

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Congress, Eager to Adjourn, Passes Relief Bill Designed to Suit President—Meaning of Lausanne Agreement—New Franco-British Accord.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

**S**PEAKER GARNER, having established his pet campaign issue of government loans to individuals, was content to let stand President Hoover's veto of the Wagner-Garnier relief bill containing that feature.



Sen. Wagner

No attempt was made in either house or senate to pass the measure over the veto and both chambers speedily prepared and passed new bills designed to conform in the main to the President's wishes. Mr. Garner, assuming that most of you gentlemen would like to go home, fixed things so the two bills were sent to immediate conference so the differences could be ironed out and congress could adjourn.

In the senate the remarking of the measure was managed largely by Senator Wagner of New York. One amendment adopted at the instance of Senator Glass would permit federal reserve banks for a two-year period by vote of the federal reserve board and in "unusual and exigent circumstances" to make loans to any individual or corporation unable to secure credit from other banking institutions. This at first was repugnant to the President but he changed his mind over night and informed Senator Glass would not object to its inclusion in the measure.

In other respects, save for minor variations, the measure is much the same as the one Mr. Hoover vetoed, with the Garner loan clause omitted.

**G**REAT BRITAIN and France announced a new understanding, known as a "confidence" accord, which the French regard as a renewal of the entente cordiale. They agree to work together for the restoration of Europe and to keep each other mutually informed of questions coming to their notice similar to that "now so happily settled at Lausanne."

Sir John Simon, telling parliament of the accord, said flatly it has nothing to do with the war debts due the United States from Britain and France, adding: "If the French people believe such is the case they will be quickly undeceived." On the other hand, when Premier Herriot announced the agreement in Paris he declared that Great Britain cannot now undertake to negotiate a new debt settlement with America without first consulting France. Simon said the pact was not intended to be exclusive and that Germany, Italy and Belgium had been invited to associate in its provisions with France and Britain.

**E**UROPE is saved again, subject to ratification of the Lausanne agreement, as Winston Churchill declared in the British house of commons. And ratification is subject to cancellation or heavy reduction of the war debts the European nations owe the United States. No European power has directly proposed to the United States a revision of those debts; but such action is hoped for and even expected by statesmen of the former allied nations of Europe. The sentiment in Washington is absolutely against cancellation.

That, in a nutshell, is the status concerning the pact signed at Lausanne by the European powers whereby Germany is to be relieved of all obligations in the way of reparations on payment of a lump sum of 3,000,000,000 gold marks—about \$714,000,000. At the same time that they initiated this agreement the representatives of Germany's chief creditors signed a secret "gentlemen's pact" that their respective parliaments would not ratify the treaty until the United States had reconsidered the question of reducing the debts due her from Europe. And if America's decision is adverse to such reduction, the Lausanne treaty becomes of no effect and the reparations situation reverts to its former status under the Young settlement. The German government declared Germany had nothing whatever to do with the gentlemen's agreement.

Churchill vigorously attacked the whole proceedings at Lausanne. He said that, from his knowledge of pub-

lic opinion in America, he believed "no more unfortunate approach toward debt cancellation could have been made."

Prime Minister MacDonald and Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain both replied to the attacks of Churchill and others. The latter said: "We are still ready to cancel all debts due us, if the United States should decide to cancel all debts due her, our offer is still open. If America still feels she must ask us to pay more than we have received, we must consider what we are going to do. Before we know what America will propose to do in the matter it would be unreasonable for us to consent to cancel the debts of our European allies."

Though the Lausanne agreement reduces Germany's liabilities in the way of reparations to about one per cent, it does not remove from Germany the stigma of having been solely to blame for the World war. Therefore it is rejected by Hitler's Nazis and is distasteful to the Nationalists. Hitler declared that the new treaty "will not be worth three marks within six months." The German cabinet approved Chancellor Von Papen's action in signing the treaty.

**A**GREEMENT with the governments of the Dominion of Canada and Ontario on the St. Lawrence seaways project was on the verge of being completed, but presumably would not be in time for action by the senate at this session. Premier Henry of Ontario said it would be signed "within a week or so."

President Hoover had directed the efforts to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion, and Hanford MacNider, minister to Canada, was in Washington assisting the State department in the negotiations, in which Secretary Stimson, Canadian Minister Herdridge, James Grafton Rogers, assistant secretary of state in charge of the St. Lawrence plan, and John Hieckerson, the department's expert on Canadian affairs, were especially active.

An interesting incident was the offer of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to go to Washington and help President Hoover in expediting the negotiations. The President immediately and politely refused the offer, advising the governor to go ahead with his vacation cruise because "international treaties fall under the jurisdiction of the federal government."

**O**N MOTION of Senator Couzens of Michigan, the senate appointed a committee of five senators to investigate loans by the Reconstruction Finance corporation. The inquiry will be conducted in secret and a report will not be made until next January. Administration senators threw their support to the Couzens plan to head off a resolution by Senator Norris of Nebraska for immediate publicity of all loans.

Critical references were made during the debate by Senators Couzens and Norris to an \$80,000,000 loan by the corporation to what was called "the Dawes bank" in Chicago.

**"I**MMEDIATE" does not mean now in the lexicon of the Democrats in the senate. Twice they were given the opportunity to vote for immediate legalization of beer, in accordance with their national party platform, and twice they refused. Their intention, now achieved, was to put off the test until after the November election. Their excuse was that they should not be called on to vote on the proposition until an authoritative definition of an intoxicant could be obtained. Senator Bingham's beer bill was buried in committee, and later Senator Shepard of Texas prevented consideration of a resolution offered by Bingham instructing the surgeon general of the United States to poll leading physicians and physiologists as to their opinion of what constituted an intoxicating beverage.

Ashurst of Arizona then took a hand. "The senator from Connecticut," he chided, "has been attempting to do what he called 'test the sincerity of the Democratic senators.' Never did he apply a true test. Let me tell him how. Let him introduce a joint resolution proposing to amend the Consti-

tution by abolishing the Eighteenth amendment and let the roll be called. There will be no attempt on the part of the Democratic senators to avoid their platform."

Whereupon the wily Bingham immediately produced just such a resolution and asked unanimous consent to call it up for action. Senators Robinson and Watson, minority and majority leaders, agreed this was not the proper occasion for such a measure, so the resolution remained on the table.

**W**HETHER Smith Reynolds, young heir to the great tobacco fortune, committed suicide in his home at Winston Salem, N. C., or was murdered is still unsettled. The coroner's jury found he came to his death at the hands of "persons unknown," and so his widow, the former Libby Holman of stage fame, and his chum and secretary, Albert Walker, were set free by the police. But Sheriff Transon Scott says the case is by no means closed, and the authorities will continue their inquiry into the suspicious circumstances surrounding the tragedy. The case is sensational in the extreme and the details have filled many columns in the newspapers.



Mrs. Reynolds

Mrs. Reynolds, weeping and near collapse, departed from Winston-Salem with her parents for Cincinnati, their home, and was expected to go from there to some secluded place in the mountains. Leading lawyers agree that her unborn child, if born alive, will be a legitimate heir to the \$15,000,000 left in trust to young Reynolds by his father, though there is a possibility that this child's chance to inherit might be eliminated by a \$1,000,000 settlement which Smith Reynolds gave his first child when her mother obtained a divorce. In any case it does not seem that Libby Holman is due to receive any considerable part of the big estate.

**P**ERU experienced an attempt at revolution when a lot of civilian Communists led by army officers rebelled against the government and seized the important commercial city of Trujillo. But within a few days loyal troops had bombed them into submission and recaptured the city. Brazil was not having so easy a time with a revolutionary movement that broke out in the state of Sao Paulo with the expressed intention of overthrowing the government of Provisional President Getulio Vargas. The city of Sao Paulo was occupied by the insurgents and it was reported that they had been joined by federal troops sent against them. Peace overtures were made to the rebels by Vargas.

**O**N JULY 21 there will open in Ottawa the economic conference of the British Empire, which gives promise of being one of the most important gatherings of its kind ever held. Almost one-quarter of the world's population will be represented, and it is the hope of Britain that the conference will succeed in diverting about one-third of the world's trade to Great Britain and her dominions to the disadvantage of the United States, Argentina and other countries now holding a considerable share of the British commonwealth trade. This hope, in the opinion of competent observers, will scarcely be realized.

R. B. Bennett, prime minister of Canada, is huc to the conference, and he has this to say of its objects and ambitions: "The Imperial Economic conference should devote its energies and abilities, with a common purpose and whole-hearted zeal, to deepening the channels of intra-imperial trade, judicious adjustments of tariffs and other measures, which will aim to create a larger volume of mutually profitable trade between the different units of the empire than now exists, and to make their unrivaled resources available in greater degree for the diffusion of a higher standard of well-being among its citizens than they now enjoy."

Among the highly interested unofficial observers will be those from the United States, eager to know what will be the results of the present tariff law that is aimed largely at Canada. It is known in Ottawa and in Washington that Mr. Bennett is ready to say to the English delegates: "Give us a preference in your market and we will give you free entry of goods not produced in the Dominion." Which would be a sad blow to the United States business man if it were not for the fact that the English manufacturer would be handicapped by transportation charges.

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JACOB S. COXEY



"Gen." Jacob S. Coxe, mayor of Massillon, Ohio, has been made presidential candidate of the Farmer-Labor party.

## CUBA POLICE HEAD IS SHOT TO DEATH

### Calvo and Two Others Slain by Terrorists.

**H**avana, Cuba.—Capt. Miguel Angel Calvo, Cuba's multi-millionaire chief of secret police and President Gerardo Machado's personal bodyguard, his chauffeur, and aide de camp were assassinated by unknown assailants.

As the three were passing the National hotel in Calvo's limousine, another car drew alongside, fired a machine gun into the auto, and sped away, unpursued. Sixteen bullets struck Cardenas, Calvo's policeman chauffeur, Santiago La Rosa, the detective chief's aide de camp, was shot eight times.

Havana was placed under martial law at once. President Machado ordered the immediate militarization of the police forces, placing them under Gen. Alberto Herrera, chief of staff, and the city has been divided into four military zones.

Two suspected owners of the attacking cars were seized. Five assassins are believed to have participated in the attack.

Another terrorist killing occurred in Camaguey, east central province of Cuba. Capt. Ernesto Samaniego, military supervisor of the province, was the victim. Samaniego recently received a bomb through the mails, alleged to have been sent by A. B. C. terrorists, but police intercepted it.

Calvo's assailants are suspected of being prominent Havana students and sons of rich parents, many of whom were accused of participating in the recent conspiracy to overthrow Machado by a campaign of terrorism.

## Britain and France Form a New Entente

**L**ondon.—A Franco-British entente for settlement of European political problems intertwined with the financial and economic problems involved in the Lausanne agreement was announced simultaneously in London and in Paris.

Sir John Simon, foreign secretary, made the announcement in the house of commons. He emphasized that the accord has nothing to do with war debts due America and in no way affects the interests of the United States, but is concerned only with European problems.

Paris.—Premier Edouard Herriot told the finance committee of the chamber that the new British-French accord means that neither nation will make any new debt agreements with the United States without consulting the other.

## Hoover Rejects Rival's Waterway Advice Offer

**W**ashington.—The first direct issue between President Hoover and his Democratic rival for the Presidency was drawn when Mr. Hoover rejected Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposal for a personal conference on the St. Lawrence waterway project before the United States signs a treaty with Canada.

The President telegraphed the governor that it would not be necessary for him to interrupt his Cape Cod cruise for a trip to Washington, since international treaties fall solely within the jurisdiction of the federal government and there would be no occasion for Washington to consult him (Mr. Roosevelt) or the spokesmen of other interested states until the treaty had been concluded and ratified.

## HEAVY GAIN SHOWN IN AMERICAN GRAIN

### Loss in Wheat Is Offset by Five Other Yields.

**W**ashington.—Bountiful crops of feeding grains more than offset the loss in United States wheat production this year in total volume for the five leading crops, according to the report released by the Department of Agriculture. On the basis of the estimates published, total production for the five grain crops is 5,298,000,000 bushels, as against 4,723,000,000 raised last year, a gain of 575,000,000 bushels.

Official estimate of the corn crop is 2,368,000,000 bushels against 2,377,000,000 raised last year, but acreage and condition figures suggest a materially larger crop if average deterioration during July and August is not experienced. The 1930 crop of corn was 2,060,000,000 bushels and average for the preceding five years was 2,527,000,000 bushels.

If present condition is approximately maintained we will harvest one of the largest corn crops in the history of this country, the record being in 1917 when yield was 3,120,000,000 bushels.

Estimate on winter wheat was raised 21,000,000 bushels over figure of a month ago, to 432,000,000 bushels, due to favorable weather last month. The record crop of last year was 787,000,000 bushels and production in 1930 was 602,000,000. Average for preceding five years was 549,000,000. Winter wheat area is given as 33,245,000 acres, compared with 32,277,000 a month ago and 41,000,000 last year. Condition of crop at 64.7 per cent was same as in June. A yield of 13.0 bushels per acre is suggested.

Durum wheat crop is estimated at 55,000,000 bushels against 18,305,000 last year and 57,719,000 in 1930. Area 4,141,000 acres against average of 4,932,000 bushels and condition 84.2 per cent. Ten year average is 70.7 per cent.

Other spring wheat crop was placed at 250,000,000 bushels against 80,411,000 last year and average of 213,000,000 bushels. Area is 18,028,000 acres against average of 15,173,000 acres. Condition of crop 84.2 per cent against 53.4 a year ago and ten-year average of 81.3 per cent.

The department estimates oats production at 1,217,000,000 bushels against 1,112,000,000 last year and 1,278,000,000 in 1930. Area is 41,594,000 acres against 39,722,000 last year and five-year average of 41,865,000 acres. Condition is 78.1 per cent.

Barley acreage is 13,895,000 acres against 11,471,000 acres last year, 12,062,000 in 1930 and average for preceding five years of 8,911,000 acres. Condition is given as 81.6 per cent and indicated crop 312,000,000 bushels comparing with 190,000,000 last year and 305,000,000 in 1930.

Production of rye is at 44,500,000 bushels against 33,000,000 last year. Indicated crop of tame hay is 68,200,000 tons, against 64,233,000 last year.

Canadian government showed a high wheat crop promise in that country, the condition being given as 99 per cent against 56 per cent a year ago. It showed 96 per cent in Manitoba, 96 in Saskatchewan and 103 in Alberta.

## Reconstruction Loans Will Be Investigated

**W**ashington.—An investigation of loans by the Reconstruction corporation was ordered by the senate.

A resolution to create a senate committee of five members to make the inquiry was also approved.

The resolution was adopted at the behest of Senator Couzens (Rep., Mich.), its author. He said under the law details of the corporation's loans are kept secret, adding the investigation should be made to determine whether loans had been granted "in accordance with the law," and were "adequately secured."

## Red Meetings Banned in St. Louis After Riot

**S**t. Louis, Mo.—Public gatherings of Communists in St. Louis are under police ban following rioting at the city hall in which four men were wounded by bullets fired by the police and more than a score injured by clubs, bricks and other missiles that were hurled through the air.

The disturbance started after a crowd of approximately 3,000 unemployed persons attempted to storm the city hall to demand relief.

## Fined \$5 for Making More Noise Than Storm

**M**ilwaukee, Wis.—Claps of thunder haven't a chance with William Waller's whistle. So loudly did he whistle during a thunder storm that his neighbors complained that he disturbed the peace and he was fined \$5 in court.