Action Tomorrow, Spurn-

ing Compromise.

sentatives and Senators.

ing a bill.

thing."

who favor my bill.

Expects Signatures.

know it has been too busy to act on

"When the petition is signed up it

will not be mandatory for the House

to vote. But if something should

arise we could demand a. House vote.

We want to be prepared for any-

Another Texas Democrat, Represen

tative Blanton, will father the second

petition. It would bring to a House

man bill to be offered as an amend-

"I think I'll get the necessary signa-

tures without trouble," Blanton said.

"If that legislative bill goes through

the House with the Patman bill in it,

then the Senators will have to vote

Tydings' Bill Comment.

bill introduced vesterday by Senator

Tydings, Democrat of Maryland. But

privately, they said they much pre-

ferred their method of issuing new

currency to buy up adjusted compen-

Under the Tydings bill, interest-

pearing, negotiable bonds would be ex-

changed for the certificates. A vet-

eran thus either could sell his bonds

for cash or hold them until they ma-

tured in 1945, the year the existing

Another bill, backed by the Ameri-

can Legion proposes an outright pay-

ment of cash raised through a new

Means Committee shows most of the

members now favor the Vinson bill, in

view of the opinion handed down by

Irish coast. He served here as di-

Admiral Cluverius got the Distin-

guished Service Medal for laying mines

in the North Sea during the World

War. From 1919 to 1921 he was com-

mandant of Midshipmen at the Naval

Academy. In 1923 he came to Wash-

ington for duty in the Office of Naval

Admiral Leahy has been chief of

the Bureau of Navigation here since

June, 1933. He lives at 2168 Florida

avenue. The World War brought him

the Navy Cross as commander of the

U. S. S. Princess Matoika, engaged in

transporting and escorting troops and

supplies through the war zone. From

June, 1918, to February, 1921, he was

director of gunnery exercises and en-

gineering performances at the Navy

Department. In 1923 he came back

to Washington to the Bureau of Navi-

personnel. After commanding the

gation, serving as director of officer

battleship New Mexico he returned

here in October, 1927, as chief of the

Admiral Woodward obtained the

Navy Cross for his World War service

as executive officer on the battleship

New York. After the war he was a

member of the United States Nava

Mission to Brazil and in 1923 was head

of the United States Naval Mission

to Peru. He was chairman of the

United States Electoral Mission to

Nicaragua in the Fall of 1932, having

the rank of envoy extraordinary and

minister plenipotentiary. He has been

a member of the General Board since

lune, 1933. Peru awarded him the

Admiral Watson holds the Navy

Cross for his World War work as

executive officer of the battleship

Florida. He was in Washington from

Admiral Gannon secured the Dis-

tinguished Service Medal for his

World War service in command of the

Saranac, engaged in laying mines in

the North Sea. He was in Washing-

from 1921 to 1923. From 1925 to

1922 to 1924 in the Bureau of

Bureau of Ordnance,

Order of the Sun.

Navigation.

Operations at the department.

A partial poll of the Ways and

certificates mature.

finance bonus payments.

1926, to September, 1927.

Navigation.

sation certificates at their face value.

Patman's followers were chary of

any pay next fiscal year."

ment to the legislative appropriation

vote a resolution permitting the Pat-

THREAT TO TRADE SEEN IN MEASURE

Bill Passed by Senate Would Give I. C. C. Power Over All Business.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Every lawyer and every doctor, every professional service man, every advertising agent and every advertiser, in fact everybody in business in the United States will be interested to learn that a little bill has just been passed by the Senate which, if not reconsidered and defeated, will when passed by the House set up the Federal Trade Commission as the supervising tribunal which may supervise the conduct of every single business,

whether incorporated or not. Just three or four words inserted in the present Federal Trade Commission act, and put there when an unsuspecting Senate did not grasp the meaning of the amendment, led to the passage by an oral vote of a bill which would revolutionize the powers

of the Federal Trade Commission. The new proposal would make unlawful, not only "unfair competition," which has always been in the law, but would add all "deceptive acts and

Brain Trusters Renew Fight.

Now what is a "deceptive act," and why should a commission in Washington have the power to decide it? This query was asked by this correspondent just about nine months ago, when the same bill was introduced at the request of the Federal Trade Commission at the last session of Congress, and the measure didn't get to first base. Now, however, the young brain

trusters at the Federal Trade Commission have renewed their fight. If they get this bill through they will not need a Copeland food and drug law, they will not need the securities exchange law, and they will have broad power, not only over corporations, but over all persons.

Members of the Senate who adopted the bill by an oral vote were assured at the time that it was an innocent measure which merely strengthened the present law in some incidental respects. Even Senator Wheeler of Montana, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, thought he was offering an amendment which merely clarified the present statute. Nobody took the trouble to make a comparison of the language added to the present law and why it was sought.

Senator Austin of Vermont asked a number of questions just after the bill was passed and Senator Wheeler promptly agreed to allow the measure to be reconsidered. And that's what

Text of Measure.

Here is how the proposed law reads: "Unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce and unfair or deceptive acts and practices in or afcommerce are declared un-

directed to prevent persons, partner- prices that year being considered to Pennsylvania. ships or corporations, except banks and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce and unfair or deceptive acts and practices in or affecting commerce. Now the new language added is the

phrase "affecting commerce" and also "unfair and deceptive acts and practices in or affecting commerce.'

There is nothing in the present law about interstate or intrastate commerce, but the words "in commerce" are used, which means, of course interstate commerce, as the Feedral Government has no constitutional authority to regulate transactions inside a State. The New Dealers, however, have been trying to set up a constitutional doctrine, namely that a transaction "affecting commerce" somehow includes one with in a State but which may be remotely connected with something in inter-

Believe in Legislation First.

It is not probable that the Supreme Court would sustain any such stretch of the Constitution, but the New Deal lawyers believe in legislating first and litigating afterward. It is also apparent that, while the

present law prohibits unfair competition by persons engaged in interstate commerce, professional people could hardly come within that category. However, when "deceptive acts" in or "affecting commerce" are introduced into the law, it makes persons as well as corporations subject to a farreaching Federal control of the everyday acts of a business or profession.

The Federal trade commission also has broad powers of investigation and inquisition. Once "deceptive acts" are permitted to be one of the objects of the law, the commission would have the right to use its machinery of inquiry to see whether there are any deceptive acts being practiced.

Never before have such police powers been sought by a Federal agency. and it is a novel attempt to bring under Federal control a vast number of businesses and professions which happen not to have been encompased in the other restrictive and punitive measures already a part of the ruling passion in Government today.

(Copyright, 1935.)

Congress in Brief

By the Associated Press.

TODAY.

Continues debate on work-relief Munitions Committee concludes in-

quiry into Newport News Shipbuilding Dry Dock Co. Interstate Commerce Committee continues hearing on Guffey coal bill.

Debates War Department appropriation bill.

Rules Committee conducts hearing bn proposal to investigate Home Owners Loan Corp. Agriculture Committee conducts

hearing on cotton bills. Labor Committee hears labor spokesman on bill to provide equal labor representation on code author-

Ways and Means Committee considers economic security bill.

YESTERDAY.

Acted on several amendments to \$4,880,000,000 relief bill. Interstate Commerce Committee opened hearings on Guffey coal conservation bill.

Debated War Department appropri-Interstate Commerce Committee

opened hearings on holding company leader. legislation Labor Committee took testimony on

What's What **Behind News** In Capital

Court Stressed Facts, Not Law, in Making Gold Clause Rule.

BY PAUL MALLON.

The lawyers will be arguing from now on about what the Supreme Court did in the gold cases. The only thing they may agree on is that the court faced the facts in preference to the law. In other words, the rather than cold constitutional words. At least this is what they are saying here now setto voce.

It pleases a lot of lawyers who have always believed that the letter of the law has caused much injustice as well as justice,

As they see it, the reasoning behind the court decision was quite simple. When the justices locked the door and got down to business they did not call for copies of the Constitution and thumb through it first. They merely asked themselves the question whether the people who were suing the Government had actually been damaged because the New Deal devalued the dollar.

Any fair-minded economist will tell you the answer. They had not.



Liberty bond holders bought their bonds, say, in 1918, with the old 100-cent dollar of that period. (That was the year when most of the L'berties were sold by the Government.) If they sell those bonds now they will get just as many of President Roosevelt's 59-cent dollars.

The only actual difference to them is what their bond would buy in 1918 and what it will buy now, not in gold, but in food, clothing and such things.

If you dig back into the value of a dollar in 1918 you will find it was worth about 76 cents in pur-chasing power. That is, prices were then so high after the war that you could get only 76 cents' worth of food and clothing for it. Today the dollar will buy roughly \$1.33 in goods at the present lower price level.

So if any one owes any one else in this matter you Liberty bond holders would seem to owe the Government about 57 cents. At least the dollars with which you bought your Liberties will buy that much

Labor Statistics Used.

The figures used are from the surthe Bureau of Labor Statistics. They "The commission is empowered and are computed on a 1926 base, with of the United States Fleet, aboard the furnish 100 cents' purchasing power for the dollar. The average purchasing power of the dollar in all commodities for 1918 was exactly .762 and for 1934 it was exactly \$1.335, as shown in this recently issued survey. The gold prices for the two comparative periods are beside the point, because no American citizen now can buy gold with his Liberty bonds or

> There was one trick in the decision. The reasoning implies that the court might hold differently in a case of foreigners, who he suffered actual damages on their Liberty bond investments as a direct result of devaluation. For instance, a Frenchman who paid 10,000 francs for a Liberty bond will find it worth only about 6,000

francs now. His interest is worth that much less also, when he converts it from devalued dollars into gold francs. If some Frenchman purchased Liberties and set them aside to meet some international balances, he might have a good chance of collecting if he sued the United States Government. No

doubt some will try. Certain good authorities suspect the court might consider other facts. such as whether the claim of the Frenchman should logically be made against his own government for not



A flock of rumors have been flying around suggesting that Mr. Roosevelt might take this encouraging opportunity to devalue the dollar further. He could squeeze 9 more cents of gold out of it if he wanted to.

There is no indication that he will. Every well-informed authority here seems to be convinced that he will not. For one thing there is no advantage he could possibly gain by it, except to remove that minor uncertainty about his final action. The truth seems to be that he likes this minor uncertainty and will keep it in reserve until the time comes to stabilize with foreign countries.

No one is agitating for further devaluation. Even the inflationists seem to be willing to let everything slide along for the time being.

Gold Countries "on Spot." Conclusion jumpers seem to have

decided that international pressure against France and the gold bloc countries now will be stronger. This belief is not shared by the most competent international exchange experts here. They think that France will devalue sooner or later, but that the international pressure on her will be no stronger now than it was six months ago.

In base ball as in law, it's the winning run that counts. A 5-to-4 jecision is just as conclusive as 9 to 0. (Copyright, 1935.)

Stamp Auction to Be Held.

One of the most important stamp uctions of the season will be held at a meeting of the Washington Philatelic Society at the Hotel Carlton tonight, beginning at 8 o'clock More than 300 lots from the collection of J. H. Jenkins of the Asso ciated Press will be sold. The public is invited.

BAND CONCERT.

By the United States Marine Band Symphony Orchestra this evening at 8 o'clock in the auditorium, Marine Barracks. Capt. Taylor Branson, leader; Arthur S. Witcomb, second

On account of other official duties measure to give labor equal representation on code authorities. the concert by the Marine Band scheduled for Friday afternoon is canceled.

BACKERS TO PUSH HIGH COMMANDS 2 BONUS FIGHTS IN NAVAL SHIFTS

Asiatic Fleet to Be in Charge | Patman Group Seeks Forced of Murfin, With Full Admiral Rank.

Important changes in high commands affoat, to become effective during the coming Summer, were announced today by Secretary Swan-

A new four-star admiral will be created when Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin, now commander of Battledecision was based on calm reasoning ship Division 3 of the Battle Force, becomes commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He served in Washington recently as judge advocate gen-

> In his new post he will relieve Admiral Frank B. Upham, who will step down from the rank of a full which provides salaries for Repreadmiral to his permanent grade of rear admiral. No orders for another assignment have yet been issued to Admiral Upham, who served in Washington from 1930 to 1933 as chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Secretary Swanson is expected to issue a list of changes among highranking naval officers ashore that will shift a number of seniors, including

Admiral Upham. Under today's announcement, the new commander of the Battle Force said. It now requires 216 signers to will be Admiral Harris Laning, now commanding the cruisers of the Scouting Force, with the rank of vice admiral. Admiral Laning, who will assume the rank of full admiral, will elieve Admiral Frank H. Brumby, for the bonus yet, but I just want to whom no new orders have been is- safeguard the rights of the members ued and who will revert to his pernanent rank of rear admiral.

Hepburn Replaces Campbell. The new commander of the Scoutng Force will be Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, who now commands the destroyers of the Battle Force. He will relieve Vice Admiral Edward H. Campbell, who will relinquish his grade of vice admiral, reverting to his permanent rank of rear admiral. A few years ago Admiral Campbell

Washington as judge advocate general. Rear Admiral George T. Pettengill, ommander of the Base Force, will be elieved by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluerius, now commandant of the 9th Naval District and commanding the Naval Training Station at Great

Vice Admiral Thomas T. Craven, commanding Battleship Divisions of he Battle Force, will be relieved by Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. assuming command of the Battleship Division, Admiral Leahy will become a vice admiral. Vice Admiral Craven will revert to his permanent rank of

Andrews Considered for Post.

Secretary Swanson revealed at his press conference today that he has under consideration as the new chief of the Bureau of Navigation Rear Advey of wholesale prices conducted by miral Adolphus Andrews, now chief the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They of staff to the commander in chief

in command of the then presidential

yacht Mayflower. Taking over command of the destroyers of the Battle Force will be Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, now a member of the General Board. He is one of the outstanding orators in the service and a former newspaper man. Admiral Woodward will relieve Admiral Hepburn

Rear Admiral Adolphus E. Watson, subchaser base at Queenstown Island, commanding the destroyers of the as well as having charge of aircraft couting Force, will be relieved by Rear Admiral Sinclair Gannon, commander of mine craft of the Battle Force. No orders for Admiral Watson have been issued.

Former Embassy Attache.

Admiral Upham from 1921 to 1924 was naval attache at the American Embassy in Paris and he held a similar post concurrently to Madrid. Admiral Murfin's World War service brought him in charge of the United States mine bases in Scotland. for which he was given the Distinguished Service Medal for his part in laying the northern mine barrage to cope with German submarines. In 1926 he was in Washington in the Office of Naval Operations and from 1927 to 1928 he served as assistant chief in the Bureau of Navigation. He served here as Judge Advocate General from August, 1931, to June, 1934. Admiral Murfin is president of

the court of inquiry investigating the

Macon disaster.

During the Spanish-American War Admiral Brumby served aboard the New York, flagship of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. He served in Washington in September, 1921, commencing duty as captain of the Washington Navy Yard. After commanding the battleship New Mexico, he returned to Washington in November, 1928, and became president of the Board of Inspection and Survey at the Navy Department. Vice Admiral Laning was in Washington in 1916 when attached to the Office of Naval Operations and later during the war was in the Bureau of Navigation. For that service, in charge of the detail of officers of the Navy and later as assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, he was awarded the Navy Cross. In June, 1930, he became president of the Naval

War College. Vice Admiral Campbell was awarded the Navy Cross for his World War service as commanding officer of the Charleston, engaged in escorting and transporting troops to Europe. In June, 1924, he came here as assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation. In April, 1925, he was appointed judge advocate general of the Navy, serving in that capacity for four years. Admiral Hepburn during the World War served at the submarine base, New London, Conn., and then went ton in the Office of Naval Operations to London, England, for service in

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TO-DAY

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conjunction with submarine chasers, 1928 he was in command of midship-The Distinguished Service Medal men at the Naval Academy. The Evening Star Offers Its Readers

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BRINGS STIR HERE

Designation of Other Famous Paintings Awaited for Monumental Gallery.

BY JAMES WALDO FAWCETT.

Their anticipations heightened by for the Patman bill or they won't get announcements thus far, art lovers of Washington today were anxiously awaiting designation of other famous paintings marked for places in the monumental gallery contemplated for making public comment on the bonus the Capital by Andrew W. Mellon. Thus far, only six of the Pittsburgh millionaire's pictures have teen identified for display here.

Although it was learned today that no more detailed statement may be expected for several weeks, it is known that there will be enough canvases to fill a gallery equal in size to that esgiven to the Smithsonian Institution in 1920 by Charles L. Freer of Detroit. Mr. Mellon's gift, as reported yesterday, also includes funds for the purchase of other notable masterpieces as they may become available in the future. His purpose is to bring Washington to an equality with London and Paris as one of the great art centers of the world.

"Alva Madonna" Included.

the Supreme Court warning Congress Of those paintings thus far desigagainst overinflation. The Vinson bill nated the so-called "Alva Madonna" directs the Treasury to issue bonds to by Raphael Sanzio probably is the most famous. The artist was born at Urbino, in the papal states of Italy came to him for his command of the April 6, 1483, only son of a painter of moderate talents. His life began in obscurity, but such was his genius and their operation on the southern that by 1500 he had achieved celebrity. Among his productions were a long rector of naval intelligence from July, series of frescoes for the Vatican, 10 Admiral Pettengil was given the Court, England; the "Sistine Madon-Navy Cross for his World War service na," Dresden, and pictures in Floras executive officer of the battleship ence, Milan and elsewhere. A general Wyoming of the 6th Division, Batfavorite among all classes, he died of tleship Fleet. In August, 1923, he the plague at Rome on his 37th birthcame here for duty in the Bureau of day and was mourned as "a prince of Academy Change Seen

painters." The Cowper or Nicolini "Madonna," owned by Mr. Mellon, also is Raphael's work. It was acquired by an American agent from the Hermitage Palace, Leningrad, when that collection was dispersed by the Soviet authorities. Augustus J. C. Hare, in his "Studies in Russia," speaks of it as being in the best and most delicate manner of the master." The composition shows St. John offering the Infant Savior a toy cross while the Holy

Mother "is wistfully watching the prophetic play of the children." A third picture is an impressive 'Crucifixion," by Pietro Vanucci, customarily referred to as Perugino, Raphael's teacher, born at Castello della Pieve in 1446. A great colorist and skilled draftsman, he is remembered for his Sistine Chapel frescoes, executed for Pope Sixtus V; "Ma-donna and Child" in the Albani Palace. Rome: "Holy Family" and "Dead Christ" in the Pitti Palace, Florence, and frescoes at the Sala del Cambio. Perugia, not to mention scores of smaller pieces in the National Gallery, London: the Louvre, Paris, and other places. He died in 1524, leaving a tradition of tireless labor as an inspiration for his many pupils.

Work by Van Eyck.

Mr. Mellon, also has an "Annunciation," by Jan van Eyck, Flemish master, born near Maaseyck about 1390 and considered one of the primary inventors of oil painting. The Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good, emoyed him as an artist and as an Ambassador, and he enjoyed excep tional success in both fields of effort. His pictures are notable for their minute exactness of detail, their warm and durable color and their humanity—all his figures are direct from life, natural in the highest degree. It is recounted by his biographer that his patron sent him to Lisbon, Portugal, to paint the portrait of a princess he planned to wed, and the artist rendered the lady's likeness so engagingly as to fix the duke's choice H streets. to the advantage of all concerned. Jan's career ended in 1441, but his immortality is assured.

An example of the work of Tiziano Vecellio, called Titian, is the com-position known as "The Toilet of Venus," purchased by Mr. Mellon several years ago. This picture, reproduced in The Star yesterday, shows the Queen of Love with Cupid holding a mirror to reflect her beauty. It belongs to the Venetian master's "middle" period, and is among his best ef- his life was spent under the influence career ran through an entire century and the flame within him burned bright until the very end. Works from his hand are scattered in Austria. Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, the United States and, of course, all over Italy.

"Adoration of the Magi." "The Adoration of the Magi," by Botticelli, is one of several of that

name which the artist, originally known as Sandro Mariano di Filipepi, painted. He was a Florentine, born in \$40,000,000. With the building to shelapprentice. Among his patrons were the Mellon has pledged, the total gift the Mellon counsel press their claim the State law imposing the tax, continued the Mellon has pledged, the total gift the assessment was forced by the thus will come to approximately \$50, and Pius IV, but the last portion of 000,000.



standing masterpieces from the collection of Andrew W. Mellon. This is one of the five for which Mellon paid \$3,247,695—the sum listed in his gifts to non-taxable institutions, for which he claims exemption from taxation. This point was emphasized by Frank J. Hogan, Mellon's attorney, in opposing the Government's charges that Mellon now owes

Below: Raphael's "Madonna Alba," another of the paintings, which Attorney Hogan explained was to be placed on public exhibition. Hogan further stated that in 1931 Mellon perfected plans to build a public art gallery here to house his collection of masterpieces, valued at many millions.

American Small Town Passing, Lewis Finds on 50th Birthday

Seven Million Dollars, Latest Novel, Will Appear in Star.

in Accepting Its Membership.

Sinclair Lewis, noble prize author whose "Babbitt" and "Main Street" burned the ears of small-town America back in 1920, sat back on his fiftieth birthday early this month and opined that the American small town he portrayed in his much discussed novel is rapidly passing. He himself was born in a prairie village

Lewis, whose latest novel, "Seven Million Dollars," will be published for the first time in This Week, the new olorgravure magazine of The Sunday Star on Sunday, is still an older facsimile of the thin, nervous, redhaired, unathletic boy, who always stood near the bottom of the class at Yale. Like Babbitt, he lives in suburb only a few miles from the railroad station, surrounded by quiet it has become sophisticated." suburban-minded" neighbors.

"Today," he says, "Babbitt reads biography and history and sends his children to colleges, and colleges are not what they used to be. They are no longer the bulwarks of orthodoxy in all things, People in "Main Street" think about things about as other people do elsewhere. The Nation is coming sophisticated." Early this month Lewis accepted drews.



SINCLAIR LEWIS.

membership in the National Academy of Arts and Letters, an honor he de-

clined eight years ago. "Perhaps I am kidding myself," he said when asked to explain this change in attitude. "Perhaps I am getting to be a fossil and do not realize it. But it seems to me that the institute, like Main Street, has changed. Like the rest of the Nation.

But "Seven Million Dollars" written in the vigorous stride of "Main Street," "Babbitt," and "Dodsworth." Whatever has happened to America's small towns, it's the same old Lewis.

Other writers appearing in this week's first issue are Fannie Hurst, Rupert Hughes, I. R. A. Wylie, Dorothy Sayers and Roy Chapman An-

WRITER TO SPEAK

Sir Willmott Lewis to Talk at Baptist Banquet.

Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington corespondent of the London Times, will speak at the forty-fourth annual banquet of the Vaughn Class of Calvary Baptist Church at 7 p.m. Friday in the church dining room, Eighth and

Some 400 persons are expected to attend the banquet. Reservations may e made until tonight at the church office. On the program is Dr. Allan A. Stockdale John Shellie Nationa Broadcasting Co. impersonator; Marl Club; the Octavians, a double quartet, and Charles Owen, a musician in the United States Marine Band,

forts in that time. Titian was born in of the reformer Savonarola, who 1477 and died August 27, 1577. His taught him to despise his art. He died in 1515, already a legend for the grace and grandeur of the works of his youth-now found in London, Paris, Berlin, Boston, Rome, Florence an "The Adoration," from the Milan. Hermitage collection, brought to American by Mr. Mellon, is in tempera on wood and is supposed to have been painted during Botticelli's stay in

> Art dealers in New York have estimated the former Secretary's canvases to be worth between \$25,000,000 and

CONFIDENTIAL AIDE REVEALS MELLON PROFIT AS "SHORT'

(Continued From First Page.)

of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. common stock (a transaction which the Government charges was fraudulent) to the Union Trust Co. on December 30, 1931, and collected a \$500,000 check for which Mellon had arranged to show that account has been kept of dispose of it.

Cost Put at \$6,177,847.

The secretary brought out records stating that the shares cost Mellon Foote, president of the National Press \$6,177,847.75. The difference accounts the rent of his safe deposit box. for \$5,667,956.25 of the loss which | Mellon cites he suffered that year, Johnson added.

> The next April, said Johnson, "Mr. Cord of the Union Trust Co. asked me if I knew any one who vanted to buy those shares. I told him later I thought I knew where he could find a

> The sale was made April 25 to the Cooalesced Co., in which Johnson said Paul Mellon, the banker's son, and Mrs. Ailsa Bruce, his daughter, are he added, was \$517,278.21.

FEARED KIDNAPED

Woman and Temple U. Coed Also Missing—Boston Man

NEWTON. Mass., February 20 .-Moses H. Gulesian, 71, former millionaire Boston and Newton realtor. threatened with kidnaping several years ago, was reported missing today by his son-in-law, James L. Beck, of Newton Center.

recent threats. He said he "did not know what to think" when asked if he suspected Gulesian had been kid-

He said Gulesian attended a dinner of the Sons of Veterans of the American Revolution at the University Club, Boston, last night, and that his abandoned automobile was found in

Beck was summoned to the Gule-sian home about 3 a.m., he said, and Mrs. Gulesian informed him Gulesian had not returned. She said she had expected him about 10 p.m., and that she had been apprised he had left the club early in the evening.

Gulesian in Good Health.

should voluntarily disappear. Beck declared, in response to a report that Gulesian had been living in comparatively straitened circumstances in his palatial Commonwealth avenue home, that "like most of us he had been hard hit in recent years," but he indicated that his wealth was not completely depleted, and that there was no reason for him to disappear on that score.

an immigrant and amassed a fortune in Boston real estate.

District Attorney Warren L. Bishop of Middlesex County said that the previous kidnap threat was investigated and an indictment returned, but that prosecution was discontinued for lack of evidence.

Gulesian was described as being 5 feet 7 inches tall and of dark complexion. He was wearing a

overcoat, black and white scarf, black hat, navy blue suit and gray spats. The missing man was one of the originators of the idea to restore the

was first president of the Old Ironsides His wife, the former Grace Warner,

told investigators he was lured to an Albany, N. Y., hotel by two men who wished to make a real estate deal. Sensing foul play, Gulesian refused to accompany them on an automobile trip to Philadelphia. A few weeks later Gulesian identified John M. Mason, alias Gray, as one of the men involved. He was dence Bishop turned him over to Bridgeport, Conn., authorities who

sought him in connection with an alleged \$30,000 swindle.

Her family declared she had "absolutely no reason" to leave of her own Her brother William, 24, said "all her friends have been accounted for,"

and other members of the family ex-

HUSBAND CONFIDENT. OMAHA, Neb., February 20 (A) .-Lloyd Skinner's faith in his wife's resourcefulness to meet any emergency—even kidnaping—gave the Omaha manufacturer comfort today. More than 40 hours have passed since she started by automobile for Kansas City to visit her mother, but Skinner refused to be frightened.

The manufacturer said he believed her to be safe; possibly trapped on the road. "But she is a resourceful

Young Thieves Caught. Cases of housebreaking in Plymouth, England, were traced to a gang of children, all under 13 years old, the

Your Income Tax

Deduction for Taxes. Taxes on real estate and personal

property paid during the year 1934 are deductible. So-called taxes, which are assessed against local benefits such as streets, sidewalks, drainage and other like improvements, are not deductible, for they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The Federal income tax may not be deducted. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction on his Federal income-tax return.

articles imported for his own use are on admissions in excess of 40 cents, are deductible, but the taxpaver must the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, on the checks he has drawn and on

License fees exacted by a State or city upon certain businesses are de-ductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinarily taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible. In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon

whom they are imposed Under the revenue act of 1934, no Federal estate taxes, State inheritance. estate, legacy, or succession taxes, or gift taxes are deductible on any income-tax return. The Federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline and liquor The price paid, are imposed upon the manufacturer, Johnson's testimony was a climax deductible by the purchaser or conto hours of fast action which saw the sumer. Whether or not the gasoline Government's subpoenas asking volu-minous records from two of the Mel-may be deducted by the individual ion banks quashed by the board and purchaser depends upon the terms of the Mellon counsel press their claim the State law imposing the tax, con-

Once Threatened. By the Associated Press,

Beck said Gulesian had received no

Trinity Place, Boston.

Beck said that although Gulesian had thousands of dollars tied up in real estate that his financial outlook was becoming increasingly bright. He said he was in good nealth, and that there was no apparent reason why he

Gulesian came to this country as

Previous Threat Probed.

Boston police said they found no clues in the automobile and had no leads other than those provided by

frigate Constitution, Old Ironsides, and

is a talented planist and also a com-At the time of the alleged threat to kidnap in November, 1933, Gulesian

GIRL, 18, DISAPPEARS. PHILADELPHIA. February 20 (AP) .-Police aid was enlisted today in a search for Julia R. Fellman, 18-yearold Temple University sophomore, missing for 24 hours.

accord.

pressed fears for her safety.

woman, and I know that she will take care of herself and will communicate with me at the first opportunity," he

leader being a boy of 6.

Customs duties paid by a person on deductible. Admission taxes, imposed