



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK—Georges Bonnet, France's new foreign minister, has been a vigorous advocate of a British-French-American alliance.

French May Join Four Power Pact
He is regarded as more in accord with the Chamberlain policies than his predecessors.

With the downfall of the Left government, the conclusion of an Anglo-Italian agreement and the appointment of M. Bonnet, interpreters of European politics see an advance toward a four-power pact, possibly five-power, with Poland in, and the further isolation and immobilization of Russia.

The abandonment of the French-Soviet treaty is expected to be an immediate issue in what is regarded as a sharply clarifying outline of dominant conservative policy in France and England.

M. Bonnet, shrewd, suave, dressy, is a somewhat rakish figure, with his hat usually on the back of his head, but a personage of power and dignity in the political forum. He is of the younger school of French politics, and, in that connection, one of the best Jai Alai players in France.

At his country place at St. Georges de Didonne, he spends much time making incredible kangaroo leaps, playing pelota basque, as they call it there.

M. Bonnet Cuts Didos on Estate
But, in statesmanship, he is no rubber-heeled bounding basque. He is rather a wary and adroit fencer. When he was appointed ambassador to the United States in January, 1937, he brought with him a year's supply of truffles and pate de foies gras. He had to take most of it back, however, as, in July, he was recalled to save the franc in the Chautemps cabinet.

He was supposed to have saved it, but, as usual, it didn't stay saved, and, in the turn of the Ferris wheel, which is French politics, he was down under and up again.

He is an economist, but also a philosopher and author, in the chamber of deputies from southwest France at the age of thirty-six and a former minister of budget, pensions and finance. He budgets a few wisps of hair carefully across his bald pate and surveys the world warily through gold-rimmed spectacles.

JAPAN'S strongly authoritarian government, with its feudal carry-over, has never fitted exactly into any of the molds of ultra-modern absolutism.

Spotlight Now on Japan
The intensifying issue of fascism which may force out the present government spotlights several likely-looking "strong men" as possible successors to Premier Konoye.

The only one with apparently clearly formulated ideas, and a fluent line of totalitarian talk is War Minister General Hajime Sugiyama.

After several years of European post-graduate studies in direct action, he returned to talk of "national renovation," "decadent parliamentarianism," "unity and discipline," and the like. More than any other leader, he employs the standard terminology of fascism—if that means anything.

On May 27, 1937, he gave the diet quite a lacing and said that it would have to behave, or

Sugiyama Tells Diet to Behave
"we will dissolve it." Since he was then a member of the ruling military triumvirate, this was no casual editorial "we."

While he is fifty-eight years old, he hits big-time politics with a strong momentum, not a contender for high place until 1936, and hence not track-sore, like some of his rivals. He did not become a general until 1936, after the army revolt early in that year. He had been vice-minister of war and head of the military air force.

His heavily underslung face, resting, neckless, on a heavy torso, is asymmetrical, with one eyebrow always cocked, one side watchful and the set of a Benda mask of a dictator. He is of the army caste, graduated from the national military college. He represented Japan at the 1926 disarmament conference at Geneva, remaining in Europe for several years thereafter.

Consolidated News Features, WNU Service.

Elephant Remembers

An elephant walked along a road near Rangpur, Bengal, a man in a garden shouted and made faces at it. The beast ambled into the garden, but the mahout restrained it while the mocker fled to safety. When the elephant returned along the road the same night it rushed at its tormentor's house and badly damaged it.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

National Press Building

Washington, D. C.



Washington.—In the midst of all of the politics and planning in the national capital, there has lately come to the surface one of the deepest and most bitter rows that has developed incident to the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Bitter Row Develops

It is the controversy, long smouldering, between the President and the newspapers of the country. It is out in the open now, and the struggle is a desperate one.

To go back a few years, it will be remembered how Mr. Roosevelt was described as having a very friendly press when he entered the White House. He continued to maintain the most pleasant relations between his office and the newspapers of the country, and especially with the Washington correspondents, until doubt began to develop in the minds of some editors as to the soundness of New Deal policies in 1935. The number of opposition editors increased and in 1936 it was generally said that the President had only about one half of the newspapers supporting him. But even then, Mr. Roosevelt continued to have exceedingly cordial relations with the corps of correspondents who report on national affairs under a Washington date line.

The Washington correspondents and columnists who found little or no fault with the New Deal began to dwindle in numbers eventually. Now, as a guess, I would say that probably only about one-fourth of the five or six hundred writers believe heart-and-soul with New Deal policies. This does not mean that those who observe weaknesses or vulnerable points in the New Deal do not write their commendation when they believe it is due. The difference is that they are no longer completely "sold" on New Deal statements or propaganda without digging further into every situation. As a result, obviously, attention is directed daily to those weaknesses, as well as the strong points, of the New Deal; the news is no longer all ballyhoo for the New Deal.

Another result is that White House press conferences no longer are the jovial, carefree meetings filled with laughter, good-natured jibes and exchanges, friendly shots back and forth between the President and the correspondents. On a number of occasions, quite the contrary has been true. The President has spoken some very harsh words now and then about news dispatches from Washington by certain writers. He has not minced words when some Republican writer, like Mark Sullivan of the New York Herald Tribune syndicate, for instance, wrote his observations of a critical nature. Altogether, I believe it can be said that the newspaper criticism at times has got under the President's skin and has made him quite irascible and squeamish. I do not mean to say that this condition obtains every time the President meets with the press, but it has happened with greater and greater frequency of late that Mr. Roosevelt has found fault with what the correspondents were writing.

Such things, generally, are not written. Newspaper men usually do not inject themselves into rows, nor do they consider that they are more than the eyes and ears for their readers. That is to say, they consider their work impersonal and for the reason that it is impersonal seldom take the public into their confidences on matters that seem to them to be purely personal in nature.

In the last two weeks, however, the differences between the President and his advisors, on the one hand, and the editors throughout the country and their Washington correspondents, on the other hand, at last have been brought into the open. That is, and I believe this is a fair statement, Mr. Roosevelt has brought the row into the open.

The match seems to have been touched by the dynamite by Mr. Roosevelt at a recent "off the record" session which he held with the members of the Managing Editors' society. The society meets annually in Washington and always during their stay, they are invited to a White House meeting. In the past, such meetings have promoted a better understanding between the editors and the administration, but the last session appears to have done exactly the opposite.

Dynamite Set Off
It is not permissible to disclose what goes on in those meetings and, not having been present, I cannot vouch for details of the recent meeting. I know, however, that heretofore the editors came away always feeling that benefits of the meeting had been important. At the last meeting, according to common understanding around Washington, the discussion was heated. The President's remarks to the editors must have been vicious. In any event, there were few of the editors came away in a good humor. Indeed, at a breakfast of the society the next

morning, one managing editor challenged his colleagues with the question: "Are we mice or are we men?" Again asserting my inability to vouch for all of the statements that have deluged Washington since the meeting, I know that many of the editors were "red headed" or "hot under the collar" or whatever your favorite expression may be. And well they may have been if it is true that the President told them they had no genuine knowledge of public sentiment in their several communities, nor did they have any real influence. But the crowning shot, according to report, was a pointed inference that the President better understood what the country needed than the editors.

Immediately thereafter the American Newspaper Publishers association, at its New York meeting, had before it a report calling for the elimination of politics and politicians from control of the radio or the press. The report cited Mr. Roosevelt's frequent use of the airplanes for his "freside chats," and it added:

"The inescapable task of the American press is to guard against any encroachment upon American democracy by the federal government with radio as the instrument of political power."

That incident, of course, was not ignored in Washington. While there was no word from the White House, the newspapers were the target for an intemperate speech by Sen. Sherman Minton of Indiana. Senator Minton has been a New Deal mouthpiece through the last year and only a few persons believed that he was speaking his own views. Most observers thought he was doing a "Charley McCarthy" for those in the New Deal who needed a ventriloquist and a forum then and there to get their views printed.

Minton Lets Loose
Mr. Minton jumped all over the newspapers. None of them would print the New Deal side, he asserted; none would be fair. They simply are awful things, these newspapers. The report of the newspaper publishers, mentioned above, was described by the senator as "an exhibition of unmitigated gall." Some newspapers were accused of "spewing out their propaganda" against the New Deal and he charged that the New Deal "simply can not get its side of the story printed."

The senator certainly got his side of the case printed for the metropolitan dailies reaching Washington gave him vast space—and also they subsequently gave him editorial attention. Senators on the floor listened to Senator Minton, too, but only Senator Norris of Nebraska and Schwelmbach of Washington took any notice. Senator Schwelmbach felt impelled to make a few well-chosen remarks about the way the press has treated the New Dealers, including himself.

And, I almost forgot about it! Senator Minton introduced a bill that would send an editor or reporter to jail if they printed any information which they knew to be incorrect. The guilty persons could be fined many thousands of dollars, too, under the Minton bill. I guess the reason I almost forgot about the Minton bill to punish editors was because nobody took it seriously, least of all the colleagues of Senator Minton in the senate. It will go into a committee pigeonhole and will never be heard of again.

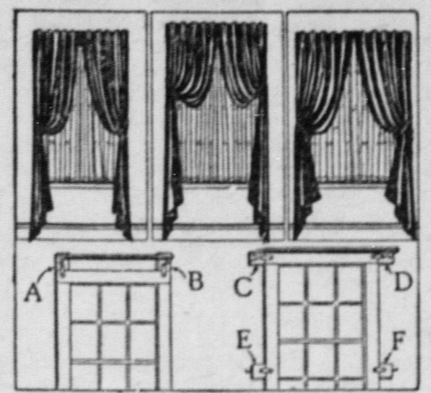
Irked by Radio Policy
Involvement of radio and its control by the federal government in the "freedom of speech" battle calls to mind that there has been much complaint lately concerning the federal communications commission. That agency has supreme authority over the radio stations of the country. They cannot operate without a license. The law which set up the commission gave authority to license stations for three years, but as a matter of practice the commission never has issued a license to any station for a period longer than six months. In consequence, every station owner and operator has to come into the commission twice a year and file an application for renewal of its right to operate.

The complaint is that the broadcasting industry is running on a six-months' basis, uncertain at all times about its future status. Twice a year, therefore, any station owner has to make a guess whether his investment is worth anything. One of the charges against this practice, a charge hurled by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, was that the short-period licensing practice "leaves the door open for indirect and insidious censorship." The charge, of course, considers the possibilities of underhanded activity that always are available to an individual in public office.

Western Newspaper Union.

HOW to SEW By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

THE windows shown here are the same size. The center one is made to look taller by adding an extension at the top. The one on the right is made wider with extensions at the sides. Tall windows lend dignity and a note of



formality. By placing the tie-backs quite high this effect is emphasized even more.

Wide windows often make a room seem larger and give wall spaces better proportions. Extensions at the sides may also be used so the draperies will cover less of the window, giving more view and sunlight.

To make a window higher, merely screw blocks of wood to the top of the frame as at A and B with metal straps such as may be obtained at any hardware store. The curtain rods are then screwed to the wood blocks. To add width, screw the blocks to the sides of the window frame as at C and D. If tie-backs are to be used, extensions for them may be added as at E and F.

Draperies like the ones shown here may be lined or not according to the weight of the material used. My book SEWING, for the Home Decorator, shows you exactly how to make them either way and how to make the French heading. This book also gives di-

rections for making slipcovers; all types of dressing table covers; seventeen different types of curtains; bedspreads; and numerous other useful and decorative things for the home. Readers wishing a copy should address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill., enclosing 25 cents (coin preferred) and the book will be sent by return mail.

Summer Afternoon Dresses

THESE two patterns bring you outstanding fashions of the season, the woman's dress very slenderizing and flattering, the little girl's frock as saucy, bright and perky as a daffodil. Each pattern includes a detailed and complete sew chart, with step-by-step, easy-to-follow directions.

Bolero Frock for Little Girl.
This dress has no less than four of the most becoming details in the world—a crisply flaring skirt, sleeves puffed out like little balloons, a brief bolero, and a round collar! Make it up in printed percale (a light, flowery design), paper taffeta, gingham, linen or dimity. Use ricrac or Irish edging to trim the collar and bolero.

Soft Detailing for Large Women.
Notice the soft gather on the shoulders and sleeve tops, creating just enough fullness where it's needed, the lengthening revers, the slim lines of the skirt—all extremely becoming to women who want to minimize their weight. This dress will be lovely in georgette, chiffon or voile.

1505 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires the % yard of 35-inch material for the bolero; 2 1/4 yards for the dress. Contrasting collar (if desired) requires 3/4 yard. 2 1/2 yards of braid for trimming.

1461 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with short sleeves. 4 1/2 yards with long sleeves.

Spring-Summer Pattern Book.
Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern

Hail to Pilgrim Mothers

Bruce Barton, the nationally-known writer and advertising executive, tells of an incident that happened at a celebration in Boston in honor of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. He says that after several laudatory speeches had been made by men, a woman got up and said: "I am tired of hearing so much praise of the Pilgrim fathers. I want to say a word about the Pilgrim mothers. They had to endure all that the Pilgrim fathers endured, and they had to endure the Pilgrim fathers besides."



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. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Uncle Phil Says:

A Great Difference
The unwise man puts things off; the wise man puts things over. Unreasonable people are those who won't let us have our own way. Money spent on a magnificent church is not wasted. It gives joy to those inside and those outside, as well. Encourage the right kind of pride in a young man; and it begins in his pride in his college diploma.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUG
GUIDE-BOOK to **GOOD VALUES**
When you plan a trip abroad, you can take a guide-book and figure out exactly where you want to go, how long you can stay, and what it will cost you. To save you time, the obliging author has marked especially interesting places with a star, or two or three—so that when you land in Europe, you know exactly where to go and what to look at. The advertisements in this paper are really a guide-book to good values... brought up to date every week. If you make a habit of reading them carefully, you can plan your shopping trips and save yourself time, energy and money.

Can You Bake a Good Cake? Your Recipe May Win a Cash Prize

Enter This Easy Contest
Nothing to Buy . . . No Letter to Write

HAVE you a favorite cake recipe that never fails to delight your family and friends? Possibly it is famous all over town and you are always asked to bake it for benefit sales and church suppers. Or perhaps it has never been served outside your family.

\$2500 First Prize
\$1000 Five Second Prizes
\$500 Ten Third Prizes

Here is a chance to win nationwide fame for your cake and at the same time earn a substantial cash prize.

The dietitians in the Kitchen-Laboratory maintained in New York City by C. Houston Goudiss are interested in GOOD cake recipes. And he is offering 16 cash prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$5 for the cake recipes adjudged the best by the experienced home economists on his staff.

You have nothing to buy—no letter to write. There is

no restriction as to the type of recipe you may send in. Perhaps your specialty is a Chocolate Cake—a Devil's Food, a Marble Cake, or Lady Baltimore. It may be plain or frosted. Baked in layers or in a loaf. Put to-

gether with a cream filling. Or topped with a meringue.

Just send along the recipe, attaching the coupon on this page, including the information called for. That is—your full name and address, the name of your local newspaper, and the trade name of the shortening, baking powder and flour used in your recipe.

All recipes must be post-marked not later than May 31, 1938, and prize winners will be announced as soon as possible thereafter. Prize winning recipes, together with those receiving honorable mention from the judges, will be printed in a booklet to be distributed nationally.

Write out your recipe today and mail it to C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

Cake Recipe Contest
C. Houston Goudiss
6 East 39th Street, New York
Please enter the attached cake recipe in your contest.
My name is.....
My address.....
Town..... State.....
My recipe calls for.....
My recipe calls for..... (Brand name of shortening)
My recipe calls for..... (Brand name of baking powder)
My recipe calls for..... (Brand name of flour)