

Lindbergh Case Started Effective War On Crime

Washington—The Federal government has made great progress, on a broad front, in dealing with crime since the original Lindbergh kidnaping. No crime committed in the United States probably ever so shocked the conscience of the nation.

The immediate result was, first a series of other kidnapings, as desperate underworld characters caught the Hauptman suggestion and then the slow, implacable development of Federal means of dealing with them—a movement which broadened its scope, until today the original Lindbergh case is coming to be seen more and more as a landmark in America's dealing with the sinister forces of crime.

Recognizing that the country's extraordinary high crime rate is due to fundamental social and economic conditions within the rapidly growing nation, the Federal agencies of justice have been mobilized as never before to correct these conditions.

With this lead by the Federal government has come a certain improvement in state and local agencies, though, for the most part, America's major problem in solving disgraceful crime conditions is still in the cities and towns, where the Federal government has no power to intervene.

Summarizing the developments in the government's approach to American crime since the Lindbergh case, these have taken three major forms:

1. Congressional extension backed by the Courts of the Federal power to enter into the solution of interstate crime.

2. Development of new Federal police agencies and methods at the forefront of which are the Federal Bureau of Investigation of J. Edgar Hoover and his "G-men."

3. Leadership to public opinion in the never-ending war on crime, symbolized before the Lindbergh crime by the Wickersham Commission, and after it by the Attorney General's crime conference, held last December in Washington.

The original Federal kidnap law, "Lindbergh Law," was signed June 22, 1932. It has been extended in later enactments, and marks a turning point in Federal connection with interstate crime. So far as the mechanics of capturing criminals in America goes, it is recognized that the difficulty is due to the vast area of the nation, and presence of state lines. Constitution, it was enacted ha

By an extraordinary twist of the Federal government could intervene in such cases on the assumption that a kidnaped person was an object of "interstate commerce." The fact that the courts have repeatedly upheld this assumption indicates how thoroughly public opinion has been roused in the matter.

The "Lindbergh Law" was the first to recognize the need for co-ordinated effort in fighting the criminals. It was only the beginning.

The "Lindbergh Law" was amended and broadened in 1934 in four particulars, chief of which was to give the government authority to enter a kidnaping case more promptly after its occurrence.

In the same year a dozen other Federal anticrime laws were written.

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ten. Among these were:

A National Firearms Act, giving the government authority to regulate machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and silencers under the round-about constitutional theory that this was a tiring measure. Again the courts have proved acquiescent.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has repeatedly urged that this law be extended to cover pistols and revolvers, with which most of America's homicides are now committed.

The government was given the right to intervene where a Federal officer was assaulted or killed.

A Federal extortion act was passed.

A fugitive felon law gave the government still further power.

In the same way, the national Stolen Property Act and the bank robbery statute were extended authoritatively.

These broad extensions of Federal power were enacted at a time when there was a revulsion of feeling in Congress against the New Deal's interference with state rights. But in this field it was held that such extension was necessary.

An even more important act, and one which ultimately may prove to be the keystone of a whole new approach to the crime problem, was one giving congressional authority to the state to enter into compacts in the field of crime prevention. Hitherto the police forces of the 48 states have been separate; the new law permits states to co-operate actively in crime suppression.

Force Garden Plants With Cold Frame

A well constructed cold frame will help the home gardener get his vegetables off to a good start in the spring.

A cold frame, serving as an intermediate stage between the seed box and the garden, gives the plants a chance to harden before they are placed out in the open.

H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College, recommends that such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, pepper, and egg plant be transplanted to a cold frame before being set out in the garden.

For the average home garden, he said, the cold frame should cover an area six feet wide and 24 feet long. The wooden frame enclosing the bed should be 15 to 18 inches high along the back and 8 to 10 inches high in front.

Locate the cold frame in a sunny place, facing the south. Place good garden loam, mixed with stable manure, in the bed to a depth of six inches.

Second-hand sash or unbleached muslin makes a good covering for the frame. Muslin saturated with linseed oil will retain the heat of the sun within the bed and also shed water. Or the cloth may be treated with a solution of one pound of paraffin dissolved in a gallon of gasoline.

Young plants are ready to be transferred to the cold frame when the first two true leaves have developed.

As warm weather approaches, the plant bed should be left open a little more each day to harden the plants. Ventilation is necessary, even on cold days.

Water the plants on sunny mornings when the temperature is rising. Thoroughly wet the soil, then do not water again until the surface appears dry.

Find Woman Dead, Man Dying; Food, Riches Near

New York—Only a few feet from a well-stocked ice box, and surrounded by a fortune of more than \$30,000 in bank deposits and jewels, police discovered Mrs. Anna Cloutier, dead, and her brother-in-law, Andrew Cloutier, also sixty, dying of starvation.

L. Rubinstein of Lincoln Hospital, summoned to the crumbling three-story house, judged Mrs. Cloutier had been dead three days. In an adjoining room, shaken with palpitation and almost dead, was the old man. Physicians at Bellevue Hospital held little hope for his recovery.

One of the best ways of keeping cheese is to wrap it in a slightly damp cloth and then in paper.

Bicycles Roll Down Fifth Avenue



"Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed
That he has grown so great!"—SHAKESPEARE

RESENTING the fact that speed-

ing automobiles have crowded them off the roads they were pi-

oneers in building, the bicyclists of the nation—more than 3,000,000 of them—are seeking a safe place to ride. With the tremendous increase in the use of motor cars, many cities provided paths for horseback riding. In New York City alone there are approximately one hundred miles of beautiful bridle paths in the public parks. "Why," ask the bicyclists, who are at least a thousand times more numerous than equestrians, "are we denied a like consideration?"

Demonstrating the need of pro-

viding a place for them, and the popularity of such a provision, New York Society turned out in force for a Bicycle Ride and Breakfast Meeting at Fifth Avenue and 72nd Street, the gay throng, part of whom are shown in the accompanying illustration, rolled down Fifth Avenue, much to the amazement of the onlookers, and completely tied up the traffic on the world's most congested thoroughfare.

Riding to their rendezvous at the Coq Rouge, impromptu races were held on 56th Street, which was closed through the courtesy of the New York Police Department, who took with favor on the plan to re-

move bicycles from the hazards of

the existing shoulders of our highways, they would eliminate the greatest single cause of deaths from automobile accidents, as 44.3% of all those killed in motor car accidents were pedestrians. Such paths could be provided at a minimum expense, practically all of which would be direct labor, and, therefore, an ideal W.P.A. relief project.

Motorists, also, favor side paths

for they say pedestrians are diffi-

cult to avoid, especially at night,

since they carry no lights and are

almost invisible except in the ex-

tremely rare instances when they

follow the Boy Scout safety sug-

gestion to tie white handkerchiefs

around their ankles. Careless

riders—especially bicycles weaving in and out of traffic—are also

dangerous.

Cycle paths or lanes in our parks and along our roads will solve these problems and provide a healthful means of exercise and recreation for the millions who are unable to own motor cars.

Photo Grace Line

Traveling Around America



BLUE-BLOODED "RED SKINS"

HERE are some descendants of the real first settlers of America—Guatemalan Indians whose ancestors, the Mayas, inhabited our continent hundreds of years before the Mayflower ever was launched. Inasmuch as they wear the same type of colorful costume, follow the same primitive mode of life, and cling to many of the ancient superstitions of their forebears, they present to travelers taking the fortnightly cruises between New York, the Spanish Americas and California a wonderful picture of the first inhabitants of America.

The youngsters shown above are more fortunate than the juniors of Mayan times however. Back in those days receding, elongated foreheads and squinting eyes were the fashion babbles heads were

strapped so that they would grow

into the favored contour, and small

dangles were suspended before

their eyes to induce a squint. When

a boy reached the age of four months

—four was sacred because it was

the number of the chief earth gods

—he was given an axe and, with his

father guiding his hand, was shown

how to cut down his first tree. Dur-

ing the rest of the day he was made

to follow the gestures of his father

as the latter performed his daily

tasks. In like manner, a girl at the

age of three months—three being

the sacred number for women from

the fact that the hearthstones num-

bered three—was forced to go

through the motions of weaving and

cooking, thus being introduced to

the work and worry that is woman's lot.

EX-RULERS BEG TO RETURN

King George has gone back to Greece. Now the exiled Emperor of Annam seeks his old throne.

The ex-Maharajah of Indore wants

to return and even old Abdel Krim

puts in a claim for clemency. Read

this interesting story in the Janu-

ary 12 issue of the American Week-

ly magazine which comes regu-

larly with the BALTIMORE SUN-

DAY AMERICAN. On sale by

newsdealers or sent by mail for 50

cents a month \$5 a year.

Largely due to the effects of the

adjustment program and lower in-

terest rates, the North Carolina

farmer now needs only a third as

much cotton to pay the interest on

his farm mortgage as he did in

1932.

Cardui stimulates the appetite and improves digestion, helping women to get more strength from the food they eat. As nourishment is im-

proved, strength is built up, certain functional pains go away and women praise Cardui for helping them back to good health. . . . Mrs. C. E. Ratliff, of Hinton, W. Va., writes:

"After the birth of my last baby, I

did not seem to get my strength back. I took Cardui again and was

soon sound and well. I have given it to my daughters and recommend it to other ladies." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

MODERN WOMEN

• CHAR ORMOND WILLIAMS.
President of National Federation of Business
and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.



Jobs for women are looking up, according to Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse College for Women. They are scoring just now with hotels, public utilities, food concerns, and in the textile field. "Women must be intelligent and efficient," she warns.

The well cultivated and refined feminine voice doesn't stand as good a chance for radio work as a less cultured one, Dr. Gordon Allport of Harvard and Dr. Hadley Cantril of Columbia have discovered. From a recent survey they have decided that the majority of radio listeners want the music hall and vaudeville type of entertainment.

Zuni women hold sway in their own Indian households, especially in matrimonial affairs. Dr. Ruth Benedict, assistant professor of anthropology can always get a husband, a house to live in, and food. And when she has occasion to throw her husband out of the house, he stays out.

A woman selects all the books read by the Navy, including admirals and gobs. Miss Isabel Du Bois is the Navy's director of libraries and has served in this capacity for six years. The sailors like western adventure stories, with detective and romance second and third. Miss Du Bois has been children's librarian of the New York Public Library. During the war she joined the war service unit of the American Library Association.

More than 42,000 employable women are on home relief in New York City, according to Miss Charlotte Carr, ERB director. Of this number 33,000 are eligible for WPA jobs. Most of the women are in the domestic service group. There are 5,008 women clerks on relief.

That women's colleges should interest students in the effective work of the women's organizations is the belief of Dr. Katharine Blunt, president of Connecticut College for Women. She suggests participation in community projects after college through a pre-professional course, particularly training students to become workers for the League of Women Voters. Connecticut College has already expanded its curriculum to train students in the

BEST FIGURE



MARDEE HOFF, who has distinction of being the girl with most perfect figure in America, will meet Rosemary Andree, England's No. 1 beauty, for the international title when the latter comes to this country next month. Miss Hoff (above) is wearing a gown of sheer crepe in the new color, "Golden Wedding amber," which was specially designed by Capri of New York to reveal beauty of her figure.

In the spring of 1933, Allard A. Battle of Edgecombe County planted 225 Red Cedar seed