

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Chicago Disgraced by War of Politicians and Criminal Gangs.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WARFARE between Republican factions in Chicago has reached such a stage of violence that the entire nation is not only interested but amazed and shocked. Leaders of both sides, most of them candidates for nomination in the approaching primaries, profess lofty motives and personal uprightness, but the evident truth is that all of them are making use of the lowest criminal elements in the great city. It is a war of gangs and whatever may be said of the candidates, there is nothing to choose between the two crews of vicious thugs that are employed. Last week a long series of bomb outrages was climaxed by the bombing of the homes of Senator Charles S. Deneen, leader of the faction opposing the Small-Thompson-Crowe crowd, and of Judge Swanson, running against Crowe for the state's attorneyship nomination. Each faction blamed the other for this affair, and the authorities up to the time of writing have failed to find the perpetrators despite offers of reward totaling \$65,000 and complete immunity. Unprejudiced observers are convinced that the struggle between rival gangs of "alky" dealers and bootleggers is closely connected with the political conflict as well as being responsible for the numerous murders and bombings; and the gamblers and others engaged in organized crime also are deeply interested.

SENATOR Frank B. Willis' sudden death in his home town, Delaware, Ohio, changed the Republican pre-convention campaign startlingly. He had been carrying on a strong fight against Hoover for the Ohio delegation. The demise of Willis seemed to leave the secretary of commerce unopposed there, but it was pointed out that 34 of the 51 Willis candidates had named Lowden as their second choice, and others had given Curtis or Watson second place in their preference. Ohio members of congress said it would be impossible to drop the name of Willis from the primary ballot.

It is assumed that Governor Donahy of Ohio, a Democrat, will appoint a member of his party to fill out the unexpired term of Willis, and the prediction is made that he will select Allee Pomerene.

Lowden was endorsed by the Missouri state convention, and was assured of 21 of Minnesota's 27 votes; while Hoover was pledged the support of the Maine delegation. Watson's fight on Hoover in Indiana was becoming very lively, the senator especially attacking the secretary's attitude on international issues. It had been believed Hoover would be unopposed in New Jersey, but Lowden has now entered the primaries in that state. Hoover's board of strategy has estimated that the secretary lacks only 60 votes to insure his nomination, and if that is true it is apparent that Mellon, controlling the Pennsylvania delegation, controls the situation.

On the Democratic side, the California primaries attract attention, for the fight there is three-sided. Smith, Walsh and Reed all being contenders. It had been hoped there would be a clean-cut contest between Smith and Walsh in South Dakota, but the state Democratic leaders, for local reasons, have prevented this. Dry Democrats of the South assert that the only southern delegations that Smith can get in southern states are those of Arkansas and Louisiana. In Arizona the state central committee appointed twelve delegates, uninstructed, but it was said they were favorable to the Smith candidacy.

WITHOUT a dissenting vote the senate passed the revised Jones bill authorizing the expenditure of \$225,000,000 for flood control on the lower Mississippi river. The measure does not entirely meet the views of President Coolidge. While it declares for the retention of the principle of local contribution for flood works, it expressly relieves local interests of further contributions toward this particular project. Neither is there any mention of an economic commission to study the financial condition of the people along the lower Mississippi, as recommended by the President. In all other respects Mr. Coolidge likes it better than the Reed plan approved by the house committee.

The Jones bill, as passed by the senate, recognizes the principle of local contributions as sound, but asserts that the previous expenditure of \$202,000,000 by local interests in the Mississippi valley represents a full compliance with this principle. Instead of creating a new commission, it provides that the work shall be in immediate charge of the present Mississippi river commission under the direction of the secretary of war and the supervision of the chief of engineers. This represents a continuation of present policies and is a feature which has been insisted upon by the administration. It also provides that the Jadwin plan, as recommended to congress by President Coolidge, shall be the basis of the flood control scheme. Provision is made for a board to reconcile engineering differences between the Jadwin plan and the Mississippi river commission plan.

It is expected that the construction of the flood control works will require a period of eight or ten years and that the appropriation for the first year will be from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

ANOTHER big measure was passed unanimously by the house—the naval appropriation bill carrying \$360,000,000. The total of \$48,000,000 is provided for continuing construction of eight 10,000-ton cruisers and two fleet submarines, \$6,875,000 is carried for modernization work and gun elevation work on two battleships, and an additional \$31,315,000 goes for naval aviation.

When the marine corps appropriations came up the Democrats attempted to ascertain the cost of maintaining marines in Nicaragua. When this failed Representative Abernethy (Dem., N. C.), criticized the sending of American marines to Nicaragua to oversee elections.

BY A vote of 15 to 6, the house committee on agriculture approved a revised McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. The Ketcham export debenture plan was rejected by a vote of 13 to 8. The measure is similar to the revised plan offered by Senator McNary, chairman on agriculture, and reported favorably by that committee. It provides for marketing agreements with co-operatives for the handling of surplus crops and the payment of losses by means of an equalization fee assessed upon the entire production only when price stabilization is not obtained through the use of government loans. Like the McNary bill, the house measure also eliminates restrictions upon the appointment of members of the proposed farm board and otherwise seeks to meet objections raised when President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen plan in the last congress.

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NEW oil regulations issued by the Mexican government appear to have settled the controversy between that government and the United States, and Ambassador Morrow is being credited with great skill in handling the negotiations. The regulations give evidence of Mexico's determination to recognize the rights held by foreigners in oil properties prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1917. Those who take confirmatory concessions under the amended law get a confirmation of their old rights rather than a new grant of rights. The government at Washington is satisfied with the settlement, and if the oil men are not they will probably have to fight alone hereafter.

HENRY FORD is to be summoned before the senate interstate commerce committee, which is investigating the coal situation, to explain how he can pay labor in his nonunion mines in West Virginia and Kentucky union wages or more. Neither the miners nor the operators are eager to have Ford explain his system, for he is against the union and he puts the other operators to shame.

Illinois mine operators declined to hold further wage parleys with the union until the latter agrees to arbitrate for a wage scale less than that provided for in the Jacksonville agreement, which meant that most of the mines in the state would close down. Strip-mine operators of the Indiana district signed a contract with the United Mine Workers to continue operations under the Jacksonville wage scale until March 31, 1929.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS reported to the senate that the number of persons in the country actually employed at wages or salaries in January was 1,874,050 less than in 1925. Among the things that have brought about this slump in employment he listed the floods in the Mississippi valley and New England, the Florida tornado and the long-continued disturbance in the bituminous coal fields. The report precipitated a lively debate in the senate, the Democrats questioning its accuracy and asserting the number of unemployed was nearer four or five millions.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, dictator of Poland, found himself up against a bunch of hard-boiled Communists when the parliament opened, and the disturbances were such that the police were called in and the sitting was soon suspended. When the diet reassembled the opposition succeeded in electing its candidate for speaker, Dabinski, by a vote of 206 to 146 for Pilsudski's candidate, Bartels.

POPE PIUS' made a speech strongly criticizing the Fascist training of youth and rebuking the Catholic Centralists. In reply Premier Mussolini's council of ministers announced that a decree law soon will be passed prohibiting the Catholic organization of boys called "Catholic Scouts." The decree will make the Balilla, which is a Fascist children's organization, the only one permitted in Italy. This means the Italian government will take full charge of the training of the nation's youth.

Canada Making Rapid Strides in Aviation

While little is being said about it, aviation is making considerable headway in Canada and it will not be long before that country occupies a front rank in the use of the airplane for commercial as well as sporting purposes. J. A. Wilson, controller of civil aviation for the Dominion, in a recent survey of what Canada is doing in developing aerial transportation, stated that when the first pioneering Canadian company to take up flying on a commercial basis started in business in 1925 it had only one five-seater cabin monoplane in operation while it now has 15 machines in use.

Air traffic returns for 1927 show 12,070 flying hours, 16,077 passengers, carried, 1,346 pounds of freight and 14,684 pounds of mail.

Aviation in Canada is only ten years old. It has been developed to suit the requirements of the Dominion in the post-war period, and did not follow other countries in mail, passenger or express services. The major effort was devoted to conservation and development of natural resources, to forest protection, in mapping, to fishery protection, in fighting insect pests, and in transportation into remote areas.

The total expenditure on civil aviation and civil government operations has been approximately \$8,000,000 or an average of \$800,000 per annum.

Jewelry invented in Germany holds the settings with spun monkey hair.

a new plane is being built for Lindbergh, similar to the Spirit of St. Louis but larger and more completely equipped.

BECAUSE Albert B. Fall is too ill to travel to Washington, Allee Pomerene, representing the government, went to Fall's home in El Paso, Texas, to take his testimony in the Teapot Dome conspiracy case. Regular court procedure was followed, defense attorneys questioning Fall and Pomerene conducting the cross-examination. The former secretary of the Interior still contended that the Teapot Dome leases were executed for the best interests of the government and that the bond transaction with Sinclair was perfectly legitimate and was executed in payment of a third interest in the Fall ranch at Three Rivers, N. M.

Henry M. Blackmer, missing witness in the oil lease case, has resigned as a director of the Midwest Refining company, which concern is owned by the Standard Oil of Indiana. It was believed in Washington that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had brought pressure to have Blackmer quit.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

There is no Chance, no Destiny, no Fate Can circumvent or hinder or control The firm resolve of a determined soul.

Gifts count but little: Will alone is great; All things give way before it soon or late.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

PORK DISHES

We like and use much pork. The average cook serves pork roast, chops, ham and bacon, which exhausts her repertoire. Did you ever serve a crown roast of pork? If not it is worth trying.

Pork to have a delicate flavor should be cooked with proper seasonings. Here is a method which will taste nearly as good as chicken: Select a piece from the loin of about two to three pounds. Cover with boiling water, using two quarts; add two stalks of celery, a small green pepper, half an onion and one carrot—all cut fine; two sprigs of parsley, one clove, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of peppercorns and simmer slowly for two hours or, better, three. Add more salt and cool the meat. Serve it sliced in thin slices.

Mock Chicken Salad.—To one cupful of cold diced pork add three hard-cooked eggs, one-half cupful of diced celery, one-fourth cupful of cooked string beans and one teaspoonful of minced parsley. Marinate with French dressing for an hour, drain and moisten with mayonnaise. Arrange on a platter lined with lettuce. Garnish with rings of green pepper and slices of tomato that have been marinated in French dressing.

Crown Roast.—Select a rack of pork which is not too heavy and have six or eight ribs cut from each side. Trim the ribs as usual, without separating them; then the two sections are put together with the ribs outside, skewered and tied. Cover the ends of the ribs with salt pork, dust with salt, pepper and sage. Roast in a hot oven for two and three-fourths hours, basting frequently. When done remove the pork cubes and cover the ribs with paper frills. Set on a hot platter and pile the center high with small cooked apples, cooked in sirup until tender but unbroken. The apple sirup is cooked down and then the apples are cooled in it until it jellies.

Baked Pork Chop.—Dip each chop in egg and crumbs and brown in hot fat. Place in a hot baking dish, dust with salt, pepper and poultry dressing. Place on each chop a red apple core but not peeled and cut into half crosswise. Pour over the chops one-half cupful of boiling water and set into the oven to bake until tender, adding more water if needed. Serve with a sprig of parsley on top of each apple.

Tomatoes are being recognized as a vegetable exceedingly valuable to the baby as well as to the adult. The juice is given to very young children as well as the better, known and appreciated orange juice.

Salads, Salad Dressings.

A salad dressing is of the most importance. With a mayonnaise as a foundation one may evolve innumerable delightful dressings.

French dressing is another good foundation for many different dressings. Keep ready mixed in a pint jar, which may be well shaken before using, one may add chopped vegetables, condiments of various kinds, cheese and other foods to add flavor and make many varieties.

When one wishes a substantial dish the following will be a good salad to serve:

Luncheon Salad.—Take a head of crisp fresh lettuce and one cupful of finely cut celery cut into julienne strips. Take one-fourth pound of smoked beef tongue, cut in the same way; add one pimento, also cut into small strips, as well as a cooked egg white. When ready to serve line the salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves, mix together the beef tongue, celery, pimento and egg white; dress with:

Parisienne Dressing.—Take one cupful of French dressing, add the yolk of a hard-cooked egg mashed, a teaspoonful each of minced parsley and tarragon vinegar with paprika to make it quite red. Beat well and serve well chilled.

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THE EASTER DUCKLING



Have you ever been to Easterville
In your little journeys round?
It's a queer little town just over the hill
Where queer little folks abound.

That's where the Easter Rabbit lives
Where the Easter Mouse does roam
And the Easter Hen and her Easter chicks
In Easterville have their home.



But the queerest of all these Easter folk
Of whom we love to talk,
Is the Easter Duckling so fluffy and fat
With its queer little waddling walk.

The Easter Duckling will bring to you
Its Easter message of cheer,
And this cute little Duckling will soon be round
To visit you all this year.



Easter Really Beginning of Another Year



Easter is now generally looked upon as nature's spring-opening day! Fresh flowers, new hats, light clothing are its accompaniments—weather permitting. There is an old custom of always wearing something new, which is responsible, I suppose, for the householder's principal expense, the Easter hat for the lady who makes a home of the house! And if something new, which will add to the charm of the day, really has to be worn, where could it be set to better advantage than above mid lady's fair face?

Once New Year's Day.

It is right enough this inclination toward newness on Easter day. Because Easter so often came about March 25, just the vernal equinox. England made that her New Year's day down to 1751. William the Conqueror made it a law that January 1, his coronation day, should begin the year. But even that doughty warrior could not make English people change their custom. "The Observer" writes in the Montreal Family Herald. It seemed so natural to follow nature's clock, and begin the year with her, when spring went round with her resurrection touch and told flowers and herbage in their winter stillness that it was time to get up, and begin another season's blooming. In fact it was a distinct sign of the growth of science—true science that takes no account of sentiment or pious imagination, but aims only to unfold truth—when Christianity gave heed to the astronomers and agreed upon January as the nearest approach to an actual New Year's day, as had Julius Caesar centuries before. England was, I think, the last of all the countries, to agree to that change.

Proxies of Eternal Life.

Perhaps it is very human, but it may mark a considerable change in public opinion and appreciation, that Christmas is made of much more importance, as a holiday, than Easter. It was not so at first, you remember. The fact that One had risen from the dead as He had promised, thereby proving Himself to be as He had claimed, God the Son, was the main feature of the teaching of the church

EASTER LILIES



"Dear Lord," the Angels cried, "untouched of sin, Thy throne we cluster. Behold we toil not neither do we idle. But we have light and lustre."

It really makes no difference to an intelligent world whether the calendar year begins at Easter or in January. Calendars do not control the season or the weather, though an acquaintance rather given to follow astrology stopped me in the street a few days ago to tell me of a wonderful almanac published in another country which foretold exactly what the weather was to be. I did not know that there was a single man living outside of a lunatic asylum who believes in weather almanacs these days, though I fancy I can remember when a good many believed in their money-catching guesses. But it is admirably befitting that Easter, with its certain hope of the resurrection life of man, which came to us out of the grave in a Jerusalem garden at the season when earth is showing signs of renewed, arisen life, should be celebrated just at this time of year. It is good to be reminded by the lovely growths that come from wintering graves in gardens, fields and woods that "we shall be changed," when the gleaming Easter "Sun of Righteousness shall arise," and all the graves will open. Changed, as the lily is changed from the dry bulb we plant, into something so much more beautiful, so wonderfully more enduring than we are to be sown! Changed, so that all tears, all sorrow shall be done away, and all things, mankind included, shall become "New."

Nellie Maxwell