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

threw a man-sized bomb into the camp of the prohibition forces with his announcement that he had come to the conclusion that



John D. Rocke- prohibition plank and feller, Jr.

the eighteenth amendment is a failure and should be repealed. Himself a teetotaler and, with his father. a liberal supporter of the Anti-Saloon league for years, Mr. Rockefeller in a letter to Nicholas Murray Butler commended the latter's anti-

both the Republican and Democratic parties in their national conventions. He declared the aims of prohibition had not been achieved and said that "drinking generally has increased: that the speakeasy has replaced the saloon and that a vast army of lawbreakers has been recruited and financed on a co-

urged its adoption by

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."

After approving in detail Doctor Butler's proposal for repeal and state control of the liquor traffic, Mr. Rockefeller expressed a hope that the "millions of earnest workers in behalf of the eighteenth amendment" would continue their efforts in support of "practical measures for the promotion of genuine temperance."

Of course the wets were jubilant over Mr. Rockefeller's statement, and the drys tried without much success to minimize its effect by contradicting his assertions concerning the success of the prohibition legislation.

E NCOURAGED 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 prohibichairman of the council,

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 Senator Borah 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. On the senate floor Senator Borah, dry, and Senator Tydings of Maryland, wet Democrat, took turns poking fun at the proposed resolution. Borah said it was "the rarest combination of hypocrisy and insincerity ever heard of," and Tydings called it "the biggest piece of sham, bunk and camouflage ever seen assembled in 150 words."

I NDIANA 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. It was not a strong declaration in favor of such repeal, but it sufficed. Raymond Springer was nominated for governor and Senator Jim Watson was renominated by acclamation.

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. However, bad as it is in many respects, the act will, under certain conditions and within certain limitations, balance the federal budget at the end of the fiscal year 1933, provided congress enacts the necessary economy legislation. The senate almost rejected the conference report on the revenue bill beause the tax on electricity was made to fall on the consumer instead of on the companies.

One economy bill cutting the costs of government was passed by the sen-

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., ate after it had been mangled. Designed at first to save \$238,000,000, it was amended so the saving will be only \$126,000,000. An important change was the substitution of the enforced furlough plan for federal employees for the 10 per cent pay cuts previously adopted. This was rejected by the house.

> S PEAKER 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. It is hard to understand how Garner and his associates can justify spending so much time and effort on this measure in the face of their expressed conviction that it would never get through the senate or past the presidential veto. The senate, indeed, showed at once that it intended to smother the bill. Leaders of both parties in the upper house prepared to push through a noncontroversial bill permitting the Reconstruction Finance corporation to lend up to \$300,000,000 to states for relief purposes. This was just one section of the senate Democratic relief program, the remainder, involving a \$500,000,000 bond issue for public works and a \$1,000,-000,000 expansion of the reconstruction unit's capital, being left for later consideration.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S supporters, having decided to run the Democratic national convention to suit themselves, announced that Jouett

Shouse wouldn't 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

Jouett Shouse

ago. Mr. Shouse, however, made it known that he and his friends would fight to the last ditch. tion. Pierre S. du Pont was elected | so there is a prospect of a first-day. battle in the convention that will provide for a test of strength between the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt forces. Mr. Shouse said that Governor Roosevelt expressly consented to the plan to make him permanent chair-

"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. "Any speech I may make before the convention will be my own and will not be censored or inspired by any candidate. The presiding officer of the convention should represent no faction and should decline to assist or obstruct the fortunes of any candidate."

M ORE seriously affecting Roose-velt's chances was the problem of Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, put up to him by the Hofstadter in-

vestigating 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

S. Seabury

meets. Presumably, if he ousts the mayor he will rouse the wrath of Tammany Hall-which might cost him the vote of New York in the election but, undoubtedly would add to his strength elsewhere, for Tammany is not admired outside of the metropolis,

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. Walker engaged Dudley Field Malone as his chief counsel.

GEN. CHARLES GATES DAWES 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. In his letter to the President General Dawes said he felt he could do this now that the budget had been balanced and "the turning point toward eventual prosper-

ity seems to have been reached."

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. As a matter of fact, the reds who ried to stir the veterans up

the ex-soldiers. 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. Every day the number of veterans in those camps was augmented by arrivals from all parts of the

to violence were roughly treated by

Senator Lewis of Illinois had a runin 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. Field had been making a vigorous speaking campaign in which he attacked Brookhart especially for neglect-

ing 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 hithero Republicans had deserted that party and cast their ballots as Democrats.

The Democratic senatorial nominee was Louis Murphy, who defeated former Senator Daniel Steck.

In North Carolina the Democrats turned against one of their long-time leaders, Senator Cameron Morrison, who was defeated for the nomination by Robert R. Reynolds, almost a newcomer in politics. Morrison is bone dry and Reynolds is an advocate of prohibition repeal. Neither of them had a majority of votes cast, so both will be candidates again in the runoff primary on July 2. Two others who polled a considerable vote promised to throw their support to Reyn-

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

WISCONSIN'S conservative Repubnominated 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.

S AMUEL 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. Besides his money troubles Mr. Insull is in poor health. He is soon to sall for Europe and it is understood he will reside in England, where he owns a home, Three of the big corporations he built up, it is said, will unite in paying him an annual pension of \$18,000.

CHILE has become a "socialistic re-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. Col. Marmaduke Grove was made minister of defense and immediately had to get busy suppressing

counter-revolution Carlos Davila in the southern part of the country.

It was authoritati ely 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 nation-

President Davila said one of the main purposes of the government would be to remove the burdens on

workers and the unemployed. (Ø. 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

OF THE

Editha 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



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 Da-

kota, 1834, is almost a hundred years ago. South Dakota was a wild country then, inhabited by Sloux, who fought the other plains tribes incessantly. The Shoshoni and the Crows knew the valor of this tribe, and as time went on, young Sitting Bull became noted far and near as a warrior of the Sloux.

Certainly, his youth was not that of a coward. He distinguished himself in hunting buffalo calves at the age of ten, and at fourteen he had gone with his father on the warpath and counted his first coup.

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. For them, Sitting Bull always had a sense of disdain and hatred. It shows in his pictures, glaring out from his Indian eyes; it showed most-and always-in his life.

His first important engagement ngainst the whites was at Fort Buford in 1866. The next three years found Indians from various tribes flocking to his standard. Then came seven years on the warpath, when the band was never at a loss for a fight; there were frontier posts to swoop upon, Shoshoni to battle with, or Crows to

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. Peace was the dians went on reservations and behaved themselves.

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. Here one may always start an argument about him.

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? Who can tell? Gall and John Grass fought bravely, trained in the same school which had taught Sitting Bull the lessons of war. Many other Indian warriors fought bravely also. Is it believeable that he. who had spent the last ten years on the warpath, had fled from this handful of white men-especially when he had already predicted the Indian victory?

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 Sloux 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. Was this a martyr who urged his people not to yield to the white men, a prophet who foresaw the fall of his race, or an old scallawag with an insatiable desire to make trouble? The truth, no doubt, lies

somewhere in between, 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. Two troops of cavalry with two Hotchkiss guns, and 43 trained Indian police, were sent at night to take him. They woke him where he slept, and told him to go with them, and bitter-heart that he was, he Berated them as he made

his preparations. 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. Killed by men of his own race, Sitting Bull died as he had lived, hating and despising the white men and their ways to the last. (C. 1972, Western Newspaper Union.)

Scarf Theme Tunes to Decolletage

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



A DVANCE 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, not only in their wealth of color but in the daring of their patterning as well-such is the prevailing sentiment as expressed in fashionland for this summer.

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 repnion as they crowd into space on diaphanons backgrounds. Field flowers, especially those with ragged petals such as daisies and bachelor buttons, are making merry on many a summery chiffon. Then again the fascinating tale of printed design is told dramatically in two colors, such as for instance, a startling print which shows a vibrant yellow playing a solo dance all over a very black background.

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 decolettage of this ultra-smart gown. There is nothing quite so new and so unusual as the decollette neckline which reflects the vogue for scarf effects. One of the points to observe in connection with this new scarf movement as adopted by this dress is that the high-in-front neckline, which is now the thing, is accented, the two ends of the scarflike drapery dropping at the back in general cascades, as shown by the accompanying miniature sketch.

The scarf theme as applied to daring silhouettes in decolletage design dinner gown illustrated to the left. In this instance the scarf and the bodice seem molded into a unit. With a pleasing gesture one end of the scarf forms a soug shoulder strap, while the other streamer glides over the opposite shoulder, falling with consummate grace toward the back. The pure silk printed georgette which fashions this model is one of the much-talkedof semi-sheers which leading designers are so enthusiastically sponsoring this ceason. The color scheme is also interesting as it features the patterning done in white on a gay monotone background.

(@. 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

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 tallored in such a big way that the thing we have always called an "afternoon dress" is almost threatened with extinction. The beauty of a tailored dress is, that it is at home everywhere. Wool-

en dresses used to be considered more informal than silk ones, and knit dresses more informal than either. But now we know few distinctions as So under a tallored coat may go

perfectly appropriately any of the following fabrics in a simple dress; rough slik crepe; canton or flat crepe; tweeds; sheer wools; jersey and all knit fabrics; mesh and crochet. And with a tailored coat you may also wear a sweater and skirt; and be very comfortable as well as very

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. Brown is being much used and in place of the white used so much with that color last spring, two tones of brown are being shown and very much liked.

Foulard Squares

Large foulard squares apparently are the favorite choice of smart young women for scarfs to give the color contrast to sport or spectator cosJEWELLED CLIPS By CHERIE NICHOLAS



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 new lustered laces, especially those described as angel's skin and the "chalky" varieties, also the durene laces which are not expensive but are elegant-looking, vie with other fabrics in meeting the obstacles of basty packing and hurried dressing when there is no time or opportunity for pressing on a week-end trip. The gown shown was photographed at close range in order to show you the lovely design of its durene lace which is handled like real irish crochet lace with a touch of Venice influence. The justunder-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. The jeweled clips, one at each side of the soft geckline, are wonderfully smart.