

My Favorite Recipe

By Bobe Daniels
Film Star

Fruit Salad

Place lettuce leaves on each plate. On this place one slice of pineapple (cut through but left in shape). Over this slice a banana, figs, orange and pears. Put one maraschino cherry or pomegranate seed on top. Use whipped cream or dressing made from the fruit juices sweetened to taste.

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Foreign Words and Phrases

- Aequo animo. (L.) With equanimity.
- J'ai parle. (F.) I have spoken.
- Arbiter elegantiarum. (L.) An authority on matters of good taste.
- Zum Beispiel. (Z. B.) (Ger.) For example.
- Sans facon. (F.) Without ceremony.
- In puris naturalibus. (L.) In a state of nudity.
- Quat-a-pens. (F.) An ambush.
- Fiacre. (F.) A public hack.
- Exeunt, exeunt omnes. (L.) They go out, they all go out.
- Amende honorable. (F.) A satisfactory apology; reparation.
- Ancien regime. (F.) The old order of things; the rulers of the ante-revolution period.
- Et id genus omne. (L.) And everything of the sort.
- Egalite. (F.) Equality.
- Vale. (L.) Farewell.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic which has been helping women of all ages for nearly 70 years. Adv.

But It Is Life

We bring into the world with us poor, needy, uncertain life, short at the longest and unquiet at the best.—Temple.

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with the GENUINE INSTANT LIGHTING
Coleman
SELF-HEATING IRON

The Coleman is a genuine instant lighting iron. All you have to do is turn a valve, strike a match and it lights instantly. You don't have to insert the match inside the iron—no burning fingers. The Coleman heats in a jiffy, is quickly ready for use. Entire ironing surface is heated with solid bottom. Maintains its heat even for the fast worker. Entirely self-lighting. Operates for half an hour. You do your ironing with less effort, in one-third less time. Be sure your next iron is the genuine Instant-Lighting Coleman. It's the iron every woman wants. It's a wonder, full time and labor saver—nothing like it. The Coleman is the easy way to iron.

Silent Lies
The cruellest lies are often told in silence.—Stevenson.

Gas, Gas All the Time, Can't Eat or Sleep

"The gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. Even my heart seemed to hurt. A friend suggested Adierika. The first dose I took brought me relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine and never feel better."

—Mrs. Jas. Fisher.
Adierika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels while ordinary laxatives act on the lower bowels only. Adierika gives your system a thorough cleansing, bringing out old, poisonous matter that you would not believe was in your system and that has been causing gas pains, sour stomach, nervousness and headaches for months.

Dr. H. L. Shanks, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adierika greatly reduces heartburn and colic flatulency. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adierika and see how good you feel. Just one spoonful relieves GAS and constipation. At all Leading Druggists."

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Temperance
Temperance is the nurse of chastity.—Wycherly.

MISERABLE AND WEAK

Mrs. M. C. Jones of 31 River Ave., Clarkburg, W. Va., said: "For two years I felt miserable. Finally I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; then I began to pick up in strength. The first few days my appetite improved and I was soon strong enough to be about and in a couple of months I felt fine. I shall never forget how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, taken as a tonic, helped me." Buy now of your near-by druggist. New size, tablets 50c., liquid \$1.00 & \$1.25.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I like to dine in grand hotels
With folks of wealth or great renown,
And every now and then I do
When our rich uncle comes to town.



King George VI.



Queen Elizabeth.

5,000,000 Line London Streets to View Coronation Procession

London, England.—(Special)—A full day of mortal toil for the principals concerned, and a day and night of heroic vigil for thousands of spectators for whom the coronation were required before George VI and Elizabeth, his queen, returned to Buckingham palace, full-fledged ruler and consort of Britain by virtue of one of the most splendid and spectacular coronations the world has ever seen.

Five million persons, it was estimated, lined the processional route, over which the King and Queen in the ancient coronation coach rolled solemnly the six and one-half miles from the palace to Westminster abbey in mid-morning and back again in the early evening.

The solemnity of the occasion was observed by the crowd, even by the 300,000, mostly non-Britons, who had come from across the seas to witness it. But the cheers were



Heir presumptive to the most important throne on earth is charming, ten-year-old Princess Elizabeth.

hale and hearty and the attitude was one of celebration as the roar of the guns in the historic Tower of London split the air of the spring afternoon. It was the signal that George VI had worn upon his head for the first time the Crown of St. Edward, or Crown of England, and called for the cry from 5,000,000 throats as one, "God Save the King!"

Hotels Sold Out.

This was probably the most important point in the entire coronation ceremony, which was heavily religious throughout and extremely burdensome to the principals as well as to the 9,000 peers and their ladies who gathered in old Westminster abbey to do homage to their king and to display for one day jewels and trappings of the cost of which ran far into the millions.

It was the climax of the occasion for which souvenir manufacturers had been planning for many months; for which every hotel and boarding house room in London and its environs was sold out; for which apartments rented up to \$3,000 for a single day; for which the government had spent \$2,600,000, with a prospect of getting back perhaps \$400,000 from the sale of seats along the processional route at \$2 to \$250 a head.

Souvenir manufacturers, distracted at first over the abdication of King Edward VIII—for they had struck his likeness off on millions of medals, spoons, plates and other articles—later became jubilant. For the souvenir collectors were so anxious to obtain the mistaken souvenirs that the latter sold at a premium.

That the sentiment for the crown, which is the chief bond holding the Empire together, lives healthy and strong was apparent from the thousands who, not being able to afford reserved seats, took their stand along the curbs long before the

setting of the sun on May 11. All night they had to stick to their watch and all the next day. Yet they did not even see the coronation ceremony itself. They witnessed only the procession as it passed up the Mall.

Queen Precedes King.

The ceremony at the abbey was only for the peerage, the persons of royal blood and the king's representatives. With the clergy, they were waiting at the west door of the handsome Gothic edifice, taking their places inside as the approach of the coronation coach, an ornate vehicle made for Queen Anne in 1761, was noted. Once inside they were doomed to sit for seven hours in their heavy trappings of crimson or purple velvet and ermine, never moving from the 19-inch seat spaces allotted them until the end of the day, after the King and Queen had departed.

When the coach pulled up, Queen Elizabeth proceeded ahead to the recognition chairs, there to await her lord. When King George entered, to the sound of anthems and prayers, he was introduced to the four sides of the assemblage by the archbishop of Canterbury, who assumed the mastery of the ceremonies from that point on.

It was the archbishop who, a few minutes later, was to ask the king: "Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?" The king answered, according to the ritual, "I am willing," and the Archbishop questioned him:

"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, of your possessions and the other territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, and of your Empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs?"

"I solemnly promise to do so," the king replied.
"Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?" the archbishop asked. And the king replied, "I will." He promised further to uphold the clergy and the Church of England.

King Given His Vestments.

There followed a long drawn out communion service during which the king was presented with the various jewels with which the office vests him, and was anointed upon the hands, breast and face with the holy oil. Among the jewels presented him were the staff and golden spurs, handed down from the time of St. Edward; the three jeweled swords signifying mercy, temporal justice and spiritual justice; the king's sceptre with the dove symbolic of mercy and equity; the sword of state; the king's gold and diamond orb, surmounted by the Christian cross; the crown of state and the imperial crown of India. The jewels used in the ceremonies are reputed to be worth at least \$25,000,000.

Then as the king knelt before the altar, the archbishop placed the Crown of St. Edward upon his head, but only for a fleeting moment for its weight is unbearable. He prayed:

"God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of him whose kingdom endureth forever."

The choir sang:
"Be strong and play the man; keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in His ways."

Solemn, thought-provoking advice for the man who must wear the crown of one of the most important nations on earth in times when the seething caldron of the world's hate threatens hourly to boil over.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.



Washington.—Several weeks ago, I reported to you the apparent necessity for presidential action in the direction of a curb on spending.

I have written about this subject many times and I have no regret that I have done so, because for a half dozen years our government has been spending money too rapidly.

The President's latest message reviewing the budget situation indicates that the Chief Executive at last has started his thoughts in the direction of curtailed spending. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress in which he asked for a billion and a half dollars for relief purposes was characterized by quite a new note of firmness in his discussion of the need for cutting government costs. I think it is fair to say that in previous messages the President gave little more than lip service to the cause of economy in government. His previous suggestions to congress lacked force. Not so with the current call for a reduction in expenses. It had the earmarks of determination—but it yet remains to be seen whether he will insist strongly upon his conclusions when the showdown with congress comes.

The President's message was interesting in several respects beside the note of firmness mentioned above. He confessed, for example, that there was no chance for a balanced budget in the next fiscal year. There is no chance, he disclosed, even for achieving the "layman's balance." That "layman's balance" ought to be explained for, my understanding of economics does not contemplate more than one kind of budget balancing, namely, income equalling outgo. But Mr. Roosevelt, in his campaign last year and in his message to congress last January, spoke of "layman's balance" as meaning a balance of income and outgo with the exception of expenditures for relief and retirement of the public debt. I have heard it described in many quarters as a trick balance which I truly believe it should be called since it is not an honest balance.

In the January message, Mr. Roosevelt talked at length about the necessity for business taking on workers who were then on relief rolls. Only in that manner, he emphasized, could there be a reduction in relief rolls.

In the more recent message, the President omitted any reference to the responsibility of industry for reducing relief rolls by re-employing workers. That is not strange. The fact is, according to the government's own records, that industry is taking on workers at a more rapid rate than the administration had expected. But still there is no hope of a balanced budget this year.

So we must look elsewhere to find the reason. Instead of one, we find two reasons. The first and most important of the two is the fact that, by whatever analysis you make, the New Deal is guilty of continuing to waste money by hundreds of millions and it was not until a few weeks ago that any serious effort was made to choke off this drain, assuming the current effort is serious.

That statement sounds complicated and dull. It is not either one. The unvarnished truth is that Secretary Morgenthau and the flock of experts, trained only in theory, with whom he has surrounded himself, were unable to calculate what the present taxes would produce in revenue. Or, to say the same thing in a few words: Revenue receipts were far below what the Treasury experts guessed they would be.

Thus, the picture seems to be clear. On the one hand, the President heretofore has allowed the alphabetical agencies to run hither and yon in their money spending spree. On the other hand, the lack of competent financial men in the Treasury again is glaringly shown.

To get back to the question of curtailed spending I should like to call attention to the President's language in his latest message.

He said that he proposed to use "every means at my command" to eliminate the deficit next year. That statement sounds strong enough. I question, however, that it can be called a program of retrenchment. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt was content in his message to congress simply to criticize, if not to denounce, extravagant outlays insofar as new commitments are concerned.

During the last few weeks, Mr. Roosevelt has called upon the various agencies of the government for statements of their financial requirements and something of a review of what they have done with previous funds. Considerable ballyhoo accompanied announcement of this survey of governmental requirements. But again, there was no evidence of specific determination by the Chief Executive as to what

governmental activity should be restricted or entirely eliminated. It was like a charge of bird shot. It scattered. There was no target mentioned except in a general way.

There has been some talk that possibly Mr. Roosevelt's message and promise to use every means at his command for curtailing expenditures may have been intended as a message to his own subordinates that definite orders were to follow; that he intended his subordinates should see where they themselves could lop off spending plans, and could put their own houses in order. I hope it works out that way. On the other hand, I entertain very serious doubt that such a procedure will ever cause such individuals as the impetuous Mr. Harry Hopkins, relief administrator, to cut down on his spending. Mr. Hopkins loves to spend money. He seems to be happy when he has billions to spread around, regardless of whether the spending plans really accomplish aid for the destitute. I suspect that congress alone can curb Mr. Hopkins and the only way congress can do so is by declining to appropriate extra money for him.

What I am trying to say in using Mr. Hopkins as the "horrible example," is that Mr. Roosevelt has taught his subordinates to spend money as freely as they can. To a considerable extent, he has let congress have a taste of new spending morsels and what politician does not like to spend money! Therefore, the President is confronted with the necessity of educating both his own subordinates and congress to the new order of conserving taxpayers' money. If he does not accomplish this, we will be saying in another six months what we have said many times—that we are confronted with national bankruptcy.

I cannot believe that the budgetary situation looks any different than it did last January. The difference in the picture is that Mr. Roosevelt at last has begun to see some of the dangers in the situation which he either failed to see or elected to ignore last January. There were few who believed in January that the tax receipts were going to amount to the estimate given congress by the President. The fact that they have fallen short of his calculations by four or five hundred million is a serious thing but it is not so serious that a remedy can not be worked out. The remedy, it seems to me, is a simple use of a simple practice among Americans: When you do not have the money, deny yourself some of the things you would buy if you had the cash.

Mr. Roosevelt's message asking for a billion and a half for relief served to get the collective mind of congress off the Supreme court.

The relief message caused quite a stir in the house of representatives where there has been a decided move already to continue appropriating huge sums of federal money for relief purposes, but it held the senate off the court question no longer than one business day.

I think there has been no question more frequently asked in my time in Washington than: "Will the President's bill to pack the Supreme court pass?"

I have watched the ebb and flow of the tide of sentiment in the senate constantly since the court packing plan was submitted. As the situation now stands, I believe Mr. Roosevelt has the odds in his favor. There is probably a margin of from five to ten votes on the President's side. Whether that will be the state of affairs when a vote comes, I think no one can foretell because the vote in the senate is going to be close.

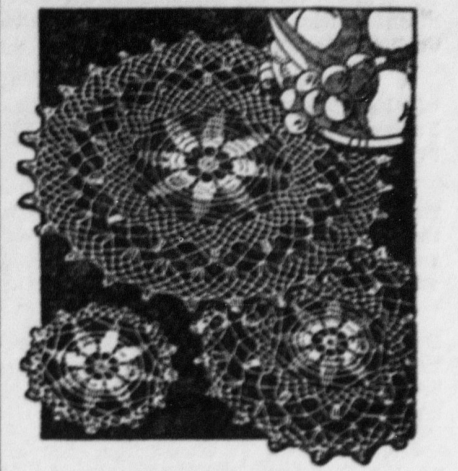
Many informal polls of the senate have been taken. The results have varied somewhat. They have varied of necessity because there are many senators who remain non-committal, and who are unwilling at this time to take a position for or against the President's scheme. One may properly ask why this is. The answer is politics. A good many senators do not know how their home states feel about the plan. That is, they are not able to determine whether there has been a crystallization of sentiment for or against the thing.

Consequently, these senators are trying to wait outside of the playing field until they can tell whether they can be justified in going against presidential wishes or capitulating to the President's command. It is to be remembered that if they turn against the President, they antagonize the administration and particularly the Farley political machine. It is rather unhealthy for a New Dealer or Democrat to oppose the Farley machine.

Another reason why many senators are keeping their own counsel on the court packing scheme is that they believe there will be something in the nature of a compromise come out of the hearings and senate judiciary committee consideration.

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In Detail
To know things perfectly, we should know them in detail; but as this is almost infinite, our knowledge is always superficial and imperfect.

Miss REE LEEF says:

"CAPUDINE relieves HEADACHE quicker because it's liquid... already dissolved"

Rivalry and Pride
Nothing is ever done beautifully, which is done in rivalry; nor nobly, which is done in pride.—Ruskin.

Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste
Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.
Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up at night, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder may be burning, scanty or too frequent urination.
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