

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Test Vote in House Encourages Wets—Two Famous Men Take Their Own Lives—Sales Tax Meets Strong Opposition.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WET leaders in congress, greatly encouraged by the test vote in the house, have started a vigorous campaign to compel the major parties to place in their platforms planks declaring for resubmission of the prohibition question to the people. The motion before the house was to discharge the judiciary committee from jurisdiction over the Beck-Linthicum resolution for amendment of the Eighteenth amendment, which had been defeated in the committee by a vote of 14 to 6. The test vote was forced under the liberalized rules by 145 petitioners.



J. M. Beck.

On call of the roll, 227 members voted against the motion, 187 for it, and there were 18 not voting. Following the custom, Speaker Garner did not vote. The strength shown by the wets was greater even than many of them had expected and they were correspondingly jubilant. Their cause had gained 59 votes since the house voted December 17, 1917, to submit the Eighteenth amendment.

Beck and Linthicum, co-authors of the resolution, declared the fight was all but won and that all that was needed was one more election. Mr. Beck said: "This vote makes it plain that if the Republican party adopts a dry platform in June it will court disaster." He predicted it would not be necessary to wait for the meeting of the next congress for action to modify the dry law, believing that this congress at the session next winter, as a direct result of the November election, will submit the anti-prohibition amendment.

Leaders of the dries, for their part, though admitting wet gains, declared they were undismayed, calling attention to the fact that the wets were still far from having the necessary two-thirds majority.

Both sides, in the Republican party, have been hoping that President Hoover would declare himself, but there was nothing to indicate that he would depart from his neutrality in the pre-convention contest. A close associate of the President was quoted as saying Mr. Hoover has not changed his belief that the country is still preponderantly dry.

Representative Fred Britten of Illinois introduced in the house a bill for repeal of the Jones "five and ten" law which stiffened the penalties for violation of the Volstead act.

TWO of the world's famous men decided that life was no longer worth living and so committed suicide. George Eastman, internationally known as the developer of the camera and the photographic film and also as one of the country's greatest philanthropists, put a bullet through his heart at his home in Rochester, N. Y., because he was in ill health and, as his farewell note said: "My work is done. Why wait?" Mr. Eastman, who founded the Eastman Kodak company and was chairman of its board, had made a vast fortune but had given away all but about \$20,000,000. His philanthropies, estimated at \$75,000,000, were scattered over the world, the recipients including universities and schools and dental clinics in many cities in this and other countries. He was seventy-seven years old, a bachelor and a lover of music and art. Mr. Eastman's many friends mourned his death but none was found to criticize his decision that it was time for him to go.



Geo. Eastman

Ivar Kreuger, head of the great Swedish match trust and one of the world's most noted industrialists, was the other notable suicide. For months his numerous interests had been hammered on the exchanges of Europe and his losses were supposed to have been heavy though his remaining fortune was very large. He had just failed to obtain a \$10,000,000 loan in New York, where he had always been able to obtain vast sums for the asking, so he called to



Ivar Kreuger New York, where he had always been able to obtain vast sums for the asking, so he called to

Paris and there ended his life with a revolver. Like Eastman, Kreuger was unmarried. His death created a sensation in financial circles, especially in Europe, and the shares in his companies declined sharply. The Swedish government obtained from parliament in special session permission to declare a moratorium on the debts of those concerns to prevent a raid by creditors, and the Stockholm exchange was closed for a time.

DEBATE on the billion dollar revenue bill continued in the house throughout the week, and the opponents of the sales tax sought to form themselves into a bloc. Their determined fight against this big feature of the measure at least resulted in changes, for the ways and means committee agreed to accept an amendment omitting certain canned goods and press telegrams from the list of articles upon which a 2.25 per cent sales tax is proposed. The committee also was considering amendments exempting cheap clothing, electricity used for irrigation projects and radio company leased wires.

Prospects for adoption of the sales tax were lessened in mid-week when leaders of organized labor and of the farmers came out in opposition to it. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared "labor will call on its friends in congress to defeat that section of the taxation measure"; and Fred Brenckman of the National Grange said imposition of the sales tax would meet "the unqualified disapproval of the 27,000,000 people upon the farms of this country."

Should the bill substantially as it stands get through the house, its sales tax feature will face strong opposition in the senate. A group of senators is ready to junk it, these including the men who are classed as progressive Republicans. Some of the more liberal Democrats want a substitute bill providing for selective sales taxation and possibly for increased surtaxes on incomes above \$100,000. The house surtax is 40 per cent from \$100,000 up.

MANAGERS of the Republican party are busy making the arrangements for the national convention in Chicago, and many of them in their informal talk in Washington felt certain that Hoover and Curtis would be the nominees, on a liberalized platform which would serve to conciliate the wets without outraging the dries. The members of the national committee charged with selecting the presiding officers of the convention at first thought it would be well to have Charles G. Dawes for temporary chairman and "keynoter," but it was said he was unwilling to accept the honor. For permanent chairman it was virtually agreed that Bertrand H. Snell, congressman from New York, would be the best man available. He is one of the party's strong men and a skilled parliamentarian. However, both posts were left unfilled, the final choices to be made at a meeting in Chicago on April 9.



B. H. Snell

Democratic managers also are slowly completing the details for their convention, but have made no announcements. In general, they will take over the Stadium as the Republicans leave it.

RUMORS, rumors, and more rumors, all proving false. Clews leading nowhere. Theories swiftly exploded. Investigations and negotiations that have no result. Such has been the course of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case up to the time this is written. Toward the close of the week the authorities were inquiring into a story told by Charles Oliver, a prisoner on Welfare Island, New York, to the effect that the plot to steal the child was hatched in a jail, being proposed to him by one William Gleason of Cliffside, N. J. The latter was taken into custody and denied everything Oliver said. An ingenious theory originated in Philadelphia—that henchmen of Al Capone stole the baby for use as a lever to pry that gang leader out of jail.

PAUL VON HINDENBURG maintained his place as idol of the German people in peace time as well

as in war. In the Presidential election he soundly beat his chief rival, Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazis or Fascists. But the aged President failed by one-half of 1 per cent to get a majority of the total votes cast, so there must be a run-off election on April 10. At that time, it is admitted by nearly everyone, he will triumph.

As against nearly 19,000,000 votes for Von Hindenburg there were about 11,500,000 for Hitler. Ernest Thaelmann, Communist, polled almost 5,000,000; Duenerberg, Nationalist, got 2,000,000; and Winter, Independent, 111,000 odd. Hitler's vote was so far ahead of the Nazi vote in the reichstag elections of 1930 that he decided to remain in the contest.

Toward the close of the week the Prussian government claimed it had discovered plans for a civil war and therefore raided Nazi headquarters throughout the state.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and Gov. W. H. Murray of Oklahoma were the contenders in the Democratic primaries of North Dakota. The returns from the rural districts were slow in coming in, but on the basis of partial returns it appeared certain that the state's delegation would be instructed for the New York governor. However, Alfalfa Bill had captivated the imagination of many of the farmers and was making a fair contest.

On the Republican side those seeking the preference of the voters were Dr. Joseph I. France of Maryland and Jacob S. Coxey of Ohio. France was well in the lead. Mr. Hoover's name had not been entered but he received some votes.

NEGOTIATIONS between Japan and China for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Shanghai area were reported about to open, after conversations engineered by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain. It was understood the Japanese forces should be withdrawn gradually and that the Chinese should not enter the evacuated territory until final agreement was reached. The operation will be supervised by a commission with neutral members.

Under this agreement China abandons the point that Manchuria must be considered simultaneously with the Shanghai problem, and Japan abandons the point that the status of Shanghai must be fixed prior to her withdrawal.

Meanwhile the Lytton commission sent to Shanghai by the League of Nations, with Maj. Gen. Frank McCoy representing the United States, began investigating the doings of the Japanese in and about Shanghai. Mayor Wu Teh-chen of the Chinese municipality was guide and chief informant of the members and after telling them of the outrages committed by the invaders he took them on a tour of inspection through many miles of devastated areas where, as he said, "you can see for yourselves how thoroughly the Japanese war machine has accomplished its mission of wanton destruction."

That new Manchurian state of Manchoukuo, established by the Japanese and headed by Henry Pu-yi, is in trouble already. Dispatches from Tokyo said there was revolt in the province of Heilungkiang which is ruled by Gen. Ma Chan-shan, war minister of Pu-yi's government. The Chinese troops there declined to transfer their allegiance. From Changchun, capital of the new state, word came that a strong Chinese force, equipped with artillery, had captured Fu-yu, a city of 80,000 people 100 miles southwest of Harbin.

ADJOURNMENT until April 11 was taken by the international disarmament conference at Geneva. Correspondents there relate an interesting incident during the discussions in the naval commission.



Sen. Swanson

Vice Admiral D. P. M. Pound of Great Britain naively proposed that they eliminate from the draft convention of the conference an article in the Washington treaty providing that a nation engaged in war shall not seize a war vessel of another country being constructed in its own yards. He said it was not logical to expect a country at a moment when it is straining to the utmost not to lay its hands on all available material.

But our own Senator Swanson was on the alert at once, declaring this would not do at all. Ships constructed in time of peace for another power should not possibly be considered available to the builders in time of war, he said. Otherwise, there would never be a chance for the governments to agree on their relative strengths, Mr. Swanson exclaimed.

Other delegates supported Senator Swanson's argument, and later the British admiral smilingly intimated that his proposition had been misunderstood, and withdrew it.

(© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

WETS ARE JUBILANT OVER LIQUOR VOTE

Technically Defeated, They Count Large Gains.

Washington.—The house of representatives, by a vote of 227 to 187, rejected the proposal of the wet bloc to force action on the Beck-Linthicum proposal for amendment of the Constitution to turn liquor control back to the states.

This was the first roll call vote on constitutional prohibition since the Eighteenth amendment was put into force, and only 18 members failed to force action on the Beck-Linthicum resolution and bring it before the house, the strongest showing they have been able to make since prohibition was put into the Constitution. They predicted victory for resubmission at the next session of congress. The dries, meanwhile, expressed satisfaction over their majority. As evidence of the trend away from prohibition, the wet leaders pointed to the significance of a tabulation of the votes cast by state delegations, which showed that those of 17 states favored immediate consideration of the resubmission proposal, with 28 against it and three tied.

One hundred and twelve Republicans and 114 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor representative voted against the motion to discharge the bone-dry judiciary committee from consideration of the resolution, while 97 Republicans and 90 Democrats voted for immediate action.

Although the test indicated the inability of the anti-prohibitionists to drive their project to successful conclusion in the present congress, their showing in the house vote, larger than the previous predictions of the most sanguine of wet leaders, was quickly followed by announcements both in the house and senate that an issue will be forced on beer resolutions pending in both chambers.

How party lines disintegrated as the roll was called was illustrated by the ballots cast by the leaders on both sides. Recording themselves against the motion were Representatives Joseph W. Byrns, (Dem., Tenn.) chairman of the appropriations committee; Charles R. Crisp (Dem., Ga.), acting chairman of the ways and means committee; Representative Willis C. Hawley (Rep., Ore.), ranking minority member of the ways and means committee, and Bertrand H. Snell (Rep., N. Y.), Republican floor leader.

On the other hand the motion was supported by Representative Henry T. Rainey, Illinois, Democratic floor leader; John McDuffie, Alabama, Democratic whip; Representative John Q. Tilson, Connecticut, Republican leader in the last session of the congress, and Representative William R. Wood, Republican, Indiana, ranking minority member of the appropriations committee. Mr. Garner, as is the custom of the speaker, did not vote.

The Republican party's committee on arrangements for the national convention has put off until April 9 the selection of a keynoter for the Chicago June 14 meeting.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

The State department announced the appointment of Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs, to attend the fifteenth session of the opium advisory committee as an expert in an advisory capacity.

Denying the petition of Ugo Ferroni, convicted Peru (Ill.) bootlegger, the United States Supreme court ruled that the government is empowered to collect taxes on illegally distilled liquors.

The senate passed a house bill allowing free entry only to those musicians who possess "distinguished merit" and "superior talent."

President Hoover attended the funeral services for his second cousin, George C. Hoover, at the Quaker church.

More than 20,000 women are at work at the present time in stockyards throughout the country, receiving an average of only \$16.85 a week, according to a survey announced by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Senator Wagner of New York introduced in the senate a bill for a \$1,100,000 bond issue to finance public works already authorized by congress but not appropriated for.



CHILD need REGULATING?

CASTORIA WILL DO IT!

When your child needs regulating, remember this: the organs of babies and children are delicate. Little bowels must be gently urged—never forced. That's why Castoria is used by so many doctors and mothers. It is specially made for children's ailments; contains no harsh, harmful drugs, no narcotics. You can safely give it to young infants for colic pains. Yet it is an equally effective regulator for older children. The next time your child has a little cold or fever, or a digestive upset, give him the help of Castoria, the children's own remedy. Genuine Castoria always has the name:



It's Being Done
"Can the leopard change its spots?"
"That's the furrier's biz."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COLDS

RUB Musterole well into your chest and throat—almost instantly you feel easier. Repeat the Musterole-rub once an hour for five hours... what a glorious relief!
Those good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor—are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole to make it what doctors call a "counter-irritant" because it gets action and is not just a salve. It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. All druggists.
To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Um
"Is the world getting better?"
"I think so. People no longer break up your home to get your fat."

DARKEN GRAY HAIR NATURALLY

Easy to do this quick way
Don't dye hair. Science has discovered a quick, simple way to darken gray hair naturally—so nobody can tell—restore its original shade safely and as easily as brushing. It makes the hair healthy. Finest way known to get rid of gray hair, as thousands testify. Try it. Pay druggist only 75¢ for a bottle of WYETH'S SAGE & SULPHUR and follow easy directions. Results will delight you.

When a woman calls her husband a fool he is likely to plead guilty on the ground that he married her.

BAD COUGH... FELT WEAK, TIRED

Macon, Ga.—"Several years ago I was troubled with a bad cough, felt weak and tired out, did not enjoy my meals, and as I coughed continuously," said J. I. Ward of 14 Schell Ave., "I had to be propped up at night to get a little rest. I was urged to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and after I had taken two bottles my cough had cleared up, but I kept on taking it until I was entirely well."
All druggists. Fluid or tablets.
Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.