

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Al Smith Willing to Accept Presidential Nomination Again—Developments in Shanghai War—Disarmament Plans Submitted to Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SHOULD the Democratic party, as represented by the national convention in Chicago, so desire, Alfred E. Smith is willing to be again its candidate for the Presidency. That was the statement put out by the former governor of New York and for a few days its reverberations drowned out the roar of Japan's guns at Shanghai, in this country. Declaring that he owed it to his friends to make clear his position, Mr. Smith's statement continued:

"If the Democratic national convention after careful consideration should decide that it wants me to lead, I will make the fight; but I will not make a preconvention campaign to secure the support of delegates.

"By action of the Democratic national convention of 1928 I am the leader of my party in the nation. With a full sense of the responsibility thereby imposed I shall not in advance of the convention either support or oppose the candidacy of any aspirant for the nomination."

To the reporters the ex-governor said: "I don't know how I can stop anybody who wants to do anything for me. No, I won't stop them. That would be biting off more than I could chew."

Political wiseacres immediately assume that Mr. Smith's statement meant he had joined the "stop Roosevelt" movement; that the New York delegation would be split up; that the nomination of the present governor of the Empire state would be difficult to bring about, if not impossible, and that there would be a deadlock in the convention comparable to that in the Democratic national gathering in New York city nearly eight years ago. Supporters of Mr. Roosevelt refused to be discouraged and began to redouble their efforts. Republican leaders expressed their quiet delight in the situation, believing it enhanced the chances of success for their party in November.

Then came a new development that left the prophets all up in the air. Mr. Smith made an unannounced friendly call on Governor Roosevelt in Albany—the first in a long time—and after he left the governor emerged all smiles, declining to say anything about the conversation that had been held. The guessers then guessed that Mr. Smith had agreed to throw his support to Mr. Roosevelt at the earliest opportunity and had been promised therefor a position in the cabinet if the governor becomes President.

REINFORCED by the arrival of a large contingent of army troops, the Japanese kept up their attack on Chapel, native quarter of Shanghai, and the Woosung forts and village. But the Chinese defending forces also were strengthened and their resistance was surprising to neutral observers. They refused to be driven from Chapel, though it was a region of battered ruins; and the garrison of the Woosung forts held out under an almost continuous rain of shells that smashed against their mud walls and blew up their ammunition stores. The apparent object of the Japanese was to silence the forts and land troops there for an advance on Shanghai from the north. But for the time this was prevented by Chinese artillery and machine gun nests and barbed wire entanglements.

Vice Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the new commandant of the Japanese naval forces in the Shanghai area, arrived at the scene of conflict and talked diplomatically of his intention to "prevent further trouble and settle the matters as quickly as possible in co-operation with the representatives of other countries."

Another Japanese admiral, Shimada, explained that the failure of the Japanese forces to occupy Chapel and Woosung was due to a desire to keep the Japanese casualties down to a minimum.

Shells from the Chapel battle area frequently fell in the international settlement, and protests of the powers were unavailing, as usual. The American Thirty-first regiment went on duty patrolling a part of Shanghai.



Al Smith

EVENTS in Japan showed there was not complete unanimity concerning the government's policy. Twenty-five students at the Imperial university in Tokyo were arrested for participating in a demonstration in which handbills were distributed urging the people to "stop this imperialistic war!" The demonstration was believed to be the first protest against the military operations in China since the Manchurian campaign began.

Junnosuke Inouye, financier, liberal statesman and leader of the Minseitō (opposition) party's campaign for the general election, February 20, was assassinated by a youth indirectly connected with the reactionary "patriotic" elements responsible for most of the recent political murders.

VARIOUS schemes for the restoration of peaceful conditions in Shanghai were put forward during the week and either discarded or taken under consideration. Dr.



Joseph Paul-Boncour

W. W. Yen again appealed to the council of the League of Nations to check Japan and received a scolding from the President of the council, Joseph Paul-Boncour, because he had not strictly observed the rules laid down for complainants. Said the Frenchman: "I would like to remind the delegate from China that the statement he has made does not replace the full statement of his case with all the relevant facts and paper which are required under article XV of the covenant, the article under which he himself appealed to the council."

Yen submitted quietly to the rebuke, but Doctor Liu, Chinese minister to Berlin, jumped up angrily. "You other powers are siding with Japan," he cried, "because you are afraid of being kicked out yourself. You want your share of the trade. If you don't be careful, you'll be kicked out, all of you, into the sea."

GETTING down to business, the disarmament conference in Geneva heard set forth the views of all the great powers. Andre Tardieu on behalf of France proposed that the League of Nations be provided with an armed force to enforce peace on the world, and emphasized the French refusal to disarm without security assurances. For Great Britain Sir John Simon offered a disarmament plan including abolition of submarines and gas and chemical warfare, and he criticized the French proposals.

The United States came next, and Ambassador Gibson made a fine speech, submitting a program summarized thus by the State department:

The American government advocates consideration of the draft convention as containing the outlines for a convenient basis for discussion, while expressing its entire willingness to give full consideration to any supplementary proposals calculated to invoke the end we all seek.

We suggest the possibility of prolonging the existing naval agreements concluded at Washington and London, and we advocate completing the latter as soon as possible by the adherence of France and Italy.

We advocate proportional reduction from the figures laid down in the Washington and London agreements on naval tonnage as soon as all parties to the Washington agreement have entered this framework.

We advocate, as we long have done, the total abolition of submarines.

We will join in formulating the most effective measures to protect civilian population against aerial bombing.

We advocate the total abolition of lethal gases and bacteriological warfare.

We advocate, as I have already stated, the computation of the number of armed forces on the basis of the effectiveness necessary for the maintenance of internal order plus some suitable contingent for defense. The former are obviously impossible of reduction; the latter is a question of relativity.

We agree in advocating special re-



Hugh Gibson

strictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns; in other words, for those arms of a peculiarly offensive character.

We are prepared to consider a limitation of expenditure on material as a complementary method to direct limitation, feeling that it may prove useful to prevent a qualitative race, if and when quantitative limitation has been effected.

Chancellor Bruening for Germany made a demand for "equality" in fighting forces. Dino Grandi told of all the war tools that Italy was prepared to scrap, and was loudly applauded. And Ambassador Matsudaira assured the conference that Japan is as eager as ever in the cause of disarmament.

ANOTHER unit in the administration's economic program was brought forward when, at the instance of President Hoover, a bill was introduced in both senate and house to revise the fundamental portions of the federal reserve act with a view to increasing the amount of money in circulation, thereby stimulating credit, forcing down the value of the dollar and sending up commodity prices. Leaders of both parties had given the measure their approval and it was introduced by Senator Glass and Representative Steagall, both Democrats.

The bill, it was explained, may be expected to accomplish the following results:

It makes a \$2,500,000,000 increase in currency theoretically possible; it may release close to a billion dollars of the federal reserve system's "free gold" for use as the basis of new credit; it will make eligible for redemption billions of dollars in paper not eligible under present regulations.

PAPAL XI who had just celebrated the tenth anniversary of his elevation to the papal throne, received on Thursday his first visit from Premier Mussolini. The day was chosen because it was the third anniversary of the signing of the Lateran treaty and concordat, and nominally the Duce called to thank the pope for the award of knighthood of the Golden Spur which made Mussolini a defender of the Catholic faith. The interview between these two strong men who really admire each other, took place in the pope's private library and was behind closed doors. But the premier, in full uniform, was received at the Vatican with all the pomp usually accorded to visiting royalty.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S campaign to put an end to the hoarding of money in the United States as an effective means for the restoration of confidence and prosperity is now under way with Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, as its director. Groundwork for the movement was laid at a conference of 60 civic leaders. They pledged the support of 20,000,000 members of organizations they represented.

Citizens willing to put "slacker dollars" to work are urged by the treasury and Reconstruction Finance corporation officials to invest in life insurance and trust funds. Federal reserve and high administration officials also have suggested the transfer of hoarded money to postal savings accounts and government bonds.

These types of investment are considered safe and certain. No money has been lost in postal savings or government bonds, and insurance, according to one treasury official, "offers a safe investment over a long period with attractive returns."

In 1930 \$107,948,278,000 was invested in the United States in insurance. None of this money, according to a careful check, has been lost.

ONE of the country's most sensational murder cases came to a close when a jury in Phoenix, Ariz., brought in a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Winnie Ruth Judd, accused of killing, dismembering and shipping in trunks her friends, Mrs. Le Roi and Miss Hedvig Samuelson. The jury fixed the woman's punishment at death. Mrs. Judd's only defense was a plea of insanity, and this the jurors disregarded.

UPRISINGS along the Indian frontier and in Kashmir have become so threatening that, as a friendly gesture toward Great Britain, orders have been issued for the mobilization of the Turkish army. Also, the army of Persia was mobilized, the Persian minister at Kabul explaining that a tribal combination against England was imminent and that Afghanistan might be jockeyed into it.

EDGAR WALLACE, British author of some 300 novels and plays, most of them mystery thrillers, died in Hollywood, Calif., of pneumonia after two weeks' illness. Mr. Wallace was perhaps the most prolific writer of the time and nearly all his books and plays were successes.

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WINNIE RUTH JUDD GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury Decides Trunk Slayer Shall Be Executed.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Winnie Ruth Judd was convicted of murder and the death penalty prescribed by the all-male jury which heard her trial for the trunk murder of Mrs. Agnes Ann LeRoi, her friend.

She heard the verdict calmly and then went steadily to her cell. The first thing she did there was to look into a mirror.

The sheriff expressed fear she would attempt suicide before February 23, the date set by Judge Howard C. Speakman for pronouncement of sentence. A murder charge against Mrs. Judd for the slaying of Miss Hedvig Samuelson is held in abeyance.

Mrs. Judd's habitual winding and unwinding of her handkerchief about her left hand did not cease as the jury filed into the courtroom after being out three hours and forty minutes, including an hour for dinner.

Her husband, Dr. William C. Judd, shed tears as he put his arm about her.

Her plea of insanity was completely lost. The jurymen were unanimous for conviction on the first ballot. Five more ballots were required to decide upon the death penalty. Mrs. Judd is the second woman in Arizona's history to be sentenced to be hanged.

An appeal is mandatory under Arizona law. If the defense does not file an appeal, the prosecution itself must certify the evidence to the higher tribunal for inspection. Until sentence is pronounced, the bobbed-haired prisoner must remain in the Maricopa county jail under special guard.

Mrs. Judd, wife of Dr. William C. Judd, came to nation-wide attention on October 19 last when the bodies of Hedvig Samuelson and Mrs. LeRoi were found in two trunks which Mrs. Judd had shipped from Phoenix to Los Angeles. The three women had been associated in a Phoenix clinic.

She claimed self-defense and declared she shot both women after a quarrel and in fear for her life, displaying a wounded left hand in support.

The state contended Mrs. Judd committed the murders through jealousy over J. J. Halloran, wealthy Phoenix man.

House Orders Inquiry Into Policy on Silver

Washington.—The agitation for bimetallism and the free coinage of silver thrust forward again in congress when the lower house, without a record vote, passed the Somers resolution directing the house committee on coinage to commence an investigation with the following scope:

"To investigate the cause and effect of the present depressed value of silver, the monetary policies of the United States and foreign countries and their relation to the value of silver, methods of stabilizing the value of silver, and the advisability of an international conference to consider methods by which by international co-operation the value of silver can be stabilized."

Chairman A. L. Somers of the committee and author of the resolution explained that the committee would direct its efforts "toward finding a solution which shall preserve the integrity of the gold standard, because that system seems best suited to the habits and customs of the people of the United States."

Vincent Coll, Gangster, Murdered in New York

New York.—Vincent Coll, twenty-three-year-old baby-faced gang leader, reported to have a \$50,000 price on his head, was shot and killed, apparently "put on the spot" by his own bodyguard.

The killer trapped Coll in a drug store telephone booth. He raised a submachine gun and fired. Bullets ripped through the thin wood and glass partition of the booth. Coll slumped to the floor, dead.

The killing bore evidence that gangster enemies, determined to "rub out" the young racketeer, had trailed him carefully.

U. S. Wheat for Relief Denied by House Body

Washington.—A senate bill to release government wheat for relief purposes was rejected by the house agriculture committee. The vote was 14 to 9, the ballot splitting party lines.

The bill before the committee was that of Senator Capper and was passed by the senate January 4. It would release 40,000,000 bushels of farm board wheat for relief distribution by the Red Cross and other charitable organizations.

Denver Boy is a Winner



Every mother realizes how important it is to teach children good habits of conduct but many of them fail to realize the importance of teaching their children good bowel habits until the poisons from decaying waste held too long in the system have begun to affect the child's health.

Watch your child and at the first sign of constipation, give him a little California Fig Syrup. Children love its rich, fruity taste and it quickly drives away those distressing ailments, such as headaches, bad breath, coated tongue, biliousness, feverishness, fretfulness, etc. It gives them a hearty appetite, regulates their stomach and bowels and gives tone and strength to these organs so they continue to act normally, of their own accord. For over fifty years, leading physicians have prescribed it for half-sick, bilious, constipated children. More than 4 million bottles used a year shows how mothers depend on it.

Mrs. C. G. Wilcox, 3855 1/2 Wolff St., Denver, Colorado, says: "My son, Jackie, is a prize winner for health, now, but we had a lot of trouble with him before we found his trouble was constipation and began giving him California Fig Syrup. It fixed him up quick, gave him a good appetite, made him sleep fine and he's been gaining in weight right along since the first few days, taking it."

To avoid inferior imitations of California Fig Syrup, always look for the word "California" on the carton.

Twisting Railroad

One of the southwest Virginia's most picturesque landmarks passed out of existence with suspension of the Marion & Rye railroad, which ran from Marion 18 miles south to Sugar Grove. The tracks traversed hazardous mountain territory, the path being so tortuous that before reaching the end of one line, a house on the way had been passed three times.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

After years of hard times, people might begin to feel angry. But at whom?

Is Your Rest Disturbed?



Deal Promptly with Bladder Irregularities

Heed promptly bladder irregularities, burning, scanty and too frequent passage and getting up at night. They may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Try Doan's Pills. No other advertised diuretic is so widely used. None so well recommended. Get Doan's today.



Borrowing Unnecessary "There's no use borrowing trouble," said the philosophic citizen. "You don't have to borrow it," replied Mr. Growcher. "Somebody is always willing to come along and hand it to you gratis."

Even the wages of sin have to pay an income tax. Evidently, no money is tainted.

STOP YOUR COLD IN 6 HOURS WITH DAROL

Breaks a cold in 6 hours. Drives it away in 12 hours. Relieves Headache—Neuralgia—Pain.

McKesson's Robbins