WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—This summer's session of the Institute of Pacific Relations will have many new factors and policies to consider, as new power formulas and equations are being drawn. The Philippines have changed their mind about cutting their United States towline. Japan and Germany make a joint survey of a 50-mile, low-lying canal route across the upper neck of Siam, which will bring Japan four days nearer Australia and perhaps five days nearer India. England's Singapore naval base isn't what it used to be. Australia announces a big new rearmament program.

World's Eye Now Turned on Pacific

Ian Mackenzie, Canada's handsome and versatile defense minister, breaks the news that Canada will rely on the United States fleet, voicing "reasonable assumption," rather than definite "commitments."

And Paul V. McNutt, commissioner of the Philippines, says we should carry "liberty and peace" to the Far East.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Vancouver lawyer, is one of Canada's most famous scholars who writes fluently and publishes articles in Gaelic. In his native Scotland, he was the most illustrious prize scholar of his generation, virtually monopolizing all the medals and garlands of the University of Edinburgh, for attainment in the classics.

Gaelic Ace Is Canada's Top Scholar

He later won a Carnegie research fellowship, gathering more honors in his work on old Irish manuscripts. He later attended the Royal academy at Dublin, wrote songs and stories in the ancient Celtic language and picked up a law degree as a sort of afterthought.

He went to Vancouver in 1914, returned for the war, and romped through grades to the rank of captain, fighting in all the major engagements.

He kept his stride in his later success in law and politics in Vancouver, becoming national defense minister in 1935. He is regarded as Canada's most eligible bachelor. He says his favorite recreation is study.

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JOSEPH A. LYONS, Australian prime minister who announces a rearmament program of approximately $215,000,000, has no such gift of tongues and reached eminence by a longer and harder road.

Rearmament Fever Hits Australia

He rose to power in the labor movement and, in 1931, like the late Ramsay MacDonald, broke with his party and entered a coalition government. His shift to the right brought him under vigorous assault, but he was reelected by a large majority last October.

He is sixty years old, gray and tousle-haired, the father of 11 children, and walks with a limp as the result of a railroad accident 13 years ago.

He began his working career as a country school teacher in Tasmania. Insularity and "home rule" marked his attitude a few years ago. Now he recommends as a commonwealth slogan, "Keep in tune with England."

Everywhere, the little nations are calling, "Wait for baby."

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TAKING arms against this sea of troubles is the Countess Alain Dedons de Pierrefeu, formerly Elsa Tudor of the Boston social register. Under impressive patronage, which includes faculty members of leading universities, scholars, diplomats and sociologists, she organizes a "world youth tour," with a fervor comparable to that of Peter the Hermit leading the children's crusade.

World Tour of Youth Is Peace Move

She is recruiting young persons from all nations, including Germany, Italy and Russia, on a world tour to flux animosities and foster good will and understanding. "World peace through world trade" is their slogan.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is among those who give warm indorsement to the plan. Headquarters for the tour are in New York.

The French husband of the countess was killed in the World war. Since then she has been vigorously active in social movements in Europe, Chicago, Boston and New York. For nearly four years she has been traveling around the world, recruiting support for her youth organization among diplomats, economists and business men.

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News Review of Current Events

"NO RECRIMINATION"

President Accepts Defeat on His Reorganization Bill . . . Germans Approve Hitler's Austria Coup

Because a federal statute prohibits taking of a foreign vote in the United States or its territorial waters, the crew of the German liner Hansa voted on the question of Austrian "anschluss" with Germany while the ship was in mid-ocean en route to New York. Here is the scene in the public room of the liner during the balloting. Seated is Purser Karl Zeplein, who registered the voters. Of the crew, 330 voted "jah"; six voted "nein," and one vote was voided.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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F. D. R. Accepts Defeat

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will not seek for revenge on the 108 Democratic representatives who, obeying the apparent wish of the people of the United States, defeated his pet reorganization bill in the house. Writing to Majority Leader Sam Rayburn to express his thanks for the "fine fight," Mr. Roosevelt said the question presented was solely one of policy and that the defeat of the measure offered "no occasion for personal recrimination and there should be none."

President Roosevelt

Shelving of the measure by sending it back to the committee, accomplished by a vote of 204 to 196, was generally regarded as a severe blow to the prestige of the President, for the administration leaders had declared in the debate that the issue was solely one of confidence in Mr. Roosevelt. His letter to Rayburn was taken to mean that a President-versus-congress fight in November should be avoided and that he would not inject himself into the congressional elections. Senator Byrnes, after calling at the White House, admitted there would be no effort to revive the reorganization bill in the senate.

It was said in Washington that Speaker Bankhead, Sam Rayburn and other prominent Democrats, construing the defeat of the reorganization bill as a vote of "no confidence" in the administration, were ready to abandon for the present much of the New Deal program for social and economic legislation, including the revised bill for regulation of wages and hours of labor. They decided, it was reported, to concentrate on passage of the tax revision and appropriation bills and the voting of funds for unemployment relief and revival of business activity. It is their hope that congress can adjourn by May 15.

Curb Spending Program

CONGRESSIONAL and fiscal leaders were called to the White House by the President to consider his plan for a billion and a half dollar public works program and a like amount for unemployment relief through the WPA. These funds together with the 1½ billion dollars congress recently authorized the Reconstruction Finance corporation to loan to business, would give the administration 4½ billion dollars to fight the depression in the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Roosevelt first talked with Vice President Garner, Senator Barkley, Speaker Bankhead and Representative Rayburn, and it was reported that they stood out against the contemplated spending program, Garner being especially vigorous in his language.

The President, it was said, seemed willing to compromise and the four leaders went away hopeful they would not be called upon to attempt to push through at this session any of the radical schemes suggested by some of the more extreme administration advisers.

A second conference was then held with other congressional leaders and with Harry L. Hopkins, Acting Budget Director Daniel Bell, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, and Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the federal reserve board.

Senator Glass and Representative Woodrum were present and prepared to argue against the $4,000,000,000 plan. To their surprise the discussion was confined almost wholly to the subject of work relief.

Mr. Roosevelt said 1 billion 250 millions should be enough to carry the Works Progress administration during the first seven months of the next fiscal year, from July 1, 1938, to Feb. 1, 1939. A billion and a half had been talked about as necessary.

In addition the President suggested about 150 millions should be appropriated for the Department of Agriculture's farm security program and 50 millions for the National Youth administration.

Not a word was said about the proposed expenditure of a billion and a half for noninterest bearing loans to states and cities for construction programs. Nor was there any discussion of the proposal to issue more than a billion dollars in gold certificates against the sterilized gold fund.

While this conference was going on, there were developments indicating that the Democratic-Republican coalition that defeated the reorganization and other administration bills might get into action against the new spending program. In this Senator Byrd of Virginia, Democrat, and Representative Snell of New York, minority leader in the house, took the lead.

Hitler's Big Victory

FEWER than 465,000 Germans and Austrians had the courage to vote "no" in the plebiscite on Germany's annexation of Austria. Nearly 49,000,000 qualified voters went to the polls and gave their approval of the "anschluss," and thus Adolf Hitler scored a tremendous victory, greater than even his lieutenants had expected.

Adolf Hitler

"This is the proudest hour of my life," said the Fuehrer when told of the vote, and the Nazi leaders all were jubilant, and with reason. They said the demonstration of German unity showed it was time to liberate "our Sudeten German friends in Czechoslovakia" and that they were ready to obey Hitler's orders blindly.

It was forecast in Berlin that Hitler would proceed at once to expand and modernize the Austrian army and strengthen Austria's frontier defenses. And Vienna believed the anti-Jewish program would be intensified.

There was a rumor that Austria would soon cease to be an entity and would be re-christened Osmark, or eastern march or boundary of the new Germany.

Besides voting on the Austro-German union, the electorate chose a new reichstag, which was handpicked by Hitler. German and Austrian citizens throughout the world voted on the annexation, some casting their ballots on German steamers outside of the three-mile limits of foreign lands. Jews were not allowed to go to the polls.

Railway "Court" Proposal

HOW to save the important railways from bankruptcy was the subject of conferences at the White House and of deep study by the President. He rejected the suggestion of an outright government subsidy, and then adopted and offered for legislative action the plan of creating a special unit with judicial or quasi-judicial powers to speed up voluntary reorganization of the carriers and solve other of their problems. The unit may take the form of a special court or board within the interstate commerce commission.

This plan was part of a report from a committee of three members of the interstate commerce commission, which report Mr. Roosevelt laid before congress. He did not make specific recommendations but asked for "some immediate legislation," and intimated he thought any long term program should provide for incorporation of all executive agencies dealing with transportation in one department.

Girdler vs. Labor Board

TOM GIRDLER, head of Republic Steel, said in Cleveland that the national labor relations board was "wrong" when it accused Republic of violating the Wagner act before and during last summer's "little steel" strike, and indicated the company would fight parts of the board's decisions through the courts.

The board decided that Republic had violated the Wagner act on eight counts and, among other things, ordered the corporation to reinstate 5,000 strikers with back pay from April 8; to break up employee representative plans at five Ohio plants, and to stop practices which would lead employees to think they were not free to join the C. I. O. or other unions.

The board also placed on Republic the responsibility for the death of three strikers in a riot last July near the corporation's Massillon plant.

Jail for Townsend

DR. FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND, seventy-one-year-old advocate of old-age pensions, must serve 30 days in a District of Columbia jail unless President Roosevelt intervenes in his behalf.

The Supreme court declined to interfere with his conviction, of contempt of the house of representatives, thus removing his last hope of reprieve by the courts.

New French Government

FRANCE has a new government headed by Edouard Daladier who succeeded Leon Blum as premier after the fall of Blum's Popular Front. Daladier's cabinet is the first wholly nonrevolutionist one since the leftist landslide of 1936. Not one of his ministers is even pink, and there are several outright conservatives. Most significant of his selections is Georges Bonnet, former ambassador to the United States, as foreign minister. His choice for this key post means synchronization of French foreign policy with that of Great Britain, the opening of negotiations with Mussolini and complete abandonment of the Spanish republic in its war with Franco's insurgents.

Georges Bonnet

The political fate of Daladier's government depends on his success or failure in breaking up the prevailing strikes in France. It appeared probable he would not ask parliament just yet for dictatorial financial powers, the demand that caused the downfall of Blum, but will be satisfied with holding on quietly until after the Easter vacation, waiting for the return of social peace.

Fords' Golden Wedding

HENRY FORD and Clara Bryant Ford celebrated their golden wedding in Detroit. The festivities lasted two days, starting with a reception on Mrs. Ford's seventy-first birthday at the home of Edsel Ford. The golden wedding fete was under the auspices of the Service clubs of Dearborn and was held in Ford's reproduction of Independence Hall not far from where the wedding took place in 1888.

Nice Job for Tugwell

REXFORD G. TUGWELL, who was one of the original Brain Trust members, later under-secretary of agriculture and head of the resettlement administration, has a fine new job. Mayor LaGuardia has appointed him chairman of the New York city planning commission at a salary of $15,000 a year, succeeding Adolph A. Berle, Jr., now an assistant secretary of state. Tugwell will take the position as soon as he has severed his relations with the American Molasses company, of which he became vice president in January, 1937.

Woe for American Debs

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, American ambassador to London, has abandoned the practice of arranging for the annual presentation of 20 or 30 American debutantes to the British king and queen. Hereafter he will present only wives and relatives of American officials or American women in permanent residence in London. He says he considers the practice undemocratic and that making a choice from among the numerous applicants is unfair to those omitted.

Transatlantic Air Service

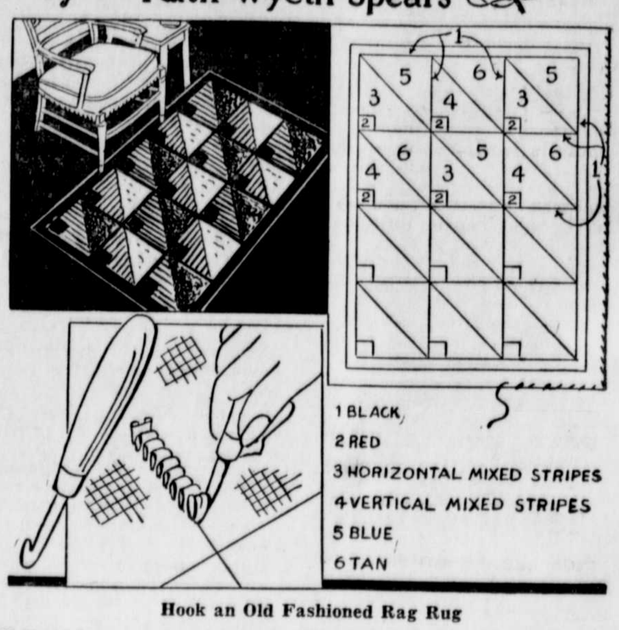
FEDERAL officials announced that regular transatlantic passenger and mail air service would start late in July or early in August, on a 24-hour schedule between New York and Foynes, Ireland. The flights will be operated by the Pan-American and Imperial Airways.

Edward L. Yuravich of the federal bureau of air commerce said the trips would start with two airliners—an Imperial Airways "pick-a-pack" plane and a Pan-American Airways Boeing seaplane, with cruising speeds of 150 to 200 miles per hour. The planes will take off simultaneously from opposite sides of the Atlantic.

The western terminal will be at Manhasset bay, Port Washington, Long Island, with the eastern end at Foynes, recently rechristened Shannon, at the mouth of the Shannon river, in Ireland.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



Hook an Old Fashioned Rag Rug

OF ALL rag rugs the hooked type is the most fascinating and economical. A rug hook, such as may be purchased in notion and fancywork departments, and burlap a little larger than your finished rug are the essentials. Most rug hookers also use a frame of slats bolted together at the corners. They stretch the burlap over the frame and tack it. Some like a rather large stationary frame. Others use a small one and many hooked rugs are made without any frame at all.

Here is a quaint old rug pattern that you may mark off on your burlap with a yardstick and pencil. The numbers indicate the colors used for the original rug—now more than a hundred years old. The finished rug measures 26 by 34 inches. Allow two inches at all edges for hems. Overcast the edges, then mark the solid one-inch border just inside the hem allowance; then the large eight-inch squares; then the small two-inch squares; then draw the diagonal lines across the large squares as shown. Use wool rags if possible and cut the strips not wider than one-half inch. Hold the strip against the wrong side of the burlap and pull loops of it through to the right side with the hook as shown. Short strips are as useful as long. Just pull the ends through and clip them.

If you are planning slip covers, curtains, or doing other Spring sewing for the home, you will want a copy of Mrs. Spears' book, SEWING, for the Home Decorator. Forty-eight pages of practical working directions, with complete illustrations. A dollar saving book for every homemaker. Send name and address, enclosing 25 cents (coins preferred) to Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. What was the most western outpost of the colonies during the Revolution?
2. What city stands on "seven hills"?
3. Was George Washington actually born on February 22?
4. The abbreviation "i. e." is used in the sense of "that is." For what Latin words do they stand?
5. What states were carved out of the Northwest Territory?
6. What did helium gas sell for during the World war and how much does it sell for now?
7. How much did it cost to send a letter by the famous Pony Express from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, Calif.?

The Answers

1. Fort Laurens, about a mile from what is now Bolivar, Ohio.
2. Rome, Italy.
3. Though George Washington actually was born February 11, 1731, it became February 22, 1732, through England's shift to the Gregorian calendar in 1752.
4. Id est.
5. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
6. In 1917 the gas was sold to non-government users for $2,000 a cubic foot, and now the price is one cent per cubic foot.
7. At first the company charged $5 for each half-ounce letter, and later the charge was reduced to $2.50.

How the "Well-Dressed" Furniture Should Appear

This season—and every season—furniture should be kept fresh and gleaming! The home-maker owes it to her furniture—and the appearance of her home. Before it leaves the shop of the furniture dealer, before it is sold—good furniture is kept polished! The dealer continually gives it a "polish service", to maintain its rich appearance—keep the wood "alive!" He, who is an authority, regularly uses a good oil polish (the best is non-greasy, because it has a fine, light-oil base). He knows the importance of this—for selling furniture is his business—and on his shop floor, every piece of fine wood must be kept at its lustrous best! He knows, too, how vital it is to the finish, the very pores of the wood, to frequently apply a quality oil polish on the various suites and fine pieces! The effect of its frequent use on furniture is two-fold: It prevents drying-out and cracking—and it brings to the furniture a deep, lasting high-tone—that suffuses the wood, brings out all the natural beauty of the grain. All woodwork and furniture will remain "well-dressed," decorative, sparkling—if cared for periodically with a reputable light-oil polish!

MEN LOVE GIRLS WITH PEP

If you are peppy and full of fun, men will invite you to dances and parties. BUT, if you are cross, lifeless and tired, men won't be interested. Men don't like "quiet" girls.

For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure.

Make a note NOW to get a bottle of world-famous Pinkham's Compound today WITHOUT FAIL from your druggist—more than a *million* women have written in letters reporting benefit.

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Elements of Friendship

There are two elements that go to the composition of friendship. One is Truth, the other is Tenderness.—Emerson.

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GET RID OF PIMPLES

New Remedy Uses Magnesia to Clear Skin. Firms and Smooths Complexion—Makes Skin Look Years Younger.

Get rid of ugly, pimply skin with this extraordinary new remedy. Denton's Facial Magnesia works miracles in clearing up a spotty, roughened complexion. Even the first few treatments make a noticeable difference. The ugly spots gradually wipe away, big pores grow smaller, the texture of the skin itself becomes firmer. Before you know it friends are complimenting you on your complexion.

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