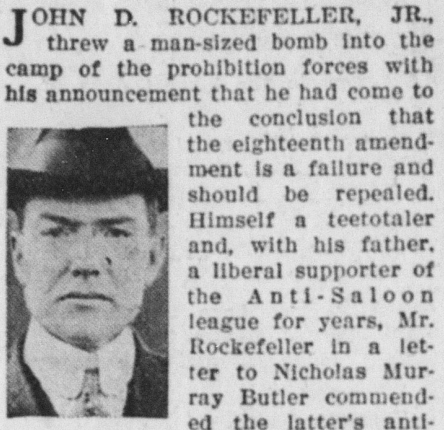


News Review of Current Events the World Over

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Comes Out for Prohibition Repeal—Republicans Fashion Moist Plank—Shouse Is Democratic Bone of Contention.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., threw a man-sized bomb into the camp of the prohibition forces with his announcement that he had come to the conclusion that the eighteenth amendment is a failure and should be repealed.

Upon these reasons of "unprecedented crime increase and the open disregard of the eighteenth amendment which I have slowly and reluctantly come to believe," Mr. Rockefeller based his present stand. He declared that "the benefits of prohibition are more than outweighed by its evils."

ENCOURAGED by the Rockefeller pronouncement, leaders of six national antiprohibition organizations met in New York and formed a "united repeal council" with the purpose of placing in both the Republican and Democratic platforms planks calling definitely for the repeal of prohibition.

MANY anxious hours were spent by administration chiefs and James R. Garfield over the form in which the Republican prohibition plank should be cast, and a conference participated in by Postmaster General Walter Brown, the President's political adviser, and a dozen senators finally approved a resolution which states that, while the Republican party stands for enforcement of all laws and abhors the saloon, it recognizes the right of the people to pass upon any portion of the Constitution and therefore favors the prompt re-submission of the eighteenth amendment to the people of the several states acting through nonpartisan conventions.

This naturally did not at all suit the wet Republicans and they promised that the issue would be fought out in the convention. The tentative plank was derided as utterly evasive and deplorably weak.

INDIANA Republicans in state convention went wet despite the agonized pleadings of the prohibitionists. A plank was adopted calling for submission to the people of a repeal proposition on both the national and state dry laws.

WHEN President Hoover signed the new revenue bill, he said many of the taxes imposed by it were not as he desired, which mildly expressed the opinion of countless Americans concerning that hodge-podge measure.

ate after it had been mangled. Designed at first to save \$238,000,000, it was amended so the saving will be only \$128,000,000. An important change was the substitution of the enforced furlough plan for federal employees for the 10 per cent pay cuts previously adopted.

SPEAKER GARNER'S \$2,300,000,000 relief bill was rushed through the house by an almost solid Democratic vote aided by twenty-one Republicans. The rest of the Republican members paid heed to President Hoover's denunciation of the measure as a gigantic pork barrel and voted in the negative.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S supporters, having decided to run the Democratic national convention to suit themselves, announced that J. J. Shouse would do as permanent chairman, though he had been selected by the Smith-Raskob faction and presumably had been accepted by Roosevelt.

Shouse would do as permanent chairman, though he had been selected by the Smith-Raskob faction and presumably had been accepted by Roosevelt. They declared instead that they would try to put Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana in that position, which he held eight years ago.

Mr. Shouse said that Governor Roosevelt expressly consented to the plan to make him permanent chairman. "Not even remotely was any kind of condition attached to the governor's assent; otherwise I should not have been a party to it," said he.

MORE seriously affecting Roosevelt's chances was the problem of Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, put up to him by the Hofstadter investigating committee and its counsel, Samuel Seabury, the governor's inveterate foe. The report of the committee makes it necessary for the governor to decide whether or not the mayor shall be removed from office, and it is believed he will take some action a day or so before the Democratic convention meets.

Governor Roosevelt made a strategic move when he demanded that Seabury quit talking and submit to him the charges and evidence against Walker at once. He let it be known that he would give the mayor unlimited opportunity to defend himself and his administration, but said he would demand that Walker prove himself fit to be mayor of New York.

GEN. CHARLES GATES DAVES suddenly and unexpectedly sent to President Hoover his resignation as president of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, to take effect June 15. He denied rumors that there had been any friction between him and Eugene Meyer, Jr., chairman of the board of the corporation, and averred he was quitting the post merely because he wished to resume his banking business in Chicago.

EIGHT thousand of the "bonus marchers" who had gathered in Washington to demand immediate payment of the bonus to veterans held their first parade down Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol, and there was not the slightest disorder despite rumors that the communists would stage an outbreak.

The marchers carried many American flags and had three bands. Swarms of police were on hand but had little to do. The paraders broke ranks at the Peace monument and returned to the various camps established for them.

Senator Lewis of Illinois had a run-in with the bonus seekers and came off with flying colors. They resented his Memorial day reproof to them and threatened to "tell him where he got off," whereupon the courtly senator calmly told them to "go to hell" and walked through them to the senate chamber.

IOWA Republicans at last have grown weary of Senator Smith D. Brookhart and have put an end, at least for the present, to his political career. In the primaries they decisively rejected him, selecting as his successor Henry Field of Shenandoah, a nurseryman and a novice in politics who owns a radio station.

Sen. Brookhart especially for neglecting his senatorial duties to make chautauqua lectures and for nepotism. He pledged himself not to take any of his family to Washington and fasten them on the federal pay rolls.

Brookhart, a radical who never has hesitated to vote against Republican measures, refused to comment on his defeat, which was attributed by some observers partly to the fact that many voters hitherto Republicans had deserted that party and cast their ballots as Democrats.

Franklin Roosevelt won a sweeping victory in the Florida Democratic primary. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray getting only a small vote. Mark Wilcox of West Palm Beach, running on an anti-prohibition platform, apparently defeated Ruth Bryan Owen for the congressional nomination in the Fourth district.

WISCONSIN'S conservative Republicans in convention at Madison nominated a ticket with the purpose of putting a crimp in the regime of the La Follette dynasty. John B. Chapple of Ashland was put up for the United States senate in opposition to Senator Blaine; and former Gov. Walter J. Kohler was nominated for governor to run against Gov. Phil La Follette who seeks to succeed himself.

SAMUEL INSULL of Chicago, who for many years has been one of the country's leading public utilities magnates, has finally fallen under financial stress and has been forced to resign as head of his great utilities concerns and also as officer or director of many other corporations with which he has been associated.

CHILE has become a "socialistic republic." The government of President Montero was overthrown by a military and socialistic junta in a coup d'etat that was almost bloodless, and the leader of the movement, Carlos Davila, former ambassador to the United States, was installed as provisional president.

It was authoritatively stated in Santiago that the establishment of the socialist regime created no immediate danger for American investments in Chile except those tied up in the \$375,000,000 Cosach nitrate combine which, it was understood, would be nationalized.

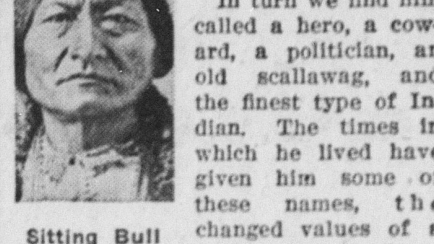
President Davila said one of the main purposes of the government would be to remove the burdens on workers and the unemployed.

TALES OF THE CHIEFS

By Editha L. Watson

SITTING BULL

Probably no Indian is more widely known than Sitting Bull, and certainly no Indian has had as many conflicting stories told about him.



Sitting Bull

In turn we find him called a hero, a coward, a politician, an old scallawag, and the finest type of Indian. The times in which he lived have given him some of these names, the changed values of a later day, others.

Perhaps he was all of these. One thing is certain, he was colorful. The year of his birth in South Dakota, 1834, is almost a hundred years ago.

Coups are counted in three ways: killing an enemy, scalping an enemy, or being the first to strike an enemy. Considering the ferocity of Indian warfare, it must be granted that it was a brave lad who counted coup at the age of fourteen.

As he grew older, Sitting Bull was often consulted in the role of peacemaker. He, a leader in war, was also foremost in peace; but this did not extend to the white men.

His first important engagement against the whites was at Fort Buford in 1868. The next three years found Indians from various tribes flocking to his standard.

Then the seven years of joyous warfare came to an end. The government stepped in. This was no longer an Indian land, where the red man might do as he liked.

Yes, but Sitting Bull was not a peaceful Indian! The battle on the Little Bighorn, where Custer and his men fell, is of course the most famous engagement in which Sitting Bull is named.

Was he a coward? He is said to have fled with the women and children on that eventful day. Or was he the mighty medicine man who stayed in the hills and prayed for his people, although his heart inclined to the thick of battle?

But with General Miles hot on his heels afterwards, no one can blame him for escaping into Canada. General Miles was another sort of enemy, with an uncanny manner of achieving his ends in the face of all sorts of opposition.

The year 1881 saw the return of Sitting Bull to his own country. He had been promised amnesty, and surrendered at Fort Buford, where, 15 years before, he had made his first great fight against the whites.

It is almost impossible, in describing the Sioux leader at this time of his life, to avoid using the expression, "a caged eagle." It so exactly fits him. His fighting heart was not tamed, even if his power was limited.

There is something a little sad in Sitting Bull's death. The chief was of more than middle age; his eloquent opposition was his only effective weapon against the whites.

He was shot as he went out with his captors. Fearful that his followers might effect a rescue, the Indian policeman at his side killed him, in front of his people who had crowded around to save him.

Scarf Theme Tunes to Decolletage

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



ADVANCE showings of midsummer formal fashions carry the message that designers are in a mood to create filmy, joyous looking apparel such as suggests going to lovely garden parties on sunlit afternoons or dancing at the country club.

Not as yet have creators of clothes beautiful discovered anything in the way of fabrics which add such enchantment to the picture of midsummer festivities as richly colorful prints. Let daytime prints be as sober and as monotone and as trim and neat in design as they wish, but when it comes to prints for nighttime they must be gorgeous, exotic and breathe the air of romance.

In this matter of color and design it may truthfully be said that this season's midsummer evening prints are telling "the sweetest story ever told." Many of them burst into a riot of color while all the flowers of the garden seem to be holding a reunion as they crowd into space on diaphanous backgrounds.

New Coats Have Little Flare; Frocks Tailored

The smartest coats this year do not have much flare—they hang fairly straight, but with sufficient swing to be easy and comfortable for walking.

Dresses, too, have gone tailored in such a big way that the thing we have always called an "afternoon dress" is almost threatened with extinction.

So under a tailored coat may go perfectly appropriately any of the following fabrics in a simple dress: rough silk crepe; canton or flat crepe; tweeds; sheer wools; jersey and all knit fabrics; mesh and crochet.

Practical Ensemble Is Latest Spring Favorite

Early spring sees the practical ensemble enjoying a real success. Every house is concentrating on wearable ensembles done in woolen, stressing a bright, youthful note, and made with all evidences of careful treatment and workmanship.

The woman who spends a great deal of her day out of doors is particularly addicted to this type of garment as it fits unobtrusively into any scheme and is most flattering to every type.

Large foulard squares apparently are the favorite choice of smart young women for scarfs to give the color contrast to sport or spectator costumes.

Sometimes as many as seven or eight colors splash over white or pale grounds in flowery design. The charming gown to the left in the picture is fashioned of just such a chiffon of many hues. No less exciting than the chiffon itself is the unique decolletage of this ultra-smart gown.

The scarf theme as applied to daring silhouettes in decolletage design is again demonstrated in the "classy" dinner gown illustrated to the left. In this instance the scarf and the bodice seem molded into a unit.

JEWELLED CLIPS

Every woman who travels appreciates the comfort of a lace evening gown—possibly several of them, for there are so many types of lace in fashion nowadays to vary one's wardrobe.



The gown shown was photographed at close range in order to show you the lovely design of its durable lace which is handled like real Irish crochet lace with a touch of Venice influence. The just-under-the-bust line, which high fashion is adoring, is obtained here by means of a cunning little bolero that ties very high and does grand things for the girl with a good figure.