

### News Review of Current Events

## BILLION FOR DEFENSE

President Wants Bigger Navy . . . Budget Message Reveals Larger Deficit, Less Revenue



Silk to feed anti-Japanese bonfire flames is being gathered from the shapely limbs of girls at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the delegates to the third annual convention of the American Student Union staged a demonstration for a boycott against Japanese goods. Silk stockings, shirts and neckties were burned.

## Edward W. Pickard

SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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### Budget Message Summary

MORE vitally important than his annual message on the state of the nation was President Roosevelt's budget message to congress. In it he forecast a deficit of \$1,088,129,600 for the current fiscal year which ends on June 30, and a deficit of \$949,606,000 for the 1939 fiscal year.

There was no promise that the budget would be balanced in the near future, the national revenue estimates being reduced because of the business depression.

Nearly a billion dollars was asked by the President for national defense because of "world conditions over which this nation has no control," and more may be called for soon for the same purpose.

Summarized, the President's budget statement said: Revenues for the next fiscal year will total \$5,919,400,000, a decrease of \$401,076,000 from the present fiscal year.

Expenditures, exclusive of debt retirements, will total \$6,869,000,000, a decrease of \$539,600,000 from the present fiscal year.

National defense appropriations will total \$991,300,000, an increase of \$34,300,000. Later the President may ask for additional funds to construct several extra naval vessels.

Relief expenditures for the next fiscal year will total roughly \$1,138,304,000, a decrease of \$841,356,000 from the present fiscal year.

The deficit will be financed through Social Security and other trust funds and not through public borrowing.

The deficit estimate for the fiscal year which ends June 30 has been raised from \$695,000,000 to \$1,088,129,600, because of the business recession.

Expenditures for new highways, new rivers and harbors projects, new public buildings, new reclamation projects and other new public works will be reduced sharply.

The public debt will reach a record high of \$38,528,200,000 on June 30, 1939.

### Senators Hear About Autos

AFTER listening for two days to government officials, the senate committee studying unemployment and relief turned to industrial leaders for information and advice. It began with the automotive industry, receiving a long and exhaustive statement from the Automobile Manufacturers' association which includes all the most important concerns in the industry except the Ford company.

Major points in the statement were: In 1937, 4,800,000 automobiles were produced in the United States, 10 per cent less than in 1929. Employment averaged 517,000, largest ever and 16 per cent above 1929.

The automobile industry was the only one having an increase in labor cost per unit of output since 1929. Weekly earnings of workers averaged \$32.04 for first eight months of 1937.

At present dealers have on hand about 400,000 new cars, highest since 1930; manufacturers have

very large inventories of parts and sub-assemblies.

Hourly wage rates are 30 per cent above 1929, all direct manufacturing costs equal to 1929, but auto prices per pound are still 13 per cent below 1929.

### For National Defense

BEFORE the reading of the budget message in congress had been concluded, the President was in conference in the White House with men who will have most to do with putting into effect his plans for strengthening the national defense. These were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison and Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations; Chairman Edward T. Taylor of the house appropriations committee, Chairman Carl Vinson of the house naval affairs committee, and Representative William B. Umstead, chairman of the appropriations sub-committee on naval appropriations.

The group considered additions to the navy building program, including recommendations for beginning construction on five battleships to replace all obsolete American capital vessels, ten to fifteen cruisers, and additional submarines, destroyers, and auxiliary craft.

### Sutherland Retires

HAVING passed the retirement age of seventy-five years, Associate Justice George Sutherland notified the President that he would quit his seat in the Supreme court on January 18. Like Justice Van Devanter, he will still be eligible for duty in the lower courts at his own pleasure.

Justice Sutherland, a former United States senator from Utah and a former president of the American Bar association, was appointed to the Supreme court by President Harding in 1922. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England, and was brought to the United States in his infancy. He was identified with the conservative wing of the court.

Immediately upon the announcement of Sutherland's retirement, everyone began guessing as to his successor. It was taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt would select a liberal.

Prominent among those mentioned for the place was Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, a steadfast supporter of the New Deal. If the appointment goes to the Middle West, Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan seemed to stand a good chance.

### Can't Limit Strikes?

THE national labor relations board informed congress in its annual report that legal limitations on the right to strike would be unconstitutional. The statement was made in the face of a reviving drive to amend the Wagner act, under which the board operates, and to take steps to increase trades unions responsibility.

### Hill to Be Alabama Senator

REP. LISTER HILL, administration adherent, is to be the new senator from Alabama. In the Democratic primaries he defeated former Senator Tom Heflin, and that is equivalent to election. The seat he will have, formerly filled by Hugo Black, has been occupied since Black's elevation to the Supreme court by Dixie Bibb Graves, wife of Governor Graves, but it was agreed that she would resign as soon as an election was held.

Mr. Hill, who is forty-three years old, will be one of the youngest members of the senate. He has been serving as chairman of the house military affairs committee.

### No New Deal Retreat

READING his annual message on the state of the nation before the senate and house at the opening of congress, President Roosevelt declared his purpose to advance upon the same fundamentals of the New Deal that have hitherto been proposed. He said: "I do not propose to let the people down. I am sure the congress of the United States will not let the people down. We hold our principles and our objectives to be sound. We will never go back on them."



President Roosevelt

The President again urged congress to enact legislation for control of wages and hours of work. He asked that all segments of the nation co-operate with the government to achieve better economic balance.

Reasserting his approval of proposed changes in tax laws, he said: "Three things should be kept in mind. First the total sum to be derived by the federal treasury must not be decreased as a result of any changes in schedules. Second, abuses by individuals or corporations designed to escape taxpaying by using various methods of doing business corporate and otherwise—abuses which we have sought, with great success, to end—must not be restored. Third, we should rightly change certain provisions where they are proven to work definite hardship, especially on the small business men of the nation."

"But speculative income should not be favored over earned income." Speaking of his attitude toward the nation's business as a whole, Mr. Roosevelt declared: "The overwhelming majority of business men and bankers intend to be good citizens. Only a small minority have displaced poor citizenship by engaging in practices which are dishonest or definitely harmful to society. This statement is straightforward and true."

"No person in any responsible place in the government of the United States has ever taken any position contrary to it." He called for prompt agreements on a farm program—now in conference between the house and senate—and asked specifically that congress "keep the cost of its administration within the figure of current government expenditures in aid of agriculture."

### Farley Finds a Surplus

JIM FARLEY, in his annual report as postmaster general, was able to show a surplus of more than 12 millions for his department. To do this, however, he deducted an expense item of about 60 million dollars, calling it a "nonpostal" item. He charged off the air and ocean mail subsidies and all free mail.

Dealing with the activities of the postal inspection service, Farley said the traffic in spurious lottery tickets is believed to have been broken up with the arrest and conviction of a band of racketeers in the East who disposed of more than 10 million dollars' worth of such tickets in the last few years.

### China Reorganization

INSTEAD of surrendering to the Japanese invaders, the government of China has been reorganized and plans made for continued resistance against the enemy.

Chiang Kai-shek, as was predicted some time ago in this column, has dropped all his civil duties and will devote himself to building up and leading the army. He is now commander in chief of the land forces and temporarily at the head of the navy. Finance Minister H. H. Kung, his brother-in-law, succeeds him as president of the executive yuan, or premier, and other important changes have been made in ministries and key posts.

It was announced that he has training a new army of 800,000 men to support the 900,000 who are combating the Japanese.



### PETER RABBIT HUNTS FOR A FRIEND

Bumble, Bumble, Bumble Bee. Somebody is seeking thee. Not for honey. Nor for money. But to have a word with thee, Handsome Mr. Bumble Bee.

THAT somebody was Peter Rabbit. You see, it was this way: When Jimmy Skunk had said that if he wanted to find the storehouse of Busy Bee he wouldn't waste his time and break his neck by looking for it, but would ask some one who knew where it was to tell him, he put an idea into Peter Rabbit's head. Peter wanted to find that storehouse of Busy Bee. What for? Why, to tell Buster Bear, for Buster had said that he wanted some honey and Peter, like all the other little people who were afraid of Buster, wanted to find it for him so that he would be a friend.

Jimmy Skunk, who isn't afraid of Buster, and so didn't care anything about finding that storehouse of Busy Bee's, had made fun of all those who were looking for it, but he had given Peter just the idea he wanted and he could hardly wait for Jimmy to go on about his business, he was so anxious to try it.

"Of course," said Peter to himself, "if any one knows where Busy Bee's storehouse is it will be her cousin, Bumble Bee. Bumble is a pretty good friend of mine and per-



### Two or Three Bright-faced Flowers Whispered That Bumble Had Been There and Had Just Gone.

haps he will tell me. Of course I won't tell him why I want to know, because if he knew that Buster Bear wanted to steal the honey he might not tell me. I'll just let him think that it is my natural curiosity."

So as soon as Jimmy had gone on about his business Peter started out to hunt for Bumble. "I'll be sure to find him where the brightest flowers are," thought Peter. So away he went across the beautiful Green Meadows looking for the brightest flowers. But there were so many of them it was hard work to tell which were the brightest. Peter sighed. It looked as if it would be more of a task to find Bumble than he thought it would be.

### KNOW THYSELF

by Dr. George D. Greer



### CAN YOU JUDGE INTELLIGENCE AND CHARACTER FROM PHOTOGRAPHS?

WHEN an employer selects applicants on the basis of photographs, he is about as likely to get intelligent employees as he would if he closed his eyes and selected them by chance, according to studies made by Prof. Donald Laird of Colgate university. Dr. Laird took ten photographs of people whose intelligence ranged from very high to very low, and had a hundred people rate the ten pictures on the basis of intelligence shown in the pictures. The result showed that it is impossible to judge either intelligence or character by a photograph alone. I have tried similar experiments in my own university classes, with similar results. It is like trying to read character from the hand, or the shape of one's head.

than ever. But always he was just too late. At last he grew discouraged and sat down to rest. "Bumble is always around when he isn't wanted and never around when he is wanted," he grumbled.

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### Make You Hungry?



This unusual sign post in Kent, England, which speaks for itself, attracts much attention from motorists passing the spot.

### MEN AND WOMEN AGREE ON FOODS

Seems to Be No Real Sex Division on Tastes.

By EDITH M. BARBER

ARE foods that men like so very different from women's favorite foods? Actually, I don't think there is any real sex division when it comes to taste in food.

Perhaps women in general are fonder of sauces and thick salad dressings, but I have yet to find a woman who scorns the steak which many men choose as their favorite dish, or a man who will turn down a pudding with a rich sauce.

Women seem as a rule to like vegetables better than men. Men, however, are apt to be devoted to such vegetables as fried onions and baked potatoes, although I do know men who actually dislike onions. Not long ago just for amusement, I asked a number of men to tell their favorite dishes and this is the list:

- Steak
- French fried onions
- Apple pie
- Ham and eggs
- Cheese cake
- Chocolate cake
- Sweet potatoes with marshmallows.

### French Fried Onions.

- 1 cup flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 to 3 cups water
- 2 tablespoons salad oil
- 1 egg white
- 10 to 12 large onions
- Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add water, beat smooth; add oil. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white. Slice the onion one-eighth inch thick. Separate into rings, reserve the small rings for other use. Soak in milk to cover one hour. Drain and dry, dip in batter and fry in deep oil about two minutes. Drain on soft paper.

### Sweet Potatoes With Marshmallows.

- 5 sweet potatoes
- Hot milk
- Butter
- Marshmallows
- Seasoning
- Cook the sweet potatoes until soft. Pare, press through the ricer, and add seasoning and hot milk, enough to make a soft consistency. Add a tablespoon of butter to each pint of potatoes and place in a greased baking dish. Cover with marshmallows and bake in a hot oven (500 degrees Fahrenheit) until brown.

### Casserole of Chickens.

- 1 chicken (3 to 3 1/2 pounds)
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 cup chopped celery
- 1/2 cup chopped carrots
- 2 tablespoons minced onion.
- 1 cup cream
- 1/2 cup sherry
- Cut chicken into pieces for serving. Melt butter, cook vegetables in it until they are yellow, not brown. Remove vegetables. Cook chicken in butter until all sides are golden brown. Add more butter if needed. Place chicken in casserole, add cream and wine and cover with vegetables. Cook in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) until chicken is tender.

### Savory Scalloped Oysters.

- 5 tablespoons butter
- 4 cups soft bread crumbs
- 1/2 cup minced green pepper
- 1/2 cup ground ham
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Pepper
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 pint oysters
- Melt butter, add crumbs, green

pepper, ham and seasonings and mix well. Drain oysters and arrange in alternate layers with the buttered crumbs in a greased baking dish. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit). Heat and bake until brown.

### Pate de Fole Gras Canapes.

- 3 tablespoons pate de foie gras.
- 2 tablespoons cream
- Cayenne pepper
- Salt
- 6 rounds of bread
- Sliced truffles or sliced stuffed olives

Mix paste with cream and seasonings. Rub through a fine sieve and spread on the rounds of bread. Garnish with sliced truffles or sliced stuffed olives.

### Stuffed Baked Potatoes.

- 6 large baked potatoes
- 1/2 pound grated cheese
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- Cut potatoes in half lengthwise and scoop out the centers. Put through the ricer. Add cheese to hot milk and beat until smooth. Mix with mashed potatoes, add seasonings and beat until light and creamy. Refill potato shells, return to hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit).

### Found Cake.

- 1 pound butter
- 1 pound sugar
- 10 eggs
- 1 pound flour
- 1/2 teaspoon mace
- 2 tablespoons brandy
- Cream butter, stir in sugar gradually and mix until light and fluffy. Stir in well-beaten egg yolks and flour sifted with mace. Add brandy and fold in well-beaten egg whites. Bake in a deep greased pan one and one-quarter hours in a slow oven (300 degrees Fahrenheit).

### Shoo-Fly Pie.

Line a pie tin with pastry rolled a little thicker than usual. Sprinkle plentifully with brown sugar, dot with butter and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) 15 minutes.

### Capture of Two Sharks

Proof of Right to Wed Among many of the New Guinea coastal tribes it is compulsory for a native to capture at least two sharks unaided before he may marry. In most cases, says a writer in the New York Times, the sharks are caught in a very ingenious trap. The trap is merely a big float carved out of a long piece of soft wood. Through a hole in the center of the float there is fastened a length of strong, hand-woven cane rope, knotted at one end and tied in a running noose at the other.

Towing this curious contraption the bridegroom-to-be sets out in his tiny canoe. He takes along with him several dead fish, one of which is tied at the end of a long stick. With this he seeks to attract the shark toward the canoe. When the shark draws near the fisherman places his trap in the water with the noose hanging downward.

Then, using the strong-smelling fish as bait, he tempts the monster until, in order to secure the fish the shark thrusts its head through the cane noose. As it does so the noose tightens and the shark is caught.

### MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

By JEAN

HAVE you ever wanted to crown some one who is always reading aloud signs she sees along the road? "Hot dog wagon 200 feet ahead," she reads out jovially, as though it were a piece of news or a gem of wit. "Room with bath for only a dollar and a half," she goes on. "Swimming pool and cabins ten miles ahead. The Wee Bitty Inn, why not come in and have a wee bitty rest?"

It gets dreadfully monotonous. It's a wonder more drivers don't fall asleep at the wheel on account of riding with sign readers.

Having been both a reader and an anti self, we think there's only



She Reads Aloud Every Sign She Passes.

one cure. That is to beat your sign-reading pal at her own game. Read the ones on your side of the road out loud just as fast as you can for about half a mile stretch. If that doesn't cure her, you'd better join the anti-billboard crusade.

WNU Service.

### Name, Canada, Is Traced to the Iroquois Indians

The derivation of the name Canada accepted by our leading historians who have investigated the records makes it an Iroquois word, still surviving among them in the form Kanata, meaning a collection of dwellings or a settlement. Cartier, in one of his vocabularies of the Iroquois speech, says of it: "They call a town (ville) Canada," reports a Canadian Resources bulletin.

Its evolution into a place name, Canada, can be fully followed in the narratives of Cartier, wherein it appears first in his account of his second voyage in 1535, observes a writer in the New York Times. The two Iroquois Indians whom he had seized at Gaspé and taken to France the preceding year informed him on entering the Great River (now the St. Lawrence) that their home was in Canada, which proved later to be an alternative name for the village of Stadacona, on the site of Quebec city. Cartier himself seems to have extended the word to the surrounding region as a convenient territorial name—much as the name Quebec has been extended from the city to the province.

Accordingly this interpretation of Canada is well attested by unimpeachable documents; but the same is not true of several other current explanations, which are nothing other than guesses based on chance resemblances between Canada and certain other Indian or imaginary roots, e. g., from *segnada* Canada meaning "men seeking land (or a country)"; a Montagnais root meaning "foreign"; "mouth of the country"; descriptive of the St. Lawrence; a Spanish *aca nada*, meaning "nothing here" (i. e., in gold); a Spanish *cana*, "a beard," extended to an equivalent of beaure.

### ANIMAL CRACKERS

By WARREN GOODRICH



"See what you can do about that draft, Elmer!" WNU Service.