

News Review of Current Events the World Over

More Squirring to Avoid Payment of War Debts to America—Repeal and Beer Worry Members of Congress Assembling for Session.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN was still hopeful that the United States would not insist that the \$95,550,000 war debt principal and interest, due December 15, must be paid. She had the money necessary, and would pay if there was no way out of it, but kept on trying to find a way.



Neville Chamberlain

The cabinet approved the terms of a new note to Washington and even King George took a hand and helped decide what was best to be done. The king had a long interview with Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, who laid before him the proposal of the treasury which is dominated by Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England. This presumably was that Britain should refuse to pay now or, at least, should pay into a blocked account, not transferring any money to America at this time.

Opposed to this view was that of the foreign office, upheld by Prime Minister MacDonald, that payment should be made promptly if the new request for postponement were refused, and that the entire matter of international debts be taken up with the Roosevelt administration when it comes into power. It was indicated that the foreign office had won out in the controversy.

France, the most determined of the opponents of payment, was passing the buck to England. Premier Herriot's government seeking to hold off decision and even parliamentary discussion until the British course was announced. Many of the deputies, however, were rebellious and sought to force the government to a showdown.

DIRECTLY connected with the war debt affair was the fall of the pound sterling, long the unit of international finance, to unprecedentedly low prices. By the middle of the week the European gold standard exchanges also weakened considerably, and at the same time the Japanese yen and Chinese currencies broke badly.

From London came reports that there had developed a sudden scarcity of available dollars in the world markets that Britain may purchase to pay the United States. The evidence was that American currency had been bought up in France and elsewhere by exchange brokers as part of a scheme to depress the pound for the benefit of bears on sterling.

BEER would seem to be occupying too prominent a place in the American public mind, were it not for the national income and employment relief features involved in the restoration of the beverage to a legalized status. Early in the week Speaker Garner devised a plan to put the hesitant legislators on the spot. The drys and semi-drys had been asserting that a measure legalizing beer and possibly light wines should not be pressed to passage until a resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment had been put through. So Mr. Garner drew up such a resolution and announced that he would insist on its being put to a vote in the house on Monday, the first day of the short session. It was a resolution for flat repeal, with no mention of protection for the dry states.



Speaker Garner

Many congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, called on the speaker with protests and pleas for delay, and Mr. Garner began to weaken, saying that if he found there was considerable objection to consideration of his resolution he would just as soon back up and say: "We will wait." Fred Britten of Chicago and other eminent wets tried to keep the speaker to his determination. Britten assuring him that the Republican side of the house would supply more than 100 votes for the repeal resolution. But there was no certainty of more than 130 Democratic votes, so it was doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds majority could be obtained. Later in the week some of the dry members from the South were reported to be sliding over to the repeal side and the prospects of the resolution were considered brighter.

REPRESENTATIVE CARL VINSON of Georgia, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, had a long talk with President-Elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs, and came away with his former "big navy" attitude considerably changed. He did not quote Mr. Roosevelt, but announced that he would favor drastic cuts in the naval building program and general economies. He declared at least \$100,000,000 could be pared from the naval budget and said he was now willing that the building program should be reduced to a point far below the maximum set by the treaty of London.

From what Mr. Vinson said it was apparent that Mr. Roosevelt hopes to provide the United States with a small but powerfully effective navy. He thinks, too, that economies can be effected by the consolidation of some bureaus and a better control of all purchases.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT held a series of conferences on farm relief with farm organization leaders and legislators, including Senators Robinson, Wheeler and Bankhead, and Henry Morgenthau, and the net result seemed to be a probability that nothing would be done during the short session except the enactment of some emergency measures such as price fixing and perhaps mortgage refinancing. Mr. Roosevelt declined to announce his own plan in advance, saying "That would be too much like telling congress what to do."

Farm leaders in Washington said they thought Mr. Roosevelt wants to meet the 1933 crop emergency and that they are willing to accept temporary measures such as the price-fixing bill that was proposed in the previous session.

HENRY FORD spent the week in the Detroit hospital that bears his name, recovering from an operation for strangulated hernia. The operation, which included removal of the appendix, was pronounced a success, and within three days the automobile manufacturer's temperature, pulse and respiration were back about to normal. By that time the hospital physicians and members of the Ford organization felt assured that the multi-millionaire's recovery was a matter only of rest and quiet. Members of his immediate family, who visited him daily, were no longer anxious about his condition. By the time this is read he may have been permitted to leave the hospital for his home.



Henry Ford

DEATH took another congressman, this time the victim being James C. McLaughlin, Republican representative from the Ninth Michigan district and dean of that state's delegation. Stricken with heart disease while on a tour of Virginia, he died at Marion, Mr. McLaughlin, who was a member of the ways and means committee, was defeated in the recent elections by Harry W. Musselwhite, Democrat. His death makes the party lineup in the house at the "lame duck" session 208 Republicans, 220 Democrats, one Farmer-Labor, and six vacancies.

EXPANSION of its regulatory authority over public utility companies is recommended to congress by the power commission in its annual report. The body urges that it be authorized to require concerns with federal licenses, including holding companies to submit any information desired as an aid to their supervision. The two fundamental purposes in view, the commission said are:

"First: Regulation of the holding company in relation to the operating company and through the operating company to the consumer of electrical energy; and, second, regulation of the holding company in relation to the investing public, which is principally interested in the securities of such holding company."

JUST as soon as there is a let up in the depression and federal finances permit, the regular army should be increased by 2,000 officers and 40,000 enlisted men, in the opinion of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff. In his annual report the general said the army already has been reduced below the level of national safety.

"The regular army should be ready at all times," General MacArthur said, "to furnish any troops required by internal emergencies and initial defense against attack. The national defense act provided 18,000 officers and 280,000 men. This has been progressively reduced to 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, including Philippine scouts. On June 30, 1932, the actual figures were 12,180 officers and 119,888 enlisted men."

DONALD BUCKLEY, a retired shopkeeper who was a rebel against British rule for years, was appointed by King George to be governor general of the Irish Free State, on the advice of President De Valera, whose close friend he is. London was rather shocked by the appointment, many regarding it as a distinct attempt to belittle the king and bring the office of governor general into disrepute. Buckley succeeds James McNeill, who was forced out of office by De Valera.

THROUGHOUT another week President Paul von Hindenburg sought to find a man who could form a new ministry for Germany. His best bet of the seven days was Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the minister of defense, who is probably the strongest man in public life in the reich. The general was willing to undertake the task, but needed the support of the Nazis, and this was denied him by Adolf Hitler who continued to hold the ground that there should be no government unless headed by himself. However, there was hope that Hitler would yield in later conferences. If not, there was a chance that the President might instruct Von Schleicher to form a cabinet and dissolve the reichstag. Or else, he might create a "business cabinet" under Von Papen and let it carry on, regardless of public opinion.



Gen. Von Schleicher

The Nazis said if the government dissolved the reichstag forcibly, this would be considered by them an illegal act and would evoke an "illegal answer."

PRESIDENT MACHADO of Cuba is not afraid of his political foes, who have so often sought his life; and he is determined to restore internal peace if possible. He ordered Gen. Alberto Herrera, chief of staff, to release 80 political prisoners, and the following day he directed that 63 other oppositionists be let out of the penitentiary on the Isle of Pines. Military rule was discontinued throughout the island except in Havana.

Machado's enemies said his magnanimity was due to unofficial pressure from the United States, but he denied this flatly.

FAMON DE VALERA, president of the League of Nations council, passed the Lytton commission report on Manchuria on to the league assembly, calling that body to convene in special session on December 6. The Japanese special representative Yosuke Matsuoka made the usual reservation in line with the Tokyo contention that the assembly is not competent to handle the Sino-Japanese affair, including the status of Manchuria.



Yosuke Matsuoka

The council dismissed the Lytton commission, but stipulated that it should consider itself subject to recall to submit whatever information the assembly may require. To this also Matsuoka objected without avail. "As you know," he said, "we have been taking the view that the commission is no longer in existence."

The committee of nineteen of the assembly met Thursday to prepare the program for the special session. Then some of the great powers will have to make clear their attitudes toward the far eastern situation and if the smooth spoken Matsuoka cannot prevail it may be Japan will withdraw entirely from the league. Certainly she shows no intention of letting go her hold on Manchuria, whatever the rest of the world may do.

PREMIER HERRIOT of France and Ambassador Dovgalevsky of Russia signed in Paris the new Franco-Russian treaty of nonaggression and conciliation. It is the first such pact that the Soviet government has completed with any of the great powers.

AGRICULTURAL depression did not seem to hurt the International Live Stock show in Chicago, for this year the affair was bigger and better than ever. The title of grand champion steer of the world was awarded to a Hereford from Texas, the selection being made as usual by Judge Walter Bizzar of Scotland. The animal was raised and exhibited by Will Largent of Merkel, Texas, and after its brief reign it went through the customary process of sale by auction, slaughter and consumption by Chicago gourmets.

Herman Treffe of Wembley, Alberta, Can., won the crown of world wheat king for the third successive year, the judges pronouncing his wheat the finest they had ever seen. The new hay king is M. V. Gillett of Nebraska. Coincident with the stock show was the congress of 4-H clubs, attended by many hundreds of young agriculturists of both sexes who competed for the usual fine prizes.

HEARTILY backing up the demands of President William Green, the American Federation of Labor in convention in Cincinnati adopted a resolution calling for the universal adoption in industry of the five day week and the six hour day.

Stirring the delegates to waves of applause Mr. Green said labor's patience with industrial management was at an end. Labor's paramount policy, he said, henceforth would be to resort to "forceful methods," if necessary, to establish the shorter work week. By those methods he meant use of every weapon in the union armory—economic, political, and industrial.

It was indicated by Mr. Green that the spearhead in the movement for the thirty hour week would be a demand on the federal government that it set an example by establishing that reform.

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Dessert Recipes Now in Season

Delectable Tit-Bits That Are at the Command of the Hostess Who Plans Wisely.

WITH the winter season now in full swing and the harvest of nuts over, the smart hostess is quick to take advantage of the new dessert recipes featuring walnuts, pecans and other varieties. Easy to prepare, these dishes form a contrast to the standard sweets and contain all of the freshness of the kernels, whose flavor now is better than at any other time during the year.

Three of the new desserts follow:

NUT BROWN PUFF
 1/2 cup sugar; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1 1/2 cups scalded milk; 2 egg yolks, beaten; 1/2 cup soda crackers, crumbled; 1/2 cup nut meats, chopped; 1/2 teaspoon almond flavoring; 1/2 teaspoon vanilla; 2 egg whites.

Mix crumbled crackers, sugar, salt and cover with scalded milk. Stir into beaten egg yolks. Add nut meats and flavoring and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven thirty-five to forty minutes.

DATE ROLL
 1/2 cup dates, stoned and cut fine; 1/2 marshmallows, cut fine; 1/2 cup graham crackers, finely crumbled; 1/2 cup nut meats, broken; 5 tablespoons cream; 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Crumble crackers fine and reserve three tablespoons of cracker crumbs for coating roll. Combine other crumbs with dates, marshmallows and nut meats. Blend with cream, add vanilla and shape into a roll. Coat with cracker crumbs and place in refrigerator three-four hours to set and chill. Serve in slices with added whipped cream. A wonderful ice-box dessert; six portions.

PIRATE BARS
 1 1/2 cups graham crackers; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1/2 teaspoon baking powder; 1/2 cups dates; 1 cup chopped nut meats; 3 eggs well beaten; 1 cup brown sugar.

Crumble graham crackers fine and mix with salt and baking powder and add chopped pitted dates and nuts. Beat the eggs and sugar to-

gether and combine the two mixtures, mixing thoroughly. Turn into well-buttered shallow pan. Bake in moderate oven twenty to twenty-five minutes. Cut in bars while warm. Delicious soft cookies; this recipe makes sixteen bars one inch thick. Preparation, eight minutes.

Living Stone-Age Men
 Aborigines found by the recent Mackay aerial survey expedition to Central Australia are reported to be as primitive as Stone age men who inhabited Europe 5,000 years ago. Their rites and ceremonies are very crude. The huge headdress worn by warriors during a corroboree, a celebration among the Pinto tribe, consisted of grass and feathers bound with human hair. Natives eat with their fingers a "porridge" composed

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