

Edward W. Pickard

"Hunger Marchers" Parade in the Capital

A BOUT six hundred men and women, members of the recently organized Unemployed Workers' Alliance,



Garner

dent of the alliance. Lasser declared after spending 30 minutes with the President's secretary: "Mr. McIntyre gave us a lot of nice words, but nothing substantial. If nothing is done to give these people jobs there will be a hunger march on Washington next summer in which hundreds of thousands will take part. We are tired of Mr. Roosevelt's promissory notes."

Lasser and his delegation also called on Vice President Garner at the Capitol and got even less satisfaction from

"The jobless feel that we have been sold out by the Democratic party," Lasser declared.

"I resent that," snapped the Vice President, reddening. "I have been in politics for 40 years and I don't think anybody has ever been sold out by the party."

The marchers carried banners and placards with such inscriptions as: Give the bankers home relief; we want jobs!" "Slaves will not be killed," "We demand employment insurance," "Pass the Marcantonio bill," this being a 6 billion-dollar relief bill introduced by the New York city representative.

Labor Says Industry Is Arming for Conflict

BEFORE the senate subcommittee on labor appeared spokesmen for organized labor with charges that there is a great movement of machine guns, tear gas and police clubs into industrial centers for use in contending with strikes and attendant disorders. The first witness to tell the story of the arming of industrial plants for conflicts with labor was J. P. Harris, a steel worker from Portsmouth, Ohio. In support of his assertions came a mass of data compiled by the senate munitions investigating committee and presented at the hearing by Heber Blankenhorn, an employee of the na tional labor relations board.

At one point Harris testified that he knew the Wheeling Steel corporation at Portsmouth was "arming," a statement that brought from corporation officials at Portsmouth an assertion protect property against "thleves and of Chicago Area firebugs, and they will continue to be armed."

Death of James M. Beck Is Loss to Nation

SUDDEN death, due to a coronary thrombosis, came to James M. Beck at his residence in Washington, and all informed Americans mourn the demise

of this public spirited citizen and eminent authority on constitutional law. Though he was a sturdy and conscientious opponent of the present national administration, leading officials in Washington united with the Republicans in declaring that in his death



the nation had sus-J. M. Beck

tained a great loss. Mr. Beck was not only one of the foremost lawyers of America but for more than three decades was a public man of distinction, holding numerous offices at Washington, and an influential place in the counsels of the Republican party. Born in Philadelphia in 1861 he first held office as United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, as a Democrat. He left that party on the silver issue and was inade an assistant attorney general by President McKinley. In 1921 Mr. Harding appointed him solicitor general, an office which he filled with distinction. He then served three terms in congress, where he was one of the best debaters, and retired in 1934 be-cause he thought congress had become a "rubber stamp." Since then he had been prominent in the legal attacks on

various phases of the New Deal.
Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois and former congressman, died in Springfield at the age of seventy-five years. The son of the Civil war governor of the state, Mr. Yates was for many years a picturesque figure in Illi-nois politics and an influential member of the Republican party.

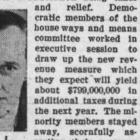
Maryland Young Democrats Hear Mr. Roosevelt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, attended Easter services at St. Thomas Episcopal church, after the First Lady had witnessed the Knights Templar sunrise service at the Arlington amphi-theater. Next day the President went to Baltimore where he addressed the Maryland Young Democratic clubs.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted an invitation to speak before the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution which opens in Washington April 20. He also will deliver an address on April 25 at the Jefferson banquet of the National Democratic club in New York city.

Congressmen Working on Taxes and Relief

CONGRESS settled down to earnest work that would clear the way for early adjournment, the two chief matters under consideration being taxes and relief. Demo-



Harry L.

serting their presence was useless because the preparation of the measure was utterly portisan. Representative A. P. Lamneck of Ohio, Democrat, was nsistent on his plan to raise \$500,000,-000 by a flat 20 to 22 per cent tax on

corporation income. Harry L. Hopkins, head of the WPA, appeared before a subcommittee of the ouse appropriations committee, also in executive session, to urge compliance with President Roosevelt's request for an additional billion and a half to finance relief in the 1937 fiscal year. Various committee members at once demanded that Mr. Hopkins tell what had been done with the \$4,800,-000,000 granted last year.

The committee extracted from Mr. Hopkins a reluctant promise that relief funds will not be spent hereafter on projects not approved by congress, these including especially the Florida ship canal and the Passamaquoddy tidal power experiment.

Hagood Given Command

FOLLOWING a conference with Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, who was removed from command of the Eighth corps area for criticizing WPA methods, President Roosevelt took the soldier back into his good graces and appointed him to the command of the Sixth corps area with headquarters in Chicago. He will replace Maj. Gen. Frank McCoy and the assignment takes effect May 2. General McCoy is transferred to the Second corps area at New York to succeed Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, who is retiring.

Calles Is Expelled by Mexican Government

PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES, former president of Mexico and for long the most powerful figure in that republic. was forcibly exiled to the United States, together with three other once prominent citizens, by the Mexican government, which declared their presence there was dangerous to the welfare of the country.

Summarily ousted with Calles, who for 11 years ruled Mexico with an Iron hand, were Luis Morones, former minister of labor and leader of the regional confederation of workers and peasants: Luis de Leon, former minister of the interior and agriculture; and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former governor

of Guanatuato. The four men were, by order of President Cardenas, placed aboard a plane at Mexico City and taken across the border to Brownsville, Texas, From there they went to California.

Leftists charged that Calles and his associates were fomenting agitation against the Cardenas administration.

Spanish Parliament Ousts

President Zamora SOMETHING new in Spanish history took place in Madrid. The parlia-ment, by a vote of 238 to 5, ousted Niceto Alcala Zamora from the office of president of the republic. This action, accomplished by a coalition of Socialists, Communists, Left Republi-cans and ten minor groups, was taken on a Socialist motion that the president had acted illegally in dissolving the last parliament before the elections and that therefore he should be expelled from office.

Diego Martinez Barrio, speaker of parliament, was made temporary president to serve until elections are held.

Black's Lobby Committee Wins Court Decision

SENATOR BLACK'S lobby committee won a considerable victory in the District of Columbia Supreme court when Chief Justice Wheat refused to enjoin the committee



grams from and to William R. Hearst which had been selzed. The judge held that the court had no jurisdiction over the commit-tee, and said he could not see that the freedom of the press was in any way involved. Said his honor:

from using the tele-

Senator Black "I have not been informed yet of any case in which any court has assumed to dictate to a committee of the senate what it should do and what it should not do, and I do not feel that I have any right to inaugurate any such principle as that." Elisha Hanson, counsel for Mr.

Hearst, announced that he would appeal from the decision, and it was certain that the case would ultimately be taken before the Unitel States Supreme court.

Continuing its investigation, the Black committee heard the testimony of Fred G. Clark of New York, national commander of the Crusaders. Mr. Clark denied that the organization had ever engaged in lobbying.

Japanese Arrest Five Mongolian Officials

HEADQUARTERS of the Japanese army in Manchukuo ann that five Mongolian officials high in the service of the Manchukuan government had been arrested on the charge of being secret agents of Soviet Russia and would be court-martialed. One of them is Lin Sheng, governor of Northern Hsingan province.

Eleven Persons Killed in Air Liner Crash

FLYING through a fog on its way T to Pittsburgh, a Transcontinental and Western air liner went far out of its course, plowed through the forest seven miles southeast of Union City, Pa., and smashed into a granite wall on Chestnut Ridge. Nine passengers and two pilots were killed. The stewardess, Miss Nellie Granger, man-aged to drag one man and the sole woman passenger from the flaming wreckage, bound up their wounds, ran four miles to a farmhouse from which she telephoned to Pittsburgh the news of the disaster, and then returned tothe scene to care for the survivors until a rescue party could arrive. The pilots were flying on a radio beam, and it was believed their radio failed.

Tangle of Diplomatic Rivalries in Europe

MUSSOLINI'S African adventure and Hitler's Rhineland doings and future intentions, tangled together, have created a situation that seemed to imperil the formal friendship between Great Britain and France. The British were insisting that Italy be curbed, that her use of poison gas in Ethiopia be taken up by the League of Nations and that peace negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia be opened quickly to forestall any attempt by Premier Mussolini to sign a settlement which might rise from ruins of Halle Selassie's Ethiopine empire. Foreign Secretary Eden indicated the British were determined to make peace progress "before we

The conciliation committee of the league was making little or no prog-ress, and in Rome Mussolini told his cabinet that Ethiopia's armies should and would be "totally annihilated." ing rapidly toward Dessye and Addis

leave Geneva."

France was reverting to her for-mer policy of letting Italy go ahead with its African conquest, devoting her attention mainly to Germany and central Europe. The British continued to treat all that in a conciliatory way. which disgusted the French. Premier Sarraut handed in his government's reply to the Hitler settlement proposals, submitting in return its own plan. This demanded that Germany keep "hands off" the rest of Europe for 25 years, renouncing her apparent intentions of action against Austria, Danzig and Memel.

"Haunted House" in Kent Leased by Lindberghs



COL. AND MRS. CHARLES A LINDBERGH have leased this residence, "Long Barn," at Weald, near Sevenoaks, Kent, England. It is the reputed birthplace of William Caxton, who introduced the printing press to England, and superstitious country folk of the region believe his ghost haunts the place and works at a ghostly press every moonlit night. The house has 18 rooms and there are four ancient cottages on the premises.

such a way that he threw him over.

The stranger was beaten, and he knew

it. The instant he succeeded in get-ting to his feet he turned tail and

plunged for the shelter of the Green

Forest, With a snort of triumph, Lightfoot plunged after him,

But now that he was beaten, fear

took possession of the stranger. All desire to fight left him, His one

thought was to get away, and fear

gave him speed. Straight back toward

the Great Mountain from which he

had come, the stranger headed. Light-

foot followed only a short distance,

He knew that that stranger was going

for good and would not come back to

the open place where they had fought.

There he threw up his beautiful head, crowned by its great antiers, and

whistled a challenge to all the Green

Forest. As she looked at him, Miss

Daintyfoot knew that she had wanted

him to win. She knew that there sim-

ply couldn't be anybody else so hand-

f T. W. Burgess.-WNU Service.

me and strong and brave in all the

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

AN UNSEEN WATCHER

S LIGHTFOOT the Deer and the big stranger from the Big Mountain fought in the little opening hear the pond of Paddy the Beaver, neither knew or cared who saw them. Each was filled with rage and determined to drive the other from the Green Forest. Each was fighting for the right to win the love of Miss Dainty-

Neither of them knew that Miss Daintyfoot herself was watching them. But she was. She had heard the clash of their great antiers as they had come together, and she had known exactly what it meant. Timidly she had stolen forward to a thicket where, safely hid-



Neither of Them Knew That Miss Daintyfoot Herself Was Watching

fight. She knew that they were fighting for her. Of course. She knew had been hunting for her. What she didn't know for some time was which one she wanted to win that fight.

Both Lightfoot and the big stranger were handsome. Yes, indeed! They were very handsome! Lightfoot was just a little bit the bigger and, it seemed to ter, just a little bit the bandsomer. She almost wanted him to win. Then, when she saw how bravely the big stranger was fighting, and how well he was holding his own even though he was a little smaller than Lightfoot, she almost hoped he would win.

That great fight lasted a long time To pretty Miss Daintyfoot it seemed that it never would end. But after a while Lightfoot's greater size and strength-began to tell. Little by little the big stranger was forced back toward the edge of the open place. Now he would be thrown to his when Lightfoot wasn't. As Lightfoot saw this he seemed to gain new strength.

At last he caught the stranger in



ANNABELLE'S ANSWERS



DEAR ANNABELLE: WHY IS IT YOU NEVER HEAR A MAN BRAGGING ABOUT HIS OPERA-

Dear Dot: MEN DON'T WANT ANYBODY TO THINK THEY HAVEN'T BEEN EVERLAST-INGLY ALL RIGHT!

MOTHER'S

SPRINGTIME SUGGESTIONS

ARE your jellies and jams all gone from the fruit closet shelves? Just start in and make a few more. into jelly glasses and cover with par-With bottled pectin jams, jellies, con serves can be made any day in the year. Use canned, dried or fresh fruit, This is a fine way of replenishing the well-liked sweets in just a short half

Before the oranges and citrus fruits are too high in price prepare plenty of orange marmalade for use all summer. The following is a most deliclous citrus marmalade:

Amber Marmalade.

Slice one grapefruit, one orange and one lemon, removing all seeds. Slice very thin after washing the fruit well with a vegetable brush. Cover with three quarts of water and let stand over night. In the morning put on to cook and cook until soft, but not as tender as the skin should be. Remove from the heat and when cool measure equal parts of sugar and add. Let stand over night; in the morning cook down until a clear, thick marmalas is formed. Put into glasses, cover with paraffin and set away. This is not so bitter as the English marmalade and is a great favorite wherever it is tried.

Bottled Grape Juice Jelly. Measure two cupfuls of grape juice and three cupfuls of sugar into a large saucepan, bring to a boil and stir in one-half cupful of pectin; again bring to full boil and boll one-half minute. Remove from the fire, let stand a minute, skim and pour quickly into glasses

What could be easier and more quickly

done? This recipe makes five jelly

glasses full. Spring Conserve. Cook one and one-half pounds of rhuthree cupfuls of sugar, one package of dates, two tablespoonfuls of orange

juice and one tablespoonful of grated orange rind; cook until thick, adding one-half cupful of broken nutmeats ten minutes before taking off the fire. Pour

Everybody likes the flavor of strawberries in jelly and jams. Made with the bottled pectia there is no more of the long boiling which wastes the flavor as well as reducing the amount. The pectin supplies the lack in such fruits as cherries and strawberries. | forms of the woulding fruits as cherries and strawberries. | all my worldly goods I thee endow."

NOT TOMORROW

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

NOT tomorrow's deed, today's Helps humanity to climb. None may hope to walk the ways Of tomorrow till its time Will not walk it even then If he has been dreaming when Things today he had to do

Not tomorrow's deed, today's Needs our first attention now. In the fruitful fields of maize, Ere the harvest, first the plow. First the furrow, then the row. So today temorrows grow; No one reaps tomorrow's gain Else today he sowed the grain,

Not tomorrow's deed, today's Counts tomorrow, first of all. Fair the future, if one lays In the present first the wall. Let us learn the lesson, son, Firished things are first, begun. All our great tomorrows rest On todays we did our best. O Douglas Malloch - WNU Service

Ostrich Plumes



Ultra-feminine is the return of curied ostrich plumes. Here Suzanne Talbot drapes two of them in navy blue on a matching hat of fine milan so that they fall softly on the bair in back.



"Many a fellow has worked his ily," says idle Inez, "and he wasn't wn as an osteopath either.' & Bell Syndicate.-WNU Service.

Ring Once Meant More

lers in the Nile valley placed rounds of gold on the fingers of their wives as a token of custody of property. From this practice probably originated the modern phrase used in some forms of the wedding ceremony, "With

Federal Housing Clinic in Chicago



Cook one and one-half pounds of rhubarb, cut into one-inch pieces with three cupfuls of sugar, one package of dates, two tablespoonfuls of orange