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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President and Congress in Jam Over Reduction in Expenditures—House Passes Bill Giving Philippines Independence—Senate Faces Struggle Over Revenue Bill.

THE battle for reorganization of government bureaus and agencies and for a general reduction in expenditures developed into a partisan struggle in congress with President Hoover's proposals under attack. The President led off with a special message to congress, in which he said that while a further reduction of \$200,000,000 in expenditures, in addition to the billion dollars of new taxes, would be required to balance the budget, an even greater saving could be accomplished by consolidation of bureaus and boards, by reform of administrative methods, by abolition of "less necessary functions," and by temporary suspension of other activities.

Inasmuch as so far reaching an economy program would require the repeal and amendment of a multitude of existing laws, he proposed that the preparation of a comprehensive plan be assigned to a commission composed of senators, congressmen and representatives of the Executive.

The President's proposals met with immediate opposition on the part of Democrats in both houses, and a demand that the Executive submit specific recommendations for the reduction of expenditures. Speaker Garner declared that it was too late to create new commissions and assured the President that any specific recommendations he has to cut expenses will get quick action in the house.

In reply to the opposition voiced against his message, the President in a later statement said: "What I asked for in my message was organized, nonpartisan co-operation by all forces to reduce government expenses in the national emergency which insistently demands relief for the taxpayer."

"What I have asked for is not a commission, but that the senate and house delegate representatives to sit down with representatives from the administration and endeavor to draft a national economy bill."

Continuing, he said that without such action he saw no way by which there can be a maximum reduction in expenditures.

The comeback to this was that if the President failed to present definite proposals for a reduction in expenses the Democratic leaders would present a plan of their own.

Senator Jones, Washington, Republican, acting on the President's proposals, introduced a joint resolution in the senate to create a commission of three senators, three representatives and three officials of the administration to draft an economy program and report within thirty days. It would not only suggest where appropriations should be slashed, but also recommend consolidation and elimination of government bureaus and agencies. The resolution met instant opposition in the senate.

The major senate contest over the billion dollar tax bill, now the subject of hearings before the senate finance committee, will probably develop with the move already started by independent members of both parties to boost the surtax rates on the higher incomes to a figure above the 40 per cent maximum voted by the house. That a determined effort will be made to restore the manufacturers' sales tax to the revenue bill is a certainty. That it will be accomplished is a foregone conclusion.

The importance of government salary cuts in the economy scheme has been emphasized in support given the idea by Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, and Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi. The latter forecast with regret, that a general slash was likely to materialize.

The house special economy committee has approved bills to disburse with the army and navy transport service, with an assorted annual reduction in expenditures; to postpone indefinitely part of the government's big construction program in the Capital at a saving of \$750,000, and to establish the international water commission. This is all the consolidating and dispensing yet recommended by the committee.

Both the house and senate appropriation committees continue to trim each bill down to the bone.

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THERE will be no "discussion or negotiation" on the question of European debts by Secretary of State Stimson during his visit to Geneva, was the emphatic declaration of President Hoover.

Stimson's visit is solely in the interest of securing concrete and definite results from the general disarmament conference, even though those results may not be revolutionary in character, the President said.

"The world needs, both economically and spiritually, the relief that can come from some degree of successful issue by the disarmament conference," the President said.

"Some two months ago I presented ideas which I believed would contribute to a solution of some of the problems, and which were incorporated in the general program."

CLEAR signals were visible during March that important results were following from the co-ordinated plans of public agencies and private finance to bring about basic improvement in the condition of business, the American Bankers' Association Journal says in its monthly review.

It notes that, although immediate stimulations in current commercial and industrial activity were lacking and favorable trends in standard trade indexes were not apparent, growth in financial confidence and decrease in public fear were "too definite to be based on anything but solid facts and carried greater weight than formal statistics."

Concrete expression of a return of financial confidence was given for a period during March in the bond market, which evidenced a relaxation in the pressure of financial distress and fear, and a turn in the direction of safety and confidence, the Journal says.

"The most important aspect of business betterment has been the widespread return of the banks to more normal operating conditions," it says, attributing this to the Reconstruction Finance corporation and other co-operative arrangements for assisting both closed and operating banks that are "clearly having the desired effects."

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Seth Richardson, in a report to the senate, described police administration in Honolulu as "impotent, undisciplined, neglectful and unintelligent."

The report was in answer to a senate resolution calling for information on law enforcement in Hawaii. It followed the wave of criticism in navy and congressional circles over the reign of terror in the islands, and particularly in Honolulu, brought to light by the attack and assault by five natives upon Mrs. Tralia Massie, wife of a navy lieutenant.

Mr. Richardson recommended the appointment by the President of a territorial police head for the entire territory, with full power of control and organization, and similar appointment of an attorney general to be the public prosecutor.

Regarding conditions in general, Richardson reported: "We found no organized crime, no important criminal class, and no criminal rackets. We did not find substantial evidence that a crime wave—so-called—was in existence in Honolulu. We did find, however, ample evidence of extreme laxity in the administration of law enforcement agencies."

"We believe that a continuation of such laxity is fraught with much social and political danger."

THE pinch of national economy prompted Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, ranking Democrat on the finance committee, to issue a declaration against full payment of the veterans' bonus certificates. Citing the \$2,000,000,000 deficit in prospect for the government this year and the pending bill to raise new taxes, the senator in a letter to veterans of his state said:

"I regret that existing conditions impel me, in the interest of the country, to oppose the legislation at this time."

The stand taken by Senator Harrison, coupled with the known view of other senate leaders, is believed to doom any prospect of enactment into law of the bonus payment measure.

In his statement the Democratic financial leader of the senate pointed out that \$1,000,000,000 of the \$4,000,000,000 government budget now goes to the relief of war veterans.

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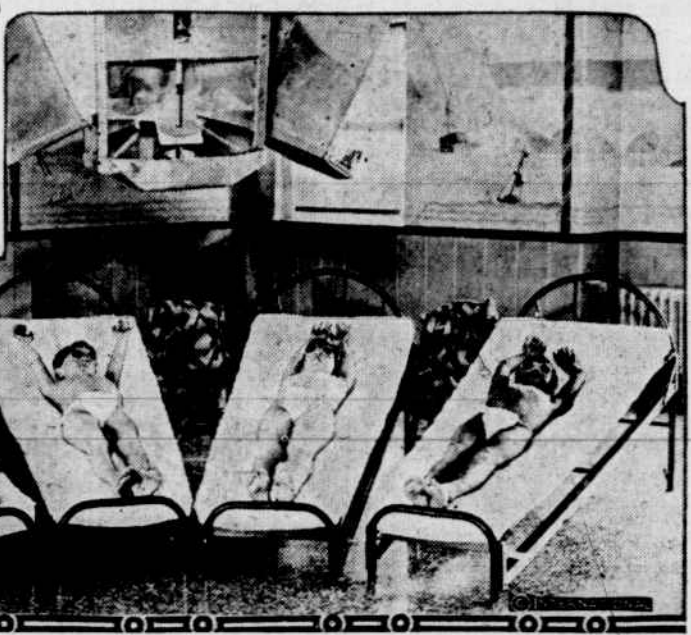
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"Cat Nap" Hour in a Modern Preventorium

THIS "cat nap" hour is one of the most important in the daily routine of the children at the modern new preventorium at Grasslands hospital in Vailhalla. The institution is operated by Westchester county's department of public welfare as a part of the campaign to eliminate incipient cases of tuberculosis in the children. All of the sleep, work, and play of the little patients is mapped out for them.



STORY FOR BEDTIME

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

Oh, who shall say to the king, "Nay, Not I! Not I! Oh, who shall refuse the king his way? Not I! Not I! For the king is great and the king is strong, And the king, you know, can do no wrong."

AT LEAST that is the way kings themselves seem to think. Too often they think that might makes right. You and I know better. But kings, poor things, never have had the advantages that we have. Too often they never have learned to do things for themselves, because they never have had to do things for themselves. They simply command that things be done for them. And, so, because they have this power to command, they too often have come to think that they have a right to command anything that they please. They cannot understand that other people have rights.

It is some times this way with King Eagle. He likes fish, but he never has learned to catch them for himself. So because he likes fish and wants fish and is big enough and strong enough, he feels that he has a perfect right to take them from Plunger the Fish Hawk, and that Plunger should gladly give them up at his demand because he is the king. If he were not the king, I suspect he would be called just a plain robber. But no one thinks of calling the king a robber—that is, no one but Plunger.

When fishing is good and Plunger can catch plenty without half trying, he doesn't much mind giving up a few to King Eagle. He may grumble a little, but that is all. But when, as on this particular morning, he has fished patiently for a long time without catching a single fish, and then when he is almost ready to give up, does catch a fine, big fat fish, he thinks it rather too much to have King Eagle suddenly appear and demand that fish. So Plunger made up his mind that he would not give it up until he absolutely had to, in spite of King Eagle's orders to drop it.

Now, Plunger the Fish Hawk is a wonderful flyer, but, wonderful as he is, King Eagle is a still more wonderful flyer, and Plunger knows it. In spite of this he did his best to outfly King Eagle. But the fish was big and heavy, and so of course Plunger could not fly his best. He dodged this way and that way, mounted high in the air and dropped suddenly, all the time working toward the Green Forest. But all the time King Eagle kept right with him without half trying, actually flapping his great wings in Plunger's very face, and all the time command-

ing Plunger to drop that fish. Plunger was about ready to give up when Mrs. Plunger arrived to help him. She flew in King Eagle's way and did her very best to interfere, all the time screaming at King Eagle and calling him a robber and thief and everything bad she could think of. She was trying to



"Stop Fooling and Drop That Fish!" Hissed King Eagle.

make King Eagle so angry that he would leave Plunger alone and try to punish her. But King Eagle is altogether too smart to be fooled in any such way as that. He knew exactly what she was trying to do, and he paid no attention to her except to threaten her with his great claws when she ventured too near. He wanted that big

FISH DISHES

ANY kind of fish in the market may be used with little variation for these recipes. When one can purchase a thick slice or fillet of rich fish there is little waste. A pound goes a long way. Any that is left may be used in salad, souffles, or creamed and served on toast.

Baked Fillet. Wash the fish and wipe dry. Melt a tablespoonful of butter and brush over the fish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and rub gently with a tablespoonful of flour. Put on the rack of a roaster, cover and bake forty minutes in a rather hot oven. The flour and butter will make a nice crust over the fish. Serve with wedges of lemon and garnish with parsley.

Broiled Fillet of Haddock. The household will be healthier if the broiler is used more and the frying pan less. When one has a stove with a good broiler there is no reason to use a frying pan. It is the simplest thing in the world to broil your breakfast bacon, chops and steak on a broiler. It must be carefully watched, of course, but the results are worth while. Have the broiler hot, grease the rack lightly and lay on the fillet of fish—not too close to scorch it, turn and cook on both sides until well done. As soon as it is placed on a hot platter pour over the fish two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two of lemon juice. Dust with pepper and serve with a tartar sauce.

Molded Ramekin of White Fish. Combine five tablespoonfuls of tapioca with one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, dash of cayenne, one-half tablespoonful of minced parsley and two and one-fourth cupfuls of finely flaked fish. Let stand five minutes then turn into greased custard cups or ramekins and bake in a moderate oven until well cooked. Unmold and garnish the top of each with a sprig of parsley. Serve with caper sauce.

THE MARKET PLACE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

TO THE market place of men Comes a buyer now and then With his purse of yellow gold, Money-wise and money-bold, Bright the money, brisk the trade, And the buyer, rich arrayed, Jingles, jingles ev'rywhere Gold to make the people stare.

"First, a woman. What's the price?" "Love, and then love's sacrifice." "Are not some not bought with love?" "Yes, not worth the buying of." "I would have a child, a son." "Do you know the price of one?" "No." "The price that you must pay Leaves you lonely, old and gray."

So he goes from booth to booth, Finding some things bought with truth, Some with kindness, oft in vain, Some with sorrow, some with pain, Some with patience, some with pray'r— Not a single treasure there Bought with anything as cold And as poor as yellow gold.

(© 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service)

Australian Runner



Eileen Wearne, Australia's greatest woman sprinter, who is expected to make a strong bid for the 100-meter title in the 1932 Olympics, in which she will represent the commonwealth.

tractive, especially for the younger woman, by whom it should be worn.

Printed Crepes Printed silks and cotton crepes are coming back into vogue, but cautiously. Paris has turned a cold shoulder on prints, but American designers are using them for sleeves on black crepe dresses and for vestees, gilets, or boleros.

He's Gone to Measure Cosmic Rays



PROF. ARTHUR H. COMPTON of the University of Chicago has started on a journey that will take him to the mountain ranges of Panama, Peru, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and Alaska and on many peaks he will try to measure the intensity of cosmic rays with the instrument with which he is here seen. The device consists of a steel "ionization chamber" containing argon. Around the chamber are spheres of lead and copper weighing 200 pounds. Through these walls of metal no other but "cosmic rays" can penetrate. The effect of the rays will be to set up an electric current in the argon. This current will be measured with an electrometer.



"Even if you take scandal with a pinch of salt," says generous Gene. "It doesn't make it savory." (© 1932, Warner Newspaper Union.)