

My Favorite Recipe

Fruit Salad
Place lettuce leaves on each plate. On this place one slice of pineapple...

Foreign Words and Phrases

Aequo animo. (L.) With equanimity.
J'ai parle. (F.) I have spoken.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic which has been helping women of all ages for nearly 70 years.

But It Is Life
We bring into the world with us poor, needy, uncertain life, short at the longest and unquiet at the best.—Temple.



Iron the Easy Way
The Coleman is a genuine instant lighting iron. All you have to do is turn a valve, strike a match and it lights instantly.

Silent Lies
The cruellest lies are often told in silence.—Stevenson.

Gas, Gas All the Time, Can't Eat or Sleep

"The gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. Even my heart seemed to hurt. A friend suggested Adierka. The first dose I took brought me relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine and never get better."

WNU-4 18-37

Temperance
Temperance is the nurse of chastity.—Wycherly.

MISERABLE AND WEAK

Mrs. M. C. Jones of 31 River Ave., Clarkburg, W. Va., said: "For two years I felt miserable. Finally I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; then I began to pick up in strength. The first few days my appetite improved and I was soon strong enough to be about in a couple of months."

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I like to dine in grand hotels
With folks of wealth or great renown,
And every now and then I do
When our rich uncle comes to town.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Bill Opposed by Senate Committee, 10 to 8—Mrs. Simpson Applies for Absolute Divorce—Fish Would End Our Gold Policy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
Western Newspaper Union.

ANNOUNCEMENT of their position on the President's Supreme court bill by three more Democratic members of the senate judiciary committee...

Senator O'Mahoney of Nevada and Carl Hatch of New Mexico. With them in opposition are King of Utah, Van Nuys of Indiana, Burke of Nebraska, Connally of Texas, Austin of Vermont, Borah of Idaho and Steiwer of Oregon.

Senator O'Mahoney, one of the enthusiastic New Dealers ordinarily, said: "The hearings have been completed. I have listened attentively to everything that has been said, and I have heard nothing to date which has convinced me that any increase of the court is either necessary or desirable."

Senator Hatch declared: "I do not think congress has the power to place men on the Supreme court to affect decisions in any way whatsoever. To do so would be an exercise of judicial power by the legislative branch of the government."

Senator McCarran addressed the judiciary committee, in executive session, for an hour and a half and said to the reporters: "In my judgment, the Supreme court should not be a department of government subject to the will of either of the other two branches of government."

SENATORS, representatives, department heads, and almost everyone else in Washington officialdom were worrying themselves over expenditure reductions, taxes, rising prices and falling revenues, and Supreme court reformation. But President Roosevelt was gaily sailing the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, angling for tarpon. He was on the Presidential yacht Potomac, which he boarded at New Orleans; his vessel was escorted by three destroyers, the Moffett, the Schenk and the Decatur. At Galveston Secretary Marvin McIntyre set up a temporary White House, and Mr. Roosevelt planned to land at that city when he got through fishing.

SIX months having elapsed since Mrs. Wallis Simpson was granted a provisional decree of divorce, and the lady having behaved during that period in a way approved by the king's proctor, her solicitors petitioned the court to make the decree absolute.

When Edward, duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Simpson were married, it was not yet known to the public and probably not yet determined by the principals in this most famous of modern romances. The duke was so angered by reflections on his fiancée and himself in "Coronation Commentary," a book written by Geoffrey Dennis, that it was reported he might set the wedding date before coronation day; but later there were rumors that Mrs. Simpson, seeking to avert further criticism, had persuaded him to wait until after his brother had been crowned. Edward demanded that the book be withdrawn and that the author and publisher apologize. This demand was complied with, but nevertheless he had his solicitors in London start suit for damages on the ground of libel.

FROM all quarters of the earth men and women of much, little or no importance were flocking to London for the coronation; the diplo-

mat were trying on their new knee breeches; the peacocks were buying wigs to make their coronets fit more comfortably; the officials, troops and horses were being rehearsed in their parts; the proprietors of parade seats were desperately trying to dispose of them at cut prices; and hotel managers and tradesmen of all sorts were preparing to make lots of money out of this thoroughly commercialized affair. It was said by steamship officials in New York that hundreds of Americans booked for the coronation had cancelled their passages, but despite this it was a certain London would be thronged with visitors.

WHILE Democratic leaders in congress were disputing over various proposals for achieving the economy demanded by the President, the house without a quiver passed the second deficiency bill, carrying \$79,200,000. The measure, which was called an economy measure because the appropriations were 19 millions less than the amounts asked by the department heads. But 15 of those 19 millions represented merely a reduction in the 30 million appropriation asked by the bureau of internal revenue for the refunding of processing taxes on the agricultural adjustment act. The saving, it was pointed out, was more a deferred "economy" in that the 15 millions will be included in the next budget.

"THIS is the outstanding financial blunder of the New Deal!" said Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, Republican, speaking of the administration's policy of accumulating gold at \$35 an ounce, or nearly twice the cost of production. Mr. Fish thereupon introduced a resolution forbidding the secretary of the treasury to purchase any more gold from foreign countries at more than \$25 an ounce.

"The American taxpayers" declared Mr. Fish, "under the devious gold policy of the President and the secret policy of the treasury, have become the angels of Europe, and are now engaged in helping to finance these countries in their mad armament race. All of the nations of the world including Soviet Russia, have naturally unloaded their gold upon us at enormous profits, which, if we tried to sell back, we probably could not get 50 cents on the dollar."

"This insane and costly gold policy is almost on a par with the high financing of John Law's Mississippi bubble. The American people have been turned into milch cows, to be milked by every foreign country."

THE C. I. O. steel workers' organizing committee now claims a majority of the 540,000 wage earners in that industry. Philip Murray, committee chairman, told the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in Pittsburgh that in the 10 months of the organization drive 325,000 members have been enrolled, equivalent to 60 per cent of the steel pay rolls.

"We have driven the company union out of American industry," Murray said. "No company union can hope to live from here on. Ten months ago the steel workers' organizing committee started from scratch. We had no members. Today we have built up 600 new lodges, enrolled 325,000 members, and signed wage contracts with 89 steel companies."

Seventy-nine women and forty-one men, arrested during the eviction of sit-down strikers from the Yale & Towne Manufacturing company plant in Detroit were held guilty of contempt of court by Circuit Judge Arthur Webster. They were convicted for violation of an injunction which the judges had issued, directing them to leave the plant.

Judge Webster imposed maximum penalties of thirty days in jail and \$250 fines on George Edwards, United Automobile Workers of America organizer, and Peter F. Sedler, who said he was an employee of the Kelsey Hayes Wheel company. Ten day jail sentences were given three other persons. Sentencing of the others was deferred to July 15.

WILLIAM GILLETTE, the veteran actor who became famous in the role of Sherlock Holmes and is remembered also for his good work in "Secret Service" and other plays, died in Hartford, Conn., at the age of eighty-one. He had been ill since last autumn.

John G. Pollard, chairman of the board of appeals of the Veterans' administration and former governor of Virginia, passed away in Washington of bronchial pneumonia. He was sixty-six years old.

TWO thousand members of the United States Chamber of Commerce, gathered in Washington for their 25th annual meeting, started a vigorous campaign for change in the industrial and economic structure of the nation. To begin with, they adopted resolutions calling for amendment of the Wagner labor relations act and the undistributed corporate surplus tax. The policies of the administration were hotly attacked by several speakers. Virgil Jordan of New York city, president of the national industrial conference board, said the government "has become an instrument of forces alien to the enterprise principle of American life and work who desire to destroy it and replace it by the principle of absolute subjection to the state, which is nearly every other part of the world holds; the impoverished and fear-ridden people in its paralyzing power."

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady asked the business men to give the Wagner act a chance to "work out." "Labor must move as a collectivism," he said, "and must bargain through its own chosen representatives—just as the employer does. Unless labor, grouped collectively, can have its expert representatives wholly independent of employer influence, speak for it with a powerful voice, there is no real bargaining at all."

SECURITIES controlling the \$3,000,000,000 railroad empire built up by the Van Sweringen brothers have been acquired by George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., by Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allan P. Kirby, all of New York and comparatively unknown in high finance. The securities are those of the Mid-America corporation which Mr. Ball bought at auction two years ago for \$3,121,000. The price paid by the New Yorkers was \$6,375,000. The Muncie man, however, does not make a personal profit from the transaction for he had placed Mid-America with its holdings in a charitable fund.

Young said it was the plan of his group "to shrink the entire corporate structure" rather than expand it. He intimated that Mid-America corporation would be eliminated, and probably several other of the interlocking holding companies by which the Van Sweringens built up their intricate financial structure.

ANDREW MELLOTT, frequently the target of administration attacks, is again called on to defend his business. Attorney General Cummings announced that the Department of Justice had filed in the Federal district court in New York a suit to compel dissolution of the Aluminum Company of America—which Mellon controls—for breaking "its monopolistic control" of the aluminum industry. By this action the government revives the Sherman anti-trust act as a legal weapon in regulating business.

The suit named 36 officers, directors, and stockholders of the company, including Mellon. Twenty-five subsidiary and affiliated companies were named co-defendants. Other members of the Mellon family named with the former treasury head are Paul Mellon, Richard K. Mellon, Jennie King Mellon, Sarah Mellon Scaife, David K. Bruce, son-in-law of Mellon, and Ailsa Mellon Bruce, his daughter. The suit charges that the company is a monopoly in violation of the anti-trust laws and that it has power to fix arbitrary and discriminatory prices. It charges the defendants with conspiracies to restrain and monopolize, attempts to monopolize, and monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

IN A letter addressed to H. B. Mitchell, president of the civil service commission, President Roosevelt placed a ban on speculation in securities by government officials and employees. There was no official explanation of this act, but for some time there have been rumors that some persons high up in the New Deal have been making a lot of money by speculating in the stock markets after getting tips on probable White House moves.

SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD of Virginia, Democrat, prepared for introduction in the senate a bill providing for the consolidation of the Home Owners' Loan corporation and the Federal Housing administration. This merger, said Mr. Byrd, would result in a saving of more than \$24,000,000 a year without impairing the work of the units.

INTERVENTION by President Roosevelt averted, for the time being at least, a strike of 25,000 freight handlers on eight railroads that threatened the food supply of New York city. The President appointed an emergency board of three members to attempt a settlement. In his proclamation he said the dispute threatened "substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the state of New York and other states in the eastern part of the country to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service."

A dispute between rival workers' unions balked efforts of the national mediation board to effect a settlement. Under the railway labor act, the President forced a postponement for at least 30 days while mediators work.

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"Build Boys Town" Rules
\$2,100 in Cash Prizes
Here are the simple rules in the big Build Boys Town Contest. But first, here are the prizes:
First Prize...\$1,000 in Cash
Second Prize...\$ 500 in Cash
Third Prize...\$ 250 in Cash
Fourth Prize...\$ 100 in Cash
Fifth Prize...\$ 50 in Cash
Sixth Prize...\$ 25 in Cash
Seventh Prize...\$ 15 in Cash
Eighth Prize...\$ 10 in Cash
And THIRTY PRIZES (Ninth to Thirty-eighth inclusive) .....\$5.00 each
1. Write a simple slogan of not more than 10 words on "What Boys Town means to America as a Check On Crime." Boys Town, you know, is the Home of a Nation's Homeless Boys. And it is the neglected, homeless boys of today that become the hardened criminals of tomorrow. Boys Town has made good, upright citizens of 4,446 homeless boys already. Not a single one of those boys is in a jail or penitentiary today.
Your slogan should be as simple and striking as possible. For example: "Build Boys Town and Check Crime at its Source." The simplest, most effective statement in ten words or less of what Boys Town means to America as a Check On Crime is the one that will win.
2. Mail or bring your slogan written on a plain piece of paper to the office of this newspaper by midnight, April 13. Be sure your name and address are written on the paper correctly and plainly.
3. Every slogan entered in the contest must be accompanied by one new one-year subscription to this newspaper, a two-year renewal of a subscription or a two-year past due subscription paid up—at the regular rate. For every such subscription turned in, one slogan may be entered. You can enter as many slogans as you choose, just so each slogan is accompanied by a new subscription, a two-year renewal or a two-year past due subscription paid up.
4. Literature telling all about Boys Town will be given you free at the office of this newspaper upon request.
5. Final results of the contest, together with the winning slogans will be announced in this newspaper the week following the close of the contest. The contest closes Tuesday, April 13. Results will be announced in this newspaper the following week on the regular publication date.
6. This newspaper will turn over \$1,000 to the Build Boys Town Fund for each slogan entered in the contest, for the erection of the new dormitory building, so badly needed there.
7. Winning slogans become the property of Boys Town.
8. In case of a tie, duplicate awards will be made.
9. Decision of the judges is of course final.

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