

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Opening of the Seventy-Second Congress—President Hoover and Secretary Mellon Call for Higher Taxes—Germany Reduces Everything.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH the Democrats in control of the house and John Nance Garner of Texas elected and installed as speaker, the Seventy-second congress began its work on time. Representatives of the majority party celebrated their new status in the lower chamber with wild cheering and "rebel" yells. But the senate was fittingly more sedate and its first session was brief and formal. Next day the fireworks began in that chamber with the anticipated revolt of the progressives against the re-election of Senator Moses of New Hampshire as president pro tempore. They have never forgiven him for calling them "sons of the wild jackass," so they gave their seven votes to Norris of Nebraska. The Democrats voted solidly for Pittman of Nevada but fell short of the required forty-five votes by three, so there was a deadlock that threatened to last a long time.

The most interesting event in the senate was the swearing in of Mrs. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas to fill the seat of her late husband. Introduced by Senator Robinson, she took the oath of office, signed the register and quietly returned to her seat, almost in tears. Her associates all gathered about to congratulate her, but there was no gaiety in the affair for the memory of her husband was ever present. In all, sixteen new senators presented themselves to take the oath, nearly all of them being first term Democrats.

Nearly one hundred new members of the house were installed, and so many of them were Democrats that Mr. Garner won the speakership by the following vote: Garner 218; Snell, Republican, 207; Schneider of Wisconsin, progressive Republican, 5; Kvale of Minnesota, the lone Farmer-Laborite, voted for Schneider. Of course all the other officers of the house are now Democrats.

The first actual work in the house was the adoption of new rules, so liberalized that it will no longer be easy for bills to be pigeonholed by the committees to which they have been referred. Now 145 members can procure the discharge of a committee and bring a bill to the floor for a vote. This change was made especially for the benefit of the proponents of modification of the dry laws, and the stage was set for an early vote on some of their bills, which will put the representatives on record though there is no hope yet for the passage of the measures.

While congress was assembling and going through the business of the first day, the Communist "hunger marchers" who had traveled to the Capital by automobile and auto truck from various parts of the country besieged the Capitol building and the White House in vain efforts to lay their demands before the legislators and the President. They were rebuffed, fairly, gently, by the police and other officials, and next day started home, still discontented and defiant.

ECONOMIES in the navy and army which are urged by the President were the objects of further attacks. Early in the week President W. H. Gardner of the Navy League came out with a new assault on the administration policies in that respect, criticizing a statement by Secretary Stimson, hitting back at the Hammond committee, assailing the President for slowing up cruiser construction and calling on congress for an investigation of Mr. Hoover's financial policy toward the navy.

Next, National Commander Stevens of the American Legion conveyed to the President the legion's demand that he approve authorization of warship construction necessary to bring the American fleet up to the maximum tonnage limits of the London treaty. The organization also asked congress and the administration to rescind the economies for the military establishment and to renew for the army, Navy and Air Force, R. O. T. C., and other activities the same sums appropriated for the current year.

Finally came the annual report of Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham, chief of the bureau of navigation, which termed the administration policy of reduction a severe blow to the national defense. He said that history shows that decreases in the navy eventually result in expenditures many times greater than the temporary savings.

Mr. Stevens of the American Legion also called personally at the White House and told Mr. Hoover the legion not only is for adequate national de-

fense but also is in favor of submitting to the people the matter of repeal or modification of the dry laws.

PRESIDENT HOOVER on Tuesday transmitted to congress his message on the state of the Union, in which he sketched the economic crisis confronting the country, related in considerable detail the measures he has initiated to alleviate the business depression and unemployment and recommended in general terms legislative creating additional instrumentalities for the same purpose and increasing taxes to meet a three and a half billion dollar deficit this year and next.

Regular Republicans declared the message represented constructive statesmanship of a high order, while Democrats and progressive Republicans took it as a challenge. Generally, it was accepted as the opening gun of the 1932 campaign. There was much comment on the fact that no mention was made of prohibition.

On Wednesday Mr. Hoover sent in his budget message, containing the administration's program of taxation and other measures of government financing. At the same time the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was made public. This called for increased rates on personal and corporation incomes, inheritances, tobacco and capital stock sales.

New levies would be imposed on automobiles, radios, telephone, telegraph and cable messages, amusement tickets, checks and drafts and realty sales. Postal charges would be boosted. Exemptions from income taxes would be lowered to include 1,700,000 new individuals within the scope of the federal levy.

The Democrats in congress immediately began an attack on this program, saying they would soon have ready one of their own.

THIRD in the list of Presidential messages came the one on foreign relations, which contained the request that congress ratify the Hoover moratorium. More important than that was the suggestion that the war debt commission should be reconstituted with power to reopen the debt settlements. Though Mr. Hoover reiterated his disapproval of cancellation of the war debts, such action, or at least a further reduction of the debts seemed, to many congressmen, to be implicit in his proposal. So many of them object to either course that a long debate was in prospect.

JAPAN and China accepted the proposal of the League of Nations council for cessation of hostilities in Manchuria, while a neutral commission inquires into the facts, but both nations made reservations that rendered the agreement little more than a form by means of which the council saves its face.

Premier Wakatsuki's Japanese cabinet decided to resign because of dissensions, and it was thought a coalition ministry would be formed with Inui, leader of the Seiyukai party, as premier.

HIS national socialists or "Nazis" now being in control of three German states and constituting the most powerful political party in the country, Adolf Hitler has been talking freely to correspondents on his intentions. Briefly, he proposes, when his party is invested with the governing power by way of the ballot box, to set up a dictatorship on the Italian model; to recognize and pay to the fullest of Germany's ability all her foreign debts contracted in business and normal transactions but to reject "political blackmail"; to insist upon a new war debt arrangement; and to destroy communism in Germany. He declares there will be no Nazi march on Berlin, and denies that he seeks the presidency.

Hitler's challenge to the government brought swift response from Chancellor Bruening in the form of a warning that President Von Hindenburg would invoke martial law if necessary to save the constitution. At the same time the President signed and made public a drastic emergency decree designed to close up what Bruening called "the deflation period imposed upon Germany." The decree reduces wage scales to the level of 1927 and cuts rents, food prices and about all other living costs. It also reduces interest rates, imposes compensatory taxes on imports and strengthens measures against the flight of capital.

PRINCE NICHOLAS of Rumania putting love above titles and honors, has renounced his membership in the royal family and declared he will stand by his bride, the former Mme. Jana Lucia Delet. He has given up his constitutional rights, his titles and prerogatives and his commissions in the army, navy and air force, and prepared to go into exile. The prince's announcement followed upon a decree of the Rumanian supreme court annulling his marriage because "proper legal formalities had not been observed." King Carol, his brother, proved relentless.

GERMANY'S capacity to pay reparations and especially her ability to resume payments next summer are being studied by the consultative committee of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland. Walter W. Stewart, American member, refusing to accept the chairmanship, that place was given to Dr. Alberto Beneduce of Italy. Carl Joseph Melchior was the first person heard, the burden of his argument being that Germany could no longer pay reparations. This is, indeed, the view of millions of Germans of all parties.

THREE great farm groups, the American Farm Bureau, the National Farmers' union and the Grange, in session in Chicago, united on plans to fight in congress for surplus crop control. Their leaders said their demands would be for the export debenture and the equalization fee, and that their disagreements of the past on these matters had been adjusted. Amendments to the agricultural marketing act to permit the farm board to use those principles will be introduced in the senate and house soon after the holiday recess. The organizations will offer no objections to the program of the farm board other than the stabilization operations.

The "harmony" program has resulted from frequent conferences in recent weeks between Edward A. O'Neal, head of the farm bureau; L. J. Taber, master of the grange, and John Simpson, who recently was re-elected president of the farmers' union. It is their contention that the nature of the surplus will solve the problem of which to use—the fee or the debenture.

TOBACCO raisers of Kentucky don't intend to let their product go for what they think are ruinous prices. When the Lexington tobacco market, the largest loose leaf burley mart in the world, opened the other day the low price of \$12 a hundredweight was offered, and the growers at once started a riotous demonstration that caused abrupt suspension of sales with ten million pounds of leaf unsold. After fighting with warehousemen and the police, the planters, numbering hundreds, held a protest meeting in the city auditorium where speakers urged them to stand together and not "give their tobacco away to the trust."

ONE of the interesting department reports of the week was that of Postmaster General Brown. It showed that the department came out \$149,000,189 behind in the last fiscal year, which is almost \$48,000,000 above the deficit of the previous year. Mr. Brown repeated his recommendation that the letter rate be raised from 2 cents to 2½ cents, stating that on the present volume this would bring in \$50,000,000 a year additional.

"A 2½-cent rate would, however, obviously fall far short of producing adequate revenues at the present time," the report said. "The deficit for 1931 attributable to strictly postal operations was more than \$98,000,000 and if present trends are maintained the net deficit for the current year will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000."

"This raises the question whether, in view of the already overtaxed condition of the general treasury, it would not be advisable, pending the return of normal conditions, to fix a 3-cent rate for letter mail."

NOT long ago the Belgian government intimated to Archduke Otto, pretender to the Hungarian throne, that his presence in Belgium was proving embarrassing, so the young man went over to England in cognito to visit a British ducal family. Now it is rumored in London that plans are afoot to put him on the throne through a coup that will be a reminder of the way Carol returned to Rumania. The story is that a group of Hungarian noblemen, in England ostensibly for hunting, really went to accept delivery of a powerful seaplane which is ready to carry the archduke to Lake Balaton in the center of Hungary where he would take oath as king in a miniature chapel that has been built in the plane and dedicated to St. Stephen.

Monarchists believe that, if Otto returns to Hungary the peasant support of his cause will be strengthened and solidified and he can be established on the throne. Premier Mussolini is known to approve of the Hapsburg restoration, which gives the friends of Otto lots of encouragement.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, founder of Hull House in Chicago, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, were jointly awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1931 by the Nobel Institute of Oslo, Norway. The prize amounts to \$40,000. Both of them have been indefatigable workers for international peace.

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PATERNAL INSTINCT

A Story of Great Devotion

By Fannie Hurst

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WHEN people used laughingly and entirely without opprobrium to refer to Kester's maternal instinct, his children, particularly his daughters, had formed a sort of unspoken compact to retort with unanimity: "What's the matter with paternal instinct? Aside from being the best mother alive, he's the best father."

It was their subconscious way of protecting Kester from Innuendo. As if Innuendo could have attached itself to the enormous-shouldered, six-foot parent of the brood of five youngsters who clustered about his tall knees, whenever those tall knees bow in slight.

Kester would not have minded had there been Innuendo. Life was too big, too busy, too harassed, too delightful an affair, for fancied hurts or pricks to flourish. Well, if he had maternal instinct he hoped it was a jolly good one. Man with five growing, hungry, boisterous young ones needed pretty nearly every instinct there was. Lordy, what a gang! Five hungry mouths yawning up at him when he came home evenings, for all the world like beaky birds in their nest. Fellow got so he treated them precisely that way. Night after night, it was his custom to come home with a bag of one kind of fruit or another, in what the children called his "surprise pocket." Cherries, berries, plums, fruit balls, which he dropped into the little-upturned mouths.

A blessed gang of ruffians was what Mrs. McMurry, who tended the brood all day, called them. A blessed gang of ruffians and their daddy no better than the rest, flinging them around from the minute he entered the house.

That scarcely held, because when Mrs. McMurry accused their daddy of boisterousness that matched his children's, her eyes were ridiculously out of key with her speech.

Her idolatry of Kester verged all the way to the absurd. She used to cry over him while relating his various attributes to friends. "He's a saint; the man is, disguised in an overgrown boy's clothing."

It was rather on the basis of an overgrown boy and his younger playmates that Kester reared his children. A man left at twenty-eight with five small youngsters on his hands doesn't have time to work out a "system." At least Kester didn't. With the problem of earning their living, keeping the home together, educating them along the most economical lines possible and above all, keeping them happy, Kester plunged in without a theory.

So, in rearing his family, Kester was just himself. Easy, indulgent, ridiculously sentimental, unexactly, playful, the adoring parent, and yet without so much the idealist where his children were concerned, that their shortcomings, when they became serious, could actually unnerve him to the extent of making him physically ill.

For instance, Myron, the second boy and his cruelty to animals: The scene between Kester and his son the evening his father found him in a group of boys tying cans to the tail of a wretched street dog was one that Mrs. McMurry, to the day of her all-too-premature death, was to relate with her face smeared with pallor.

For a moment it looked as if Kester were going to beat his son; batter him across the sides of the head with his fists. Miraculously that did not happen, but a talk took place up in the fastness of Myron's room that was devastating in its consequences. All night Myron sobbed in his bed and Kester did not appear at breakfast. The evening following, Myron fell asleep in Kester's arms, listening to a jungle story which he had asked his father to repeat. He was a strange boy and man, Kester was. A father and a mother, too.

His brood grew and thrived. At seventeen the eldest boy was a high school graduate and already a draughtsman apprentice. Myron chose medicine, and Kester somehow, on his newspaper photographer's salary, began to make that possible. Two of his three girls moved along into quite considerable beauty and the youngest gave promise of something more than even that.

Of course there were set-backs, incubus of debt, worry of illness and occasionally the need of discipline of one sort or another. When she was fourteen, Lella, the second girl, developed typhoid fever and Kester nursed her as a mother would have nursed her.

The year following, the mainstay of the household, blessed Mrs. McMurry, died suddenly of heart stroke and that was a blow to Kester and his brood. Fortunately, Lily, the eldest, eighteen then, took over in total the duties which she had hitherto shared jointly with Mrs. McMurry, and Lella, Edmee, and the boys, all lent shoulder to the wheel of household. Kester as always shared the burden. Absolutely without sense of pride or artificial barrier, he would think nothing of coming home of an evening, washing out towels, helping drape one of his

daughters into a half-made party dress, or assisting with the dinner. False pride? Poppycock. Nonsense. No reason why a man shouldn't do whatever chores present themselves. Silly convention that certain duties belong to one sex or the other. He who hesitates is lazy.

As gradually his brood began to marry off, those household chores automatically grew lighter. At forty-three, Kester was a grandfather. At forty-five, his last child had left the nest. Life of course was simpler now. Financial responsibility lifted, sons and daughters well on their own, his own vigorous health unimpaired, there seemed future and good future ahead for Kester.

Father will marry again, now, the girls decided among themselves and affectionately set about scouting for timber worthy of him.

As a matter of fact, Kester's thoughts did turn that way. Even with their devotion, his children had their own interests now. Life was no longer the hurly-burly affair a growing family had made it. He had done a good job. The wife who had died bearing his last child, would have blessed him for it. His tribute to her lay in his success.

Slowly, but rather definitely, Kester's thoughts began to turn to the desirability of meeting some woman.

It was along about this time that Myron's seven-year-old son began to exhibit certain qualities in his little makeup that secretly, for months, had been disturbing his parents to no small extent.

On various occasions, for this and that flagrant offense, the child had been sent home from school, finally on his eighth birthday actually meeting with final dismissal from school authorities who could no longer cope with him.

For another six months, secretly, and eager to spare his grandfather the fact, Myron and an adorably pretty wife struggled with the serious problem of this boy.

When he was nine, however, there came about the shocking occasion of Myron Junior being apprehended before the Juvenile court.

It was astonishing, the equanimity with which Kester took this mortal blow to his pride. As the wife of Myron put it, there was something actually heart-hurting about the way in which the grandfather of Myron Junior walked with the child out of court, hand in hand, quietly, and with a sweetness of manner that seemed to hold at bay the threat of violent hysteria which had hovered over the child during the courtroom procedure.

No doubt about it, father is simply a genius with children!

Kester himself evidently believes so. Myron Junior lives alone with his grandfather, in a small house they have taken on the outskirts of town. He is a serious, difficult, sometimes vicious little problem. There are some days when Kester cannot even report for his work. Myron Junior is one of those special cases that can baffle physicians, parents, teachers, alike.

Kester is sometimes baffled, but secure in the confidence that he can cope with his problem.

Father will never marry now, his daughters agree, a little sadly. His genius with children won't let him. . . .

Happiness of Americans Impressed on Visitors

The first characteristic of the American people is their happiness. The visitor feels himself in the presence of a race with a keen zest for life, a sure confidence in the future, and much enjoyment of things as they are.

The American is more highly strung than the northern European, and in most cases this does not seem to lead to pessimism or a morbid condition. The impression of happiness is common to all classes. The people in the streets, in the shops, in the hotels, the lift man, the bellhop, the telephone operator—all are gay.

No doubt there is a material basis for this. A double income for a wage earner means more than twice the amount of amenities and enjoyment. The old orthodox tenet of European civilization, that "money does not bring happiness," is probably only a modern adaptation of Aesop's fable of the fox and the grapes.

Vast wealth does not bring happiness; but that small margin of spare money after necessities have been provided for constitutes in America the structure of what is definitely a larger life. In the United States this larger life—or rather, larger share of life in its natural and rightful balance—is enjoyed by an incomparably greater number than in any other country in the world.—Winston Churchill in Liberty.

Valley of Waterfalls

One of the most spectacular motor drives in the Canadian Rockies is that through the Yoho valley in Yoho National park, British Columbia. This valley is 14 miles long and more than one mile deep, walled in by almost perpendicular mountains covered with primeval forest. Six waterfalls leap down the mountain side within a distance of 10 miles, some of them ending in a cataract of spray. The most spectacular of all is Takakkaw, which in three different drops falls to the floor of the valley 1,650 feet from its crest above.

Words in Bible

The word "and" occurs most often in the Bible. In the King James version it appears 46,227 times. Of words of importance, Jehovah or Lord occurs most often, appearing 6,853 times.

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Get an ointment and use as directed. Fine particles of gold sink into pores and remove dirt and oil. Mercolized Wax keeps skin soft and supple. Your face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles use one ounce Perfectioness Cream in one-half pint with hand. At drug store.

Maybe You've Heard Him Blinks—How was the speaker last night? Jinks—Not so hot. I think he was trying to prove he could use every word in the dictionary three times without saying a thing.

Exchange of Compliments She—If looks could kill, I'd assassinate you with a glance! He—If looks could kill, it would be suicide for you to look in that mirror.—Melbourne Table Talk.

PROMOTES HEALING HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

Railway Stations for Rent "Railway Stations for Rent" is a sign soon likely to greet house hunters in France. Bus competition has forced a number of railway lines to be closed down, and the companies have decided to rent some of the stations as dwelling houses.

It All Helps "Is watching a ball game exercise?" "Lung exercise, m'dear."—Louisville Courier.

STOP YOUR COLD IN 6 HOURS WITH DAROL

Breaks a cold in 6 hours. Drives it away in 12 hours. Relieves Headache—Neuralgia—Pains. A McKESSON PRODUCT 25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES

More Overproduction Blinks—We are getting too many laws. Jinks—Yeh! And the way divorced couples are remarrying I'd say too many in-laws, also.

Too Much So "Did the hotel you stopped at overlook the sea?" "Oh, yes, completely."

One Soap is all you need for Toilet Bath Shampoo Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap Contains 33% Pure Sulphur. At drugstore. Rohland's Styptic Cotton, 25c

Easy to Remedy Mother—I guess my beauty has faded. Daughter—Well, you can borrow my vanity case.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE FUR DRESSERS and TAXIDERMISTS Send for Catalog THE CROSSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY 965 Lyell Avenue - Rochester, N. Y.

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Holding one's position in society is something of a battle. At least, one must be alert.

When half-gods go, the gods arrive.—Emerson.

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The occasional use of a laxative is necessary to perfect health. Help Nature gently but surely with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills "THE TONIC-LAXATIVE" At drugstore or 875 Pearl St., N. Y. City. W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 51-1931.