WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON

(Courtesy The United States News)

Not 18 hours later than the supreme court's invalidation of the Guffey-Vinson act, a new Guffey Coal bill made its debut in congress, refashioned in the light of the decision.

The new bill omits is that part of the old measure which permitted for setting wages and enforcing collective bargaining procedure. It contains a statement of policy on labor relations but with no attempt at enforcement.

What it retains is all that part of the measure which allows minimum prices, the enforcing machinery, as before, a tax of 15 per cent levied before production with 13½ per cent credited to firms that comply with the set up in the bill.

Behind a large group of prominent labor leaders lend their support, the view of the latter being that with earnings of employees made more secure, wage concessions may be obtained through collective bargaining. Nearing the congressional adjournment despite hopes of enactment.

Less hopeful are other labor groups who see shattered their expectations that congressional authority over labor relations in industry would be extended to the scope of the national labor relations board's efforts to enforce collective bargaining is believed to be delimited by the decisions of the supreme court.

The federation of Labor turned their attention to other weapons, declaring that what is left for attaining its ends falls short of a constitutional amendment.

Part way toward an agreement the senate committee revising the tax bill abandons a plan for taxing the personal income of trusts and returns to a modified form of levy on undistributed earnings of corporations.

Revision of the compromise included:

1. A flat rate of 18 per cent on corporation earnings

2. An additional 7 per cent on that portion of earnings not paid out in dividends

3. Exemptions earning small profits $15,000 and under—to receive an exemption of $1000 in computing tax on undistributed earnings.

4. A 10 per cent income tax to be paid on dividends received, both under present and surtax rates.

Because the committee is revising the levy on processing taxes, to be withheld after the invalidating of the AAA act. Methods of calculating the base is debated—whether profits over the average beginning in 1927. Rate fixed at 15 per cent.

Whether bill is approved by the senate it goes to conference for reconciliation with the house version which is based on the principle of a graduated tax on undistributed earnings. The tax would be levied if all earnings are distributed, rises to 42½ per cent if earnings are retained.

Uncle Sam's hand a hammer against fraudulent advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics. House committee favorable to a pure food and drug bill already passed in somewhat different form by the senate.

The bill would let the federal trade commission do the policing, whereas the senate bill would ask to the Food and Drug administration of the department of agriculture.

Opponents of the measure have criticized regulation by the trade commission as less apt to be drastic in view may be modified, however, if a pending bill is enacted giving the commission the power to initiate investigations and to protect consumers as well as competitors.

Among the provisions of the new regulatory measure are:

Advertising would be obliged to meet the same standards of truthfulness as labels.

Products with brand names would no longer be exempt from regulation as they are under the present law passed in 1901.

False intent to defraud would not be necessary to conviction if misleading and misleading statements are used in labels and advertising.

Penalties of violations could be imposed. The present procedure is to prosecute anew for each violation after it has occurred.

Specifically directed against a low rent housing project of the resettlement administration, an injunction is issued by a federal court which for the first time calls into question the entire relief program.

The project is 'Boundbrook,' in Franklin township, Somerset county, N. J., to which the township and some taxpayers object on the ground that, paying no local taxes, it will burden those who do pay taxes.

Unfettered by limitations and standards, the court holds, the president is permitted to invade the rights of states in regulating and controlling housing and in resettling and shifting the destitute and low-income groups. This is declared to be "delegation running riot."

Real Estate Transfers

Continued from page 8

15-42-10; First Natl Bank of Barrington to Herbert J Meyer; Apr 10; $10.

Pt twp 42; 15-42-10; Carrie Pease to Edward Kelley; Apr 18; $10.

McIntosh Palatine Est Unit No 3, L 11 B 32, 26 and 26-42-10; Arthur T McIntosh tr to Paul Winter; R S $1.50; Feb 28; $10.

McIntosh Plum Grove Rd develop, Palatine L 1 B 25, SW¼ 23-42-10; Arthur T McIntosh tr to Agnes Eichstaedt; R S $1.50; Mar 18 $1,250.

Robertson & P Add to Palatine L 26 and 27 B "B" NE¼ 15-42-10; Henry F Vogt to E E First; R S $1; Apr 3; $10.

Wheeling

Arlington Heights, Park Manor Sub, L 5 and 6 B 15; NE¼ SE¼ 32-42-11; V and Ray W Moore to Alfred C Wenzel; Apr 16; $10.

Laudermilk Villa L 11, Sub SE ¼ 34-42-11; Isaac Pressman to Anna M Ecklund; Apr 18; $10.

Knittel's Add to Hunterville, L 63 and 64 3 and 10-42-11; Frank Hinz to Carl Seidl; Mar 16; $10.

Twp 42 pt NW¼ 27-42-11; Elizabeth Schaffner to Elmer R Wickersham; inc $4,000; R S $5; Mar 16; $10.

Laudermilk Villa, L 162 SE¼ 34-42-11; Emil Grimm to Frank J Garbutt; R S $2; June 11; $1690.

Pt W½ W½ SE¼ 30-42-11; Edward W Geffert to Robert Paton; R S $1.50; Apr 4; $10.

W½ Government, L 1 of NE¼ E½ Government L 1, NW¼ N½ of Govt L 1, SW¼ 6-42-11; Theresa Raupp et al to Herbert Meyer; R S $10.50; Mar 13; $10.

Twp 42 E 200 ft W 433.40 ft S 900 ft W½ SW¼ 17-42-11; C T & T Co tr to Niels Sandberg; R S $4; Mar 26; $10.

Torrens Transfers

Barrington

Mundays Barrington Villa Sub, L 23 B 1 SE¼ 1-42-9; Charles Lacher to Edwin L Erickson; R S $2.50; Apr 1; $10.

Torrens Master's Deeds

Palatine

McIntosh Palatine Farms, L 10-12-13 sub W½ NW¼ NW¼ SW ¼ E½ SW¼ 15 also pt L 8 S T sub 16-42-10; Camile Burda et al by M C to Ceska Katolicka Prvni Jednota; R S $7; Apr 13; $6,549.56.

Trust Deeds and Mortgages

Wheeling

Leo W Gaidica to Louis Stepanek; L 9 and 10 B 2 Arlington add to Arlington Heights; filed 4-30; mo; $2,500.

Palatine

Milo D Pugh to T H Golightly; L 1 B 2 McIntosh & Cos Rohlwing Rd Acres NW¼ NW¼ 24-42-10; filed 4-13; 5-1-41; $2,493.92.

John Kastning to Edwin H Schultze; Twp 42 pt 35-42-10 and O P; filed 4-9; 6 per cent; $3000.

Schaumburg

William F Harmening to C T & T Co tr; Twp 41 pt NW¼ 15-41-10 con 29.945 m or 1; filed 4-7; on or before 18 mo; 5 per cent; $2,500.

Trust Deeds and Mortgages

Schaumburg

William H Buesche to Fed Land Bk of St. Louis; SW¼ SE¼ S½ E½ SE¼ ex E 18 rds of N 18 rds 24-41-10; filed 4-22; 7-1-65; 4 per cent; $3,200.

Louis Lange to Walter L Wenger as tr; W 75 acres of E½ NW¼ 36-41-10; filed 4-15; 9-1-40; $3,243.10 (jr mtge).

Torrens Trust Deeds

Barrington

Edwin L Erickson to Charles A Elsner; Mundays Barrington Villa L 23 B 1 SE¼ 1-42-9; filed 4-20; mo; 6 per cent; $2300.

Wheeling

Arthur P Claus to First Natl Bk of Chgo; L 8 B 4 Centralwood SE¼ 33-42-11; semi; 5 per cent; $4,000.

Joseph T Scott to Percy Wilson Mtg & Finance Corp; L 500 Scarsdale sub W½ 32-42-11; filed 4-9; mo; 5 per cent; $5,600.

Albert G Heidemann to Henry Heidemann; L 3 B 1 East Side sub SW¼ 29-42-11; filed 4-13; semi; 4 per cent; $5,000.

Charles O'Hagan to Percy Wilson Mtge & Fin Corp; Scarsdale L 571 E½ W½ 32-42-11; filed 4-23; mo; 5 per cent; $5,500.

Joseph T Scott to Percy Wilson Mtge & Fin Co; Scarsdale L 500 sub pt W½ E½ E½ W½ 32-42-11; filed 4-21; mo; 5 per cent; $5,600.

Palatine

John H Babb to Bell Sav B & L Assn; that pt of government lot 1 NE¼ 5-42-10; filed 5-7; mo; 6 per cent; $9,000.

HOLC Loans

Barrington

George W Etters—L "A" Mundays Barrington Villa sub of NW ¼ of SE¼ N 841.59 ft of W 278.25 ft; 1-42-9; filed 4-15; $3,821.

Foreclosure Suits

Palatine

164 S Brockway St. HOLC vs William F Kuzel—Dkt No 36-S-5843. Solr. H V Snyder; $2,675.

Brownie King and His Court

Elden Witte, Brownie King, surrounded by his staff of followers in the operetta, "The Adventures of a Doll-Child," given last week by public school children of the kindergarten and first five grades.

Left to right: Back row—Kenneth Heiden, Daniel Haines, Jesse Pillons, Kenneth Miller, Harold Wirsing, Teddy Bates, Dwight Stayner, Dean Schaefer, Roger Bauman.

Middle row—Donald Pake, Billy Bennitt, Harold Ankele, David Davy, Brownie King Elden Witte, Irwin Popp, Donald Brasel, Bob Calkins.

First row—Willard Nightingale, Calvin Shuett, Wesley Herrman, Robert Bennett, Carolton Johnson, Leroy Zimmerman, Wright Catlow. Monkey, Clarence Adams.

DO YOU KNOW ILLINOIS?

By EDWARD J. HUGHES
Secretary of State

The secretary of state of Illinois is the state librarian ex-officio. The State library and archives division under his jurisdiction contain much information concerning your state. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this column will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Q. Who was the first woman propagandist to attract public attention in Illinois?

A. Miss Olive Starr Walt of Madison county. In 1853 she attracted widespread attention in southwestern Illinois. Later she worked through the northern part of the state.

Q. What newspaper first proclaimed Lincoln a candidate for president?

A. After a few timid suggestions by party journals, the Olney Times, on November 19, 1858 boldly printed "Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860."

Q. When did the United States send its first civil representatives to the Illinois country?

A. 1790.

Q. What government ruled the Illinois country from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1790?

A. The only government which then existed was without legal authority and without power to enforce its laws. For lack of other names it is necessary to call this government the County of Illinois. It had been established by an act of the Virginia Assembly in December, 1778 and ended January, 1782. From 1782 to 1790 the villages made their own laws.

Q. When was the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences founded?

A. In 1857.

Q. When was the Chicago Metropolitan Hall open?

A. In 1851.

Q. When did the "Free Soil" movement cease in Illinois?

A. In 1891.

Q. When did Illinois first provide for its poor?

A. Poor relief was provided for by a statute of 1819 which called for the annual appointment of overseers of the poor in each township by the county commissioners.

Q. When were the first divorce laws passed in Illinois?

A. Acts of 1819, 1825, and 1827 provided for divorces to be granted by circuit courts.

Q. Where was the first Lincoln Club founded?

A. The first Lincoln club was founded at Springfield, Illinois. From here the movement soon spread throughout the state.

Ghee, Common Diet in India

Ghee is clarified butter used in India. The best is prepared from butter of the milk of cows, the less esteemed from that of buffaloes. The butter is melted over a slow fire and set aside to cool; the thick, opaque, whitish and more fluid portion, or ghee, representing the greater bulk of the butter, is then removed. The less liquid residue, mixed with ground-nut oil, is sold as an inferior kind of ghee. In India ghee is one of the commonest articles of diet, and indeed centers into the composition of everything eaten by the Brahmans. It is also extensively used in Indian religious ceremonies, being offered as a sacrifice to idols, which are at times bathed in it.

"Elephant-Bear's" Bones in U. S. National Museum

Bones of a great beast that looked like a bear, had feet rather like an elephant's, but was not very nearly related to either animal, are on display in the Smithsonian institution in Washington. The fossils were found in the Big Horn Basin region in Wyoming. The skeleton was embedded in a matrix of stone, says Science Service.

The creature, known to scientists as Coryphodon, was heavy-bodied like a tapir and not quite so high at the shoulder as an ox. It probably was pretty much "boss" in its day, some sixty million years ago, for its great bulk was reinforced by a pair of formidable 8-inch tusks in its jaws.

Coryphodon's foot bones are what especially intrigue scientists. The animal neither walked flat-footed like a bear nor up on the ends of its thick toes like a modern elephant. It seems to have been progressing in the latter direction, however, especially in its forefeet which bore the greater part of its weight. Its gait probably was a slow shuffle, like that of the modern elephant.

In the same region where the elephant-bear flourished there lived also the earlier types of horses. The latter line has survived, while the bigger, more dominant brute has perished. The horse-ancestors made up for their lesser bulk and fighting ability by greater agility and brain capacity, and therefore greater adaptability. The elephant-bear, a massive, stubborn conservative, was beaten by a changing world which it could neither understand nor get used to.

Many Miles of Chewing Gum Consumed Annually

Over 100,000 miles of chewing gum are sold every year, the major portion being consumed in the United States, states the Montreal Herald.

Chewing gum in its raw state is the juice of a tree known as the sapote, which grows in various parts of Central America.

The sapote is a graceful tree, with a straight trunk some forty feet high. It is tapped very much after the manner of a rubber tree, spiral cuts being made in the bark, through which the juice runs down the trunk to jars placed at the foot.

The sap, or "chicle," as it is called, looks like milk when it first enters the jar, but on exposure the color changes to a dull yellow, and thickens until it is almost like sirup.

The gum is taken out of the jars and boiled down in huge pots, after which it is kneaded and excess moisture is squeezed out. It is then molded into large loaves, cooled, and wrapped in canvas for exportation to the chewing gum factory.

In the factory it is mixed and boiled in copper vats to the desired thickness, and sugar is added with flavoring essences.

Occupation of Cyprus

On June 4, 1878, Great Britain, by treaty with the sultan of Turkey, took over the occupation and administration of Cyprus. The Turks remained nominal sovereigns, and received an annual "tribute" of £92,800. At the outbreak of the war with Turkey, November 5, 1914, Cyprus was formally annexed to the British crown and became an integral part of the empire. At that time it was announced that every Ottoman subject residing on the island would become a British subject, unless he stated in writing his desire to retain his Ottoman nationality. With very few exceptions, the Greek residents accepted with enthusiasm and the Turks without demur. However the so-called "Turkish tribute" is still paid, borne by the revenues of the island.

Athens Stands in Great Cup

Modern Athens stands in a great cup with mountains on three sides and the coastline on the fourth. It has grown out around Mt. Lykabettos, which rises sharply out of the cup, and the busy city makes a sharp contrast with its classic ruins, which look down serenely on it from the Acropolis. Athens is an outdoor city, where home is the only place to spend one's siesta or to sleep, and much of the buying and selling of its merchants is carried on in the streets. The Greeks are as fond of their siesta as the Spaniards are, and at noon all shops close until 3 p. m., staying open later at night to make up for lost time. Dinner is not served until 9, and 2 a. m. is no later to an Athenian than midnight is to an American.

Apple Pie an Old Standby

Apple pie has stood the taste test of appreciation for the last four centuries, and is still the first choice of all pies. The greatest amount proportionally of the sixty million spent annually for baker's pies is spent for apple pie. There is no figure available on the number of pies made in homes and in the smaller restaurants and tea-rooms, but visits to different parts of our country show that apple pie is the favorite one among pies everywhere. In the early building days of New England it was served as a breakfast dessert—a custom still in vogue in some homes of that section.

Printed Signs

The Review job printing department has prepared a supply of stock signs in general demand. These are printed in large, plain letters in black ink on heavy white cardboard. The stock includes

HOUSE FOR SALE
FOR SALE
FOR RENT
ROOM FOR RENT
ROOMS FOR RENT
APARTMENT FOR RENT
FURN. APT. FOR RENT
ROOM AND BOARD
NO HUNTING OR TRESPASSING
NO FISHING OR TRESPASSING
PLEASE KEEP OFF GRASS
DUMP NO RUBBISH
CLOSED—LEGAL HOLIDAY
NO TRESPASSING
PRIVATE—KEEP OUT
ENTRANCE
EXIT
NO SMOKING
NO PARKING
PARKING FREE
PARKING 50c
PARKING $1.00
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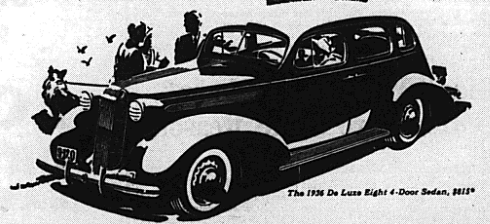

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