

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Secretary Mills Offers Treasury's Tax Bill—Congress Slashes More Supply Measures—Developments in the Presidential Campaign.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SECRETARY OGDEN L. MILLS and his associates in the Treasury department have laid before the senate finance committee their revised program for raising \$1,033,000,000 for the purpose of balancing the national budget. The bill they offer rejects those features of the measure passed by the house which makes extreme raises in normal income tax rates, surtax rates on corporate income taxes and estate taxes, restoring these taxes to the level of the rates as they were in 1924.

Mr. Mills proposed a compromise on taxing stock sales. The house bill provides a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent, but not less than four cents a share. The secretary would make it a straight four cents a share tax. Most of the excise taxes in the house bill he rejects, but proposes a tax of three-fourths of one cent a gallon on domestic gasoline, which is not taxed in the house bill.

Mr. Mills' program does not differ much from the last recommendations he submitted to the house ways and means committee. It is now too late, he says, to apply income taxes retroactively to 1931 incomes, but the loss occasioned thereby will be offset by "tightening of the law through administrative changes."

The secretary now believes that it will be possible to reduce government expenditures \$200,000,000 instead of \$120,000,000.

Articles not taxed in the house bill on which Mr. Mills would impose taxes are tobacco, checks and drafts, and domestic gasoline.

WHAT Representative La Guardia of New York called "an epidemic of economy" continued its course in congress, to the disgust of some individual members and of certain government officials. Drastic reductions in budget estimates were made and further slashes were in prospect. The house created precedent by accepting without conference the entire 10 per cent made by the senate in the appropriation bill for the interior department and as the budget bureau already had made heavy reductions from the department requests and the house had previously knocked off some millions, Secretary Wilbur spoke of "the odds and ends that are left." He called the \$4,000,000 reduction in funds for the Boulder canyon dam "hocus-poens," and then took the diminished bill to President Hoover for a conference.

The senate instructed its appropriations committee to reduce the treasury-post office supply bill by 10 per cent, and also approved a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the prohibition enforcement fund, the only important item which the house left at the budget estimate. Next came the slashing of the navy appropriation bill by the house.

The appropriation measure for congress itself was put aside for one week or more to give the special economy committee time to perfect an amendment carrying the entire retrenchment program of pay reductions and abolition and consolidation of federal activities. The decision of the economy committee to put all the projected savings into one bill to be a rider to the legislative supply measure, as President Hoover wished, was reached over the protest of Chairman McDuffie of Alabama. McDuffie said his proposal to cut federal wages 11 per cent after expiring the first \$1,400,000, would go into the bill, and that advocates of the Hoover five-day work week and furlough without pay plan would have to offer it as a substitute. Mr. Hoover thinks his plan would save between \$225,000,000 and \$250,000,000 a year.

ONE more attempt to get Thomas J. Mooney out of the California penitentiary has failed. Following the counsel of his legal advisers, Governor Rolph denied a pardon to the man who is serving a life term for participation in the 1916 Preparedness day bombing in San Francisco which resulted in ten deaths.

CHAIRMAN NORBECK of the senate committee investigating short selling of stocks and President Whitney of the New York Stock exchange did not get along well together last week. Mr. Whitney gave a list of

24,000 shorts as of April 8, and the names, made public after a few days, were found to include several prominent Americans and some foreigners. Among the former was Arthur Cullen, Norbeck said the inquiry would be greatly extended.

WHEN the Republican national convention meets in Chicago it will have for its temporary chairman and keynoter Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, whom the arrangements committee selected for the post with the approval of President Hoover. "Hell-Raising Dick," as he is known in his home state, has been one of the strongest defenders of the Hoover administration and can be counted on to set forth vigorously the issues on which the Republican party will base its appeal for the favor of the electorate. He was in the lower house for six terms, a prominent member of the farm bloc; then was elected to the senate to succeed Dan Steck, Democrat.

Other appointments made for the convention were: Sergeant-at-arms, Everett Sanders of Indiana, former secretary to President Calvin Coolidge; secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason of New York; parliamentarian, James Francis Burke of Pennsylvania; assistant, Lehr Fess, Ohio, son of Senator Fess; chief doorkeeper; Col. Glenn Haynes of Iowa; assistant, J. N. Johnston, Kansas.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT is determined not to have a quarrel with Al Smith if he can help it, and in his campaign for delegates the New York governor is becoming most conciliatory and cautious. Up in St. Paul, Minn., he replied in a way to Smith's attack in which that leader of Democracy more than intimated that Roosevelt was a demagogue trying to set class against class. This Franklin disclaimed, declaring pleasantly that he favored a national policy that "seeks to help all simultaneously"—an aim with which no one could quarrel but a pronouncement that is scarcely reason for Smith to abandon his announced intention to take off his coat and fight to the bitter end the nomination of the governor. On the whole, the present situation is such that Democratic leaders fear a repetition of the convention deadlock of 1924.

WARNING that wet planks in both party platforms this year would cause the prohibitionists to get together and elect a dry President was issued from the woman's national committee for law enforcement.

Mrs. Leigh Colvin of New York made the statement before the women's convention, at the same time claiming definitely that President Hoover is a supporter of prohibition. She predicted his defeat, however, if the party adopts a wet plank.

Senate committees considered various proposals relating to prohibition and heard the views of many persons. Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor warned the lawmakers of a potential revolution by labor unless the beer industry is revived. Bishop Cannon appeared before the judiciary subcommittee to advocate making the man who buys liquor as guilty as the one who sells it. The manufacturers' committee, by a vote of 4 to 7, turned down the Bingham beer bill for 4 per cent beer.

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON is now at Geneva and apparently already is up to the neck in matters relating to disarmament, reparations, security and the oriental situation. He is quitted in a fine villa and is doing a lot of entertaining, but also he is attending to business. As one real achievement, the disarmament conference approved the principle of reduction of armaments "to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."

Approval of the principle was opposed only by Maxim Litvinov, head of the Russian delegation, who said

the action was not related to any effort to secure genuine disarmament. Following up the American and Italian proposals, Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, proposed a resolution endorsing the principle of "qualitative" disarmament—that is, the prohibition of certain classes and types of weapons. This was supported by Germany and Italy but opposed by France.

THE interstate commerce commission, in a report that marked the culmination of a nation-wide survey of the highway-rail transportation situation, recommended legislation regulating interstate bus and truck carriers.

"Unrestrained competition is an impossible solution of the present transportation problem and is incompatible with the aim of co-ordination under regulation," declared the commission. Railroads, whether steam or electric, and water carriers, the commission asserted, should be specifically authorized to engage in the transportation of both persons and property by motor vehicles in interstate commerce over the public highways.

A much milder form of regulation for the interstate truck carriers, common or contract, was recommended.

THE senate adopted and sent to the house a resolution calling upon the secretary of agriculture to investigate the cost of maintaining the system of futures trading in agricultural products and to ascertain what classes of citizens bear the cost. Wheat and cotton futures both are covered in the terms of the resolution, which was formed by the agriculture committee by combining measures sponsored by Senators Capper, Republican, Kansas, and Sheppard, Democrat, Texas.

Profits and losses by various classes of traders in wheat and cotton futures since July, 1920, together with short sales volume and commission paid by traders, would be gone into.

MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART, retiring president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, addressing the continental congress of the organization in Washington, asserted that alien internationalists, pacifists and criminals are undermining the security of American institutions. Backing up her plea for a united front against these influences, Mrs. Hobart sketched a sordid picture of conditions which she said existed in this depression period.

The congress was peaceful this year, the only ticket in the field being headed by Mrs. Russell William Magaña of Holyoke, Mass.

GREAT BRITAIN'S budget, almost balanced, was introduced to the house of commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain, and the British found there would be no relief for the income tax payers or the beer drinkers for another year. A deficit of about \$7,000,000, Mr. Chamberlain estimated, would be easily made up by a new customs tax to be any nounced and a tax of eight cents on foreign tea with a preference of four cents on empire grown tea. The income tax remains at about 25 per cent.

Of especial interest to America was the fact that the budget makes no provision for \$171,500,000 which will be due the United States in the next twelve months on the war debt account. Neither does it list in the items of expected revenue the equivalent amount which will be due Britain from German reparations and from the European allies on their war debts to Britain. Chamberlain said he felt it would be wiser to leave all these war debt and reparations accounts out of consideration until after the Lausanne reparations conference. After a decision is reached at Lausanne and after it is known whether the Hoover moratorium will be extended, there will be a supplementary British budget to meet the conditions then existing, he said.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

SO MANY housewives like to serve a meat loaf, because the man of the home can make no reasonable excuse for not wishing to carve it.

Ham Loaf.—Take two pounds of smoked ham, one and three-fourths pounds of lean fresh pork, one green pepper and one-half an onion, all chopped fine. Mix with one cupful of bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, one cupful of milk and seasoning of salt and pepper. Make a loaf. Place in a pan, cover with cracker crumbs which have been moistened with milk. Bake in a moderate oven one and one-half hours. Serve with a tomato or mushroom sauce.

Chicken Croquettes.—Make one cupful of white sauce using chicken stock and mix, add two cupfuls of chopped chicken, one-half teaspoonful of salt, the same of celery salt and onion salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika. Let it cool and form into cone-shaped croquettes. Roll in slightly beaten egg to which two tablespoonfuls of water has been added. Then roll in bread crumbs. Set away to chill. Fry in hot fat and serve with mushroom sauce.

Perfect Pancakes.—Beat two eggs, yolks and whites separately, add one tablespoonful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of rich sour milk, two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and three-fourths teaspoonful of soda. Beat the egg yolks, add the sugar, beat until dissolved, add sour milk to which the soda has been added. Sift flour with salt and baking powder and add to the sour milk, fold in the stiffly beaten whites and bake on a hot greased griddle. If the milk is not rich add two tablespoonfuls of shortening.

Nowadays there are so many good commercial salad dressings that are about as reasonable in price as the good materials would cost, it is economy for the busy housewife to keep a bottle or two on hand. Add a bit of chopped pickle, capers, onion and a little vinegar or lemon juice and one has a very good fish sauce made very quickly.

CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BUSTER BEAR had had no luck at all in either his fishing or his wishing. He rather felt that this was a contrary day, which means a day in which everything goes just the wrong way. It didn't occur to him that the contrariness was in him, which it was. If he hadn't persisted in keeping on fishing when it was perfectly clear that there were no fish in the little pools of the Laughing Brook, he might have found something else to eat and had a pleasant, comfortable morning instead of one disappointment after another which had neither filled his stomach nor improved his temper. So he had stopped to rest and grumble to his heart's content.

Right into the midst of his grumbling had broken angry screams, and he had looked up to see King Eagle trying to make Plunger the Fish Hawk give up a big fat fish. Of course, they were up in the air, and they were almost over Buster's head. He forgot his own troubles and disappointments in the excitement of watching Plunger



Slap! That Big, Fat Fish, Dropped From High Up in the Air, Had Hit Buster Full in the Face.

try to get away from King Eagle. At first he had hoped that Plunger would get away from King Eagle. Then as he saw how nearly over him they were he wished that Plunger would drop that fish. If he should drop that fish perhaps, he, Buster, might dine on fish after all. And such a fish as it was! The very sight of it was enough to make Buster's mouth water. And just then Buster's wish came true. You know wishes do come true once in a while. Buster's did then. He saw King Eagle rush at Plunger and heard him scream something in a very angry sounding voice. And right

Hopes to Find "Pig-Headed" Indians



ALONE trek through the hostile jungles of northernmost Brazil's pristine "Half World," in search of new light on the savage tribes infesting the dark recesses of that most inaccessible of territories, has been begun by Desmond Holdridge, twenty-four-year-old leader of the Brooklyn Museum's Brazil expedition, according to a cablegram received by Lee Trenholm, the expedition's New York manager.

"Leaving for Catrimany" was the brief text of the message, dispatched from Manaus, an inland metropolis at the confluence of the Negro and the Amazon 1,000 miles from the Atlantic. It laconically imparted the information that Holdridge, accompanied by a native mechanic and Emerson Smith, expedition motion picture cameraman, had set out from Manaus in their 32-foot cabin cruiser Rio-Mar on a 600-mile water journey up the Negro and Branco rivers to the head of navigation of the Rio Catrimany.

At this point, Holdridge has long planned to plunge westward alone into the enveloping silence of the unexplored and deadly "Meio Mundo" or Half World. Somewhere within the fastness he hopes to locate "pig-headed" Indians and to establish definitely that their porcine ceremonial masks rather than actually misshapen craniums have been responsible for reports of their existence.

It will be about four months before Holdridge is to emerge 300 to 400 miles to the west on the Venezuelan side of the Parima mountains and descends the Orinoco watershed to keep a rendezvous with Smith and the

Rio-Mar where the River Turuaca, tributary of the Amazon, meets the Cassigulare canal, an anomaly of nature connecting the headwaters of South America's two mightiest streams. In June, Smith is to start from Manaus for the meeting place, going via the Negro and Siapa rivers.

Sharing with Col. P. H. Fawcett, lost British explorer, the belief that the fastest progress through the jungle can be made with a small party and light equipment, Holdridge is stripping his outfit and personnel to an irreducible minimum for his arduous journey through the Meio Mundo. Anti-venom, medicines, sidearms, notebooks, a hand movie camera and trinkets to propitiate the natives are the bulk of his impedimenta.

For sustenance, he will depend on the rivers, the forest and friendly Indians. Enlisting two native aides, he intends making his way by dug-out along the waterways whenever feasible or over rough trails when the wilderness by machete when river travel becomes unsafe or impracticable. Among the hidden Indian villages which dot the region days are to be spent taking photographs, assembling data and seeking news of unreported tribes.

On the cruise from Manaus to as far as the Rio-Mar's 3-foot draught permits them to ascend the Catrimany, Holdridge and Smith were to make a detailed motion picture record of the extraordinary native and animal life to be found on every hand, seeking especially a scientifically complete camera study of a rare bird popularly known as the "Cock of the Rocks."

great claws. Now Buster may be clumsy looking, but I know of no one who can move more quickly than he can. He moved quickly now.

"That's my fish!" he roared, rushing at King Eagle so suddenly that King Eagle didn't have time to get the fish, and was thankful to get out of Buster's reach.

"It isn't your fish at all; it's mine!" screamed King Eagle, hovering over Buster Bear just out of reach, and all the time threatening to claw Buster's eyes out.

"No such thing!" roared Buster, slowly turning so as always to face King Eagle. "I wished for that fish and my wish has come true. I wished



UNITED AIR LINES stewardess gives pilots information on passengers to phone down to ground stations which are spaced 150 miles apart. Through the headsets pictured here, the pilots can not only keep in continuous contact with the ground stations but can converse with pilots of other planes in flight, getting the latest information on wind velocities, visibility and weather conditions. The pilots' compartment in which the crew of three are shown has 90 controls and instruments to aid in aerial navigation.

MORE OR LESS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

MORE truth is written than is ever read. More thanks are thought of than are ever said. More fame is lucky than is ever won. More things are started than are ever done.

More trails are taken than are traveled far. More gold is gathered than real riches are. More fortunes builded than a wealth of mind. More would be powerful than would be kind.

More make acquaintances than make a friend. More hearts are broken than we ever mend. More scandal whispered than is ever true. More kindness needed than we ever do.

More tell their troubles than their pleasures share. More urge the others than would ever dare. More preach than practice, criticize than plan— These are the fallings, more or less, of man.

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KITTY McKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says that the big difference between a saint and a sinner is that one has a past and the other has a future.

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Its Glory Departed

Mosul has a little-known link with western vocabularies, says an article in a Boston paper. When the luxury markets of Europe began to draw on the resources of the East, Mosul quickly earned fame through a special cambric of finest lamb's wool, which the French christened Moussouline. It is the modern muslin, and for centuries the town rivaled Bagdad as a great eastern trade depot; but today it is in the doldrums.

Libraries

Libraries are the wardrobes of literature, whence men, properly informed, might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity and more for use.—Dyer.

that Plunger would drop it, and he did!"

"He did because I made him!" screamed King Eagle.

And this was the beginning of a dreadful quarrel over something that didn't belong to either of them. Wasn't it foolish?

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Let's Tell Them This Down Below