News Review of Current Events the World Over

Senate Passes Its Revenue Bill, Rejecting Sales Tax After Hearing President Hoover-Von Papen Becomes German Chancellor.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SPURRED into action by President | Hoover's warning that government credit was endangered and foreign raids on the dollar were imminent,



President Hoover

will designed to bring in a total revenue of \$1,121,000,000. The Chief Executive unexpectedly appeared in person before the senate, for the first time in his administration, and read a statement of the serious condition. He urged the inclusion of a sales tax, and restat-

the senate in a night

session passed its tax

ed his position regarding relief measures and his opposition to the huge public works program fostered by Speaker Garner.

There was no chance for the sales tax, most of the Democratic senators having signed an agreement to defeat it. It was rejected by the finance committee, 12 to 8, and just before the bill was voted on by the senate it was defeated by that body by a vote of 53 to 27. Then, in the midst of great confusion due to relief from the strain, the senators adopted their measure. The vote was 72 to 11, Having been informed by Secretary of the Treasury Mills that their committee bill was still some \$275,000,000 shy of the amount needed to balance the budget, the senators provided for most of this by a gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon, the restoration of income tax rates to the 1922 level and a 3 per cent tax on sales of electricity by private power companies.

It was believed the senate and house conferees would speedily adjust the differences between the senate and house bills and then the measure would go to the President.

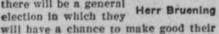
One amendment to the bill adopted by the senate is worth especial mention. Proposed by Senator Glenn of Illinois, it puts a 100 per cent tax on incomes earned through violations of state or federal laws, thus taking the government out of what has been called its partnership with crime.

TECESSARY in balancing the budproviding savings of \$239,000,000 was reported favorably by the senate appropriations committee. Among its features is a flat 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all government workers except the enlisted personnel of the army, navy and marine corps, and those whose salaries are specifically protected by the Constitution, such as judges. There is also a saving of \$48,000,000 in the amount given to veterans. The economy bill passed by the house carried reductions in expenditures of only \$52,000,000. Both measures authorize the President to reorganize the executive departments.

S PEAKER GARNER himself appeared as a witness before the house ways and means committee to advocate his \$2,300,000,000 federal relief bill, which was assalled by the President as a pork barrel raid on the treasury because it listed a multitude of post offices to be built all over the country. Garner defended the measure and reminded the committee of Mr. Hoover's indorsement of a \$2,000,000,000 advance public works ing. recommended by the conference of governors in 1928. Both his bill and the program favored by the President increase the capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance corporation and empower it to make loans for nonfederal construction.

HEINRICH BRUENING chancellor of Germany, and his cabinet were forced to resign by President Von Hindenburg because the latter did not

agree with their program to save the country from further financial collapse and to provide work for the unemployed. This was really a considerable triumph for Hitler's Nazis but they decided to permit a stopgap government to function until autumn, when it is expected there will be a general election in which they



claim of controlling the reichstag. The aged president selected for temporary chancellor Lieut, Col. Franz von Papen, a man of whom the United States has heard little since 1915. At that time he was military attache of the German embassy in Washington and became involved with Karl Boy-Ed, naval attache, in plots that violated neutrality. Both of them were dismissed by the American government for "improper activities." Returning to Germany. Von Papen became a general staff officer. He is a Catholic Centrist, as is Ernening, and is editor and principal owner of the Catholic organ Germania.

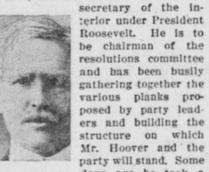
Von Papen's government, largely rightist, is called a "feudal" cabinet by

the Berlin press because it is dominated by members of the old German nobility. The new chancellor is expected to be a stern ruler for he has often demanded a "national dictatorship freed of parliamentary trimmings." He is known to favor a

Franco-German union against Russia.

C. E. HUFF, head of the Farmers' Naly filed charges against the Chicago Board of Trade because it denied membership to the corporation. In a com munication to the Department of Agriculture Huff alleged the board was violating the grain futures law. Secretary Hyde took up the matter and announced that the grain futures commission would investigate the complaint, the hearings to begin in Washington on June 8. The commission is composed of Secretary Hyde, Attorney General William D. Mitchell and Secretary of Commerce Robert P. La-

WRITING of the Republican national platform was intrusted by President Hoover to James R. Garfield of Ohio, son of President Garfield and



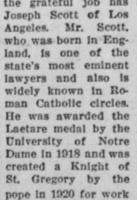
days ago he took a J. R. Garfield rough draft of the platform to the White House and it was edited by the President who deleted some portions and made several

additions So far nothing is known to the public of the manner in which the controversial questions will be handled. Mr. Garfield is not known to have made any statements concerning prohibition, but he has already conferred with Senator Borah, an inveterate dry, who had drawn up a plank dealing with that subject. The senator had a talk with Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, in Saito's government, feels that Jachairman of the woman's national committee for law enforcement, who afterward said the senator "agreed with me that the voice of the people is in congress and that other matters do not concern us deeply."

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, minority leader in the house, told newspaper men he is certain the prohibition plank in the Republican platform will be "liberal." Snell said he was expressing his own opinion but that "if anybody tells you the plank won't be liberal, don't believe them."

For two days immediately preceding the opening of the Republican convention the Crusaders, an organization favoring prohibition repeal, and the Republican citizens' committee against national prohibition will stage a big demonstration in Chicago. On Sunday there will be great parades of airplanes and water craft and a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor; and on Monday there will be a ground parade and another big public meet-

HERBERT HOOVER having expressed a desire to be placed in nomination by a man from California, the grateful job has been given to



Joseph Scott

during the World war. It is not likely the Republican convention will last more than five days, and nominations probably will be made on Friday night. The platform will be submitted on Thursday and there may be a day of open debate on prohibition and some other controversial questions.

Democratic managers also are now hopeful that their convention will be short, for they naturally wish it to have an appearance of harmony that would be ruined by a deadlock. Franklin D. Roosevelt probably will start in with more than a majority both of delegates and of states. At this writing he has 419 pledged votes from 27 states and territories. His camp claims he will have on the first ballot 668 delegates to 486 for all others, And he believes a few ballots will bring over enough votes to give him the 770 required for nomination under the two-thirds rule. Of course there will be a recurrence of the at-

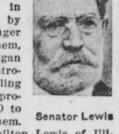
tempts to abrogate that ancient rule.

PROF. NICHOLAS JORGA, once tutor of King Carol of Rumania, has resigned as premier and may be succeeded by Nicholas Titulescu, now minister to London. Which means that the semi-dictatorship of the country has been found a failure.

The resignation of the government was the result of financial difficulties. Rumania is broke and the treasury is empty.

WASHINGTON'S police force had a problem when the hitch-hiking army of 1,500 war veterans reached the capital city to present their de-

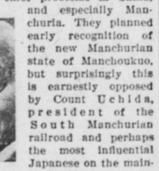
mand for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. The men had been conveyed most of the way from the Far West in trucks supplied by state authorities eager to get rid of them, and Senator Costigan of Colorado introduced a bill calling for immediate appropriation of \$75,000 to

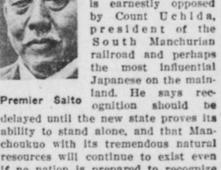


feed and house them. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, in a Memorial day address at the Washington Soldiers' home, declared that by adopting a course based on threat and coercion these veterans were causing their fellow countrymen in this time of national distress to wonder whether their soldiers served for patriotism or merely

for pay. "I warn you as your fellow soldier and friend." Senator Lewis continued. "that you risk the defeat of the relief measures you now have a right to hope for, by placing yourselves where the charge can be made that you have come here to terrorize the public servants and force their surrender through weakness or cowardice."

JaPan's new coalition government under the premiership of Admiral Viscount Makoto Salto is naturally finding its chief problems in China,





ability to stand alone, and that Manchoukuo with its tremendous natural resources will continue to exist even If no nation is prepared to recognize it as an autonomous state. Uchida, who may yet become foreign minister pan should continue to pour money into Manchoukuo and that other nations should be given equal opportunity of commercial and financial penetration. Japanese military forces continued their drive against the rebels in Manchoukuo, forcing them toward the Siberian border. Hailun was bombard-

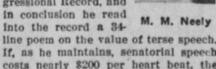
ed from the air and set on fire. Isvestia, organ of the Soviet Russian government, charges certain Japanese elements with seeking an invasion of eastern Siberia to "facilitate Japan's preparations for war against the United States by making available for the Japanese military machine the rich natural resources of Asiatic Russia."

In a sharp warning to Japan not to try to lay her hands on Siberia, the vigorous editorial pronouncement called attention to "recent demands in certain sections of the Japanese press for war against Soviet Russia."

It is true that Fascist newspapers of Japan have been demanding that Siberia be conquered now to preserve the future of Manchoukuo.

M. NEELY, Democratic senator M. from West Virginia, seldom speaks in that august body, but the other day, after listening to his col-

leagues, he raised his voice and for fifteen minutes told them in scathing language what he thought of them and their verbosity which, he said, was losing the government more than \$83,000 an hour. He quoted the Bible and lambasted the Congressional Record, and



If, as he maintains, senatorial speech costs nearly \$200 per heart beat, the rhyme he recited must have set Uncle Sam back about twenty-five hundred bucks. And the whole speech, based on his estimate of \$83,000 per hour, cost \$20,000.

However, the lay citizen will sympathize with Mr. Neely's indignation, though with no hope that the senators can be persuaded to talk less and do more.

FORMER members of the marine corps living in the Middle West gathered in Chicago for a colorful reunion commemorating the valiant deeds of the corps in the Battle of Belleau Wood. In the way of entertainment the ex-leathernecks were taken on a tour of the Century of Progress exposition grounds and were given theater and baseball parties, and in the evening there was a big banquet with . Maj. C. L. Fordney, U. S. M. C., as toastmaster. (@. 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Assort the Ewes at Lambing Time

Profits From Flock Depend on Elimination of Poor Mothers.

(By Prof. W. T. Grams, New York State College of Agriculture.)

Lambing time is the shepherds' harvest; and it is also the best time to cull the flock. Give black marks to the ewes that do not give enough milk, and to those that are poor mothers; and credit marks to the ewes that have twins and triplets, so flock replacements may be made of lambs from the better ewes. Many shepherds say they prefer a

single good lamb from each ewe rather than twins, but a flock can be developed that will not only bear a large proportion of twins but will care for them as well. In the central-western lamb production contest, C. W. Wingart, the Minnesota champion, saved 63 lambs from 38 ewes. These lambs averaged 89 pounds apiece, or 147 pounds to the ewe, at four and onehalf months. The winner of the Michigan contest, from a flock of 38 grade ewes, had 141.3 pounds of lambs from each ewe at four and one-half months. Twenty-four of the 153 contestants in Michigan had a 150 per cent, or better, lamb crop.

Such lamb crops come not only from well-bred ewes but also from good care at lambing time. Immediate attention is necessary when lambs are born weak or chilled, or when a ewe disowns her lamb. Sometimes a lamb that is apparently lifeless can be revived by blowing into its mouth and by laying the lamb belly downwards and slapping the shoulders with

both hands to start the lung action. When it is necessary to bottle-feed a lamb, use milk from a high-testing cow. A ewe's milk is much richer than the typical cow's milk. For the first few days it is best to feed about two or three tablespoonfuls of milk about every two or three hours and gradually to increase the amount of milk and the time between feedings, The milk should be fed at about 92 degrees Fahrenheit; if the milk is much colder it causes scouring, and if It is too hot it may cause constipa-

Lambs Did Well When

Fed on Russian Thistle One of the surprising outcomes of lamb-feeding experiment at the Akron (Colo.) station, was the result feeding Russian thistle," an abundant weed pest on Colorado farms. Eleven lots of twenty lambs each, averaging 59 pounds, were fed ninety days. Russian thistle, ground and fed as roughage, was found worth \$4.58 per ton in feed replacement value Some of the thistles fed were raked out of fence corners, while others had been cut green and allowed to cure for the test. Some of the whole thistles were fed to cull lambs on the side and it was found that it is not necessary to grind them if they are cut when green. The common Canada thistle of the East has long been considered "pretty good hay" if cut green. We have seen cows and sheep eat it as though they liked it. Dry Russian thistle runs around 5 per cent protein and 30 carbohydrates.-Rural New Yorker.

Sow Soys in Wheat

Double cropping of wheat land is possible in some sections of the corn belt. W. B. Bingham, Gibson county, Indiana, seeded soybeans in 50 acres of his wheat. He used three pecks of Sables an acre. The wheat was combined in June and made 20 bushels an acre. The season after that was very dry and as a result the soybeans did not make a good crop. They also were harvested with a combine. C. M. East, county agent, reports that despite the low yield, Mr. Bingham is convinced the plan is successful and is planning to adopt it as a regular practice.

Roy Slebeking, Vanderburg county, Indiana, has followed this plan since 1928 when he harvested 20 bushels of wheat an acre from a field which had been in soybeans the year before. Reans volunteered and made 24 bushels an acre on the stubble.-Capper's Farmer.

Silage Thoughts

Silage is the cheapest known substitute for both pasture and hay, and is the cheapest stock food that can be produced on the farm.

The only way to save and harvest all the corn crop is with the silo. Corn damage by drought, hail, or frost can be ensiled and made into excellent feed.

The land owner would do well to equip his farm with a silo. In this way he would make it more attractive for a good tenant. He would be enriching his farm, for then live stock could be kept with a profit.-Dakota Farmer.

Requeen Every Year

"Requeen your bees every year," was the advice given to attendants at a bee meeting by J. C. Kremer, bee expert, at Michigan State college during farmers' week.

"The old queen bee stops laying eggs in the first days of October," explained Kremer. "In July a new queen should be introduced."

He said the introduction of a new queen every year would insure the beekeeper a healthy, vital colony in the spring .- Michigan Farmer.

Plant Sweet Clover for Best Pastures

Conclusion Arrived At by Soils Specialist.

(By E. P. Reed, Extension Specialist, Ohio, State University.) Pastures of sweet clover are more than twice as good as ordinary bluegrass pastures. A pasture containing a good stand of sweet clover will support two or three 1,000-pound livestock units an acre.

I know of an acre of sweet clover pasture that produced \$69 worth of milk at 5 cents a quart, of a nineacre field in Putnam county seeded with a sweet clover mixture that furnished pasture for 100 sheep and 50 hogs throughout the growing season, and these were unable to keep the growth down,

Another field of 17 acres last year supported 80 ewes with lambs, 2 cows, 70 winter pigs and 12 sows with spring pigs, from spring to the middle of August.

Hogs and dairy cattle pasturing on sweet cloyer require a smaller dailygrain ration, and as a cash crop for seed sweet clover is dependable, producing liberally whenever grown. Yields of sweet clover seed are much larger than are seed yields of other legumes. Yields will average five bushels an acre, and frequently as large as eight to twelve bushels.

Farm records have shown that a combination of live stock and cash crop farming systems give the highest returns for labor and capital invested. Sweet clover, which produces both a seed crop and pasture, fits into such a combination admirably.

Clean Seed of Highest

Importance to Farmer Reports from the state seed grain committees which are helping to provide sources of seed grain for districts without a sufficient local supply indicate that much of the grain is of very fair quality-some of it really good. On the other hand some of the imported grain is hardly fit for feed, let alone seed.

While it is desirable to clean and reclean all seed grain-always-it is absolutely necessary to take utmost pains with this imported seed regardless of its appearance. Our fields, generally, now carry an enormous amount of weed seeds and certainly effort should be made not to increase the number .- Dakota Farmer.

Feed the Pastures

Pastures make the cheapest milk. Ninety pounds of bluegrass will keep a good cow and enable her to produce 40 pounds of 3.5 milk. But to make grass grow abundantly it must be supplied with plenty of plant food. Continuous grazing depletes the soil under the sod of readily available plant food. In the course of thirty years twenty cows will remove 11,000 pounds of phosphoric acid from the pasture field. It must be replaced to have a more constant supply of this desirable feed. Michigan State college men advise one to use a 5-10-5 fertilizer on his pasture lot at the rate of from 300 to 1,000 pounds per acre. It is best to apply four or five weeks before the animals are to be turned out. This treatment should be given every second or third year. - Michigan Farmer.

Planting Asparagus

When planting asparagus roots the crowns, not over one year old, should be dug and moved to their new location as soon as possible, preferably the same day. Furrows or trenches four to six feet apart are opened and the crowns are dropped in the bottom of the trenches, with the fleshy roots extending laterally. The crowns should be covered immediately with one or two inches of soil. When the shoots appear, sufficient earth is moved into the furrow at each cultivation to bury and kill any weeds which have started in the row and by midsummer or fall the furrow is

Agricultural Hints

Sows and gilts should have access to forage as long as the season permits throughout the spring, summer and fall.

Careers of potatoes, like those of poultry and dairy cattle, are now checked to see what returns come from using certified seed.

Agricultural experts estimate that from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 worth of apples are destroyed each year by insects in the United States. The annual yield of apples is estimated at \$200,000,000.

In March, 1932, 632,631 cattle, 420,-434 calves, 1,427,739 sheep and lambs, 1,055 goats, 3,664,002 swine and 3,128 horses were slaughtered under federal inspection, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Flax is an excellent nurse crop for alfalfa and the clovers.

. . .

Good ashes contain potash but no nitrogen or phosphorus. They will help the growth of your crop but a complete fertilizer will give better results.

Fertilizing corn by the hill-drop method weakened the root anchorage and cut the yield an average of eight bushels an acre in tests conducted by the University of Illinois.

Beauty Talks

ByMARJORIE DUNCAN Famous Beauty Expert

Fear of This and That

Some women are born worriers, always full of apprehension. Think of all the things you have dreaded and feared. How many of them have really happened to you? Whether you are twenty-fifty-or eighty-you have probably spent a lot of energy worrying about things that never happened. The energy wasted in apprehension would have accomplished many worthwhile things! Fear, worry, and apprehension kept you from doing or attempting many things you would have liked to attempt, things you would have enjoyed and which would have made you a more versatile and interesting personality. For such emotions react upon the nerves. They diminish initiative and creative ability. Why meet life like a child in the dark, who fears there is a bear in the dark recess of the hall, and a bugaboo in the closet? Build up your resistance by using your energy for exercises which build and strengthen muscles; by sleeping in well-aired bedrooms; by keeping your house at a reasonable, even temperature; by taking baths and rubbing the body briskly with a Turkish towel to remove all clogging dead flakes of skin. You will improve your circulation to an extent which will increase your resistance against taking colds.

Sensible diet and avoiding constipation will increase your resistance against colds and against

If you are always fearing this or that disease, you are probably always fearing this or that accident. If you are, you are depleting your physical health, and are depriving yourself of so many pleasure and personal contacts. Build up your health and tackle

some of the bugaboos. Do some of the

things you fear to do, and rid yourself of such phobias. Arm yourself with common sense judgment as to precautions against disease and the accidents of recklessness, but don't be a coward. Cultivate a valiant spirit. Then the beauty treatments I prescribe will have a firm foundation. For an uplifted spirit will lift the face, without pain, danger or expense! You all know the adage "don't trouble trouble until trouble

Be Natural and You Will Be Lovely

troubles you." It is a wise saying-

IT SEEMS to me that youth's greatest assets are naturalness, the health, the sparkle, glow and enthusi-And youth's stumbling blocks are selfconsciousness and overemphasis on

physical beauty. Youth is impatient to grow up, to be a definite personality, to make the world aware of that personality. The longest letters beauty editors receive are from the sweet young things. The greatest number of questions are asked by girls of twenty and under and twelve is the age at which they usually start. And the greatest mutiny against the powers that created them are voiced by these young girls. Nose too long and legs too short, too much hip and too little bust, hair too straight and too much curve to the figure. These are only a very, very few of the complaints. Youth's impatience. Young girls of fourteen should not attempt to adopt strenuous reducing regimes. Let nature take its course. A little excess fat for a few years won't hurt, and the gods may yet be good to you if

you bide your time. People seeking advice on how to cultivate a charming manner clearly indicate over-anxiety and self-consciousness. Be natural, be yourself, and you will be lovely. Let common sense guide you.

As for actual beauty aids, very few are necessary. Scrupulous cleanliness should be your creed. The health rules should be religiously observed. A cleansing cream and good skin

tonic and a little nourishing cream make a splendid group of facial preparations for the young girl of sixteen or so. A very good powder can grace her dressing table-but it should be very lightly applied. A good hair brush is a necessity, quite as much as the tooth brush. Beyond that, with the possible exception of the personal daintiness effects such as a deodorant, bath salts, body powder, and manicuring articles, nothing is necessary. And speaking of manicures, toopointed nails and too brightly painted are all out of place on a sixteen-yearold hand.

Youth-natural levely youth-eyes, clear and sparkling, skin glowing, body vibrant with health, is something we all try to cling to when it starts slipping. Cultivate a love of life and health. For fine living and fine thinking, interest and enthusiasm will give you more beauty and more lasting beauty than all the cosmetics in the world. Don't be impatient to grow up and make-up. Enjoy the bubbling beauty that is the very essence of

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

Man With Vision Initiative is the middle name of the up-and-at-'em fellow who believes there is always a better way to do something, a better product to be made, a better job to be had. He holds no sacred belief in things as they are, but wants something bigger and better, Seit.