

Period of Youth Is Crisis or Seedtime of One's Life

Let this thought, then, be lodged deep in every youthful mind, that now is the crisis of life—that every hour of time, every habit of thought, feeling, or action, the book or paper you read, the words you hear, the companions you associate with, the purposes you cherish, each makes its indelible mark, and all combine and work together in forming you for future honor, usefulness and happiness, or for shame, misery, and death.—Collyer.

LIFE LONG FRIEND Keeps Them Fit at 70

Advertisement for Life Long Friend medicine, featuring a photo of a man and text describing its benefits for health and vitality.

Resist the Magnet Don't listen to two others argue if you can't keep out of it.

Advertisement for CAPUDINE, a remedy for various ailments, featuring a photo of a woman and text describing its effectiveness.

Advertisement for SOUR STOMACH—GAS? featuring a photo of a man and text describing the benefits of Glover's medicine.

Advertisement for Baldness, featuring a photo of a man and text describing the benefits of Glover's medicine.

What Counts Talking gets a job but working holds it.

Advertisement for Black-Draught Relief, featuring a photo of a man and text describing its benefits for constipation.

Advertisement for BEFORE BABY COMES, featuring a photo of a woman and text describing its benefits for women's health.

Advertisement for Why Physicians Recommend Milsina Wafers, featuring a photo of a woman and text describing its benefits for digestion.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japanese Rebels Slay Four Statesmen and Dictatorship Is Rumored—Hagood's Removal Starts a Row—Vandenberg Won't Enter Ohio Primary.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MILITARISTS of Japan, led by a group of young army officers who were impatient with the government's policy of economy and restraint in the matter of advances in China and Mongolia, suddenly staged a revolt in Tokyo with the avowed purpose of eliminating liberal statesmen whom they considered obstacles to the restoration of a military dictatorship under imperial rule. Seizing certain government buildings in the capital, they rushed to the homes of the listed statesmen and succeeded in assassinating four—Premier Admiral Katsuo Okada; Admiral Viscount Makoto, former premier and lord keeper of the privy seal; Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, chief of military education, and Koryuko Takahashi, finance minister. Several others were wounded, and servants of all of them were killed.

Emperor Hirohito immediately took charge of the situation, called a council of state and made Fumio Goto temporary premier. Martial law was proclaimed in Tokyo and the loyal army forces, largely outnumbering the rebels, surrounded the latter in the buildings they had taken. Meanwhile the second fleet, also loyal, moved up to the mouth of Tokyo bay, its guns dominating the city.

During the first day of the uprising an agreement was reached that the rebel troops should return to their barracks, but this they refused to do. Then the censorship, temporarily raised, was clamped down again. Diplomatic quarters in Shanghai received a report that Gen. Sadao Araki, former minister of war, has established a military dictatorship. He had been the most chauvinistic of all Japanese high army officers.

Political observers in Tokyo believed that the emperor's advisors would urge the right wing elements to be given a chance to form a cabinet, to see whether they would be able to conduct the government. Even liberal political sources shared this belief, confident that such an experiment would produce a strong public reaction to the left, permitting early restoration of a normal government.

SENATE and house conferees patched up the new farm bill, substitute for the invalidated AAA, both houses accepting the revised measure and it was sent to the White House. Senator Borah argued in vain especially against the so-called "consumers" amendment which authorizes the "re-establishment, at as rapid a rate as the secretary of agriculture determines to be practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the five-year period August, 1900, to July, 1914."

SUMMARY removal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood from his command of the Eighth Corps area because of his critical expressions concerning the WPA and other New Deal activities stirred up a pretty row in Washington. Gen. Mallin Craig, chief of staff, signed the order to Hagood, by order of the secretary of war and the President. The Republicans in congress, backed up by Tom Blanton of Texas and some other Democrats, assailed the action vigorously, and Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the incident on behalf of "free speech."

able" to get WPA's "stage money" for "anything worthwhile." These remarks, said Craig, "can only be characterized as flippant in tone and entirely uncalled for and designed to bring ridicule and contempt upon civil agencies of the government."

Accusing him of "thinly veiled" opposition and "contempt" toward War department policies in the past, Craig pointed out as "contemptuous" Hagood's references to CCC activities as "hobbies," "collecting postage stamps" and "taking an interest in butterflies."

Seeking a quick settlement of the controversy, Senator Byrnes, Democrat, and Representative McSwain, Democratic chairman of the house military affairs committee, both of whom hail from Hagood's home state of South Carolina, arranged a conference with Secretary of War Dern. This had no result.

SENATOR VANDENBURG of Michigan has formally declined to enter the Ohio Presidential primary, but does not bar himself from consideration for the Republican nomination. Writing to the Republican state committee of Ohio, in reply to an inquiry as to whether he would run, Vandenberg asserted his "sole interest" in the Republican convention was that it should make "the wisest possible decisions respecting both party leadership and party policies."

To conform to Ohio law, the Borah forces have found the required "second choice." This is Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., publisher of a chain of newspapers, who has agreed to fight alongside the Idaho senator for Ohio's 52 delegates, to receive the votes of those pledged to Borah should the nomination of the latter be blocked in the convention. Mr. Gannett has expressed the belief that Borah is the one member of the party "most likely to recover the upstate New York vote," and he also holds the view that the Idahoan would be the strongest candidate in the agricultural states.

WHILE waiting for instructions as to what to do in the matter of taxation, the members of the house—and many others—directed their attention to the investigation of the activities of the Townsend pension plan promoters. Speaker Byrnes appointed on the probing committee of eight two avowed Townsendites—John H. Tolan, Democrat, and Samuel L. Collins, Republican, both from California. The chairman is J. Jasper Bell of Missouri, Democrat, author of the resolution for the investigation. It was understood that Mr. Bell had already gathered a mass of information to substantiate the charge that the Townsend plan has become a huge racket. The leaders of both parties in congress have been getting rather nervous over the growth of the Townsend movement, but some impartial observers call attention to the fact that the way the committee is going after it smacks of unconstitutional abridgment of the right to petition.

It was expected that one of the first questions to be considered by the committee would be the salaries received by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, author of the scheme, and R. E. Clements, former California real estate operator, co-founder and general manager. Clements has revealed to newspaper reporters that he and Doctor Townsend receive salaries of \$100 a week each from OARP—the old age revolving pension organization—and \$50 a week each from the Townsend national weekly, which claims a circulation of 250,000. It has been charged on the floor of the house that this newspaper, privately owned by Townsend and Clements, has a reserve fund of at least \$200,000.

ON THE ground that the seed loan requirements of farmers can be met from relief funds on hand, President Roosevelt vetoed the \$50,000,000 crop production bill passed by congress. In his message he called attention to his budget message urging that congress provide additional taxes if it enacted legislation imposing charges not covered in the budget. He said he expected, last year, that such loans as the seed loan would be tapered off. He realizes they still are necessary but added: "I am fully convinced that the immediate and actual need to which I have referred can be met during the year 1936 by an expenditure of funds materially less than that proposed in the bill under discussion."

SENATOR NYE of North Dakota is determined that the war profits bill revised by his munitions committee shall be brought up for consideration at this session. Indeed he more than threatens a filibuster to bring this about, if necessary, to get the measure out of the hands of a finance subcommittee which is headed by Tom Connally of Texas, one of Nye's bitterest opponents.

The Nye bill provides for stiff taxes on earnings and virtual confiscation of individual income above \$10,000 a year in time of war.

DEATH took from the scene two men prominent in national life—Albert Cabell Ritchie, governor of Maryland for four terms, and Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy and distant cousin of the President. Mr. Ritchie was a leader among conservative Democrats, from the start a determined foe of national prohibition, and in 1932 a candidate for the Presidential nomination by his party. Though beaten out by F. D. Roosevelt, he had the satisfaction of seeing his repeal plank put into the Democratic platform. Of late he had been an outspoken critic of the New Deal policies, for he was a champion of state rights.

Gov. EUGENE TALMADGE is virtually financial dictator of Georgia, because the general assembly did not enact an appropriation bill, but he is having his troubles finding funds to carry on. He declared there was a "plan hatched in Washington" to hamper him, and ousted State Treasurer George Hamilton and Controller General William Harrison for refusal to honor treasury warrants. Hamilton removed all the money from the treasury vault to a bank. Three state departments provided funds for temporary operation of fiscal affairs.

Then depository banks, the United States post office and the state's attorney general took a hand. Mail addressed to the suspended officers was impounded, cutting off the flow of tax remittances; all but one of the depository banks refused to honor state checks pending a court decision on the legal status of de facto officials; and Attorney General M. J. Yeomans, once cited by Talmadge as an authority for his actions, declared his position had been misinterpreted.

MUSSOLINI had an ambitious plan for a five-power agreement that would embrace Italy, Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary. But when it was submitted to Hitler he declined to enter the combination. However, the reichsfuehrer, it is said, told Mussolini that Germany looks with sympathy on the stand Italy has taken.

Hitler pointed out that Germany is at present economically and militarily weak and needs a breathing spell to recruit her forces. He cannot therefore do anything at present that is likely to draw the hostility of France and Great Britain, but he will maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward Italy.

STAR DUST Movie Radio

By VIRGINIA VALE

PEOPLE who went to the opening of Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times" in New York are just beginning to recover from the mauling they got on the way in. Nobody who hasn't faced one of the mobs that gather for these big movie openings can imagine what they're like.

Policemen try their best to force a way through for ticket holders; they ride their horses up on the sidewalk, to push the crowd back, and it surges forward again. Eddie Cantor never did make it, that opening night, and neither did some of the other celebrities scheduled to attend.

The Chaplin picture opened in Hollywood with quite as much excitement as the New York one aroused. Paulette Goddard was there, in the last row—she's Charlie's new leading lady, remember, and this was her first big picture. But she ducked out before it was over, to avoid being surrounded by enthusiastic friends. Probably felt that she'd rather wait and see what the critics had to say.

Everybody's predicting that Twentieth Century-Fox has the picture that will break all box office records for 1936. It didn't cost much, as movies go, and there is no great screen star in the cast. But—the Dionne quintuplets are starred, and that's why "The Country Doctor" is going to make money.

Ginger Rogers danced for President Roosevelt before his birthday broadcast, but couldn't do her best because of the gown she was wearing and the fact that the music wasn't quite right. Nevertheless, he said he liked it.

She was in Washington to attend the birthday balls—she went to six of them; thus she helped the balls, the picture she's just finished with Fred Astaire, "Follow the Fleet," and the Texas Centennial—she wore the coat of a naval officer's uniform, and she'd recently been made an admiral in the Texas navy. She and her mother were received by the President before he went on the air, and remained in his study till it was finished. And RKO is very proud of pretty Ginger.

It seems that Ed Wynn had a terrible time trying to find some one to replace Graham McNamee on the new series of Wynn broadcasts. He won't be able to say "Tonight, Graham, the program's going to be different," because Graham works for NBC and doesn't want to leave. So-o-o, they tried out a hundred candidates, and finally John S. Young was lured over to Columbia to act as stooge for the gurgling Mr. Wynn, each Thursday night from 9:30 to 10:00 over WABC. The Plymouth division of the Chrysler corporation is acting as sponsor.

At the Paramount studios they are so pleased with Harold Lloyd's "The Milky Way" that they want him to sign a new contract right away. But he wants to wait until he sees how the public likes him in it.

Joe Cook is going to make a two-reel film, which is good news for the people who thought he was very funny on the air a couple of years ago. It's hard to tell in advance how these famous comedies will get over when they broadcast. Ed Wynn and Fred Allen are among the few who can go on broadcasting and land in the first ranks when polls are taken. Incidentally, Jack Benny is pretty pleased over having won all the recent radio contests.

Ralph Bellamy—remember him?—has a new five-year contract and is glad to get back to the screen. He's been in business with Charles Farrell, and doing pretty well, too; their Raquet club at Palm Springs is a favorite haunt of vacationing movie stars.

Preparing Souffles Is Not as Difficult a Task as It Seems

Trick Is to Make a Base Like One Used for Cream-Puffs.

"Will you please at some convenient time, tell us would-be cooks something about souffles? Mine are either too dry or they fall." So writes a reader. Fortunately I can answer this question satisfactorily, says a well-known food expert. Souffles used to puzzle me. I tried to duplicate that perfect soufflé to be found in an old French hotel in lower New York. I was never able to get one crusty on the outside and soft in the center, until I asked the chef to make one for me. Now a soufflé is no problem. It can be made even for the quick meal, because you may use a hot oven.

The trick is to make a base like the one that is used for cream-puffs. The base is the same for all with the exception that for cheese,

meat or vegetable souffles you make it thinner. The flour and water are cooked together until thick. Then the egg yolks are beaten in one by one; the cheese, the chocolate, the finely chopped vegetable or other flavoring are added. Last of all the beaten egg-whites are folded in. When I make a sweet soufflé, I fold half of the sugar into the egg-whites while the rest is stirred into the hot foundation. The baking dish, which may be of silver, oven-proof glass or pottery, should be greased with soft, not melted butter. For sweet soufflé, this should be sprinkled liberally with granulated sugar, to make a "chemise" as the chef says. A 400-degree oven for twenty minutes is the proper temperature for a soufflé.

Menu for Quick Meal. Cream of Pea Soup. Cheese Soufflé. Baked Potatoes. Baked Tomatoes. Pumpkin Tarts. Coffee.

Order of Preparation Light oven. Scrub potatoes and bake. Prepare soufflé and bake. Prepare tomatoes and bake. Open can of soup, dilute and heat. Make coffee.

Cheese Soufflé. 1/4 cup flour. 1 cup milk. 1 teaspoon salt. 1/2 pound grated cheese. 1/2 teaspoon paprika. 4 eggs. Mix flour and salt with one-half cup of cold milk and stir this mixture into one-half cup of hot milk. Stir over fire until mixture thickens and boils. Remove from fire, beat in egg yolks one at a time. Fold in beaten egg-whites. Fill greased baking dish three-quarters full and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit).

Chocolate Soufflé. 1 cup milk. 1/2 cup flour. 1/2 cup sugar. 2 eggs. 2 squares of chocolate. Mix flour and salt with one-half cup cold milk and stir this mixture into one-half cup hot milk. Add one-half of the sugar. Stir over the fire until mixture thickens and boils. Remove from fire, beat in egg yolks one at a time. Add remaining sugar and melted chocolate. Fold in beaten egg whites. Fill baking dish, greased with soft butter and sprinkled with sugar, three-quarters full, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit).

The Pathway of Life Is That of Will and Fortune "In the long run," says Moreau sagely and wittily, "men hit only what they aim at." Luck may play queer tricks for a while with a life; but in the end the aims and principles of the man or woman come out clearly, in spite of fortune.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Lack of It A mussy office is not necessarily an indication of a lot of work done.

Advertisement for MURINE FOR YOUR EYES, featuring a photo of a woman and text describing its benefits for eye health.

Advertisement for BIRD LOVERS CANARY BREEDERS, featuring a photo of a bird and text describing the benefits of Petpak products.

Advertisement for This story will interest many Men and Women, featuring a photo of a woman and text describing a health product.

NOT long ago I was like some friends I have... low in spirits... I run-down... out of sorts... tired easily and looked terrible. I knew I had no serious organic trouble so I reasoned sensibly... as my experience has since proven... that work, worry, colds and whatnot had just worn me down.

The conscience mother has always had in S.S.S. Tonic... which is still her stand-by when she feels run-down... convinced me I ought to try this treatment... I started a course. The color began to come back to my skin... I felt better... I did not tire easily and soon I felt that those red-blood-cells were back to so-called fighting strength... it is great to feel strong again and like my old self.