#### THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL. PA.

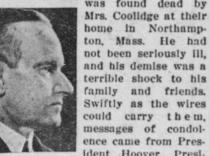
# **News Review of Current Events the World Over**

Nation Mourns Death of Former President Coolidge-Japan Again Attacks China-Democrats Push Domestic Allotment Bill Through House.

### By EDWARD W. PICKARD

on

passed away, and the whole country mourns his going. Thursday noon he was found dead by



ton, Mass. He had not been seriously ill, and his demise was a terrible shock to his family and friends. Swiftly as the wires could carry them. messages of condolence came from President Hoover, President-Elect Roosevelt,

Calvin Coolidge countless other men and women of prom-

inence, and the governments of many foreign nations.

Funeral services, simple and unostentatious, were held Saturday in Northampton, President Hoover and many other dignitaries attending, and the body was then taken by automobile to Plymouth, Vt., and laid in the Coolidge plot in the old cemetery.

The grief of the nation was expressed by the President in a proclamation ordering 30 days of public mourning.

Mr. Coolidge, who was sixty years old last July, had been in the public service nearly all of his adult life, advancing from councilman of Northampton in 1899 to the highest position in the nation in 1923, when he succeeded to the Presidency after the death of President Harding. He was elected President the following year, and declined to be a candidate for a second elective term. He first became nationally prominent while serving as governor of Massachusetts, which place he held for two terms; he was then chosen Vice President on the Harding ticket. Though never considered "brilliant," Mr. Coolidge was one of the ablest and wisest of our Presidents and was unflagging in his devotion to his high duties. Since leaving the White House he had engaged in the insurance business but also had found time to act as head of the commission named to study the problems of transportation, especially the railroads.

JAPAN has resumed its ruthless course against China, and the rest of the world thinks it can do nothing about it except to express regrets. As

CALVIN COOLIDGE, former Presi- | gun, rifles and revolvers were used dent of the United States, has | freely. Two persons were killed, one freely. Two persons were killed, one a United miner and the other a woman. The wounded were numerous. The superintendent of the mine insisted that operations would not be suspended, and the authorities were expecting further trouble there and at other points in the coal belt. The new union is strong in that particular locality, though it has not made much headway in the southern Illinois coal fields. The fighting broke out again the second day, two men being wounded. The sheriff of the county ordered picketing stopped and forbade public meetings of the Progressive union. Five companies of state troops were sent to the scene.

> FARM relief as conceived by the Den cratic majority of the house was being hurried to a vote in the

house. It was in the form of the domestic allotment bill introduced by Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the committee agriculture, and in plain language it calls for a sales tax on necessities for the benefit of the farmer and, according to its sponsors, of the na tion at large. Its four main provisions are:

1. To levy on the Marvin Jones four basic farm com-

modities of wheat, hogs, cotton, and tobacco, and on silk and rayon a manufacturers' sales tax which, in the case of wheat, will amount to 200 per cent of the present farm price and which, in the case of hogs, will amount to nearly 50 per cent of the current price of pork.

2. To give power to the secretary of agriculture to fix the prices of the four commodities by determining their "fair exchange value" and to determine the "fair exchange allowance" necessary to restore the purchasing power of the commodities to their 1909-'14 level.

3. To bring about inflation by handing to the farmer in the shape of "adjustment certificates" a negotiable certificate of government indebtedness secured by the tax revenues and redeemable by the government.

4. To give to the secretary of agriculture power to control the production of wheat hors cotton as 4 tobar co by granting him authority to de termine the percentage of production required for domestic consumption; to disburse adjustment certificates only to those farmers who cut production 20 per cent; to decide how this curtailment of production shall be determined, and to decide what use the farmer shall make of lands so taken out of production.

TWENTY-NINE of the distinguished Spanish monarchists who were exiled by the republican government after the August uprising escaped from the prison colony at Villa Cisneros, Spanish West Africa, in a French sailing vessel. Among those who got away were Capt. Alfonso de Bourbon, a distant cousin of the exking; Capt. Manuel Silvestre, Col. Ricardo Serrador, and Jaime Arteaga, son of Duke Infantado.

CONGRESS was asked by President Hoover to provide another \$150. 000 for the American delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference. In this connection it is

interesting to read, in the current issue of the Pictorial Review. an interview with Prof. Albert Einstein had by Konrad Ber covici shortly after the famous mathema tician had unexpectedly appeared in Gen eva. Einstein bitterly denounced the con

ference as a farce and Prof. Einstein as "the greatest trag-

edy of modern times." He said it was "a travesty of justice and of the will of the peoples of the world. It is not only that this conference of peace is a failure, but that these delegates have come here under the guise of peace to foster war."

"If you want peace in America," he continued, "then you must join us in Europe, and together we shall ask the workers to refuse to manufacture and transport any military weapons, and also to refuse to serve any military organization. Then we will have no more conscriptions; we will have no more war! Governments could go on talking from now to doomsday. The militarists could lay any plans they wish

"I have absolute information that if a war should break out today anywhere in Europe so many conscientious objectors would throw away or refuse to shoulder arms that one-half of every army would be busy putting down the revolt of the other half be fore going to fight the enemy."

Dr. Carlos Armenteros, Cuban dele gate to the League of Nations, has reported to his government that the disarmament conference is a complete failure, for the present at least.

S EVERAL hundred angry farmers of Plymouth county, Iowa, gathered in Le Mars and by force prevented a farm mortgage foreclosure sale, seizing the judge and sheriff and threatening to hang an attorney who was bidding in the property as representative of the New York Life Insurance company, holder of the mortgage. The lawyer had offered only \$30,000, considerably less than the total debt of the owner of the farm, but saved his life by obtaining from the insurance company authority to increase the bid.

The judge sent to Governor-Elect Herring a message urging that the legislature enact laws to remove foreclosure suits from Iowa court jurisdiction until measures for relief can be taken. A FTER three years of thorough in-vestigation the President's research committee on social trends has made its report, and Americans found that its conclusions are not widely different from those of technocracy that have caused such ardent debate, though the committee does not predict the total collapse which the rechnocrats profess to foresee. Instead, it sees no imminence of failure of civilization.

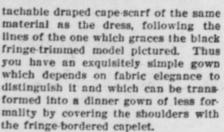


that in the style parade this season. To live up to the fashion pace set by smart Parisiennes some thing or other in your wardrobe really

must be trimmed with fringe.

As to just how many yards of fringe should be lavished on a garment, there is no limit. Some frocks are literally covered with fringe, yet withal, handled that artfully one does not feel they are getting too much of a good thing. Illustrating this point, we refer to the handsome fringe-laden dress in the picture. It is black crepe with a satiny sheen. The row upon row of fringe on the skirt subscribes to the diagonal movement which is so characteristic of trimming treatments at present. The draped capelike scarf achieves a high neckline effect as it should to conform with the dictates of fashion. Then, too, observe that the ends of the scarf are brought to the back instead of the front in latest approved manner. This same frock repeated in white is perfectly charm-

Here is a suggestion for the woman who must make one formal evening dress do duty for many occasions. Suppose in order to give a concrete illustration, your gown is of velvet or crepe in one of the rich tones of red which are so beloved this senson, or black or white, if you prefer. It is made very simply, we will sny, the skirt cut on the bias lines which make it snug-fitting, slenderizing, tall and stately. The bodice is semi form-fit ting and extremely decollete with sim ple straps of the velvet over the shoulders. In such a frock there lurk untold possibilities in the way of interchangeable effects, one of the most intriguing being the making of a de-



Other ideas for little capelets and shoulder fancies which are trimmed with fringe are shown in the tiny sketches. The cape in the upper right corner is particularly interesting. It is made of white transparent velvet (it can just as well be in any preferred color or black). As you see, rows and rows of narrow white silk fringe cover it from neckline to hemline. Little evening muffs and bags are also very cleverly ornamented in this way.

To vary the theme some designers are using two kinds of fringe in alternating rows. The black dress pictured would be very effective trimmed in al ternating rows of beaded jet fringe to gether with the usual sliken type.

A most dramatic play is made in fringe treatment for the evening cosown to the right. Here the creator of this stunning model achieves a high waistline by means of a scarf and girdle combination made of red crepe in contrast to the white crepe frock. The long fringe is handtied. Often very severa silhouettes are relieved by sections of long knotted and tied fringe which is worked in panels or sections here and there. @ 1932. Western Newspaper Union.

## Cherry Trees Gift of Tokyo to Washington

In November, 1909, the municipality of Tokyo, Japan, presented to the city of Washington 2,000 Japanese cherry trees as a token of the high esteem which was held by the people of Tokyo for the people of the United States. The trees arrived in Washington in January, 1910, but upon careful inspection by experts in the United States Department of Agriculture were found to be infected with the rootgall worms and other insect pests and with certain fungus diseases; this necessitated their being destroyed, which was done by burning. In February, 1912, another shipment of trees was made from Tokyo to replace those destroyed. This shipment arrived in Washington in March, 1912. The trees were in splendid condition and were immediately planted. The first tree was planted by Mrs. Taft personally in the presence of the Japanese ambassador. At the invitation of Mrs. Taft the Viscountess Chinda planted the second tree.



a matter of fact there is little or nothing that can be done. Mill tary intervention is out of the question. and financiers, mer chants and munition makers would make loud and probably ef. fective wails if an economic boycott of Japan were proposed. The League of Na-

tions has alrendy dem- Chang Hsuchonstrated its comparliang ative belplessness in such international emergencies.

Resumption of hostilities between the two Oriental nations began at Shanhaikwan, the gateway city between China and Manchuria at the end of the Great Wall. Marshal Chang Hsuch-liang, former war lord of Manchurla, according to the Japanese, was gathering there troops, arms and munitions and transporting them thence into Jehol province, which Japan intends to add to Manchukuo. Furthermore the Japanese conveniently found two bombs in their gendarmerie station in Shanhaikwan, This was enough excuse for them, so they first bombed the city from airplanes and then occupied it after making three assaults by sea and land. Chang's troops resisted bravely but were forced to retreat after losing from 500 to 1,000 men. Large numbers of civilians also were killed or wounded and the city was badly battered. The Japanese losses were officially reported as eight dead and 13 seriously wounded.

Marshal Chang reformed his soldiers at Changli under protection of three armored trains and defied the Japanese. He advised their commander at Tientsin, General Nakamura, to address all communications to Nanking. not to him, rejecting the Japanese contention that the Shankaikwan fighting was a local incident that could be settled by local negotiation.

Quo Tal-chi, Chinese minister to Great Britain, announced in London that the Chinese delegates to the League of Nations would deliver an ultimatum demanding a league verdict on Japan's action. If this is insisted upon Japan may carry out its threat to withdraw from the lengue.

IN ILLINOIS, too, warfare long smoldering was resumed, this conflict being between the United Mine Workers and the rebel union known as the Progressive Miners of America. The scene of the encounter was a coal mine at Kincaid, a small town near Taylorville. A body of Progressive miners met an equal number of United Mine Workers coming from the shaft and in the resulting clash a machine

Dairy products were not included in the measure, though a hard fight for this was made in committee. It is provided that the measure be in effect for one year, with the President given authority to continue it for an additional year.

President Elect-Roosevelt, as is well known now, is opposed to a general sales tax, but the domestic allotment bill suits him. The manufacturers affected have insisted that their industries cannot absorb the tax called for and that it must be passed on to the consumer and the farmer.

MR. ROOSEVELT, having turned the state of New York over to Governor Lehman, is devoting most of his time to preparations for assuming the office of President. Thursday evening he conferred in New York with the Democratic leaders in congress and a program for balancing the budget was decided upon. The Treasury department figures fixing the 1933 deficit at 492 millions were accepted and it was agreed to effect an additional saving in the budget estimate of 100 millions, to enact a beer bill estimated to produce 125 millions, to continue the gasoline tax 1 cent per gallon to produce 137 millions, and to increase the income tax rates to produce 150 millions,

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S program for reorganization of the federal government is being absolutely blocked by the house Democrats, who intend that Mr. Roosevelt shall be empowered to make such changes as he thinks fit after his inauguration. This development angered the President and on his return from Florida he told the correspondents that all recent reorganization moves on the part of congress were merely make-believe and the proposals of the Democratic leaders a backward step. He asserted that any real reorganization "sensibly carried out" will sooner or later embrace the very executive orders which he issued lately and which the Democrats in the house planned to veto. These would regroup 58 separate agencies into nine divisions. Chairman Cochran of the house expenditures committee was unmoved by Mr. Hoover's protest. He said it would be "unjust and most unfair" to Mr. Roosevelt to make so many changes only a few weeks before he takes office.

Dr. Wesley C. but rather a gradual readjustment to a Mitchell new scale of living.

Both this report and that of technocracy has advanced at such an alarming speed that the development of social and cultural factors has been left far behind, and neither offers any deflnite remedies. Many of the country's ills are attributed in the report to a "cultural lag," or the failure of changes in economic life, education, government, religion and science to move forward at the same rate. The great problem is for the man to catch up with the machine.

New inventions, the committee believes, are at hand that will be factors in creating employment; the electric eye, the electron tube, light weight storage batteries and other devices may duplicate the part played by the automobile, the radio and the movies a few years ago in making jobs for workmen,

On the other hand, the committee declares that there is no assurance that "violent revolution and dark perlods" can be averted "unless there can be a more impressive integration of social skills and fusing of social purposes that is revealed by recent social trends."

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia university is chairman of the committee, and Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, is its director of research. The committee had the aid of more than 500 investigators.

DRESIDENT ALESSANDRI of Chile has fulfilled expectations by ordering the liquidation of the Cosach nltrate combine, a \$375,000,000 concern that controlled the world's largest nitrate plant. The principal private owners of Cosach are the Guggenheim interests in the United States. It is understood they agreed that the liquidation was necessary. ©, 1933, Western Newspaper Union type among their newest style items.

**CROCHET IN VOGUE** By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Many of the choicest Paris frocks are trimmed with crochet, perhaps in the form of a yoke done in mercerized cotton either in contrasting or matching color or possibly insertions or crochet motifs or bandings and other equally as attractive ideas. The vogue for lingerie collar and cuff sets which are crochet-edged is reflected throughout neckwear sections. The edge on the set pictured is done in mercerized cotton. This smartly clad young woman carries a pocketbook crocheted of bright-red mercerized cotton. Note the cunning sailor hat with its shallow crown. It is up-to-the-moment in chic The scarf pictured is crocheted in lacy stitch of mercerized cotton. Smart specialty shops display scarfs of this

ODD NEW FEATURE **IS VELVET JEWELS** 

As far as the Paris styles go, this is a year when velvet practically runs away with fashion. It is being used in Paris for dresses, daytime or evening, and for wraps and suits. But that is only half of it. The shoe matching a black dinner dress may be velvet; the muff worn with a winter ensemble may be velvet; hats, bags, scarfs, even bracelets, all may be velvet.

"One reason for the dominating position of this fabric is the challenging variety of new weaves," says the Comtesse Tolstoi in the Woman's Home Companion. "There are dull mat velvets and rough velvets, ribbed velvets and corded. Augustabernard's afternoon dress is in the rough crinkled 'peasant velour,' and it is smart with one of Descat's velvet caps bordered in handmade cording. Molyneux's white evening gown is ribbed and he uses the material effectively with the ribs going up and down, around and diagonally."

Velvet jewelry might seem odd if it weren't done in Paris, and attractively. A set of three bracelets in bright vel vet, rolled like a cigarette, is perfect for sleeves that fit tight at the lower arm.

#### **Plump Figured Ladies** Adopt Two-Piece Dress

The sculptural lines have evidently been too great a tax on the figures of many women, or rather the figures have taxed too greatly the nerves of dress sculptors, because of a sudden now, one is discovering a good many smart women wearing two-piece dresses. This is a great break after the past seasons of trying to look like a plaster relief. And those who aren't adopting the two-piece news are al most gulping down the lowered waistline.

#### Warmth in Color

This is the season of the year to select warm colors for frocks and coats. So avoid steel grays and certain colorless, chilly tones of green Burgundy is a fashionable color and It is becoming to blonds, brunettes and between shades.

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