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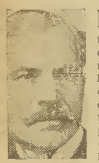
BURNSVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

NO.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Statesmen at London Conference Try to Pull Germany Out of Financial Morass—President Hoover Offers Plan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.

FOUR resolutions or recommendations, decided by the committee of finance ministers and adopted by the seven-power conference in London, comprised the total results of the conference, and it was the opinion of experts that little if anything had been done for the relief of Germany.

Second—That private banks be urged to leave their credits now in Germany in German hands for the present.

Third—That a world bank committee be appointed to consider the questions of short-term loans to Germany and the conversion of existing short-term loans to long-term loans.

Fourth—That the conference "note with satisfaction" the action of German industrialists in creating a reserve of approximately \$125,000,000 on the German gold discount bank.

After the conference adjourned, Chancellor Brüning and Minister Cuno consulted the American delegates concerning the possibility of arranging a new long-term loan, if France refused to participate in the loan, the loan might be made by America, Great Britain and several other countries.

Herr Brüning also conferred with Premier Laval of France on the possibility of a loan, which he thought within the next three months.

That France is not at all in sympathy with the Hoover credits proposal was made clear by Premier Laval when he informed the conference: "Our country saved herself in 1923. That is an example which Germany should imitate."

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald presided over the sessions of the conference, and at its opening he sought to impress on the delegates the imperative need of speedy and decisive action. "If we cannot find a solution of the present crisis," said he, "no one can foresee the political and financial dangers to which we are exposed. It will be difficult to stay the flood before it has overwhelmed the whole of central Europe, with consequences social and political, as well as purely financial, which no man can estimate. Time is against us. Every day adds to the risk of a collapse which will be outside of human control."

FRANCE took advantage of the international confab to start a campaign for putting teeth in the Kellogg pact and in the League of Nations covenant. A memorandum issued at the Quai d'Orsay, replying to the league's request for information on armed strength, contained the official view that disarmament cannot be accomplished unless an international armistice force is sent to the frontiers of the league, or reciprocal obligations are undertaken to prevent aggression by a military force. The document gave no precise figures on France's armaments, but did declare that these armaments have been reduced to the lowest possible point "under present conditions in Europe and the world." National security is still the slogan of France, and she insists on guarantees if her armaments are to be modified.

The memorandum finally contends that insecurity for one state means insecurity for all, and the idea of neutrality is incompatible with the notion of solidarity of states.

WHILE statesmen in London were trying to reach conclusions that the result in the complete abandonment of the projected Austro-German customs union by the German government, the World court in The Hague opened a hearing on the proposal that has been so dear to the hearts of the officials in Berlin.

Before the court took up the case President Adachi of Japan installed Judges Bustamante of Cuba and Wang of China, who were not present at the last session.

After this preliminary, the full court, including Frank B. Kellogg of the United States, began the hearing, with the governments of Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia as parties to the case. They were represented by an array of agents, counsels, advocates, and assistants. The Austrian agent, Prof.

Eric Kaufmann, was accompanied by an American, A. S. Feller, of the New York bar.

Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Austria is not nearly so eager for the customs union as she was before the present financial crisis hit Germany. Indeed, the Austrian government may drop the plan entirely. It is now engrossed in trying to extricate Austria from its own financial difficulties. Dr. Franz Bottenberg, who, until recently was director general of the Bank of Austria, has been called on for help and has been made director of the Austrian credit bureau. It will be his task to arrange a national credit and budget system which, it is hoped, will pull the nation out of the hole.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the insurgent government at Canton, China, that it will begin operations against the Nationalist government on August 1, when Gen. Chang Kai-shek will lead an army into Kiangsi province, which is nominally Nationalist territory.

This decision followed the announcement that Gen. Shih Yu-san, an anti-Nationalist, had begun hostilities in northern China. General Shih's operations north of the Yellow river caused the declaration of martial law in Peiping and Tientsin and the invocation of a news censorship by Nationalist authorities.

TRANSPORTED from El Paso, Texas, in an ambulance, Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, entered the New Mexico penitentiary at Santa Fe to serve a sentence of a year and a day for bribery in federal oil leases. He was put in the prison hospital, where he is expected to die.

His time. The usual photographing, fingerprinting, classification and numbering routine was dispensed with until Fall is ready for the prison hospital, Dr. E. J. White, as little as these details.

Interviews with Fall were forbidden by the United States Department of Justice in a letter of instructions to Warden Ed Swope of the New Mexico penitentiary.

SHOULD "Alcala" Bill Murray, governor of Oklahoma, seek any other office, it is likely he would receive a large number of votes of the motorist vote of the state. He has been engaged in a contest with Gov. E. Sterling of Texas over toll and free bridges across the Red river, which separates the two states, and for a time at least the result was that automobiles crossed the river on free spans, excepting the one at Denison, Texas, and the owners of toll bridges were doing no business. At the south end of the Denison free bridge Texas rangers were stationed by order of Governor Sterling to stop traffic after Oklahoma officers had torn down a barrier that had been erected. In retaliation, Governor Murray had highway crews tear up the approaches to toll spans that are near two free bridges. The Denison toll bridge was blocked at the Oklahoma end, forcing traffic to make a 30-mile detour to the free bridge at Preston.

Oklahoma highway employees said they had received orders to begin tearing up a section of road near Achille, Okla., leading to K. O. & G. railroad bridge at Carpenter's Bluff, eight miles east of Denison. The railroad bridge has a toll runway for vehicles.

Involved in the controversy are a federal injunction and a contract with toll bridge owners. J. J. Loy, Texas state senator, prominent in highway affairs, informed Governor Sterling that he considered the Texas executive had overstepped his authority in sending rangers to block the Denison free bridge. "The bridge was closed by a federal injunction and keeping it closed was a matter for federal officers," Loy said.

BAD weather conditions marred the 103rd national ball race elimination race, which started at Akron, Ohio, and the contest was decidedly unsatisfactory. First place was won by the United States navy ball which was piloted by Lieut. T. G. M. Settle and Wilfred Bushnell. Second place went to the Goodyear-Zepplin Goodyear VIII, piloted by Frank Trotter, and third honors to the W. J. R. of Detroit, guided by Ed J. Hill and Arthur Schlosser.

The navy balloon landed at Mantle, N. Y., after covering a distance of 215 miles. The Goodyear came to earth about two hours later at Stevesville, Ont., 190 miles from her starting point, while the W. J. R. came down at Westleyville, Pa., near Erie, after covering only 115 miles.

The army balloon No. 1, piloted by Capt. Karl S. Axtator and Lieut. H. S. Couch, had to cover only about 80 miles to take fourth place in the contest. This was done at Westleyville, Pa., after running into a storm. The same storm forced down L. P. Fureulow and John Kleker, the Akron balloon pilots, who landed four miles north of Mantle, after traveling only about 20 miles.

A second army balloon, piloted by Lieut. Edgar Fogesonger and John A. Tarro, was last, with a flight of only 35 minutes. It covered only 15 miles before coming down. As a result of the contest, the navy and Goodyear balloons will represent the United States along with W. T. Van Orman of Akron in the International Gordon Bennett race.

NUCARAGUAN insurgents have "busted loose" again and are giving the national guard so much trouble that United States marine patrols went to the rescue from Managua. A large party of rebels armed with pistols and machetes entered the town of Ruanco on the Escondido river, and after sharp fighting, was driven back by national guardsmen. Three of the invaders and one guardsman were killed.

About the same time 250 men under Pedro Altamirano, Sandinista chieftain, sacked the small mining town of Santa Domingo in Chontales department, according to official reports. Police killed one of the insurgents. A national guard patrol was ambushed on both sides of the Chilo river at Kinalaya by 40 insurgents, the government has been informed. The invaders and one guardsman were killed.

OUR eight new 10,000-ton cruisers, it has been found, roll so badly in rough water that the effectiveness of their gunfire is impaired. Therefore they are to be altered. Already anti-rolling tanks and larger bilge keels are being put in the Pensacola and the Northampton and if these changes are successful the other cruisers also will have them. Navy officials said the seriousness of the roll had been exaggerated. The seven cruisers now building have been so modified in design, it was said, that the tendency to roll will be eliminated.

WHAT was said to be the largest prohibition investigation ever undertaken came to a head in Baltimore when a federal grand jury returned three indictments charging 53 Americans, including 10 individuals in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan and Ohio with conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

The investigation was begun in August, 1929, after the seizure in Baltimore of three big stills used for cracking and re-distilling commercial alcohol for beverage purposes. More than 120 witnesses, including Prohibition Director Woodcock, Dr. James M. Moran, former director and officials of the attorney general's office appeared before the inquest, which cost the government \$500,000.

Among those indicted were the United States Industrial Alcohol company, and its subsidiary, the United States Industrial Chemical company of West Virginia and Maryland, the largest industrial alcohol company in the country.

According to the charges, the conspiracy was started in 1927, and corporations were formed for the purpose of industrial alcohol so it could be resold to other individuals for conversion into beverage channels. It was said the ring operated plants at Cleveland, Erie, Pa., Paterson, N. J., and Fredonia, and Florida, N. Y.

WHEAT continues to be a live topic for a considerable part of the country's population, and scarcely a day passes without either an attack on the policy of the farm board or a defense of its way of doing business. The price having dropped to 25 cents a bushel or even lower in the west, the growers are using their grain in ways heretofore unknown. In the Texas panhandle it is accepted as admissions to theaters, and by dentists. Resistance to the military law in Seattle set forth that troops would fire on the slightest warning and that, therefore, residents had best keep off the streets and out of balconies. Resistance to the military law will result in immediate court-martial. The troops were ordered to use heavy artillery to destroy houses from which sniping had been going on.

LIU, the Chinese, are causing a lot of trouble in Spain, and it is a question whether the new republic will be able to survive. Hispano demonstrators in Seattle resulted in the death of nearly a score of persons, and martial law was proclaimed there.

It was predicted that when the assembly was formally constituted the cabinet would resign immediately. That Alcala Zamora would be elected president and that he would summon either Manuel Azana, present war minister, or Alejandro Lerroux, foreign minister, to the premiership.

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CHEAP WHEAT LEADS TO BARTER SYSTEM

Grain Used in Strange Ways in the Southwest.

Kansas City—With wheat down to 25 cents a bushel and even lower, farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are going back to the barter system. Some of the bumper crop of this year is being traded for entertainments and for professional services. The grain is also being consumed in ways heretofore unknown.

In the Texas panhandle, theaters are admitting farmers and their families or a specified amount of wheat, accept it in exchange for flour and almost every newspaper in the section is paying above market price for wheat to the Berlin subscribers.

So far, however, grocers, clothing merchants, machinists, dealers and others who do any considerable amount of business with farmers have not adopted the plan.

Old mills all over the Texas wheat country have been repaired and put into operation and are exchanging flour for the raw grain. Some of them produce only the whole wheat product, but the business is heavy, nevertheless.

Many farmers are feeding their wheat to poultry, dairy cows and hogs, and there are few raw corn farmers in the Texas territory who have not bought from twenty-five to several hundred bushels of the cheap wheat to feed to poultry and live stock.

Outlying districts of the north plains have announced that some farmers will not haul in wheat this winter, rather than haul in coal.

At Dodge City, Kan., Richard W. Evans, Ford county probate judge, has offered to marry couples for ten bushels of wheat. The regular fee is \$5.

An automobile company in the same wheat belt town, is offering 50 cents a bushel for wheat in exchange for used cars.

At Elkhart, Kan., a motor car company is offering 20 cents a bushel for wheat, in exchange for purchases of accounts. A 5,000-bushel storehouse built by the company is nearly filled.

Hutchinson, Kan.—One Kansas wheat farmer here believes he has outwitted the low market. He is C. E. King and he has his 1932 wheat crop sown, harvested, threshed, and is now offering it for sale. It is much lower than that it would be under the usual plan. His next year's crop was obtained without turning his hand.

King has 100 acres of land. He figured that a good average crop would be 10 bushels per acre. So he sold in advance to men that he had 1,000 bushels for the coming year. He sold for 1932. He simply bought 10 bushels of wheat for every acre he has, at the prevailing market price, 25 cents per bushel at the time. Then he sold it on his farm just as he had harvested it.

Washington—Official estimates of wheat production in 14 countries for the 1931-32 harvest place the total at 1,834,569,000 bushels, against 1,872,322,000 bushels for the same countries in 1930-31. The Department of Agriculture announced.

Reports from 22 countries give the area planted to wheat for the 1931-32 season as 166,384,000 acres, compared with 161,217,000 in the preceding year. These countries represent about 90 per cent of world wheat acreage, exclusive of Russia and China.

Stocks Await Men Who Shave in Centralia

Centralia, Wash.—Four of Centralia's shorn and powdered "pioneers" spent an uncomfortable half hour in stocks.

Patrolmen started rounding up those who failed to comply with a city ordinance requiring all male inhabitants to go unshaven until the annual Southwest Washington Pioneers' picnic, August 11 and 12. The ordinance is in effect in police courts of violating the city ordinance, the four were placed in the stocks to be ridiculed.

No half-way measures are to be tolerated. Moustaches, even long drooping decorations, are more offenses, and will not save a man from "public shame."

Two Dry Agents Slain by Indiana Bootlegger

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Two federal dry agents were shot and killed near here and two others were injured when George Adams, paroled bootlegger, shot his way out of a trap laid by the agents.

Adams, suffering from a bullet wound in the neck, was captured later in front of the home of a friend. The slain operatives were John I. Wilson, head of the special unit of the Indianapolis prohibition officers, and Walter M. Gillett of the dry department at Cincinnati. Those injured are C. E. Green of Portland, Ind., and Oliver J. Gettle of Indianapolis.

Cannibals Eat a Belgian

Cape Town—Dispatches to the newspaper Die Burger, by way of Johannesburg and Elizabethville said a cannibal tribe near Leopoldville had killed and eaten M. Mallot, the Belgian district commissioner of Leopoldville.

Men Taught Hula Dance

Honolulu.—A school for training men in the contortions and gyrations of the hula dance has been set up in this city. The class is limited to men only.

"Depression Flats." New St. Louis Subdivision



For about a mile along the Mississippi at St. Louis may be seen many small make-shift shacks built of old boards and tar paper. This is the new subdivision built and occupied by those families and individuals who are without jobs and funds and named "Depression Flats." These people have taken the liberty, under their circumstances, to squat on the edge of the Mississippi where living is cheaper and children can romp and play. The photograph shows one of the shacks where a family of six, including three children, make their home.

Plan to Take Gold From Sea Fails

Berlin—The fantastic scheme of German scientists to pay Germany's reparations debt with gold from the ocean has been abandoned.

For more than eight years Professor Wilhelm Schlenk of the chemical institute of the Berlin university revealed, German scientists carried on extensive research in all the oceans of the world in an attempt to extract gold from seawater.

Hope Is Abandoned. "Our last hope of winning gold from sources other than mines has been definitely abandoned," Professor Schlenk declared to Universal Service.

The idea of extracting gold from the ocean sprang up during the inflation period when the gold question was so burning. A number of ships equipped with the latest scientific instruments and modern laboratories carried Germany's most prominent scientists to all corners of the world.

"According to Aristotle, the percentage of gold in the ocean would have been adequate to warrant extracting it. But our expeditions found that Aristotle was wrong and that only a small fraction of the amount of gold he claimed to have found in ocean water actually existed.

Hard to Extract. "But even if Aristotle had been right, it would be practically impossible to isolate the precious metal, owing to its extremely irregular distribution. Contrary to general be-

lief, ocean water is not a specific solution, but a continually changing mixture.

"Water from the polar regions contains an entirely different percentage of salt, chemicals and minerals than water from the tropics.

"And gold's peculiar molecular formations in ocean water offer an added difficulty in extracting it. We found veritable 'gold streams' specific currents which contain a higher percentage of gold."

Lipstick Once Classed With Witchcraft Art

London.—Use of lipstick was once a punishable offense in England, according to Dr. Margaret Fishenden, scientific investigator in the department of scientific and industrial research.

Cosmetics were introduced into England by the Roman crusaders, she declared in a radio broadcast on "Chemistry and the Home."

In 1750, she said, it was decreed that any woman who should "seduce, or betray into matrimony any of his majesty's subjects by scents, paints or cosmetics" should incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft and that the marriage, upon conviction, should stand null and void.

More German Food Served in Paris Cafes

Paris.—The ever increasing number of Germans frequenting Montmartre and Montparnasse, the two gayest night haunts of Paris, has caused restaurateurs and cafe proprietors to substitute German dishes for American ones served as specialties.

In former years the restaurant men catered to Americans with breakfast foods, "hot dogs" and baked beans. The decrease in Americans has resulted in the appearance of German dainties.

College Boy Orchestrates to Play on U. S. Liners

Boston.—College boys will be employed to play in the orchestras of ships of the United States lines during the summer months, according to plans being completed by the Intercollegiate Alumni extension service.

Orchestras from the following colleges have already been engaged for the summer: University of Pennsylvania, University of California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, Ohio State, Columbia, Fordham, and University of Maryland.

Old Court Records Complete Archives

St. Louis, Mo.—Three packing boxes of old official court records of St. Genevieve, Mo., shipped recently to the Missouri Historical society, has given that body complete official records from that district between 1761 and 1865—almost 100 years.

Previously the society had been given official papers from 1761 to 1804. Recently, however, it was decided to turn papers dating from 1804 to 1865 over to the society.

Owl "Hypnotizes" Man; Claws Out One of Eyes

Edmonton, Alta.—"Hypnotized" by a vicious mother owl, which clawed his face and body, Albert Hughes of Wainwright, Alta., was at a hospital here after an operation for removal of his right eye.

"I was walking underneath a tree," said Hughes, "when the owl suddenly fluttered from her nest. I didn't fight back or yell. I couldn't. All I could see was those two big eyes. I was hypnotized."

Petrified Rattlesnake Found on Mountain

Westfield, Mass.—Evidence of what may have been a prehistoric rattlesnake has been found on Mount Teia.

The apparently petrified reptile appears on the face of a cliff a score of feet from the nearest foothill. Scientists who have viewed it estimate that it was about seven-feet long and four inches in diameter.

Gen. Washington Knew Pinch of "Hard Times"

Washington.—George Washington arrived at his home from the Revolutionary war practically "bröke," recent letters reveal.

He sent his mother 15 guineas with the explanation that those were all he had and that they were due some one else.

I now have demands upon this gift more than \$500, \$400 of which is due for the tax of 1780, and I know not where or when I shall receive one shilling with which to pay it."

School to Recess So the Pupils Can Dig Potatoes

Bethlehem, Pa.—The Moore township district in Northampton county planned a school schedule to include a two week recess during the potato digging season. According to the plan the schools will be opened on August 24, two weeks earlier than usual. When the potato season arrives the directors will close the schools for the week period to permit children to assist at their homes in digging the potatoes.

Motorist Arrested When He Offers Chief a "Hip"

Quincy, Mass.—Frank Farrell was motoring through Cohasset when he stopped his car to ask a pedestrian for a match. A girl companion of Farrell offered the stranger a drink. The stranger, who proved to be Police Chief H. J. Pelletier, arrested Farrell. In court Farrell was fined \$100 for drunken driving.

Eagle Believed to Have Attacked Child Killed

Tazewell, Va.—John Murray, a farmer, killed an eagle at Horsepen that had a spread of 78 inches from tip to tip. It is believed that it was the same eagle that attacked a child recently. The bird was found drinking from a creek when shot.

Champion Barrel-Birlers of Paris



Jean Farges, No. 2, winner of the one-mile annual rolling championship race in Paris is accepting the congratulations of Paul Eustache, No. 1, the champion of last year, who finished second in this race, only 20 yards behind the winner.