

News Review of Current Events

REED FOR SUPREME COURT

Solicitor General Is Nominated by the President . . . Roosevelt Would Wipe Out All Holding Companies



Drags Wolf and Foolish Bear, aged members of the ancient water-buster clan of North Dakota's Gros Ventre Indians, are shown being greeted by "The Great White Father," President Roosevelt, whom they visited on a trip which they hope will bring a merciful rain to end the long drouth in their parched country. The Indians were on their way to the Heye foundation of the Museum of the American Indian where George G. Heye was to return to them a sacred bundle, a "medicine" they believe will make their lands fertile again. Since the loss of the bundle in 1907, their country is slowly turning into desert due to lack of rain.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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Choice of Reed Liked

NOMINATION of Stanley Forman Reed of Kentucky, solicitor general, as associate justice of the Supreme court met with general approval and it was predicted in Washington that he would be speedily confirmed by the senate with little or no opposition.



Stanley F. Reed

Republicans and Democrats alike were quick to praise the Kentuckian, who, while a defender of many New Deal measures, has acquired a reputation for being realistic and a liberal with "moderate" tendencies.

Senator Ashurst, chairman of the judiciary committee, named a subcommittee which planned quick public hearings on the nomination. Mr. Reed, who will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice George Sutherland, is fifty-three years old and has never before been on the bench. In 1929 Herbert Hoover, then President, made him general counsel of the federal farm board. Later he was shifted to the same capacity in the Reconstruction Finance corporation. He retained his post at the outset of the present administration.

Then President Roosevelt picked him for solicitor general to defend the New Deal cases before the Supreme court. Of these he won 11 and lost 2.

In the opinion of lawyers Mr. Reed's legal philosophy is orthodox. His liberalism is not that which would do away with legal procedure in establishment of untried schemes, yet he feels that congress and the President would shirk their duty if they did not venture into legislative fields of untried constitutionality.

Hits Holding Companies

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in a press conference, declared he was determined to wipe out all holding companies. The method to be used in eliminating them, he said, was still under discussion; he indicated it might be done through legislation and the exercise of the taxing power.

The "death sentence" imposed on holding companies in the utility industry in the 1935 act is a step toward the new purge. The President revealed that Wendell L. Willkie, head of the Commonwealth and Southern corporation, recently had urged him to relax this restriction and that his plea had been rejected.

Senator Norris, who has proposed that most holding companies be taxed out of existence, holds that it might be desirable to retain first degree companies, or those which hold securities in operating companies only.

Tax Changes Planned

CHAIRMAN DOUGHTON and his house ways and means committee began hearings on proposals for 63 changes in the revenue laws which would exempt small corporations, constituting 90 per cent of American business, under the undivided profits levy and grant large enterprises only part of the relief demanded from harsh rates.

These changes were formulated by Fred Vinson's subcommittee, which in a long report defended them as fair and predicted they would stimulate business without reducing the aggregate federal revenue.

In addition to changes in the tax structure the subcommittee urged reclassification of the complex maze of internal revenue statutes to clear

ify their meaning, speed tax collections, and simplify enforcement.

The most important individual change recommended was the proposed exemption of small corporations—those earning \$25,000 or less annually and comprising about 90 per cent of the nation's 200,000 business concerns—from the undistributed surplus tax.

The report proposed as a "general rule" a tentative tax of 20 per cent on corporations' earnings more than \$25,000 per year, but allowing a credit of four-tenths of 1 per cent for each 10 per cent of earnings declared as dividends.

Kidnaped Ross Was Slain

SCORE another for J. Edgar Hoover and his "G-men." They have solved the mysterious case of the kidnaping of Charles Ross, elderly retired manufacturer, in Chicago last September, arrested the kidnaper and obtained his confession that he killed both Ross and his own confederate after getting \$50,000 ransom money from Mrs. Ross. The murderer, Peter Anders, was taken at Santa Anita race track, near Los Angeles, where he had been passing some of the ransom money through the pari mutuel machines. Full details of his confession were not at once made public.

Dodd Angers the Nazis

WILLIAM E. DODD, until recently American ambassador to Berlin, has put himself in a class with Mayor La Guardia so far as the Nazis are concerned, by a speech in New York. It was violently anti-Hitler, and German Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff immediately made a bitter protest to Secretary of State Hull, saying Dodd had insulted the Reichsfuehrer.

In particular the ambassador was angered by Dodd's statements that under Hitler "almost as many personal opponents were killed in five years as Charles II (king of England) executed in 20 years of the Seventeenth century," and that Hitler is "now more absolute than any medieval emperor of Germany." Mr. Hull informed Dieckhoff that Dodd was now a private citizen and that our government does not have control over the utterances of individuals; also that Dodd's utterances do not represent the views of this government.

No Peace with Chiang

JAPAN is determined to bring to pass the complete downfall of Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist government of China. Following a meeting of the imperial council in Tokyo in the presence of the emperor, it was announced that Japan would withdraw its recognition of the Chiang regime and would encourage the Japanese-dominated government set up in Peking. The official statement continued: "Needless to say, this involves no change in the policy adopted by the Japanese government of respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, as well as the rights and interests of the other powers in China."

"Japan's responsibilities for peace in East Asia are now even heavier than ever before. It is the fervent hope of the government that the people will put forth still greater effort toward the accomplishment of this important task incumbent on the nation."

Shanghai was informed that Chiang had ordered his troops "not to retreat a single inch."

Canal Toll Fight On

SENATORS and representatives of the Mississippi valley lining up for a determined fight against a bill sponsored by Senator McAdoo of California to exempt coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls. The opponents feel that the measure would endanger the prosperity of Middle West industries, many of which already have been crippled or wiped out since the opening of the Panama canal and the establishment of tolls lower than rail rates from the Mississippi valley to either coast. This cheapening of transportation for seaboard industries made it impossible for enterprise in the interior of the country to compete in seaboard markets.

Public hearings on the McAdoo bill were opened, and it was predicted there would be a great struggle in congress between seaboard and interior interests.

Six Million Ill Every Day

BECAUSE of illness or injury, an average of 6,000,000 of the country's 130,000,000 men, women and children are each day unable to work, attend school, or pursue other usual activities during the winter months.

This state of affairs was revealed by a report of the federal public health service.

Seventeen per cent of all the people, according to the report, loses at least one week in a year because of illness.

"In the light of current attempts to determine the extent and causes of unemployment, and its relation to inadequate food, shelter and medical care, further revelations of this survey should be of extreme importance."

Big Flying Boat Destroyed

SAMOAN CLIPPER, huge flying boat of the Pan-American Airways, fell into the Pacific ocean near Samoa, carrying the seven members of the crew to their deaths. There were no passengers, for the ship was making one of its pioneering flights on the newly established route across the Pacific. It was on the way from Pago Pago harbor, American Samoa, to Auckland, New Zealand, and had turned back toward Pago Pago because of an oil leak. Presumably it was dumping gasoline to facilitate landing and the fuel exploded, destroying the plane.

First in the list of victims was Capt. Edwin C. Musick, considered the most experienced ocean flyer in the world and chief pilot of the Pacific division of Pan-American. He was one of the most conservative of flyers and officials of the company said he and his flight crew were entirely blameless for the disaster.

Those who perished with Musick were First Officer Cecil G. Sellers, Junior Flight Officer Paul S. Brunk, F. J. MacLean, J. W. Stickrod, J. A. Brooks and J. T. Findlay.

Plane Crashes in Rockies

ONE of Northwest Airlines' new Lockheed Zephyr passenger planes, flying from Seattle to Chicago, struck a snow-covered peak of the Rocky mountains near Bozeman, Mont., and was smashed and burned. All aboard, including eight passengers and two pilots, were killed, their charred bodies being found by a party that made its way through a raging blizzard to the scene of the accident.

Officials of the company could not explain the disaster but said all ships of the new type were grounded pending investigation.

France in a Crisis

FRANCE was indulging in another of its periodical governmental crises. Financial and labor troubles forced Premier Camille Chautemps and his Popular Front cabinet to resign, and the customary search for a man who could command a majority of the chamber ensued.

At the present writing President Lebrun had turned again to Chautemps, but the situation was changing with each hour. Georges Bonnet, who has been serving as ambassador to Washington tried his hand, but was blocked by Leon Blum, socialist leader and former premier. Then Blum undertook the job but gave up because of conservative opposition.

Naval Building Race On

FRANCE'S reply to the recent announcement that Italy would build 20,000 ton battleships is the decision to construct two battleships of 42,000 tons each, exceeded in size only by the British battle cruiser Hood. The navy committee of the chamber of deputies was preparing to ask Minister of Finance Georges Bonnet to supplement the 1938 naval budget by 2,000,000,000 francs from the sorely pressed treasury to keep ahead of Mussolini's forces at sea.

Marriage Mills Stopped

INDIANA'S notorious marriage mills were given a death blow when the State Supreme court upheld a statute enacted 86 years ago forbidding county clerks to issue marriage licenses to women who are not residents of the county in which the license is issued.

Floyd Gibbons' ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!



"While the Creek Rose"

By FLOYD GIBBONS
Famous Headline Hunter

HELLO EVERYBODY:

Well, sir, what are we going to do with this guy—a bird with a story that nobody will believe? His name is George Kincl of Weehawken, N. J., and he writes as follows: "When I told this story to my friends a few years ago, all I got was snickers and laughs behind the hand, so this is only the second time it has ever been related. I can furnish plenty of proofs of its authenticity, but if you don't believe it, don't publish it. I'd rather take a sock in the jaw than have you doubt it."

George has got me in a spot there. I've either got to believe his tale or pop him one on the button. Well, fortunately for the peace of Weehawken, I do believe George's yarn. It's a straight story, and it checks. What more could I ask for? Don't worry, George. If I didn't believe it I WOULDN'T publish it. But here it comes—and that's my answer to those birds who gave you the horse laugh.

Storm on Bald Mountain.

It all came about on a camping trip. George and a pal were tenting on the summit of Bald mountain, near Scranton, Pa. The time was June, 1933, and just in case anybody wants to check up on George's story, his pal's name is Tom Coyne, of Scranton, Pa.

Darkness was coming on—and so was a storm. It occurred to George that they didn't have enough firewood to last the night through, so he told Tom to get things in readiness for the storm while he went to get the wood.

George left the camp and headed for a pile of logs that some woodmen had left nearby. He picked up four—two on each shoulder—and started back. He was about fifty yards away from camp and crossing a tiny stream by stepping from stone to stone when the heavens opened up above him and the rain began to fall in one solid sheet.

Lightning began to play across the sky, and George had hardly taken two more steps when a terrific crash of thunder made him jump.



Rain Began to Fall in One Solid Sheet.

He slipped and went over backwards. The logs on his shoulder fell on top of him. One of them landed on his head and knocked him out.

Wedged Fast Between Two Rocks.

Says George: "The rain soon revived me, but when I came to, I was unable to move. I was wedged in between two rocks about four feet high, and the logs were right on top of me, lodged in such a manner that I couldn't budge them. My arms were pinned to my sides, and my feet were the only parts of my body I could move. But they didn't quite touch the ground. My head was on the ground, in about half an inch of water. I could only raise it about an inch."

Well, sir, George lay still for a minute, trying to think of some way to wriggle himself free. Then, suddenly, he noticed something that made him gasp. The water in which his head lay was beginning to rise.

That's when George began to yell for Tom. But by that time the rain was falling with a steady roar that drowned out his cries the minute they left his lips. The booming of the thunder added to the din. George yelled again and again, but Tom didn't hear him.

"The rain," he says, "was falling faster now. The creek was rising. The water had reached my ears. Then I fell into a panic and began to scream. The water rose slowly—giving me plenty of time to realize the helplessness of the situation. It came up to my cheek-bones—covering my face and neck. Finally, nothing but my nose was above it, and I had to keep my head raised to keep it there."

His Final Yell Brought Rescue.

The muscles of George's neck were tired from holding up his head. He tried to lower it, but immediately the water began flooding into his nose. The rain slackened, and hope sprang into his breast. But it quickly died again. The rain might be slackening—but the creek was still rising.

George began to say a prayer then—a silent prayer, for he couldn't speak. The rain had long since covered his mouth. Now it was creeping into his nostrils. He wouldn't last much longer. Just another fraction of an inch and the water would cut off his breath.

In a minute it did. But George fought literally to the last gasp. "I summoned all my strength," he says, "and put it into one final, screaming yell. Not only my strength, but also all my hope went into that shout. Then, the tired muscles of my neck gave way. My head fell back under the water."

"I held my breath for what seemed an eternity. At last I was forced to expel it. Then I felt myself choking and lost consciousness." The next thing George knew, he was lying on the bank of the creek, and Tom was bending over him giving him artificial respiration. As soon as George was strong enough to get to his feet again, Tom told him what had happened. When George didn't come back after fifteen or twenty minutes, Tom became alarmed and went out looking for him. He was prowling around about ten feet away from him when George gave that last yell. Then he went down between those rocks and pried him loose.

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Selecting White House Site

President Washington and Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who laid out the national capital, selected the site for the White House in 1791. A competition was held for plans for an executive mansion, and the winning architect was James Hoban of Dublin. The corner stone was laid October 13, 1792. The building was not ready for occupancy until November, 1800, when President and Mrs. John Adams moved in. When the British captured Washington in 1804, they burned the White House. Hoban superintended its restoration.

Storms Toss Up Amber

Residents along the Baltic shore of East Prussia are always glad to see a storm coming up because these oceanic disturbances often cast up chunks of precious amber along the beaches. Most of the amber mining is done with powerful dredges and the substance, once valued more highly than gold, is worked into many kinds of jewelry. History relates that the Emperor Nero once sent an expedition across Europe to the amber mines along the Baltic sea.

Monks Incarcerate Themselves

Near Gyantse, Tibet, stands a lamasery whose lamas, or monks, incarcerate themselves in small mud huts, without doors or windows, for periods from a year to a lifetime, in order to earn a first-class reincarnation. As no mortal eye may look upon them during these years of seclusion, says Collier's Weekly, they wear a glove on the hand used to take their food from a brother lama when he passes it to them through a small curtained aperture.

Making Winter Hours Count



SEW - YOUR - OWN

means most at this season of the year when dark and long winter days make time hang heavy on your hands. You can get your Spring wardrobe well started by making these days count. This is the time to sew and sew—and then when the first crocuses show their heads, you will be all ready for Spring; your wardrobe in order and the right clothes to wear. With sew-your-own patterns and a few yards of material, you can make short work of this whole business of sewing.

Pattern 1440 is designed for sizes 12 to 40 (32 to 46 bust). Size 14 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material and ¾ yard ribbon for shoulder straps.

Pattern 1341 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material plus 2½ yards of machine-made pleating to trim.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room #20, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins each).

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"Quotations"

Not all the lips can speak is worth the silence of the heart.—Adams.

In all pointed sentences some degree of accuracy must be sacrificed to conciseness.—Johnson.

A sight to dream of, not to tell.—Coleridge.

He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.—Bailey.

That treacherous phantom which men call liberty.—Ruskin.

We are all quick to imitate what is base and depraved.—Jensen.

To one who knows, it is superfluous to give advice; to one who does not know, it is insufficient.—Seneca.

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10¢
St. Joseph
GENUINE PURE ASPIRIN

To help PREVENT many colds

VICKS VAPORUB

A Few Drops Up Each Nostril at the First Sneeze

To help END a cold quicker

VICKS VAPORUB

Rub on Throat, Chest, and Back of Bedtime

FOLLOW VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS
(Full details of the Plan in each Vicks Package)

Safekeeping
If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him.—Franklin.

Peace at Home
He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.—Goethe.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUS

A Thought
A little explained, a little endured; a little forgiven and the quarrel is cured.

Life Is Labor
"The happiness of men consists in life. And life is in labor."—Count Tolstoi.

Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fourth night if needed. How do Calotabs help nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs are one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminators, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of the virus-laden mucus and toxins. Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the blood. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds. Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package.—(adv.)