

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Norfolk Boat Builder Confesses Cruel Hoax in Lindbergh Case—Terrible Tragedy at Sea—Gossip of National Politics.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BREAKING down under long continued examination, John H. Curtis, the Norfolk boat builder who had put himself forward as an intermediary in the Lindbergh baby case, confessed to Inspector Harry Walsh of the Jersey City police that his story was a hoax and his "negotiations" with the kidnapers were entirely a fake. He said he never knew such persons as those he named to Colonel Lindbergh and to meet whom the distracted father made many trips to sea on a yacht in company with Curtis. In his brief written confession his cruel swindle Curtis said he "became insane on the subject for the time being, which caused me to create the story in its entirety," and that he was "brought back to his senses" by a telephone conversation with his wife.

Curtis' activities the night of the kidnaping were being investigated. He was locked up and later arraigned on charges of giving false reports that hindered the apprehension of the persons guilty of the crime. If convicted he may be imprisoned for three years or fined \$1,000, or both. He waived preliminary hearing.

Arrested in Brooklyn for abandoning his family, Frank Parzych, a thirty-year-old narcotic addict, told detectives—and clung to the story after more than twelve hours of questioning—that he was one of a band of seven men who kidnaped the child and that the baby died after the man carrying him down the ladder from the nursery window accidentally dropped him to the ground. The police were inclined to believe this story was false.

Though the authorities of the entire country are of course hunting for the kidnapers and murderers of the baby, New Jersey is still the center of the operations, and the investigation there is in the charge of William H. Stevens, attorney general of the state, and of Prosecutor Erwin Marshall of Mercer county. Neither of these men is optimistic, fearing the case will be added to the list of unsolved crimes because, as Mr. Marshall said, whatever trail there was is now virtually dead. The necessary excessive caution of the police while the child was still thought to be alive lessened the chances for solving the mystery. However, Attorney General Stevens by no means gave up. At a conference of state, federal and county police and investigators in Trenton, a plan was established for co-ordinating all activities in the hunt for the murderers.

ONE of the worst marine tragedies of recent years occurred near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden when the new French liner Georges Philippar of the Messageries Maritimes suddenly burst into flames and was destroyed. The loss of life is uncertain at this writing, but probably about 100 persons perished. The survivors were picked up by several steamships and landed in different ports. Two British vessels took 254 of them to Aden, and they said at least 100 of the thousand odd aboard the doomed ship were trapped in their cabins. Many others lost their lives in the stormy sea.

PROMINENT bankers and industrial leaders, convinced that public fear and uncertainty have prevented the federal reserve system's policy from taking full effect in the stimulation of recovery of prices and of prosperity, have formed a committee of twelve to aid in putting to work the hundreds of millions of dollars being poured into the market by the system in its program for credit expansion.

These gentlemen gathered in New York at the call of George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, with Owen D. Young as their chairman. The following statement was issued:

"Governor Harrison of the Federal Reserve bank of New York has called together a committee composed of bankers and industrialists for the purpose of considering methods of making the large funds now being released by the federal reserve banks useful affirmatively in developing business.

"Its purpose will also be generally to co-operate with the Reconstruction Finance corporation and other agencies to secure more co-ordinated and so more effective action on the part of the banking and industrial interests."

SPEAKER GARNER put forth his own plan for depression relief, and it was endorsed by Representative Rainey, leader of the house. Its main features are:

1. Appropriation of \$110,000,000 to be expended by the President in his discretion for the relief of destitution.
2. Increase of \$1,000,000,000 in the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance corporation for loans to state and local governments, corpora-

tions and individuals for the purpose of increasing employment.

3. A bond issue of \$1,000,000,000 for construction of federal public works in the interest of revival of industry and increase of employment, this expense to be met by a tax of one-third of one cent a gallon on gasoline.

OUR senators are not yet willing to give us real beer, even as part of a plan to bring relief to the unemployed. By a vote of 24 to 61 they rejected Senator Tyding's amendment to the tax bill. This amendment would have legalized 2.75 per cent beer with a tax of 24 cents a gallon upon it which was calculated to yield \$200,000,000 annually for amortization of a construction bond issue and an additional \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 that would have allowed that amount to be stricken from the tax bill.

WITH the near approach of the Democratic national convention speculation as to the chances of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for the nomination grows intense. His pre-convention manager, James A. Farley still believes he will be nominated on the first roll call. He asserts that Roosevelt will be sure of 601 votes to 403 for all other aspirants, and that before the tally clerk gets down as far as Wyoming and the territories, enough states will change their votes from favorite sons to put the New York governor across the two-thirds line—770 votes.

One of the most prominent of the "dark horses" has taken himself definitely out of the running. Owen D. Young, who had a large and hopeful body of supporters though he never had been an avowed candidate, made the "final" announcement that he would not accept the nomination if it were offered him. In a letter to John Crowley, publisher of the Times of Little Falls, Young's home town, he said his reasons for this decision were "so controlling as not to be open for argument." It was assumed the chief of these reasons was Mrs. Young's ill health.

AL SMITH has by no means surrendered. In a radio address he set forth his personal platform containing planks designed to cure the ills from which the country is suffering. The main features were:

- Balance the national budget.
- Manufacturers' sales tax to meet the \$1,500,000,000 deficit.
- Reduction of national expenditures to an "irreducible minimum."
- Opposition to a veterans' cash bonus.
- Repeal of the Eighteenth amendment.
- Immediate modification of the Volstead act, to permit wines and beer.

His previously proposed bond issue for public works to relieve unemployment, the bonds to be amortized by proceeds from a wine and beer tax.

Defeat of President Hoover's proposal to relieve unemployment through funds of the reconstruction finance board.

Cloth the President with power to extend, if need be, the moratorium on international debts "until a real solution can be reached."

Suppress "all blocs which bedevil legislation."

SENATOR WATSON of Indiana, majority leader of the senate, does not think congress can possibly get through its necessary business without a summer session before June 14, when the Republican national convention opens, so he proposed to other leaders of both parties that a recess be taken from June 4 to July 11. Speaker Garner demurred, believing all legislation can be disposed of before June 11, so a decision was postponed until June 4. If it appears then that congress can end its work by June 11, the recess plan will not be pressed.

UNLESS reparations payments are maintained, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia will refuse to pay their international debts. This was decided upon at a conference of these nations, which form the little entente, at Belgrade, and it will be their attitude at the coming Lausanne parley. It is not a new position for them, and is the same as that maintained consistently by France, their great friend.

Jugoslavia is especially concerned about reparations, since the amounts due it were estimated on the basis of damage done. The Jugoslavs fear Germany cannot be persuaded to resume payments, in which case they will lose annually an increasing amount beginning with \$19,000,000 and reaching eventually \$28,000,000, or a total in all of \$875,000,000. Jugoslavia's war debts to the allies total about \$300,000,000, so that full cancellation of reparations and debts would cause a loss of \$575,000,000.

LOU T. REICHERS, a daring American aviator, was the first of this year's crop of would-be transatlantic flyers, and he failed. Hopping off from Harbor Grace, he sought to fly to Paris with a landing at Dublin. But he got lost in the clouds when nearly across the ocean, came down not far from the south end of Ireland and was picked up by the steamship President Roosevelt, whose commander, Captain Fried, and chief officer, Harry Manning, have rescued many persons from death at sea.

CAPT. ROBERT DOLLAR, the aged and spectacular dean of the shipping and lumber industries of the Pacific coast, died at his home in San Rafael, Calif., after an illness of several weeks. Born in Scotland in 1844, he began work as a lad in Quebec and rose steadily to the dominant position he held at his death.

The coast guard lost its able commandant when Rear Admiral F. C. Billard passed away in Washington, where he resided. He was fifty-eight years old and had been ill two weeks.

Dr. B. J. Cigrand, founder and president of the American Flag Day association, died at his home in Batavia, Ill.

HENRY L. STIMSON, secretary of state, returned from Geneva, says his conversations there convinced him that Europe agrees with the United States on what can and must be done in regard to the far eastern situation and will co-operate, with Uncle Sam. He is certain neither Japan nor Russia wants war, and he indicates that the great powers will strive to keep the Manchurian trouble localized, at least for the present. However, the authorities in Washington are rather alarmed by the military situation in Manchuria because of the continued concentration of troops along the frontier.

JAPAN is in a state of ferment and the occidental mind can scarcely figure out what the results may be. Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated by a group of young army men and at the same time military terrorists raided and bombed various buildings and did other damage in Tokyo. These events signaled the outbreak of an actual military revolt against the existing government and its course in national and especially international affairs. Inukai's cabinet resigned and plans were made to install Kisaburo Suzuki, new president of the Seiyukai party, as premier. But the representatives of the army served notice that a national cabinet must be formed not based on political parties. The vice chief of staff declared the army would refuse to approve any nomination for war minister in a party cabinet. The constitution provides that the war minister must be a general of the army, so the army can prevent the formation of any ministry that it disapproves. Late dispatches from Tokyo indicated that the army would have its way, and all over the world there was speculation as to what might be the effect on Japan's relations with China and especially with Russia.

Prince Salonji, last of the elder statesmen, was called to Tokyo to try to effect a compromise.

HARRY J. LEIK, superintendent of Mount McKinley National park in Alaska, and three companions climbed both peaks of the mountain, the first time this ever had been accomplished, and discovered that tragic disaster had befallen a group of scientists headed by Allen Carpe who had attempted to scale the mountain for the purpose of measuring cosmic rays. Carpe himself and Theodore Kovel lost their lives. Kovel's body was found on Muldrow glacier, and it was certain that Carpe had fallen into a crevasse. The lost leader was regarded as the ablest mountaineer in America. He was working under the direction of Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, who had expected to join him in Alaska to continue the cosmic ray study.

Two other members of Carpe's party, E. P. Beckwith and Percy T. Otton, Jr., both of New York, were safe, encamped on the glacier, Leik reported. Beckwith was seriously ill with fever and was rescued by airplane. N. D. Spadevoocka, also of the party, had left the camp to seek aid and was missing.

HINDUS and Moslems in Bombay fought each other for days and about a hundred were killed and many injured before the British troops could quell the riots with rifle fire and tanks. The strife between the two races spread to Calcutta and there, also, it was necessary for the police to fire on the mobs.

POPE PIUS XI issued an encyclical entitled "Charitas Christi" in which he called the world to prayer, penance and mortification to save itself from "the peril of terrorism and anarchy" and "the still gayer evils that are threatening." For this purpose he set aside a period of eight days for "reparation" on the octave of the feast of the Sacred Heart, beginning June 2.

Best Ration One That Has Variety

Quality of Protein Found to Be as Essential as Quantity.

(By Prof. F. B. Morrison, Department of Animal Industry, Cornell University.)

Variety may be more than the spice of life; it may even be necessary to life. Scientists have known the importance of protein for sixty years, but more recent experiments show that quality of protein is as essential as the quantity in a feed.

Corn lacks two of the essential amino acids, and if a young pig is fed corn as its only source of protein, it will make no growth whatever, even if it gets an abundance of carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals.

The proteins of meat, milk, and eggs have exceedingly high food value, for they contain all of the necessary amino acids in abundance. Proteins in cereals are considerably lower in efficiency than animal proteins, and in quality, all of the cereals are similar. Navy beans, lima beans, and cowpeas have too little cystine, but soybeans and peanuts furnish high-quality proteins. Recent experiments indicate that alfalfa hay is deficient in cystine, should it be fed alone, but cereals with which it is usually fed contain an abundance of this amino acid.

Swine and poultry are likely to suffer more from unbalanced proteins than are cattle, sheep or horses. Swine and poultry are fed chiefly on cereal grains and other concentrated feeds and their digestive systems are not adapted to using much roughage. Consequently proteins furnished by tankage or meat scraps, fishmeal, and milk products are especially important. In Kansas experiments with beef cattle, a combination of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, with gluten meal was better than a combination of the first two.

Merely timothy hay and oats provide an excellent ration for work horses. Brood mares and growing colts must have, however, an ample supply and proper kind of proteins.

Fine Profit From Lambs Fed Alfalfa and Grain

Six hundred range Rambouillet lambs fattened at the Belle Fourche field station of the United States Department of Agriculture at Newell, S. D., and sold on the Sioux City (Iowa) market, returned an average of \$10 a ton for the alfalfa hay and from 70 to 85 cents a hundred pounds for the grain they consumed. The lambs cost \$4 a hundred delivered at the station and sold at \$6.35 at Sioux City, which was top price for fat lambs for the day.

When slaughtered these lambs dressed from 49.4 to 51 per cent. A careful grading of their carcasses revealed that in the entire 600 there was only one cull and nine common carcasses, 38 per cent of the group grading good to choice and 60 per cent medium to good, most of the latter missing the higher grade only because of excess weight.

Potato Notes

Plant only good seed, using 1-ounce pieces dropped approximately 11 inches apart. Planting at greater distances will prove to be too costly this year. Treat seed potatoes infected with scab or rhizoctonia.

Largest potato yields will be obtained where the fertilizer is applied two to three inches from the seed piece and on the same or a slightly lower plane.

Cultivate deeply and close to the plants early in the season, but keep the cultivator away from the roots as the season advances. Close, deep cultivation later in the season does more harm than good.

Start spraying with Bordeaux mixture when the plants are six to eight inches high and make applications every week or ten days. Twenty years' tests have proved spraying to be a desirable practice.—American Agriculturist.

Carbon disulphide is the most effective substance for the removal of bots from horses, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Before administering the treatment all feed should be withheld from the horses for about 18 hours. Then the animal is given carbon disulphide in gelatin capsules, the capsules administered by hand or by means of a balling gun.

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Carbon disulphide will remove many bots if administered at any time of the year but the greatest efficiency of the treatment is obtained if the treatment is given during the winter months. At the same time a wash consisting of 2 per cent of coal-tar creosote should be thoroughly applied to all parts of the animal to destroy the eggs.—Nebraska Farmer.

Soybeans and Sheep

Soybeans may be profitably pastured by sheep. They may be turned in when the pods are formed and foliage is still abundant and green. Some recommend drilling oats, barley and soybeans just before corn planting. About July 1, fence across the field with woven wire and moveable supports, and pasture a portion at a time. By this method 310 lambs, pastured from July 5 to August 25, made gains of 508 pounds and were nearly ready for market.—Exchange.

Orchard Pests Can Be Done Away With

Good Fruit Is Produced by Healthy Trees.

(By H. R. Niswonger, Field Horticulturist, Colorado State College.)

One of the best ways to control insect and disease pests in the orchard and to improve the quality of fruit this season is to give the orchard a thorough cleaning. This applies especially to apple orchards.

Apple scab, for instance, spreads from dead leaves which have dropped from trees that were infected with the disease last season. The leaves should be raked up and burned or plowed under as early as possible.

The codling moth winters over under the loose bark and among the refuse where cull apples were piled or boxes and other containers were stored. This bark might be scraped from the trees, raked up and burned.

Make a general cleaning of such places as the codling moth is likely to hibernates. This clean-up practice will reduce the number of worms in the fruit this season.

San Jose scale and other insects multiplied greatly during the latter part of the 1931 crop year because of favorable weather conditions. Spraying the trees with lime sulphur will keep this scale under control, and the use of one of the commercial oil sprays will give control of the scurfy and oyster-shell scale insects.

Some trees which are weak and are giving no good returns might be removed from the orchard or top-worked by grafting in from a better tree or variety.

Soil Zone Cuts Figure in Corn Fertilization

Studies at the Ohio experiment station show that results from fertilizing corn vary with the soil zone into which the fertilizer is introduced. Placing fertilizer in direct contact with, or immediately above, the seed has proved most damaging. Damage varies with the amount of fertilizer and rainfall.

An application of 400 pounds an acre of 4-12-4 in rectangular areas 4 by 8 inches and 1½ inches deep reduced the stand of corn 33 per cent in 1930 and 45 per cent in 1931. The same amount placed in a 4 by 8-inch band ¼ inch above the seed gave a stand of 62 per cent in 1930 and 70 per cent in 1931. The same quantity applied ¼ inch above the seed but divided into two lateral 2 by 8-inch bands 3 inches apart gave a 90 per cent stand in 1930 and a perfect stand in 1931.—Capper's Farmer.

Care of Ewes

In order to give birth to strong thrifty lambs the ewe needs plenty of nutritious feeds and sufficient exercise. The ration of the pregnant and nursing ewe should consist of feeds rich in minerals and protein and the cheapest source of these nutrients is in clover or alfalfa hay. Turnips are also a valuable feed for breeding ewes, due largely to their tonic and regulating effect, and are fed at the rate of three pounds per head per day along with a liberal supply of hay.

Salt should be available at all times and where well-balanced rations are fed, especially those including good legume hay, sheep will ordinarily receive enough calcium and phosphorus which are the other mineral nutrients most apt to be lacking.

Farmers Favor Silage

Ninety-nine of one hundred Nebraska farmers who built and used trench silos last year believe that they have been worthwhile, according to a survey by the Nebraska College of Agriculture. Ninety-five of one hundred men will use their trench silos again if crops are poor and eighty-two of them will use the silos even if crops are good this year.

Ninety-eight per cent of the men said that silage was a much better feed than dry corn fodder. Sixty-two of them fed it with alfalfa, twenty supplemented it with cottonseed cake and twenty fed it with oats straw or some other straw.—Exchange.

Agricultural Squibs

Argentina's corn area is 5 per cent greater than a year ago.

Twenty-eight Edgecombe county (N. C.) farmers sold 80,210 pounds of fat hogs for \$3,485.46 in a co-operative shipment.

Wisconsin valuation of farm equipments is \$16.65 per acre of crop land. Only two states, New York and Pennsylvania, exceed this valuation.

County agents in Vermont made 8,853 visits to 4,745 farms in the United States last year, and answered 13,146 telephone inquiries from farmers.

Heavy breeds of poultry, such as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, have been more profitable for the last three years as farm flocks than have the lighter breeds of chickens, according to cost records of 200 Ohio farmers.

Good seed is one of the most effective crop insurance policies known. If possible, buy seed grown in your own locality. If not possible, buy in your own state, and buy early while good seed is still available.

Beauty Talks

By MARJORIE DUNCAN
Famous Beauty Expert

Make-Up

MAKE-UP seems to be a topic of perennial interest to women. Many women have learned the secrets of applying rouge to apparently change the contour of the face, bring out the brightness of the eyes. They have learned how to choose the shades of their make-up to blend with their natural coloring and enhance their personality. But few women know that make-up should be changed with the seasons, as the color and tone of the skin changes, and that make-up should harmonize not only with the skin and the color of eyes and hair but also with the color of the costume one is wearing. Orange rouge, for instance, or rouge with an orange tone in it may be very flattering to some types. But this shade is absolutely taboo when a red dress is worn. This applies to lip rouge as well as cheek rouge and to shade and tone of powder, too. It may be necessary to have two or three different shades of rouge and powder, but the price is a small one to pay for true loveliness and harmony.

Make-up carefully chosen, deftly applied, skillfully blended can transform a plain woman into a very lovely one and make of a pretty woman a breathtaking beauty.

The purpose of make-up should be to enhance, to add gloriously to the natural charms. It should never be called upon to conceal.

After preliminary skin care and foundation comes the question of rouge. Choose it according to your type and coloring. It should blend beautifully with your skin, bring out the beauty of your eyes, harmonize with the color of your hair. Color harmony is the thing you are working for. It is the very key to perfection in make-up.

There are three types of rouge—liquid, cream, and compact or dry rouge. The first is the most difficult to apply and is usually used during the summer when the bathing season makes water-proof cosmetics desirable. The cream or paste rouge gives a warm, natural under the skin glow and lasts a long time. The dry rouge is the easiest to apply but does not "stay on" very long. The combination of cream rouge as a foundation and compact to touch up the make-up achieves a lasting and lovely effect.

The secrets of blending rouge are simple—but need practice. Follow your natural color line and have the edges as soft as possible so that the rouge seems to fade away very naturally. A two-minute bending exercise, a hot towel held over the skin for a minute, or a little brisk patting with skin tonic will tell you where your natural color is—or should be.

Powder and Color Harmonies

THE chief purpose of powder is to give a natural, well-groomed effect. For daytime, choose a shade that blends so perfectly with your skin that it is scarcely perceptible (the powder, I mean). An obviously powdered look acts as an aging mask. But a shiny nose would mar a Venus. The happy medium is a softened finish, without shine, but only the faintest layer of powder. The color of the skin is usually a blend of pink and yellow, with the proportions varying. Powders that repeat these combinations usually blend best.

Powder is perhaps the most important item in the toilette of the discriminating woman. It deserves as much thought as you give your most gorgeous gown.

A few years ago powder and rouge were the items chiefly used for make-up. Now lip rouge and eye shadow are found on the majority of dressing tables.

The majority of women find it advisable to limit eyeshadow to evening use, but skillfully applied it adds immeasurably to a woman's beauty.

There can be no hard and fast rules in make-up. Every woman is a law unto herself. Not only must your coloring be taken into consideration but also the tone and transparency of the skin.

Let us take the classic blonde type—just as she would choose delicate colors to complement her golden hair and blue eyes, she chooses a light pink rouge, a lip paste to harmonize, a pale yellowish shade of powder with a suggestion of pink in it (usually called flesh or natural)—blue eyeshadow for evening, a wee bit of light brown mascara or eyebrow pencil.

The in-between type enhances her coloring with a deeper rouge—a medium shade—with a hint of orange in it—her powder should have a more creamy color—her lips rouge must harmonize exactly with cheek rouge—if her eyes are a grayish brown, mauve or purple eyeshadow harmonizes beautifully; for hazel eyes green eyeshadow; for dark eyes brown eyeshadow—and light brown or dark brown mascara according to the shade of the hair.

The olive-skinned beauty uses little rouge, but a vivid lip paste, deep brown eyeshadow and black mascara. The dark brunette or Spanish type uses a dark rouge, a rachel powder, brown or purple eyeshadow and black mascara.

Idioms Preserved

Numerous words employed in New England and not heard in other parts of the country are still spoken in provincial northern England.

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