

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Congressmen Hurrying With Tax and Relief Programs—Black's Committee Wins a Decision—Distracting Rivalries in European Diplomacy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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CONGRESS settled down to earnest work that would clear the way for early adjournment, the two chief matters under consideration being taxes and relief. Democratic members of the house ways and means committee worked in executive session to draw up the new revenue measure which they expect will yield about \$799,000,000 in additional taxes during the next year. The minority members stayed away, scornfully asserting their presence was useless because the preparation of the measure was utterly partisan.

Representative A. P. Lameck of Ohio, Democrat, was insistent on his plan to raise \$500,000,000 by a flat 20 to 22 per cent tax on corporation income. To produce \$263,000,000 more and bring his plan nearly up to the money requirement outlined by President Roosevelt, Lameck would repeal the present exemption of corporation dividends from the normal income tax rate. On that, he was in agreement with the committee program.

Harry L. Hopkins, head of the WPA, appeared before a subcommittee of the house appropriations committee, also in executive session, to urge compliance with President Roosevelt's request for an additional billion and a half to finance relief in the 1937 fiscal year. Various committee members at once demanded that Mr. Hopkins tell what had been done with the \$4,800,000,000 granted last year. He was said to have promised to do his best to satisfy them, but Chairman J. P. Buchanan warned the minority members that "this is not to be made into an investigation."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, happy and well tanned, wound up his fishing cruise in the Bahamas and returned to Washington. He landed at Fort Lauderdale and boarded his special train at once, being accompanied for a time by Governor Sholtz of Florida and James A. Moffett who may be appointed assistant secretary of the navy to succeed the late Henry Roosevelt. Governor McNutt of Indiana, possible keynoter of the Democratic convention, went up from Miami to greet the President.

On the way to Washington Mr. Roosevelt stopped for half a day at Warm Springs, Ga., to look at his farm and take a swim in the resort pool. Passing through part of the region devastated by the recent tornadoes, he received reports from eyewitnesses along the route.

SENATOR BLACK'S lobby committee won a considerable victory in the District of Columbia Supreme court when Chief Justice Wheat refused to enjoin the committee from using the telegrams from and to William R. Hearst which had been seized. The judge held that the court had no jurisdiction over the committee, and said he could not see that the freedom of the press was in any way involved.

Said his honor: "I have not been informed yet of any case in which any court has assumed to dictate to a committee of the senate what it should do and what it should not do, and I do not feel that I have any right to inaugurate any such principle as that."

Elisha Hanson, counsel for Mr. Hearst, announced that he would appeal from the decision, and it was certain that the case would ultimately be taken before the United States Supreme court.

Continuing its investigation, the Black committee heard the testimony of Fred G. Clark of New York, national commander of the Crusaders. Mr. Clark denied that the organization had ever engaged in lobbying, and declared that it had assailed the methods of lobbyists in a national radio broadcast.

Senator Black endeavored to show that the Crusaders, the American Liberty league, the Sentinels of the Republic, the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, the American Taxpayers' league, the National Economy league, and similar organizations opposed to the New Deal were supported largely by the same small group of wealthy industrialists. One of his investigators put in a list of contributors to two or more of the groups named. Mr. Clark obtained permission to include in the record a list of hundreds of small contributors, who sent in sums ranging from \$1 up in response to the radio program.

MUSSOLINI'S African adventure and Hitler's Rhineland doings and future intentions, tangled together, have created a situation that seemed to imperil the formal friendship between Great Britain and France. The British were insisting that Italy be curbed, that her use of poi-

son gas in Ethiopia be taken up by the League of Nations and that peace negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia be opened quickly to forestall any attempt by Premier Mussolini to sign a settlement which might rise from ruins of Haile Selassie's Ethiopian empire. Foreign Secretary Eden indicated the British were determined to make peace progress "before we leave Geneva." Britain reserving its decision as to what to do next if this conciliation effort failed.

The conciliation committee of the league was making little or no progress, and in Rome Mussolini told his cabinet that Ethiopia's armies should and would be "totally annihilated." His own forces, meanwhile, were moving rapidly toward Dessye and Addis Ababa.

France was reverting to her former policy of letting Italy go ahead with its African conquest, devoting her attention mainly to Germany and central Europe. The British continued to treat all that in a conciliatory way, which disgusted the French. Premier Sarraut handed in his government's reply to the Hitler settlement proposals, submitting in return its own plan. This demanded that Germany keep "hands off" the rest of Europe for 25 years, renouncing her apparent intentions of action against Austria, Danzig and Memel, and claims for colonies. It submitted a French peace plan based on "collective security" with regional mutual assistance pacts backed by an international army directed by a commission working through the league.

FEDERAL money totaling \$976,000,000 will be spent in the next four years on low-cost rent and slum clearance construction projects, provided the administration's housing bill, introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, is passed by congress. Mr. Wagner hopes it will be put through during the present session.

The measure is a compromise of the many proposals made by the various relief and housing agencies of the New Deal and was drafted after a series of conferences with President Roosevelt. It would create another bureau, with five directors, including the secretary of the interior in his ex officio capacity, receiving \$10,000 salaries.

The authority would be empowered to make grants not to exceed 45 per cent of the total cost and loans for the remainder to any public housing agency for the acquisition of land and the construction of "low-rent" housing projects. The loans would be repayable over a period not to exceed 60 years, at such rates of interest as the authority decreed.

FLYING through a fog on its way to Pittsburgh, a Transcontinental and Western Air liner went far out of its course, plowed through the forest seven miles southeast of Union City, Pa., and smashed into a granite wall on Chestnut Ridge. Nine passengers and the two pilots were killed. The stewardess, Miss Nellie Granger, managed to drag one man and the sole woman passenger from the flaming wreckage, bound up their wounds, ran four miles to a farmhouse from which she telephoned to Pittsburgh the news of the disaster, and then returned to the scene to care for the survivors until a rescue party could arrive. The pilots were flying on a radio beam, and it was believed their radio apparatus failed. At this writing there is no other explanation.

SOMETHING new in Spanish history took place in Madrid. The parliament, by a vote of 233 to 5, ousted Niceto Alcalá Zamora from the office of president of the republic. This action, accomplished by a coalition of Socialists, Communists, Left Republicans and ten minor groups, was taken on a Socialist motion that the president had acted illegally in dissolving the last parliament before the elections and that therefore he should be expelled from office. Back of this motion, however, lay radical sentiment that Zamora, in using his power according to personal whim, has hampered the progress of the "republican revolution."

Diego Martinez Barrio, speaker of parliament, was made temporary president to serve until elections are held.

RUSSIA has rejected China's protest against the soviet-Outer Mongolian mutual assistance pact, but asserted the treaty does not signify any territorial claim by the Soviet union over China or Outer Mongolia. The Russians believe that Japan plans to set up puppet states in North China and Inner Mongolia and then to seize Outer Mongolia.

The Manchukuo government gave out details of a bloody battle between Manchukuoans and Outer Mongolians in which the latter were repulsed, losing six bombing planes and some tanks.

SENATOR NORRIS' bill creating a Mississippi Valley authority to apply the TVA experiment to 22 states is not approved by the National Grange, which thinks it would be absurd to bring new land into cultivation by irrigation while farmers are being paid for letting their land lie fallow. Fred H. Brenckman, legislative representative of the Grange, appeared before a senate agriculture subcommittee and said the organization also objected to the proposal to construct huge dams throughout the Mississippi valley for the production of hydro-electric power. He favored a scientific program of soil conservation but insisted upon a distinction between conservation and reclamation. He also advocated a scientific flood control program, but distinguished between flood control and hydro-electric power development.

Like previous witnesses, including electrical engineers and Morris L. Cooke, the New Deal's rural electrification administrator, Mr. Brenckman informed the committee that flood control can be accomplished only by constructing little dams far up in the headwaters.

FIVE hundred members of the Workers' Alliance, in convention in Washington, marched to the White House to demand continuation of the Works Progress administration, but neither President Roosevelt nor any of his secretaries was there to receive their petition. The men were orderly and the police did not molest them. WPA Administrator Hopkins also was absent from his office, but his assistant, Aubrey Williams, received the delegation.

David Lasser, national chairman of the organization, told Williams the group had been promised food and shelter during their stay in Washington and transportation to their homes. Williams said that under a regulation promulgated February 2 no federal funds could be donated for conventions of the unemployed unless congress made a specific appropriation for that purpose.

DUE to the insistence of Senator Vandenberg for publicity on large AAA benefit payments, Secretary Wallace has begun telling about them. He made a partial report, withholding the names of recipients with three exceptions. This revealed that the largest cotton rental benefit payment, \$123,747 for 1934, went to a Mississippi company headed by Oscar Johnston, an AAA official. Among the largest cotton payment recipients in 1933 were the Mississippi state penitentiary, which received \$43,200 for controlling production on its cotton acreage, and \$25,500 to the Arkansas state prison.

RESOLVING itself into a court, the senate began the impeachment trial of Federal Judge Halsted, L. Ritter of Florida—the twelfth such case in 137 years. It was believed the trial would last at least one week. The defendant was represented by Carl T. Hoffman of Miami and Frank R. Walsh of Washington and New York. The prosecution was in charge of Representatives Summers of Texas, Hobbs of Alabama and Perkins of New Jersey, who presented the charges.

Originally approximately 60 witnesses were summoned for the trial, but 29 were excused because of withdrawal by the prosecution of two specifications in article seven charging Judge Ritter acted improperly in electric rate and banking proceedings.

Judge Ritter is charged in seven impeachment articles voted by the house with allowing A. L. Rankin, a former law partner, exorbitant receivership fees, with "corruptly" receiving \$4,500 from Rankin, with violating the judicial code in practicing law while on the bench, and with evasion of taxes on part of his 1929 and 1930 incomes.

In a 12,000-word reply, Ritter denied all of the charges. He asserted none of the actions cited had "brought his court into scandal and disrepute" or "destroyed public confidence in the administration of justice" in that court.

TORNADOES tore across Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, leaving death and destruction in their wake. About 400 persons were killed and hundreds of others injured, and the property losses ran up into the millions. The little city of Tupelo, Miss., suffered the most, with nearly 200 on the death list and more than a hundred homes smashed into kindling wood.

A few hours later another tornado struck Gainesville, Ga., and in three minutes had nearly ruined the business section of the town and killed more than 150 persons. In fires that followed the storm the bodies of many victims were burned beyond recognition.

The mining communities near Columbia, Tenn., to the north and east of Tupelo, counted seven dead. Red Bay, eastward in Alabama, lost five lives to the merciless wind. Near-by Booneville, Miss., had four killed and Batesville, Ark., suffered one death.

IN A decision concerning a specific action of the Securities Exchange commission the United States Supreme court ruled against the SEC, and in its pronouncement it uttered a significant warning against the exercise of arbitrary power by governmental agencies. Especially censured were the "fishing excursions," often undertaken by commissions and congressional committees.

Remedy for Acid Condition Is Matter of Careful Dieting

Foods Which Spur the Gastric Flow Should Be Avoided.

"As I am suffering with hyperacidity of the stomach, I would appreciate a list of foods which are antacid. Also what fruits and vegetables contain vitamin C, as I cannot drink orange juice, nor eat raw fruits or vegetables," so writes a reader. A well-known food expert has the answers.

Hyperacidity is often caused, not by an oversecretion of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, but by slow passage of food through the stomach. In this case the natural acid becomes concentrated and the result is irritation in the lining of the stomach. Acid foods and foods which stimulate the flow of the gastric juice must be avoided. For this reason the diet must be low in meat and condiments. Sweets are irritating and alcohol must be avoided. Foods with a large amount of fiber such as whole cereals and raw vegetables cannot be well taken.

Vitamin C important. It is possible, however, to get plenty of vitamin C in the diet through the use of cooked apples, very ripe or cooked bananas or pears, sweet cherries, grapes and vegetables of mild flavor such as potatoes, peas, squash and carrots. Some persons can take a puree of spinach, but others find it irritating because of the oxalic acid which it contains. Some people are able to take the juice of very sweet oranges.

Because digestion is slow and because roughage cannot be taken in the form of raw fruits and vegetables, mineral oil or agar is usually recommended in order to hasten the passage of food through the stomach. Water, which stimulates the flow of acid, should be used in

moderation at meal time and taken frequently in small amounts between meals. Mild cheese, eggs, fish and chicken in small servings, and milk, cooked, refined cereals, besides the foods already mentioned, may be used. In very severe cases a milk and cream diet is sometimes given for a short time. Cream as well as other fats inhibits the flow of acid. Cream soups of mild flavor are usually used often because of their fat and milk content as well as for the sake of variation in a diet which must be limited.

Cream Soups.
General recipe for cream soups:
3 cups thin white sauce
1½ to 2 cups vegetable pulp
Seasoning to taste
Cook the vegetables until they are tender. Rub through a sieve and add the pulp to the white sauce. Add the seasoning. Add more milk if necessary. Spinach, lettuce, and other vegetables may be used.

Bread Pudding.
4 cups milk
4 eggs
Butter
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 small loaf bread
Cut bread in half-inch slices, removing outside crusts. Spread each slice well with butter. Place in a buttered pudding dish, buttered side down. Beat two eggs and two yolks (reserving two whites for meringue) slightly, and sugar, salt, milk and vanilla. Strain and pour over bread. Let soak half an hour. Bake one hour in slow oven, 275 degrees F., until set. Remove, spread top with currant jelly and on this pile lightly a meringue made by beating two whites stiffly and adding quarter cupful powdered sugar and one tablespoonful lemon juice. Return to oven until meringue is delicately browned.

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Swagger Knitted Coat Done in Simple Stitch



She's mistress of all she surveys—and you're certain to be, too, if you elect this swagger knitted coat for easy making and all-round wear this spring and summer. So easy to knit in a simple loose stitch, with stockinette stitch for the contrasting border, you'll find Germantown wool knits up very fast.

In pattern 5534 you will find complete instructions for making the swagger coat shown in sizes 16-18 and 38-40; an illustration of it and of all the stitches needed; material requirements.

Send 15 cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

America's Meat Consumption Shows Rise During 1935

Meat consumption in the United States since 1900 has averaged 64 pounds of pork, 63 pounds of beef, six pounds of veal, and six pounds of lamb or mutton, for each man, woman and child each year. Last year we ate a little more than the average—68 pounds of pork, 64 of beef, 10 of veal and seven of lamb.

A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO EASIER, FASTER MORE ECONOMICAL FARMING

THREE years ago Harvey S. Firestone conceived the idea that farm work would be easier, faster, and more economical if it were done on rubber.

It was on the Old Homestead farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, which Mr. Firestone still operates, that he directed engineers and developed a practical pneumatic tire for tractors and every other wheeled implement on the farm. The result was a super-traction tire so unusual in design and so amazing in performance that a patent was issued on the tire by the United States Patent Office at Washington.

On tractors, Firestone Ground Grip Tires will do the work 25 per cent faster with a saving of 25 per cent in fuel cost. On sprayers, combines, binders and other farm implements they reduce draft 40 to 50 per cent; do not pack the soil, sink into soft ground or make ruts; protect equipment; do not damage crops and vines; speed up every farm operation.

One set of tires will fit several implements. Tires can be changed quickly from one implement to another. Two or three sets are all you need to take care of practically all your farm implements.

See the Firestone Tire Dealer, implement dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today—and in placing your order for new equipment, be sure to specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your new tractor or farm implement.

FOR CARS

4.40/4.50/4.75-21	\$7.85
4.75/5.00-19	8.50
4.50/4.75/5.00-20	8.35
5.25/5.50-17	10.55
5.25/5.50-18	10.65
6.00-16	11.95

HEAVY DUTY

4.40/4.50/4.75-21	\$9.80
4.75/5.00-19	10.60
4.50/4.75/5.00-20	10.35
5.25/5.50-17	12.50
5.25/5.50-18	12.75
6.00-16	14.15

FOR TRUCKS

32x6 Truck	\$27.65
32x6 H.D.	36.25
6.00-20	16.95
6.50-20	21.95
7.00-20	29.10
7.50-20	35.20
7.50-24	39.00
8.25-20	49.30
8.25-24	54.75
9.00-20	60.75

FOR TRACTORS

5.00-15	\$ 9.35
5.50-16	9.95
6.00-16	11.15
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8.25-40	68.40
9.00-36	66.55
11.25-24	59.95
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