

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

MUSSOLINI CALLS WAR WITH ETHIOPIA UNAVOIDABLE—“REVOLT” IN HOUSE.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD © Western Newspaper Union.

STANDING atop a cannon, Benito Mussolini told 15,000 Black Shirt volunteers and the world as well that in the matter of Ethiopia, "We have decided upon a struggle in which we as a government and a people will not turn back. The decision is irrevocable."

Unless Emperor Haile Selassie gets right down on his knees to Il Duce, the war in his dominion will begin in September when the rainy season ends. No one expects the "king of kings" to submit tamely, so other nations are advising their nationals in Ethiopia to get out of the country.

William Perry George, the American charge d'affaires at Addis Ababa, was authorized by the State department to advise American citizens to leave, or take whatever other steps he deemed necessary to protect their safety. Nearly all these Americans are connected with Seventh Day Adventist and United Presbyterian missions.

Mr. George transmitted to the emperor the rather curt reply of the American government to his majesty's appeal for aid in stopping Italy. Secretary of State Hull, writing by authority of the President, told the emperor the United States was "loath to believe" the two countries actually will engage in warfare as they are both signatories of the Kellogg pact. The note also pointed out that the arbitration proceedings might arrive at a satisfactory decision.

The chances that war might be averted by the arbitrators seemed slight. Those gentlemen met again at Scheveningen and their session was disrupted by the Italian representatives when a spokesman for Ethiopia set forth the fact that Ualual, scene of the bloody clash last December, is well within the Ethiopian border.

Apparently the British have given up trying to check Mussolini and are now devoting their efforts to plans for getting British and British Indian subjects out of Addis Ababa on short notice. Troop-carrying planes at Calro and cruisers, sloops and troop ships at various near east ports were being made ready for this service.

France evidently intends to let Italy go ahead with the Ethiopian adventure, and, like the United States, is not inclined to participate in an economic blockade of Italy such as was unofficially suggested by England.

REVOLT in congress against alleged dictatorial attempts of the administration reached a climax when the house, by the decisive vote of 258 to 148, rejected the "death sentence" in the utility holding companies bill as passed by the senate and demanded by the President.

The record vote came on a motion to substitute the house bill placing utility holding companies under regulation of the securities and exchange commission for the senate bill which prescribed the dissolution of the holding companies of more than first degree beginning in 1940.

The adoption of this motion killed the "death sentence." After substituting the house bill for the senate bill, the perfected measure was passed by a vote of 322 to 81.

Immediately after this action, the house voted unanimously for an investigation of alleged lobbying by both supporters and the foes of the utility measure. During the debate on the bill it was frequently charged that the Capitol was swarming with utility company lobbyists, and then came two serious accusations against the other side.

Representative John H. Hoeppel of California, Democrat, asserted an unnamed administration lobbyist had offered to get California's relief allotment increased if Hoeppel would vote for the bill as the President wanted it. This didn't greatly impress the house, but later Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Maine, Republican, charged that Thomas G. Corcoran, a young brain trustee who is co-author of the administration bill, had threatened cessation of construction of the \$37,000,000 Passamaquoddy dam project in the congressman's district if Brewster should vote against the "death sentence."

Mr. Brewster said he did not believe the President was aware that such tactics were being used by his aids or would constitute them, and Rankin of Mississippi and Moran of Maine defended Mr. Roosevelt. But the President's contact man, Charles West, and Postmaster Farley's lobbyist, Emil

Hurja, had been so active among the house members that the resentment of the lawmakers was aroused and they gladly directed that the lobbying charges be investigated.

CRITICS of the President's program have made up their minds that he is deliberately building up a "crisis" which will provide excuse for a demand for constitutional amendments in the campaign of 1936. Their conviction was strengthened by Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Congressman Samuel B. Hill, chairman of the interstate commerce subcommittee, urging the passage of the Guffey coal bill regardless of doubts as to its constitutionality.

President Roosevelt followed the suggestion of Attorney General Cummings that the legislation should be put through congress because "the situation is so urgent," and that the question of constitutionality should be left up to the courts.

The President, admitting that coal mining is in itself an intrastate transaction, nevertheless wrote that the final test of the validity of the Guffey bill would depend upon whether production conditions directly affect, promote, or obstruct interstate commerce. The Supreme court, in the Schechter NRA case, quoted a previous opinion that mining, manufacturing, and other forms of production were as local in their character as the production of crops, and hence beyond the reach of congress.

THE secretary of the treasury appeared before the house ways and means committee which was trying to formulate the new tax bill wanted by the administration, and declared that, depending on the rates of taxation adopted, the measure might bring in as much as \$1,000,000,000 a year or as little as \$118,000,000 annually. As the representative of the administration, the young secretary declined to advise as to the rates, though the Republican members of the committee tried to pin him down to details. The legislation outlined by the President includes taxation of inheritances and gifts, higher surtaxes on million-dollar incomes and graduated income taxes on corporations. It is believed the committee's bill will not go outside these limits.

IN THE battle between Senator Carter Glass and Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the federal reserve board, the former has, at this writing, scored the most points. The astute Virginian extracted from the Eccles-Curie banking bill most of the radical provisions that would have led to government or public ownership of the federal reserve system, and, indeed, practically rewrote the measure. Then his subcommittee handed it on to the senate banking and currency committee, which promptly gave the bill its approval, without a record vote, and after making only two minor changes.

Governor Eccles and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau expected to be called before the committee and were prepared to tell why the bill would not suit the administration, but the committee didn't give them a chance.

As passed by the house, the banking bill would give autocratic power over the banking system to a politically dominated federal reserve board; and the party in power would have the authority to force the twelve reserve banks to lend unlimited amounts to the national treasury. Under the bill as rewritten by Glass, reserve board members are to be appointed for 14-year terms and are to be discharged only for cause; chief officers of the reserve banks are to be chosen by their directors, subject to reserve board approval, for five-year periods, and the reserve banks need not buy additional government bonds unless they choose to do so.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, was the scene of a second "grass roots" convention of Republicans, the six states participating being Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. "To revitalize interest in the party" was the declared purpose of the meeting by George H. Bender of Ohio, permanent chairman. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the resolutions adopted, like those of the Springfield conference, denounced the New Deal and called the voters to the defense of the country's Constitution and free institutions.

Under the surface there was a good deal of irritation, for the old timers in the party organization feared to lose their influence, perhaps with reason. The Pennsylvania delegation, largest of all, contained a considerable number of the state's "old guard" group.

HUEY LONG'S conquest of Louisiana was completed when the legislature gave final approval of 25 bills designed to destroy local political patronage in the state and otherwise to strengthen the senator's dominance. He now has in hand all the weapons he needs for the elimination of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans and his followers.

OUR army lost an able and distinguished officer in the death of Maj. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman at the army and navy hospital in Hot Springs, Ark. The grandson and son of army officers, General Heintzelman was graduated from West Point in 1899. After service in the Philippines and China he was sent to France as an observer, and when America entered the war he held high staff assignments. He won the D. S. M. and was decorated by France and Italy. From the inception of the CCO General Heintzelman was in charge of federal reclamation projects in Missouri until last February, when he was given command of the Seventh corps area with headquarters at Omaha.

"AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH POLITICAL FEDERATION" is the high sounding title taken by the representatives of various radical organizations for the body which they organized at a conference in Chicago. The majority faction in the meeting issued a call for a national convention at which a new party shall be created, and until this is done the "A.C.P.F." will function. Its officers are Congressman Thomas R. Amle of Wisconsin, chairman; John Bosch, Atwater, Minn., of the Farm Holiday association, vice chairman; Alfred Bingham of New York, son of former United States Senator Hiram Bingham, Connecticut Republican, executive secretary; and Prof. Paul H. Douglas, treasurer.

Production for use was the principal plank in the conference platform. Other planks declared for union wages for persons employed on relief projects and other labor objectives, for a "soak the rich" tax program, and against war.

The call for creation of a third party was opposed by Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York city, and he withdrew from the conference together with several of his fellow townsmen. Communists were barred from the meeting, and this, too, caused loud protest. Senator Nye of North Dakota unexpectedly appeared and advised against formation of a new party for the 1936 campaign.

IF GEORGE, former king of Greece, returns to his lost throne it will be without Elizabeth of Hohenzollern who was his wife. This Rumanian princess has just been granted a divorce from George in Bucharest on the ground of desertion. There was no contest, for George, now living in London, paid no attention to the suit.

It was believed in Bucharest that Elizabeth will soon marry her secretary, Alauder Szanay, a handsome forty-year-old Greek, and that they will run a model farm which Elizabeth bought recently for \$3,500,000.

ALDERMANIC investigation of relief administration in New York city has brought a report from the committee recommending that "chiselers and parasites" receiving \$24,000,000 a year of relief funds be prosecuted, and that "existence carpetbagging" by out of town relief executives be halted.

The typical weekly allowance to a single person to meet every need was reported as \$7.35 a week, ranging upward for families to \$19.50 for a family of nine. The number of persons on relief was reported as 1,400,000.

AGITATION in favor of a federal sales tax and for abolition of the "nuisance" taxes is the purpose of an organization called the Committee of Americans which is being formed by Charles H. Sabin, Jr., one of the organizers of the Crusaders. Mr. Sabin says the committee hopes to present to the President and congress a petition bearing a million names. He admits some of the wealthiest families in the country are represented on the committee but denies that it is to be regarded as a "wealth lobby" against the "tax wealth" program of the President.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER reached his ninety-sixth birthday and spent the day quietly on his estate near Lakewood, N. J., with his nearest relatives. There was no celebration of the anniversary, nor even a birthday cake. According to his physician, Mr. Rockefeller is in better health than he has been for the past three years.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE proclaimed the establishment of an AAA adjustment program for the 1935 rye crop which will include benefit payments of amounts not yet disclosed. Representatives from 16 rye growing states met in Washington to discuss the program and outline plans for its operation.

GEN. HUGH JOHNSON assumed his new office as federal works relief administrator for New York city. "Robbie," his ever-present secretary, fended off the reporters for a day, but let them in then, and to them the general walked: "I hate this thing! It isn't helping anybody, anyway. When the source of money is cut off we'll be right back where we started. It's disheartening to sit here, knowing that when the funds are gone, the jobs will be gone."

Novelty's the Word for Swim Suits

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



and dries, moisture injuring its appearance not in the least. See the velvet suit pictured in the center of the group.

Knits will prove grand choices. While there is nothing new in the idea of the bathing suit which is knitted yet there is everything new in knitted effects as brought out this season. Their chief claim to novelty is in the daring and bizarre colorings and patterned effects instead of plain solid tones. The new print or jacquard knits are so spectacular that they easily add as much color to the beach panorama as do the gaily striped parasols and deck chairs.

JUST what, do you suppose, "are the wild waves saying" in regard to the whimsical, colorful and sometimes amusing water sports fashions which are so wondrously splashing, dashing, swimming, bathing, diving and floating and frolicking in ocean blue, or lake or river or new fangled swimming pool or wherever enthusiastic water fans happen to be?

Well, one thing is certain, if they are saying anything, they are undoubtedly holding an exciting conversation as to the trend to novelty which is so outstandingly characteristic of the latest in swim and beach suits. This is especially true in regard to media and materials, which are that novel they deny the theory there is nothing new under the sun.

There's lace, for instance, which as a charming innovation, so far as bathing suits are concerned, has set the fashion world abuzz this season. Dilkusha, a youthful French designer of renown, conceived the idea. The lace makers obligingly followed along with a fabric that could be used with assured modesty and pleasing effect. Comfortable to swim in, attractive in appearance, lace threatens to be a leader in the race for beachwear popularity. In the picture, the suit to the left is fashioned of lace of firm dependable quality. Even the bathing clogs are of lace, closely woven and snug-fitting.

Another sensation is the debut of velvet as medium for the bathing suit. Of course the velvet has been processed to resist the ravages of water. Then, too, it is crinkled instead of smooth and shakes out

BEACH TOWEL WRAP

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Immense bath towels with fantastic designs, fish, lobsters, and palm trees being their decorative motifs done in eye-appealing colors are being used at leading summer resorts as rugs and beach wraps. The picture shows how smartly and artfully they wrap themselves about scanty bathing suits.

NEWEST STYLES IN OUTFITS FOR BEACH

From tailored severity to lacy laziness, the newest beach clothes range, with in-between numbers of quaint pastoral quality and daring modern themes.

There's a gay nineties air about a swim suit of polka-dotted red lastex woolen with white ruffles around the top and bottom, and forming the shoulder straps, which cross in the back.

Then there is the English school-boy outfit, so popular with beach lollers this season, which usually consists of tailor shorts and shirt of navy or polka-dotted twill, a matching ascot and a tailored white plique or linen jacket.

The Bavarian note is with us, too, in pastoral beach frocks of flowered glazed chintz, with lace bodices and sometimes even milkmaid aprons.

There is the Tyrolean trend, in gay chintz shirts and skirt-length slacks, with suspenders and gay belts. You wear these with a plumed Alpine hat.

Summer Prints Are Using Flowers as Big as Plates

Prints splashed with the biggest figures Paris has ever used—flowers the size of a large dinner plate—are next on the summer style scene.

Black or white crepes printed with huge plate-sized yellow and green sunflowers fashion slender gowns whose hemlines and trains are encircled by diagonal flounces. Their tops are sometimes without shoulder straps, leaving shoulders and back bare, the décolleté often rimmed by a big ruch of the flowers cut from the material and strung with loops of horsehair ribbon. More prints, this time patterned in saucer-sized tulips, fashion other gowns cut along similar lines.

TRIBAL TERMS TWISTED

Careful revision of translations of American Indian texts in the Mohawk, the Cayuga and the Onondaga languages by J. N. B. Hewitt ethnologist, has revealed, says the annual report of the bureau of American ethnology, that many historical deductions previously made from these writings are incorrect.

In writings of many historians of the tribes of the Iroquois there is a constant occurrence of the terms

"elder" brothers, tribes, and nations; These phrases, Hewitt points out, have often been employed to show the tribal or racial descent of one Iroquois tribe or people from another. But Hewitt was able to demonstrate that the eldership or juniorship of tribes or nations or political brothers among the Iroquois peoples has quite a different significance, these terms being courteous forms of address of an institutional nature, which bars completely the historical inferences or deductions so frequently made from them.

Advertisement for Grape-Nuts Flakes featuring cartoon characters and text: 'THREE LONG CHEERS', 'IT HAS NO PEERS', 'IT'S DELICIOUS AND NUTRITIOUS', 'SHOUT HUZAH HOORAY, HOORAH', 'GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES!'. Includes a box of Grape-Nuts Flakes.

Advertisement for Bedford Springs Hotel featuring a horse and rider illustration and text: 'VACATION VALUE', 'NEW life, new features, new management and new rates make Bedford Springs the greatest resort value of 1935.', 'Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford, Pennsylvania', 'THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA'.

Advertisement for Hotel Lincoln featuring text: 'COME TO NEW YORK FOR YOUR VACATION', 'There is no city in the world that offers the vacationist more facilities for diversified entertainment than New York—and there is no hotel in this great city that offers you more for your hotel dollar than The Lincoln—NEW YORK'S 4 STAR HOTEL', 'RATES \$5 Per Day Up', 'Hotel LINCOLN', '44TH TO 45TH STREETS AT 8TH AVENUE - NEW YORK'.