



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK. — Leslie Hore-Belisha, British secretary of war, made himself somewhat of a national hero several months ago when he shook up the army command, upped the youngsters and sent the oldsters back to their club chairs. The report of his ultimatum demanding a change of foreign policy is a stand-out in the current news.

There was something like consternation among British conservatives early in 1937, when Prime Minister Chamberlain named the incidentally Jewish Mr. Hore-Belisha for the war post. There was no hint of anti-Semitism in their attitude, but just then certain optimists among them were trying to tool Britain into the German orbit, and there were alarmed predictions that Hitler would be enraged and seek quick vengeance.

That didn't come off, and the new war secretary started a whirlwind army clean-up and all-around reconditioning campaign, to the satisfaction of all hands. Seventy-nine-year-old Sir Ian Hamilton, who had been in command at the Dardanelles, said, "Thank God we are under a proper soldier and will not be shot sitting down."

He has spent a lot of time badgering his elders, and still has many of them to work on, as he is only forty-three. When, a brash young Oxonian, he ran for parliament, his opponent tagged him as "the nonentity of the college bench." He nailed this on his mast-head, spoofed the opposition cleverly, and romped in.

Clever at Badgering His Elders

He was a dispatch carrier in the war, then a major, a reporter on a London newspaper, with convenient underground pipelines to the front page and the headlines.

He became financial secretary of the treasury in 1932 and later minister of transportation. He is a demon for detail and has swarmed all over England, inspecting equipment, barracks and army kitchens.

He is of medium stature, round-headed, with roached, graying hair, unmarried and given to night forays, checking this or that detail of the military establishment.

AT LEAST six times in the past 150 years, the Rothschilds have been counted out, and they have always come back—like John Barleycorn and Old King Cotton. Now the arrest of Baron Louis von Rothschild is reported from Vienna. The era which founded their dynasty was disquietingly like this one. The Romanoffs, and the Hapsburgs, Matternich and Disraeli and all the other kings, conquerors and statesmen came to terms with them.

Baron Louis is the head of the house. The catastrophic fall of the Creditanstalt bank of Vienna in 1931 was supposed to have wrecked them.

A few weeks later, they were shoveling money into American securities, and, it was reported, snagging a stray million here and there by a fast overseas play on francs, an old family custom.

Louis and his brother, Alphonse, were living in regal splendor when the Creditanstalt failed. They had great estates and magnificent art galleries, shooting lodges, a huge Franz Lehár chorus of retainers, deer parks and a brace of medieval castles. Much of these holdings slipped away, as Louis, with somewhat less than the usual family zest and acumen in financial affairs, turned to a study of philosophy and the arts.

It is 132 years since Napoleon, after Austerlitz, made mince-meat of the Holy Roman empire and even more ruthlessly dismembered Austria. Nathan, James and Solomon von Rothschild, sons of Mayer Anselm, founder of the line, not only saved their holdings, but extended their dominions to the remotest corner of Europe.

These vast ramifications of their fortune, one of the largest in the history of the world, were in land, steel, coal, manufactures and munitions, and, in later decades, in oil and hydroelectric power.

Libraries have been written about them, one notable record being Zola's "L'Argent." Their continental money matrix has been a stabilizer at times. It is possible that the Vienna jail door clangs the end of a dynasty and an epoch—but not quite certain. History will tell.

Consolidated News Features.
WNU Service.

News Review of Current Events

NEW SPENDING PLANS

Billion and a Half More to Be Asked for Public Works Program . . . Battle Over Reorganization Bill



Members of the house of representatives were swamped with telegrams from citizens all over the country urging that they vote against the administration's reorganization bill which, it was feared, would pave the way to an American dictatorship. Above is seen Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York, a leading foe of the bill, reading some of the messages he received.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Billion and a Half Wanted

HARRY HOPKINS, chief of the WPA, and Aubrey Williams, his deputy, had a conference with the President, and immediately afterward the word went out unofficially that Mr. Roosevelt contemplated offering congress a public works program calling for the expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 to end the recession and revitalize business.

According to the plan this money would be raised by federal bond issues, and would be lent to states and cities without interest for periods as long as 50 years; and it would be repayable in small amounts annually. The President, it was understood, plans to push housing and slum clearance projects, his immediate desire being to stimulate heavy industries.

Williams has said a much greater emergency relief fund than is available would soon be needed if the new thousands of unemployed were to be cared for by the government.

Jesse Jones, whose Reconstruction Finance corporation has been authorized by congress to lend a billion and a half to almost anyone as Jones pleases and pretty much on his own terms, advised business men he would consider their loan applications individually. "The main thing this act does for business men," said Jones, "is to permit them to get loans from us for longer terms."

Kill Reorganization Bill

AT SIX o'clock on the evening of April 8 the President lost his fight for the passage of his government reorganization bill. The house of representatives voted 204 to 196 to send the bill back to committee, thus shelving it for this session of congress at least.

One hundred and eight Democrats, 88 Republicans, 6 Progressives and 2 Farmer-Laborites joined to carry the motion, which sent the bill back to committee, thus killing the bill. Voting against reorganization were 191 Democrats, 2 Progressives, and 3 Farmer-Laborites. Not one Republican voted to save the bill.

The bill, among other things, would have authorized the President, by executive order, to transfer, regroup, co-ordinate, consolidate, or abolish any of the 135 bureaus, agencies, and divisions of government. Certain independent boards and commissions were exempted.

Closing pleas, delivered in dramatic fashion by Speaker William B. Bankhead and Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, failed to swing enough votes to save the measure. The two leaders placed the issue squarely on the President. A vote against the bill was a vote of lack of confidence in the occupant of the White House, they said.

In opposition to all this organized effort were Representative John J. O'Connor, New York Democrat, chairman of the rules committee, a group of other Democratic leaders and the solid Republican minority.

They argued that the nation was fearful of the bill's implications. At a period in history when dictators abroad were growing increasingly arrogant, the congress should refrain from passing a measure which seemed to pave the way for a dic-

tatorship in the United States, they asserted.

The voting on the motion to recommit, offered by Representative John Taber (R., N. Y.), started shortly after 6 p. m. As it progressed the tension was great. The vote was tied again and again. There was tumult when the last member had shouted his vote.

Railway "Court" Proposal

HOW to save the important railways from bankruptcy was the subject of conferences at the White House and of deep study by the President. He rejected the suggestion of an outright government subsidy, and then adopted and offered for legislative action the plan of creating a special unit with judicial or quasi-judicial powers to speed up voluntary reorganization of the carriers and solve other of their problems. The unit may take the form of a special court or a board within the interstate commerce commission. It is suggested that congress provide that appeal from the unit's decisions be direct to federal circuit courts of appeal.

The creation of the unit was recommended in a report the President ordered prepared and which was made by three members of the interstate commerce commission. These were Chairman Walter M. F. Splawn, J. B. Eastman and C. F. Mahaffie.

Other things recommended were the establishment of a transportation board to study co-ordination and elimination of unnecessary duplication; the facilitation of loans; modification of the bankruptcy act to aid reorganization proceedings, and means for accomplishing consolidations.

"Help Business" Measure

WHAT Sen. Pat Harrison called the "help business" measure, being the revenue bill as rewritten by his senate finance committee, was submitted to the senate. Though Harrison said he expected its speedy passage, others believed at least a full week of debate would be necessary.

Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon, minority leader promised to support the bill, saying, "I think it is a great improvement over the house version. I am in favor of speeding its passage to help business."

Plan to Defend Czechs

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Efforts to bring about agreement between the government of Czechoslovakia and Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German or Nazi party broke down when Premier Hodza rejected the Nazi demands for elections among the nation's 3,500,000 Germans to determine whether they should gain autonomy.

Victory for C.I.O.

INLAND STEEL corporation was ordered by the national labor relations board to deal with the Steel Workers' Organizing committee, an affiliate of the C. I. O., and to sign a wage and hour contract if an agreement is reached. The company is expected to test the order in court, but if it complies the C. I. O. union will have won by labor board action what it lost in a long and bitterly fought strike last summer.

The company at that time said it would deal with the Lewis union but would not sign a contract. It contended this was not required by the Wagner act and said it considered the S. W. O. C. and the C. I. O. "irresponsible."

"An employer is not privileged to deny collective bargaining to the representatives of his employees merely because he views the representatives as irresponsible," the board held. "And the alleged irresponsibility is likewise irrelevant in determining whether he must embody understandings in a written agreement."

New Wage-Hour Bill

REP. MARY NORTON of New Jersey, chairman of the house labor committee, promised some time ago to bring in a new wage-hour bill that she thought would get through congress and meet with the approval of the President. A sub-committee of her group formulated a measure and she called the full committee to consider it. Prolonged debate in the committee was predicted, and the bill then would require approval by a hostile rules committee where a small group of southerners killed the previous bill.

This new bill is a compromise. It ignores the demands of the South for wage differentials to offset lower living costs; and it is far from meeting the desires of the two great organized labor groups.

Outstanding features of the measure are:

1. Creation of an independent five-man agency, which would be appointed by the President, subject to senate confirmation, to fix and administer flexible wage-hour standards pointing toward the 40-40 goal as "soon as possible."

2. The board could fix wage rates on the average basic pay for each occupation in individual industries. It could not fix hourly rates more than five cents over the average during the first year nor go below it. It could, however, increase the hourly rate by five cents every year until the 40-cent level is attained.

3. The board could not set maximum hours at more than 48 per week at the beginning and would be instructed to reduce them gradually to the 40 goal.

Apparently as a "vote getting" device the sub-committee exempted agricultural, seasonal, railroad and many other workers and restricted the bill to industries operating in interstate commerce.

It changed the original measure so that appeals from board orders can be taken to federal district courts instead of circuit courts of appeals, and provided that the board must report to congress annually. The President also could ask the agency for reports and data.

Bigger Dreadnaughts

UNITED STATES and Great Britain advised each other that they would invoke the escalator clause of the London naval treaty and would build dreadnaughts larger than 35,000 tons. The British also notified Germany and Soviet Russia of their decision.

Both nations based their action on Japan's refusal to disclose her naval construction plans.

France, third signatory to the treaty, announced she would continue to adhere to the 35,000-ton limitation "so long as no continental power departs from that standard."

Opponents of the administration's "big navy" program are rather numerous in congress, though probably in the minority. One of the most consistent of them is Senator Clark of Missouri. Commenting on the invoking of the escalator clause concerning battleships, he said: "It is just the preliminary announcement of a world-wide naval building race."

Loyalist Spain Split

SPANISH insurgents are, at this writing, near the accomplishment of Franco's great objective, the splitting of the territory held by the loyalists in the eastern part of the country. They captured the ancient city of Lerida, known as the key to Catalonia.

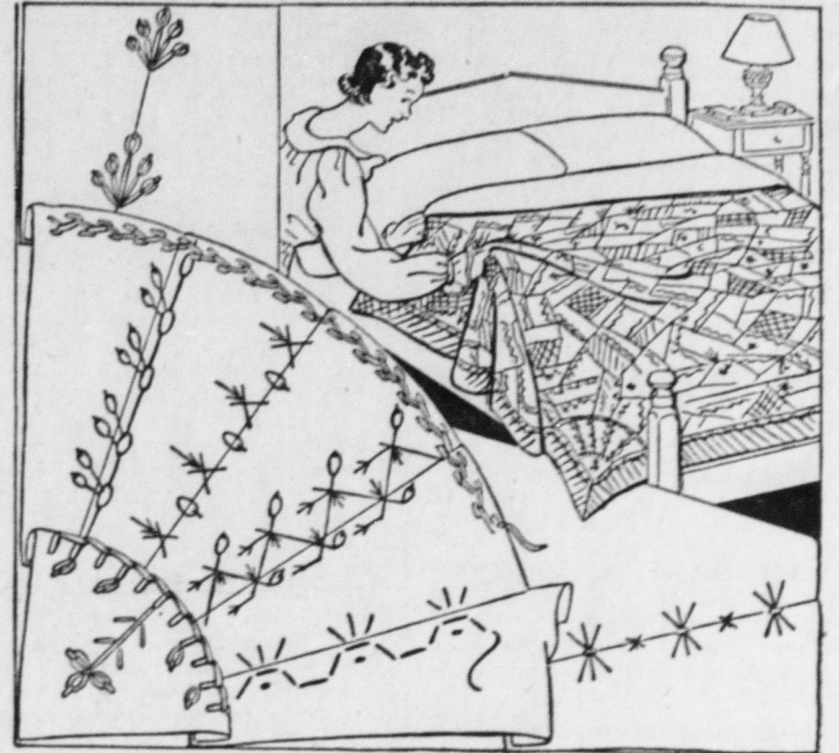
Further south the rebels were almost to Tortosa and their vanguard was actually within sight of the Mediterranean sea.

All along the Catalonian front the government troops fought desperately, but it seemed their struggle was hopeless and observers believed the war was nearing its end.

In the battles in eastern Spain, it was reported, the American brigades in the loyalist army were almost wiped out.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



Silk Patchwork for the Guest Room

A LETTER comes from a reader enclosing rough sketches of stitches from a silk patchwork quilt. She writes, "I inherited this quilt from a great aunt and it is the final touch of luxury in my guest room. It never occurred to me that I could make one like it until I saw your article about patchwork stitches in the paper. I am following your advice about using an old wool blanket as a foundation—only I am using the best parts of several worn blankets. I plan to join the blanket sections with whipped seams and then arrange my final patches along the joinings."

foundation with lapped edges turned as shown here. If you would like to know how to make more of the fascinating stitches used to sew the pieces in place, you will find them in the new book offered herewith. Be among the first of your friends to make one of these gay quilts. It is the smart thing to use one anywhere that you would use an afghan. Collecting and arranging the luxurious bits of silk and inventing new embroidery stitch combinations is just about the most exciting of all the new revivals of Victorian home arts.

NOTE: Mrs. Spears' latest book on SEWING—Gifts and Embroidery—is now ready. Ninety embroidery stitches are illustrated; also table settings, crochet; embroidery designing; fabric repairing; novelty gifts and dress accessories. Forty-eight pages of step-by-step directions. Available to readers who will send name and address and enclose 25 cents (coin preferred). Just address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Here's an Easy Dress For You to Crochet



Pattern 1658

A simple mesh with puff stitch dots is quickly and easily crocheted into this charming dress. Use mercerized cotton in fresh Spring colors. Pattern 1658 contains directions for making the dress in sizes 4 to 8 (all given in one pattern); an illustration of it and of all stitches used; material requirements; photograph of detail of stitch.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Department, 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

AROUND THE HOUSE

To Remove Gum.—To remove chewing gum from fabrics, rub with ice and the gum will roll off and leave no marks.

Cooked Pineapple for Gelatin.—Only cooked pineapple should be used with gelatin in desserts or salads, for fresh pineapple contains a substance that acts on the gelatin and does not allow it to jell.

When Beating Foods.—Place a folded cloth under the dish which contains foods to be beaten. The cloth saves the table and helps keep the dish steady.

Using Sour Milk and Soda.—When substituting sour milk and soda for sweet milk and baking powder in cooking, use the same quantity of milk plus one teaspoon of soda for each cup of sour milk.

A Nourishing Breakfast.—The family that gets a satisfying, nourishing breakfast is more likely to be in tune with the world than the family that has only a hastily prepared miscellany.

Texas Rangers

The Texas Rangers constitute a division of the department of public safety of Texas and appointments are made by the public safety commission, upon the recommendation of the director. Only citizens of the state of Texas can be appointed members of the Texas Ranger force. There are only 30 men employed on the force and they are veteran peace officers.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you scold those nearest to you? If your nerves are on edge, try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It often helps Nature calm quivering nerves. For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure. Make a note NOW to get a bottle of world-famous Pinkham's Compound today WITHOUT FAIL from your druggist—more than a million women have written us letters reporting benefit. Why not try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND?

SPRAINS

are quickly relieved with Yager's Liniment. A Doctor writes that he uses it for back-aches, sprains and rheumatic pains. Buy Yager's Liniment today. Let it help you rub aches and pains away. In use over 50 years. 25c and 50c bottles.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

When the system becomes clogged with poisons as the result of constipation, quick relief may be had by taking Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Reliable remedy for nearly a century. 25c a box at druggists or Wright's Pill Co., 100 Gold St., N. Y. City.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them! Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, pitting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS