



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Among his companions in barnstorming, Glenn L. Martin was known as "The Dude," although his carefully tailored flying suits were always black, including their elaborate braid trimmings. His somewhat mortuary get-up and behavior gave an impression of great conservatism, and it is not surprising that he got backing from the bankers when other aviators failed.

A few months ago, he said his Glenn L. Martin company, of Baltimore, making planes, had a backlog of \$15,500,000.

He told the house naval affairs committee there should be a 100 per cent increase in air armaments, that foreign nations are spending ten times as much as the United States. He would build a 250,000-pound bomber, carrying 30 men and a 4,000-pound bomb load 11,000 miles.

In 1912, this writer saw him put an inflated inner tube around his neck, strap a compass on his leg and take off to sea, at Avalon bay, Los Angeles, in a flying laundry wagon on which he had rigged a single wooden pontoon. He was bound for Catalina island, 20 miles away. It looked like suicide.

He not only made it, but picked up again at Catalina and finished the round trip, blanking Blieriot, whose flight over the British channel was a one-way excursion. He had made the plane in an abandoned church.

The flight got him world attention. Then he staged a plane coyote hunt, dropped a ball into a catcher's mitt and a bouquet into the arms of a beauty contest queen.

This air extravaganza did not last long. In 1913, he built and sold two model TT war planes to the army, and has been building fighting craft ever since, with the exception of trans-Pacific Clippers.

He grew up in Mackburg, Iowa, built a pusher plane in his backyard and flew it in 1908. He is fifty-two.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, in his seersucker suit and his rumpled hat, frequently looked as if he had been sleeping under a bridge, especially in the midst of a hard campaign. His son, William Jennings Bryan, Jr., is fussy about his dress, severely and fastidiously groomed, with a jaunty little moustache and a nice collection of malacca sticks, sports clothes, and varied haberdashery.

He is in the news now as he becomes collector of customs at the port of Los Angeles, his first recognition by the California Democracy, in whose vineyard he has labored for years.

When his father laid down his staff and scrip at Dayton, Tenn., he picked from the legacy only two things—free silver and anti-evolution. He is quite unmoved by oratory, speaking with calm, legalistic precision, with no gift for the resounding or oracular.

He has made spirited forays against this or that, notably Upton Sinclair's "Epic" heresy of 1934, but with no such impassioned fervor as that which inspired his father. But, when occasion offers, he puts in a word for silver, or against evolution.

After the Dayton trial and his father's death, he made a knightly vow that his lance always should be leveled against this ignoble theory of man's origin. But nobody seems to be bringing that up now. The argument is shifting to where man is going.

He attended the University of Nebraska three years, studied law at Georgetown university, went to Arizona on account of his wife's health, and practiced law, first in Arizona and then in Los Angeles. He is fifty years old.

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Origin of Word Assassin

The word assassin originated in Persia in the Eleventh century. It derives from hashish, the intoxicating Indian drug which at that time was used by notorious murderers under one Hasan-i-Sabbah to work themselves into the high state of ruthlessness required for their crimes. As a tactic in attacking vested authority assassination is as old as man. It is notably the most ubiquitous and immediate of dangers to autocratic government, as has been proved by the violent deaths of a high percentage of dictators from Julius Caesar to those of modern times.

News Review of Current Events

MORGAN OUSTED BY F. D. R. TVA Scandal Handed Over to Congress . . . Britain Will Fight for Her Allies, Says Chamberlain



Here in confidential conversation are Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana (left), chairman of the senate committee investigating lobbying, and Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington. The committee's inquiry at present is directed particularly to a campaign against the government reorganization bill and its activities aroused Publisher Frank Gannett to demand its abolition.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Morgan "Removed"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "removed" Dr. Arthur E. Morgan as member and chairman of the Tennessee Valley authority, reported this action to congress in a special message, and left Washington for a visit to Warm Springs, Ga. Thus the entire TVA row was thrown into the lap of congress, and senators and representatives continued to scrap over whether an investigation of the huge project should be made by a senatorial committee or by a joint committee of both houses.

Mr. Roosevelt acted Morgan after receiving from Acting Attorney General Jackson an opinion that he possessed the required authority. This is questioned by Senator Borah and other authorities, and it is presumed the matter will be taken up to the Supreme court. Morgan, who was in Chicago, consulted legal friends but would not announce his plans. Senator Bridges and some others hotly denounced the President's action as dictatorial and unjustified.

The President told congress he had named Harcourt Morgan to succeed A. E. Morgan as chairman of TVA, but he did not appoint his successor as a member of the board.

Reasons for the removal of Morgan as given by the President were that he had made grave and libelous charges against his colleagues and refused to substantiate them at the White House hearings, and that he had obstructed the work of the authority.

Efforts of administration leaders in congress were exerted to see that no avowed enemies of TVA should be named on the investigating committee. Majority Leader Barkley declaring this a prime consideration. He favored inquiry by a joint committee of five members from each house. Senator Norris wanted it done only by senators, and Mr. Borah thought that would be satisfactory.

House Shows Its Temper

EVIDENTLY the house of representatives doesn't want any more TVA projects started while the affairs of the authority are in such a muddle. By a vote of 186 to 157 it refused to concur with the senate in appropriating funds to start construction of the \$112,000,000 dam at Gilbertsville, Ky. In opposition were 111 Democrats and 75 Republicans. The vote sent the matter back to conference.

Months ago the house appropriations committee rejected the proposition to appropriate \$2,613,000 to begin the Gilbertsville dam, and the house left the item out of the bill. The senate was induced by Norris and others to put it back, but still the house refused.

Profits Tax Out

PAT HARRISON meant what he said about altering the revenue bill that was passed by the house. His senate finance committee is making the changes. By a vote of 17 to 4 it eliminated from the measure the undistributed profits tax principle, substituting therefor a flat corporation income tax of 18 per cent.

As a further means of stimulating business and investment the committee adopted a provision drastically modifying the capital gains and losses tax. The committee removed capital gains on assets held

for more than 18 months from the income tax category and substituted instead a flat rate of 15 per cent, which was what business and industry wanted.

In an effort to clear the way for speedy enactment of the tax relief legislation, the committee rejected a system of wartime taxes and a system of processing taxes on wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice, which the administration desires to finance proposed additional bounties to farmers amounting to \$200,000,000 a year.

House Passes Navy Bill

WITH only 100 votes in opposition, the house passed the administration's billion dollar navy bill. The measure authorizes construction of the largest battle fleet in American history by adding 46 combat ships, 22 auxiliaries and 950 airplanes.

The War department announced that army and navy officers were about to study plans for an enlistment program that would put more than two million men under arms within four months of a declaration of war. For this the army would require 1,250,000 recruits and the navy 500,000.

The first 300,000, under existing plans, would be sought as volunteers in the first month, before selective draft machinery like that of 1917-'18 was put into operation. Already prepared for quick submission to congress is a draft of a selective service law.

Britain Ready to Fight

GREAT BRITAIN will not flatly pledge itself to fight to save Czechoslovakia from German aggression. But she will use her armaments to fulfill her treaty obligations to France and Belgium, and is ready to go to war in their defense if they are unjustly attacked.

That was the warning to Hitler uttered by Prime Minister Chamberlain in the house of commons, in the most important statement of British foreign policy since the World war.

Declaring his belief that peace will be maintained, Chamberlain said: "I cannot imagine any events in Europe which would change the fundamental basis of British foreign policy, which is the maintenance and preservation of peace. However, that does not mean that nothing would make us fight."

Cheers greeted this declaration. Though he said central Europe was not an area where vital British interests are at stake, he gave plain warning that if German aggression should result in war there, Britain might be forced into it.

He urged peaceful settlement of Czechoslovakia's German minority problem and offered Britain's help in this.

He flatly turned down Soviet Russia's call for consultation against aggressor nations.

The prime minister said that in the case of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia a task beyond its powers was imposed on the League of Nations, and he admitted that his original belief in the league as an effective instrument for preserving peace was profoundly shaken. But he still believed the league might be revived and strengthened.

Members cheered this declaration, interpreting it as an invitation to the great powers outside the league—the United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil and Italy—to associate themselves with it.

To Save CCC Camps

REPRESENTATIVE WOODRUM of Virginia, a member of the appropriations committee, told the house congress soon will be called on to provide a huge sum for continuation of the work relief program, and that, in anticipation of this, his committee has taken steps to keep open 300 Civilian Conservation Corps camps scheduled for closing in July as an economy measure. "I have discussed this matter with the President," said Woodrum. "I learned that there is impounded in the Treasury the sum of \$28,000,000 which congress appropriated for the CCC for the current year program and which will not be used. An appropriation of 50 millions will enable the corps to carry on its present program through the next fiscal year."

Roosevelt Warns South

ON HIS way to Warm Springs President Roosevelt paused in Gainesville, Ga., long enough to deliver sharp criticism of those southerners who are keeping the wage-hours legislation deadlocked in the house of representatives and who have opposed other of his New Deal measures. He asserted that southern workers are underpaid and under-employed and warned that unless this condition is changed the South cannot and will not succeed in establishing successful new industries.

He attacked "selfishness on the part of a few" for holding back "national progress and prosperity," and added: "This nation will never permanently get on the road to recovery if we leave the methods and the processes of recovery to those who owned the government of the United States from 1921 to 1933."

He referred sarcastically to those who insist on a balanced budget, but offer no suggestions on how this can be achieved without putting "dollars ahead of human lives."

"They have the same type of mind," said he, "as those representatives of the people who vote against legislation to help social and economic conditions, proclaiming loudly that they are for the objectives but do not like the methods and then fail utterly to offer a better method of their own."

Wheat Crop Estimate

PREDICTION by the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture is that this year's wheat crop will be 830,000,000 bushels, or 160,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1932-'36 average. The survey estimates that the wheat crop-over in 1939 will be around 300,000,000 bushels.

The record wheat crop is based on the following factors: If farmers seed the acreage indicated in the prospective-planting report, and if average yields are obtained, this year's spring wheat crop, including durum, will total about 200,000,000 bushels. This, together with the winter crop of about 630,000,000 bushels, indicates a prospective output of 830,000,000 bushels.

Mexican Oil Seizures

PRESIDENT CARDENAS of Mexico announced the expropriation of oil properties belonging to American and British companies and valued at some \$400,000,000. Wells, refineries and tankers were seized and workers took control of all company offices in the republic. The American and British employees and their families fled. For the present the oil industry in Mexico was paralyzed. Cardenas made a public promise that the government would pay indemnity for the seized oil properties. Vicente Herrera was appointed general manager of the new national petroleum council.

Tetlow Heads Coal Board

PERCY TETLOW, a lieutenant of John L. Lewis, has been elected chairman of the national bituminous coal commission to succeed C. F. Hosford, resigned. This apparently puts the C. I. O. chieftain in full control of the commission, in which his influence has been predominant. Tetlow began his career as a coal miner in Ohio and was an official of the United Mine Workers when appointed to the board.

Victory for Poland

ONE immediate threat of European war seemed to be dissolved when Lithuania yielded to the demands of Poland for resumption of normal diplomatic and trade relations and virtually gave up its claim to Vilna, former capital of the country, which the Poles seized 18 years ago. General Smigly-Rydz, chief of the Polish army and "strong man" of Poland, had mobilized his troops on the Lithuanian border, and Polish warships were cruising off Memel. So there was nothing for the Lith to do except give in. Polish troops that had been concentrated in Vilna paraded in celebration of the bloodless victory, but in Warsaw the celebration was distorted into a "pogrom" in which riotous throngs attacked all the Jews they could find, killing several and wounding scores. Hundreds of Jewish-owned shops were smashed before the police could restore order.

General Smigly-Rydz



General Smigly-Rydz

Very Smart New Fashions



A HOUSE dress with long slender lines, a dress and apron for little girls, and a popular bolero frock for slim young figures! You will certainly want one of these, and more likely will want all three. With each pattern, you receive a complete and detailed sew chart specially planned to help beginners, so that the making will be easy, and save you money besides.

Popular Bolero Frock. Make it up of silk crepe or a pretty print, and see how expensive, how flattering, it looks! The short bolero and wide shoulders make the slim lines of the frock even more graceful. Notice how cleverly the dress is shirred into the front panel at the waistline. This is one of the prettiest afternoon dresses you could choose for this spring.

Dress and Apron for Tots. Your little girl will be so proud of having this heart-shaped apron to put on over her best dress when she plays house! And the puff-sleeved, square-necked dress is adorable. You can make the two of them in no time. For the dress, choose dimity or organdy for dress-up; gingham or percale for every day. Dimity or lawn for the apron.

House Dress for Large Figures. This is such a becoming, comfortable, good-looking dress to work in, round the house. The lines are so straight and unhampering, and pleats in the short sleeves give plenty of room for stretching and reaching. It takes inches off the figure, too. Make it up in seersucker, gingham, linen or percale printed in small designs.

The Patterns. 1478 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 6 1/2 yards of 39-inch material. 1476 is designed for sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material for the dress, with 6 yards of narrow ribbon to trim and 1 yard wider ribbon for the belt. Size 4 requires 7/8 yard of 35-inch material for the apron, and 2 1/2 yards of ruffling. 1476 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 35-inch material without nap.

Spring-Summer Pattern Book. Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern Book which is now ready. It contains 109 attractive, practical and becoming designs. The Barbara Bell patterns are well planned, accurately cut and easy to follow. Each pattern includes a sew-chart which enables even a beginner to cut and make her own clothes. Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Fourth-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

IT'S LUDEN'S FOR COUGHS

LUDEN'S COUGH DROPS

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Faithfulness is Great Little things are little things, but faithfulness in little things is sometimes great.—St. Augustine.

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GET RID OF BIG UGLY PORES

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Sauce for Cold Meats.—An interesting sauce with cold meat, ham or pork calls for adding whipped cream and horseradish to tart, unsweetened apple sauce.

Delicious Meat Loaf.—Try placing a two-inch layer of meat loaf mixture in a shallow pan. Add a thin layer of sliced, hard-cooked eggs, chili sauce and minced celery. Cover with the rest of the meat mixture, bake in the usual way, then unroll and slice.

Sewing on Snaps.—When sewing snaps on a garment sew them on by means of buttonhole stitches and they will not pull out like plain over and over stitches.

DENTON'S Facial Magnesia

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