

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Doumer of France Assassinated—Massie Case Defendants Set Free by Gov. Judd—House Nearly Ruins the Economy Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PAUL DOUMER, venerable thirtieth president of the French Republic, was shot in the head and back by a Russian while attending a benefit sale of books by war veterans, and died thirteen hours later, despite the efforts of France's best surgeons to save his life.

The assassin, severely beaten by the bystanders, told the police that he was Paul Gorguloff, a Cossack and a Russian Fascist; and that he killed M. Doumer "because France is aiding the bolsheviks to ruin my country." In a diary in his pocket was an entry recording in advance his bloody deed. The man's rambling talk and the lack of real motive led to the belief that he was insane. M. Doumer was only a figurehead in the French state and was a gentle, reserved old man who had no enemies. Of course there was effort to show that the assassination really was instigated by the Russian communists.

Gorguloff's wife was located in Monte Carlo where they had been living since their marriage last July. She said her husband was always kind, had no bolshevist friends and never attended communist meetings.

SWIFTLY and unexpectedly came the climax in the Massie case at Honolulu. Two days in advance of the time set for the passing of sentence on the four convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Kahahawai, Judge Davis called the defendants before him and sentenced them to ten years in prison at hard labor. Immediately thereafter Gov. Lawrence M. Judd commuted the sentence to one hour in the custody of a bailiff, and this time having passed, the navy lieutenant, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fortescue, and Seamen Lord and Jones were set free. This procedure was in accord with an arrangement made by Governor Judd, Judge Davis and attorneys on both sides. The governor had been subjected to great pressure to pardon the defendants, and it was held that his action was in accord with the jury's recommendation of mercy.

Sentiment in Hawaii was diverse, many of the natives being extremely dissatisfied with what they considered a miscarriage of justice, and most of the whites feeling that the governor should have pardoned the four outright, thus preserving their civil rights. In Washington the latter view seemed to prevail, several senators and representatives being outspoken in the matter. Congressman Summers of Texas introduced a bill granting the President power to pardon defendants in the territories, and before the action in Honolulu was known bills had been introduced in both houses for a congressional pardon for the four convicted. Also a petition for a pardon was signed by eighty members of congress and cabled to Governor Judd.

Dispatches from Honolulu said it was likely the prosecution of the four remaining youths accused of attacking Mrs. Massie would now be dropped. The young woman had said she was ready to go to the stand against them and once more tell of her terrible experience. But Clarence Darrow, her attorney, advised her to come home with her family and forget all about it.

The senate, without a record vote, passed a bill introduced by Senator Bingham under the terms of which a disagreement of a jury in a criminal case in the Hawaiian Islands will not operate to acquit the defendants.

STIRRED to anger by the antics of congress, President Hoover sent a special message harshly rebuking the lawmakers for their failure to balance the budget by establishing economies in the cost of government. His criticisms were directed especially at the Democratic-controlled lower house, but the senate, nominally controlled by the Republicans, also came in for a scolding.

Democratic leaders flew into a rage and accused the President of playing politics and of having no definite notions on economy and budget balancing. To this Mr. Hoover replied with a statement from the White House denying partisanship and setting forth his efforts against delay in balancing the budget and such "destructive legislation" as is involved in the house tax bill, the Goldborough inflation measure and the proposals for enormous additional expenditures.

WHEN the house of representatives, disregarding the leadership of both parties, got through mauling the economy measure that was designed to contribute \$200,000,000 savings toward balancing the budget and handed it over to the senate as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, there wasn't much left of the product of the special economy committee. Indeed, it was about \$100,000,000 short of the mark.

By limiting government pay reduction to 11 per cent of salaries in excess of \$2,500 the house knocked out \$55,000,000 of the \$67,000,000 it was proposed to save on pay roll cost. The house also rejected savings on veterans' benefits estimated at more than \$48,000,000 and turned down the proposed consolidation of the War and Navy departments which the economy committee promised would save from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

While administration leaders laid plans to salvage some of the wreckage on the senate floor, the appropriations committee was confronted with the task of revamping the shattered measure.

Meantime, prospects of lengthy contests over each side of the triangular problem of balancing the budget—taxation, reduction in appropriations and economy—cast a fresh shadow of doubt over probability of completing the necessary session work before June 10.

MARYLAND'S preferential primary was made interesting by the contest for delegates between President Hoover and Dr. Joseph L. France, the only avowed rival of Mr. Hoover for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Though France is a Marylander and was that state's senator a dozen years ago, he was turned down by the home folks, losing to Hoover by a substantial majority. This setback, however, will not serve to put a stop to Doctor France's campaign. He will keep right on trying to corral delegates elsewhere and has engaged convention headquarters in a Chicago hotel. He is his own manager.

Baltimore voters paid more attention to the matter of repealing, so far as that city is concerned, Maryland's 200-year-old blue laws than to the Presidential choice. On this question they cast more than 142,000 ballots and the repeal was passed by a majority of 83,900.

CALIFORNIA Democrats dealt a rather severe blow to the aspirations of Governor Roosevelt, the third within a short time. In the preferential primary they gave Speaker John N. Garner a plurality of more than 40,000 votes over the New Yorker. Al Smith came in third, some 75,000 votes behind the Texan. Though Mr. Garner has not been an avowed candidate for the nomination, this makes him more than a favorite son and insures the continuation of the campaign in his behalf.

President Hoover was unopposed in the Republican primary and piled up a big vote.

In Alabama the slate of Democratic delegates instructed for Franklin D. Roosevelt beat the list of unstructured delegates by about three to one. The New York governor also captured the South Dakota delegation. Republicans of the latter state favored a delegation instructed for Hoover and also voted to send Senator Peter Norbeck back to the senate, defeating Harry F. Brownell of Sioux Falls.

FOR several years, at least, the people of the United States need read little if anything about Al Capone, for that eminent gentleman is now behind the bars of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, serving a term of 11 years for income tax fraud. The United States Supreme Court curtly refused to review "Scarface's" case and his attorneys could devise nothing more to keep him out of the penitentiary. His sentence, imposed by Federal Judge Wilkerson, is ten years in Atlanta and one year in a county jail, besides a fine of \$50,000. If Al behaves himself he may be free again in about seven and one-half years, but it is unlikely that he will ever again be a power in the world of gangsters.

On leaving Chicago, where he had been in jail for six months, Capone said, graciously, that he was not sore at anybody and that he hoped Chicago would be better off and the public clamor would be satisfied.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Japanese and Chinese governments, propped up in their hospital beds, signed an agreement which ended hostilities in the Shanghai area.

A Japanese surgeon amputated the right leg of Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu soon after he signed the agreement. He was the most seriously hurt of the five highest Japanese officials who were wounded in a recent bombing.

The Japanese volunteered to start withdrawal of their troops at once "as the first step in the faithful execution of the agreement." Withdrawal is to be completed in about four weeks.

BY a vote of 44 to 21 the senate passed the Hale bill for construction of all warships needed to bring the navy up to the tonnage limits of the Washington and London naval treaties.

As the bill goes to the house it provides for modernizing five of the newest American battleships, the construction of all new ships permitted this country by treaty, and the replacement of over-age vessels. If all ships needed to bring the fleet up to treaty limits were laid down prior to 1939 the cost of the bill would be approximately 800 million dollars. If the fleet were brought up to treaty strength over a ten year period the cost would approximate a billion dollars, an average of 100 millions a year.

FOR about ten years there has been before congress, in one form or another, a measure designed to make steady the value of the dollar. The other day the house, after brief consideration, passed such a bill, known as the Goldborough bill, and turned it over to the senate, where it seems doomed to defeat by the Republican majority. The proponents of this measure say it will restore the purchasing power of the dollar and stabilize commodity prices through the open market operations and rediscount facilities of the federal reserve system.

The bill declares it to be "the policy of the United States," that the average purchasing power of the dollar based on the 1921-1929 level of commodity prices, "shall be restored and maintained by the control of the volume of credit and currency." It charges the federal reserve board, the federal reserve banks and secretary of the treasury with the duty of "making effective this policy."

Opponents of the measure, who include Secretary of the Treasury Mills, say it is "a mandate to the federal reserve board to issue fiat money," and "the greatest scheme of inflation ever proposed in any country."

SEVERAL highly important decisions were handed down by the United States Supreme court. One of them, read by Justice Benjamin Cardozo, rejected modification of the packers' consent decree of 1920 to permit packers to deal at wholesale in groceries and other lines not related to the packing-house industry.

In January, 1931, the District of Columbia authorized the modification. Under the Supreme court's ruling, the packers will be prohibited from continuing in their present lines of business and must comply with the terms of the consent decree, which restricted their activities exclusively to meat and other slaughter-house products.

The tremendous business of the packers was emphasized by Justice Cardozo, who pointed out that the original decree was insisted on because of fear that the companies would otherwise be able to crush their smaller rivals. He said the packers were in a position today to do under the modified decree what was feared when the consent decree was entered.

Ruling on a case from Texas, the court decided, 5 to 4, that the state Democratic executive committee had acted illegally in barring negroes from participating in the party's primaries. The majority opinion, handed down by Justice Cardozo, and concurred in by Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Roberts, held that the party committee lacked this power even though authorized by statute to prescribe the requirements for party membership.

President Hoover was upheld in his controversy with the senate over the case of his appointment of George Otis Smith to the federal power commission. The case arose when, in December, 1930, the senate consented to Smith's appointment, then in January, 1931, requested the return of the nomination and voted to reconsider its vote of consent. During the interim, Smith had angered radical senators by dismissing certain power commission employees. The President refused to accede to the senate's request.

WASHINGTON Cathedral on Mount St. Albans, the foundation stone of which was laid 25 years ago, was opened for public worship on Thursday, Ascension day.

The first service was held in the morning in the choir and sanctuary, the first portion of the main building to be completed, and was attended by the President and Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the war President, whose tomb is in the Bethlehem chapel.

Bishops of the Episcopal church, other religious and lay leaders from all parts of the country and representatives of all ranks of official life in Washington also gathered for the opening of the beautiful Gothic edifice, about one-third of which has been completed.

GASTON MEANS, one of the country's most notorious characters, has become involved in the Lindbergh baby kidnaping case. He was arrested on charges by Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean, wife of the Washington publisher, that she had given him \$100,000 with which to purchase the return of the stolen child and that he had not accomplished that object and had retained the money. There were a lot of queer angles to the affair and the authorities had not reached the bottom of it.

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Beauty Talks

By

MARJORIE DUNCAN
Famous Beauty Expert

Mellowness of Maturity

IF YOUTH deserves a word of encouragement, so does maturity, particularly because many women of middle-age feel that life has passed them by. And often—having once known the bubbling, buoyant spirit of youth they feel its loss and long for it. The era of depression has brought more pleas of "I want to be young" than a dozen years of normal times. Women of the home suddenly find themselves in the role of job seekers. And often middle-age is discriminated against and told that only youth need apply. Why the general prejudice I cannot understand. If a mature woman has retained the attitude and viewpoint of youth, if she has cared for her person and looks lovely, if she can boast the healthful allure of youth and the poise and mellow charm that comes with maturity, then she need not decry the birth-marks on her calendar.

It is a rather vague beauty formula—no definite ounce of this and dram of that to be mixed. But it is one of the loveliest formulas I know—age gracefully. One of the dearest women I know is a woman of fifty. Her life has been full of ups and downs—as lives usually are. She has remained young because she loves health, and her perfect physical condition is a point of pride with her. And her meticulous attention to personal details and to the preservation of all her good looks has kept her younger than her actual years. Her make-up is subdued—as becomes maturity—her hair-comb is softly flattering—her clothes smartly dignified. Not long ago I visited her home. When I arrived, I saw five or six young backs bent forward in an attitude of extreme interest. Their faces, when I saw them, only emphasized that keen desire to listen, that call for more and more. Our charming matron was telling them a story. What does it matter if it takes a hundred years to cultivate that mellow charm that goes with maturity, that poise that can conquer the most complicated situations, that ease and assurance that makes one forget self, and that happy faculty of being interested and interesting?

Don't worry about the passing years. The calendar no longer shows on a well-preserved skin. Double chin and gray hairs are easily overcome—thanks to beauty science!

You are as young as you feel, as young as your interest in people and things, as young as your desire to be lovely. There is no combination more charming than the glow of youth and the mellow understanding of maturity.

Sanitary Toilet Articles

IF YOU could only once look at your powder puff and comb and brush under a powerful microscope, it would never again be necessary for me to urge absolute sanitation as to your toilet articles. For you would see millions of germs. Reliable hairdressers always use brushes that may be washed after using on each client, brushes that have backs which will not be ruined by a sufficient amount of antiseptic being added to the rinsing water.

You may have very exquisite combs and brushes to adorn your dressing table, or for the guest room. But the ones used daily should be very, very washable.

Such brushes are inexpensive, and take only a few seconds to wash daily. Rinse with a disinfectant, and leave on a sunny window ledge to dry.

The pesky little germs breed so fast that if you have left your comb and brush unwashed for a week, probably some of those germs are great, great grandfathers by the end of the week, and are living in the midst of colonies of descendants.

As for the powder puff, we think of them as something fluffy and dainty—but they so often aren't! In fact, it is a very decided minority of the powder puffs that you see your friends take from their handbags or vanity cases which have even the slightest claim to pristine freshness.

I wish that all of you would buy at least six powder puffs at the time, three small ones, and three large ones. The kind that are soft and velvety. When you have used one a few days, take a new one out, and thoroughly wash the used one in warm water and white soap, rinse, and leave it in the sun to dry. The sun is a wonderful germ slayer.

With inexpensive tissues to remove creams and lotions from your skins, with a bottle of ammonia or mild disinfectant in every bath room, it is so easy to be sanitary as to skin and hair treatments. Why risk continued dandruff and rashes? If a friend says, "Lend me your powder puff, I've lent mine at home," lend it, if you must, but tuck it into a side pocket until you can take it home and wash it! That friend is a familiar note to all of you. We meet her often—everywhere. But you owe it to your skin and hair health to be as fastidious in the loan of a powder puff or a comb and brush—as you would in the loan of a tooth brush!

(© 1932, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Gorgeous Prints With Velvet Accents

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



FASHION has discovered nothing more gloriously harmonized to afternoon and formal evening environment than richly colorful prints. This season, more than ever, printed materials have a way of telling their intention. You know the moment you look at a print whether it is to be worn formally or informally.

As in every other realm of fashion at the present moment, it is smart for prints to be gay. The dressier prints, especially, are perfectly gorgeous. This is so not only in the matter of their exotic coloring, but their patterning is outstanding. One finds, for instance, such striking effects among evening chiffons as a black background with life-size tulips printed in red and white with leaves in lively green. Natural flowers which look almost as if hand-painted flourish in the printed mode, special prominence being given to field flowers, the red of the enormous poppies and the blue of the cornflowers responding to the red, white and blue of the now-so-fashionable bi-centennial colors.

A crinkled construction is favored in chiffons this season, which include many tinted grounds with delicate artful color work in vari-sized patterns. These carry large florals of tropical aspect, which seem to say that they are going to dance under moonlit skies or pose on picturesque verandas, or be seen elsewhere amidst luxurious surroundings under glamorous lights.

Bordered chiffons done in real flower colorings capture the fancy of every woman seeking the new and the beautiful. They work up delightfully into the new scarf drapes and gypsy girdle effects.

Just as if the richly colorful prints of present vintage were not sufficient unto themselves, fashion fills their cup of beauty full to overflowing by adding a velvet accent which repeats a leading tone of the designful patterning. It may be achieved, this added touch of elegance, via a velvet girdle or soft tied bows at the shoulder

or at other strategic points. It is, perhaps, to their little velvet wraps that evening fashions owe most of their gaiety. Waist-length jackets or capes or boleros—the treatments are varied, but the idea is universally appealing.

Fashion-wise budgeteers, this year, are planning at least two jackets with their evening frocks—one in velvet in a high color and the other in the fabric, which makes the dress. For instance, the strikingly colorful printed flowery dress as shown to the left in the illustration spends as you now see it, a formal afternoon at bridge. With the jacket removed it stays on for dinner and dancing. It again alters its appearance completely when later on in the season of festivities it changes its printed jacket for a short wrap of bright medic velvety that matches one tone in the print.

When it comes to thrills and frills, too, for that matter, for many of them boast myriads of prettily frivolous ruffles and shirrings, there is nothing so conspicuously present as the new little capelet wraps of velvet in vivid tone. For instance, if millady's dress is made of one of the very new printed heavy sheer crepes like the Persian print pictured on the figure standing to the right in the picture, she may wear a wrap-around cape of flame-colored medic transparent velvet to repeat a co'ored motif in the print. It is taken for granted that somewhere in reserve a brief jacket of matching print is in waiting to complete upon demand a perfect ensemble for dinner or informal evening wear.

The twisted scarf, or those braided, which employ two or three colors of velvet, are accessories which should be included in every wardrobe of pretty trifles which brighten the spring or summer costume.

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AFTERNOON FROCKS NOT SO ELABORATE

With the return of beige as a costume color, other pastels have come into prominence—soft pinks and greens and blues. But there is no elaboration to these frocks.

They do not approach the feminine fashion of afternoon dresses that we have always associated with the name. For these are essentially day-time dresses. The smartest frocks are fashioned along simply tailored lines, without much trimming, except perhaps the ever-present lingerie touches.

Rough silk crepes and flat silk crepes are used, but always silks with dull surfaces. Sheer crepes also, of the heavier varieties, that tailor almost like flat crepe, are very smart for spring.

Black dresses, with plenty of white trimming, will, of course, be worn with black coats, but many women will seize this opportunity for lightness and brightness. Coral, pink, light greens and blues and beige all make smart frocks to wear with black coats. With a blue coat the lighter shades of blue form a pleasing contrast. With brown, beige or the aquamarine shades are particularly attractive. These dresses, fortunately, will not be long.

Longer dresses will be of a more formal type for late afternoon occasions and formal dinner. These frocks will be more elaborate, and lower as to décolletage.

Draping Shoulders New Graceful Figure Line

Women shouldn't wilt this season in evening gowns but just a slight drooping of the shoulders (with perfect dignity and body control) is considered a new and graceful figure line.

In order to help the smart woman to accomplish this little trick without overdoing it, you will find that dress-makers have turned to the insertion of many yokes, guiding the lines in artful swerves about and off the shoulders. This is done for coats as well as dresses and blouses.

DAYTIME PRINTS

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Jane Regny designed this unusual and very likable frock for afternoon wear, featuring one of the neat daytime prints in a small all-over patterning in soft shades of blue. The styling which calls for front flat-fitted skirt lines in contrast to a graceful tiered flare at the back is admirably demonstrated in this model. Many of the smart lace evening frocks have adopted this tiered, flared effect at the back with flattering success.