we would bring the mind of  
charity to our fellow men. Amen.—  
Grit.

Fixed Date of Easter  
The date of Eastern Sunday was  
fixed by the council of Nicea, 325 A.  
D., as the first Sunday after the first  
full moon following the vernal equinox,  
occurring on or about March 21.

## EASTER DAY



Oh sorrowing heart, 'tis Easter day;  
Put off the robes of sadness.  
They are not dead—they live for  
aye;  
Exult in Easter gladness.

They are not dead—they only wait  
In joyous expectation  
To greet their loved ones at the gate  
In glorious resurrection.  
—Pathfinder Magazine.

## Ancient Symbols of Resurrection

The first temple to Ceres, the Roman goddess of grain, was built in 406 B. C. to commemorate the deliverance from a great famine. At the ancient festival of Ceres it was a practice to fasten burning brands to foxes' tails. The foxes—or corn spirits, as they were called—were turned loose and left to burn, so that their ashes might charm the grain and produce an abundant crop. During this festival grain was scattered about the earth and thrown upon people, because it represented fertility—the germ of life. Our modern custom of throwing rice on newly married couples can be traced to this old pagan festivity.

Long before Christ the Romans burned a new-born calf and scattered the ashes over the soil to induce the earth to yield much grain. This custom was later introduced into China, and as late as 1804 porcelain images of cows were presented to farmers in the spring to bring a good rice crop.

In north Germany, Scotland and England the shepherds used to worship Palek, the shepherd's god, in the springtime. The sheep were first purified by brushing and washing, then sulphur was burned about them. At night the shepherds lit great bonfires and danced among their sheep by the light of the moon and the fires. In the morning the shepherd looked to the east, toward the resurrected sun, and washed his hands in dew. In some sections of Europe the shepherds still dance at Easter time among their sheep, which now typifies the slain Lamb of God.

The lamb is one of the earliest symbols of the resurrection. Among the Christians of the East a young lamb is always eaten on Easter Sunday. During Passover week hundreds of spring lambs are brought into the market places and sold for the Easter feast. This is a great time for the children of the household, who make friends with the lamb as soon as it is brought home. They tie ribbons around its neck, legs and tail and hang garlands of flowers about its body. Often the father finds it difficult to separate the lamb from the child. But a lamb must be slaughtered for the Easter feast, so two lambs are usually bought—one for the children and one for the festival. The spared lamb becomes the children's inseparable playmate. At bedtime they argue with each other to decide who shall sleep with the lamb. Perhaps this old custom inspired the famous nursery rhyme, "Mary had a little lamb and everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go."—Washington Star.

**EASTER FLOWERS**  
Because they bloom at Easter,  
This is the children's name  
For all the yellow blossoms  
That thus the spring proclaim.  
From out the dark, from out the  
cold,  
They offer us a faith to hold.

The color of the sunshine,  
They spread upon the earth;  
Bid us forget the winter,  
And turn to days of mirth.  
Thus hope becomes a joyous thing,  
When Easter flowers bloom in the  
spring.  
—Kalfus Kurtz Gualing.

**JOYOUS SPRING**  
EASTER is a universal pagan, south of the equator as well as north, and in the southern hemisphere Easter is a time of falling leaves, of harvested crops and of approaching winter. To those who live on the other side of the world there is no material manifestation of rebirth at Eastertide. To them it is a time of spiritual renewal, a resurrection of faith sufficient that it overcomes the frown of approaching winter skies and exalts to certainty the hope that even winter ends and spring must follow in the unending march of the seasons.

## Eastertide

I know a bank within a Northern wood,  
Long days and nights the drifted  
snow-wreaths cover,  
A dark-robed hemlock like a priest  
hath stood  
An hundred years with blessing  
arms stretched over  
A dreary wilderness where naked  
boughs  
Make loud complaint when stormy  
winds are blowing,  
The streams are silent, heeding not  
their vows  
To gentle maiden ferns beside  
them growing.  
Who cares? The ferns are dead and  
hid away  
In icy sepulchers that hush their  
grieving.  
When death binds all, what heart  
hath faith to pray?  
What soul the courage to go on  
believing?

Dawn streaks are in the East! It's  
growing light!  
And darkness folds his mantle  
with the warning,  
The Eastern sun shines out serene  
and bright—  
O World, it is the Resurrection  
Morning!  
The ground beneath the dark-robed  
hemlock tree  
Where snows lie deep and frozen  
brook so still is!  
The brook is fairly skipping in its  
glee,  
The erstwhile grave is white with  
new-blown lilies!  
—Detroit News.

## Roman Churches Commemorate Death of Christ

Before altars stripped of their ornaments and surmounted by veiled crucifixes, with the tabernacles in the center standing open and empty, black-vested priests, solemnly prostrating themselves, commemorate the death of Christ in all the churches of Rome and throughout the Catholic world.

A procession of penitents, composed of thousands of clergy and laymen, wends its way to Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, where a comparatively large piece of what is said to be the cross of Calvary has been kept for centuries.

Between the hours corresponding to the time that Christ is supposed to have suffered his agony, all business is at a standstill, and traffic largely suspended.

**Holy Staircase Goal.**  
In the city of Rome the scala santa, or holy staircase, enshrined in the church just across the way from St. John Lateran, is the goal of thousands of penitents, both Italian and foreign. The tradition is that the staircase is the same that Christ ascended in the praetorium of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem, on his way to appear before the Roman governor. The steps, all of marble, are assumed to have been brought to Rome by St. Helena, mother of Constantine, the first Christian emperor.

All day the pilgrims ascend those stairs on their knees, praying at each pause. When they reach the top they are permitted a view through a lattice of the chapel known as the sancta sanctorum, or holy of holies, an early picture of Christ and some precious relics.

In every one of Rome's 400 churches the Good Friday mass of the pre-sanctified is celebrated. In each the Host, consecrated the day before, on Holy Thursday, is reverently borne from the altar of repose to the main altar, the choir chanting the Seventh-century hymn, "Vexilla Regis," by Venantius Fortunatus. Its English title is "The Banners of the Cross Advance."

**Veneration of Cross.**  
Thereafter comes the ceremony of the veneration of the cross. The veiled crucifix is taken down from above each altar and gradually uncovered, the clergy chanting the "Ecce Lignum Crucis," whose first line, translated, is "Behold the wood of the cross, on which hung the salvation of the world." The priests then remove their shoes in sign of reverence, kneel and bow three times and kiss the crucifix, placed on the altar steps. Thereupon the laity are permitted to approach and perform the same act of homage. In the evening the devotion to "Maria Desolata" (Mary Desolate) takes

**Easter Observance by Arizona Papago Indians**  
Summoned by the eastern sunrise and Easter fire burning from an enshrined pile of volcanic rock, the Papago Indians kneel in prayer Easter morning at the Mission San Xavier Del Bac, Arizona, in a ceremony dating back to the founding of the mission in 1700.

The white plume of smoke from the hilltop, while not a part of the Christian Easter service, has been held over from an age-old Indian legend, and has come to be recognized at the mission as the Eastern morning call to the faithful.

A male choir of Papagoes sings the opening of the mass as the sun rises over the Catalina mountains near Tucson, while Rev. M. Murphy of Chicago intones the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

The Easter fire is always lighted just before dawn, so that its plume of smoke may rise against the first rays of the sun.

**Nature's Awakening**  
Ever since the world began all nations have expressed their inherent thankfulness for springtime by elaborate national feasts. Each country has its own name and legend for such celebrations. To the Japanese it is the merry festival of the cherry blossoms, while the Chinese burn the spring ox and scatter its ashes over the land to insure good crops.

**Easter Controversies**  
In its liturgical sense Easter is an outgrowth of the Jewish Passover, with the new conception of Christ as the true Paschal lamb, whose blood saved the believers in him. But since it commemorates an event of uncertain date, controversies over the proper time for the celebration have been carried on for centuries.

**FEAST OF NATIVITY**  
BEFORE the advent of Christianity, spring was always celebrated by the pagan peoples, and it was only natural that the early Christians should make Easter one of their great feasts. For Easter was the same word as Ishtar, the great spring goddess of ancient Babylon, and the same word as "East"—the place of the sun rising—it outranked even Christmas, the early fathers holding the day of the Nativity to be only a preparation for Easter. Some authorities tell us that it was only as early as A. D. 354 that the feast of the Nativity was celebrated on the twenty-fifth of December, while Easter in its origin goes back to the Sunday itself. Among the early Christians every Sunday was a joyful celebration of the resurrection of Jesus. On this joyful seventh day, fasting was not in order and the faithful might say their prayers standing instead of on their knees.

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