

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Offers New Plan for Arms Reduction—Senator Borah's Refusal to Support Hoover—Pre-convention Doings of Democrats.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER called the correspondents to the White House Wednesday and gave out his new plan for reducing the armed forces of the world by one-third, thereby saving between ten and fifteen billion dollars during the next ten years. At the same time his proposals were being laid before the reparations conference in Geneva by Hugh Gibson.



Hugh Gibson

As a basis, the President laid down these five principles: "1. The Kellogg-Briand pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense.

"2. This reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments, but by increasing the comparative power or defense through decreases in the power of the attack.

"3. The armaments of the world have grown up in general mutual relation to each other. And, speaking generally, such relatively should be preserved in making reductions.

"4. The reductions must be real and positive. They must first effect economic relief.

"5. There are three problems to deal with—land forces, air forces and naval forces. They are all interconnected. No other part of the proposals which I make can be dissociated one from the other."

Upon this foundation he proposed: Abolition of all tanks, chemical warfare and large mobile guns.

Reduction of one third in the strength of all land armies over and above "the so-called police component."

The abolition of all bombing planes and the "total prohibition of all bombardment from the air."

Reduction in the treaty number and tonnage of all battleships by one-third.

Reduction in the treaty tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers by one-fourth and of submarines by one-third, with no nation having more than 35,000 tons of submarines.

It was said authoritatively that Mr. Hoover's plan had the full approval of Secretaries Stimson, Hurley and Adams, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of naval operations and the entire American delegation in Geneva.

When Ambassador Gibson read the President's proposals to the Geneva conference the British seemed to give them cautious general approval, but the French were frankly hostile. Premier Herriot said: "This is absolutely unacceptable. France again will raise the question of security." The Germans and Italians both liked the Hoover plan.

Russia and nearly all the smaller nations represented at Geneva let Mr. Gibson know at once that the proposal pleased them.

It was emphatically denied in Washington that the United States has made any suggestions of war debt reduction or cancellation in return for reduction in armaments.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho can safely be counted upon to enliven the news at frequent intervals. He again furnished a major topic of conversation when, during a denunciatory speech on the Republican platform, he flatly informed his fellow senators and world that he would not support President Hoover for re-election. The gentleman from Idaho is extremely dry and he cannot stomach even the moderately moist plank which the Republican convention adopted. His conscience, rather than the party leaders, ever has been Borah's guide, and his action in this instance cannot be called inconsistent. The proposed revision of the Eighteenth amendment, he declared, is equivalent to repeal. He denounced all straddling and compromise, laying down the issue as one demanding a clear cut choice between the status quo and outright repeal. He asserted that a great majority in the Republican convention were in favor of repeal but were steamrollered by the administration forces.



Senator Borah

Senator George Norris of Nebraska, a dry Republican who often leaves his party lines, was pleased with Borah's statement, saying that now he, Norris, would not be the only renegade this fall. Later he made the surprising statement that he believed the United States must try some modified plan of dealing with the liquor question.

To the press Senator Borah said that if he had written the Republican prohibition plank it would have contained no resubmission proposal for either revision or repeal. It would, instead, have informed the country that the only constitutional method of change was through the election of members of congress pledged to submit a repeal amendment to the states.

AS THE Democrats gathered in Chicago for their national convention it became apparent that a great number of them, probably a majority, were in favor of a prohibition plank simpler and more explicit than that in the Republican platform. Most of those who had anything to say on the question wanted a resolution proposing that congress submit an amendment repealing the Eighteenth amendment, but not declaring that the party is in favor of repeal. This, it was felt, would be a safe course, and it was the opinion of J. J. Shouse and others that such a plank would be adopted. In Washington it received the endorsement of Senators Carter Glass of Virginia and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

Speaker John Garner of Texas, one of the candidates for the Presidential nomination, issued a prepared statement making an unequivocal demand for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, which he said he never had believed sound or workable; and this was declared by other Democratic leaders to cinch the repeal plank. Garner's statement also was taken as a bid for the support of Al Smith and the others who were determined to prevent the nomination of Governor Roosevelt. In any event, it was believed, it hurt the chances of Roosevelt's being nominated in the early ballots.

Al Smith, on his arrival in Chicago, announced that he was for a repeal plank, and for himself as the nominee, first, last and all the time.

ROOSEVELT'S managers were seemingly undismayed by any late developments and continued to predict victory on the first ballot or soon after. It was conceded by all that the governor would have enough delegates to organize the committees, and might even go to the length of trying to abrogate the old two-thirds rule. The chief preliminary battle was to be over the selection of a permanent chairman, the Roosevelt forces insisting that Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana should be substituted for J. J. Shouse, who had been recommended for the position by the arrangements committee and who was one of the Smith-Raskob group.

To present his name to the convention Governor Roosevelt selected John E. Mack, New York attorney and gentleman farmer, who was Roosevelt's political godfather when he first stood for public office 22 years ago. Mr. Mack is famous at home for oratory that appeals to the "common people." He is not a member of Tammany, and as he was not one of the New York delegates, room had to be made for him in the delegation.

INDIANA Democrats in state convention unanimously adopted a plank calling on congress to submit to the states an amendment to the constitution repealing the Eighteenth amendment, and calling for immediate repeal of the Wright "bone dry" state law. It declared for state laws to prevent return of the saloon and for state control of the liquor traffic.

Paul V. McNutt was nominated for governor and Frederick Van Nuys of Indianapolis for United States senator. Van Nuys was introduced as "the man who can beat Jim Watson."

Primaries of the Republican, Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties were held in Minnesota. For the nine seats in congress most of the leaders in the race were classed as wets. In Maine the Democrats nominated Louis J. Brann, wet, for governor, and the

Republicans picked Burrell Martin who is supposed to be a dry.

RIGHT in the middle of all the excitement over politics came the prize fight between Max Schmeling of Germany, world's heavyweight champion, and Jack Sharkey of Boston, challenger for the title. The combat took place in a new "bowling" on Long Island and attracted about 70,000 spectators. Many millions heard it described by radio. For 15 rounds the warriors fought warily, with never a knockdown, and then to the surprise of nearly everyone, including Sharkey himself, the Bostonian was declared the winner. Gene Tunney, former champion; Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, and a majority of the sporting writers present agreed that it was an unfair decision. The general opinion was that Schmeling had won eight rounds, Sharkey four, and three were even. Judge George Kelly and Referee Gunboat Smith voted for Sharkey. Charles Mathison, the other judge, voted for Max.

JACK SHARKEY



Jack Sharkey of Boston won the heavyweight championship from Max Schmeling of Germany in a 15-round fight on Long Island. Experts at the ringside considered the decision unfair to Schmeling.

JUST one month from the time she started on her solo flight to Ireland, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam returned to New York and was given one of the characteristic receptions of the metropolis. All the big guns of the city were out to meet her, vast crowds swarmed along the route of the procession and the air was filled with ticker tape. At city hall plaza the formal ceremonies took place, Mayor Walker presenting to the intrepid young woman the gold medal of the city, while others loaded her down with roses. In Bryant park she received the cross of honor of the United States Flag association. Next day Mrs. Putnam flew to Washington, where President Hoover received her and presented to her the medal of the National Geographic society. Toward the close of the week she was in Chicago as a guest at the Washington bicentennial military tournament.



Mrs. Putnam

Through it all Mrs. Putnam won increased admiration by her modesty and her futile efforts to belittle her achievement. CONGRESS made some progress with its work, but it was believed it would not be able to adjourn before July 2. The house passed the economy bill after adopting the administration plan for payless furloughs for federal employees and combining with it a cut in salaries of 10 per cent for members of congress and 15 per cent for the Vice President and the speaker of the house. The President and members of the Supreme court are invited to return part of their salaries to the treasury.

Although initiated to raise enough money to balance the budget, the measure still fell between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 short of the savings needed for the balancing of next year's budget. The size of the gap depended mainly on reductions to be made in the department supply bills that were still before congress. The senate passed the Wagner federal loan and construction relief bill after adding to the measure the Wagner \$300,000,000 direct relief bill which it had already passed and which was pending in the house. The combined measure carries \$2,300,000,000 for federal relief projects, divided as follows:

For loans to states for the direct relief of the unemployed (the first Wagner bill), \$200,000,000; for federal construction projects, \$500,000,000; for loans to states and their political subdivisions and to private corporations for public, self-liquidating projects, as toll bridges, tunnels, water works, and canals, \$1,400,000,000; for financing agricultural exports, \$40,000,000.

CARLOS DAVILA, restored to the headship of the junta ruling Chile, was sick abed, but his associates were taking strong measures to suppress the latest attempt of the Communists to get control of the government. There was considerable rioting in which some men were killed, and the Reds tried to rescue Col. Marmaduke Grove, the extreme radical who for a short time had displaced Davila and was then made prisoner and started on the way to exile on lonely Juan Fernandez island.

The ruling Socialist junta outlawed Communist agitation by decree, with exile, imprisonment or fines as the punishment for attempts to foment trouble. The garrison commander in Santiago issued a drastic set of martial law regulations to end the violence and unrest, and ordered that agitators guilty of rebellion, plundering or resisting authorities should be shot.

Famed Sourdough Wins Air Race to Gold Strike

Atlin, B. C.—The air race to the new gold strike at Scurry Creek, in southern Yukon, near the British Columbia boundary, has been won by a famous Alaska sourdough, John Stenbraten. He landed and staked out claims a little ahead of four seaplanes carrying Michigan mining men. A New York-Seattle syndicate's plane was the third on the ground. The find is said to be considerably above the average.



Col. Grove

MEDALS AND HONORS GIVEN MRS. PUTNAM

She Is Welcomed in New York and Washington.

New York.—The girl who flew across the ocean "just for the ride" came home to a New York welcome reminiscent of that which waited for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh five years ago. "Lady Lindy" screamed the brass-lunged thousands banked on lower Broadway as Amelia Earhart rode in triumph through a summer blizzard of torn telephone books and ticket tape. The first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic returned on the Ile de France, accompanied by her husband, George Palmer Putnam, and by the red and gold monoplane in which she flew straight into America's album of heroes—and heroines.

Fifteen airplanes dived and swooped above the welcome boat Riverside as Miss Earhart, a slim, boyish figure in Parisian brown, stepped to his deck.

Reporters and photographers swamped her with questions. Official gentlemen with credentials in their buttonholes extended congratulations.

Amelia stood and grinned a friendly, shy, little-boy grin, shook her short red-gold curls, ducked her head as the army planes dived toward her, wires screaming, in perfect formation, and said: "They make me nervous."

A parade of eighteen cars and two buses, carrying a band, escorted America's new conqueror of the air up Broadway to city hall, where Mayor Walker waited to present the city's medal. Then the parade moved on to Bryant park, where the cross of honor of the United States Flag association was presented.

Next day Mrs. Putnam flew to Washington, where she was received by President Hoover. The President handed to her the special gold medal of the National Geographic society.

Five Rob Kansas Bank; Three of Them Caught

Nevada, Mo.—Vernon county officers reported they had arrested three of the five men who robbed the Citizens' National bank at Fort Scott, Kan., of \$30,000. The loot was not recovered.

The men were taken by surprise as they sat in a parked motor car in which were found two long-range rifles, a sawed-off shotgun, and several pistols.

The men refused to talk. They were brought to jail here by their captors, Sheriff W. E. Butler and two deputies.

Dumps Liquor as Raiders Enter, but They Catch It

Fairbury, Neb.—Liquor raiders anticipated what Henry Hoeting might do when they arrived at his roadside inn. Accordingly, when Hoeting dumped a container of liquor down a drain the raiders merely smiled. They had placed a container at the outlet before entering.

BORAH WILL NOT SUPPORT HOOVER

Idaho Solon Denounces the Prohibition Plank.

Washington.—Senator William E. Borah, Idaho dry, repudiating the Republican platform, announced in the senate he will not support President Hoover for re-election.

His announcement came dramatically a few minutes after he had concluded a blistering speech denouncing the Republican prohibition plank as meaning repeal of the Eighteenth amendment.

Asked by Senator Lewis, Illinois Democrat, whether he would campaign against or for Mr. Hoover, Borah, rising slowly at his place, declared:

"I understand the senator to ask whether I will support President Hoover upon the present platform. I will not."

There was tomblike silence in the chamber as Borah, glancing neither to left nor right, resumed his seat, slouched in his chair.

Borah will be a man without a party so far as the national elections this fall are concerned.

He said he would not support the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

It was indicated Borah will campaign for individual progressive senators. He will support his colleague, Senator Thomas of Idaho, and possibly Blaine of Wisconsin.

Senator George Norris of Nebraska, who bolted Mr. Hoover in 1928, emphatically approved Borah's declarations. He said:

"I will not be the only renegade this year."

He will not support Hoover, whether he supports the Democratic candidate, he said, depends upon whether the party names "another Hoover." He classed as "another Hoover" Owen D. Young, Newton D. Baker and Gov. A. E. Ritchie of Maryland.

Norris said prohibition alone would not start a third party movement.

Sharkey Given Decision Over Max Schmeling

New York.—Jack Sharkey was voted the new heavyweight champion of the world before 70,000 at the Madison Square Garden bowl at Long Island City after one of the duller heavyweight fights in the history of the ring. There was no fighting during the 15 rounds, nothing but careful long-range boxing.

At the end of the fight the whole left side of Sharkey's face was swollen. His left eye was closed. Sharkey fought in retreat with Schmeling stabbing him with lefts. Judge George Kelly and Referee Gunboat Smith voted for Sharkey. Charlie Mathison, the other judge, voted for Schmeling.

Sharkey thought he had lost and went to Schmeling's corner to congratulate him. When Joe Humphries announced a new champion, Sharkey almost keeled over. Most of the reporters at the ringside considered the decision unfair.

Metcalfe Heads Badger Ticket of Socialists

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Metcalfe, Milwaukee county supervisor, was nominated the Socialist candidate for governor. He was candidate for the same office in 1930. Emil Zidel, Milwaukee's first Socialist mayor was nominated for United States senator. William Coleman, Milwaukee alderman, was nominated for lieutenant governor. The Socialist platform adopted advocates public ownership and development of electric power plants, exemption of taxation on homes and establishment of a state-owned bank.

Democratic Leaders in Fatal Railway Accident

Pittsburgh.—Several Democratic party leaders narrowly escaped injury on the Capitol Limited, crack Baltimore & Ohio train Chicago-bound from New York and Washington, when the locomotive boiler exploded near Pittsburgh.

Two engineers were instantly killed when the blast ripped apart the huge engine, causing \$75,000 damage. The victims were: Engineer O. P. Smith, Lodi, Ohio, and Fireman H. E. Scott, Akron, Ohio.

Army of Caterpillars Can Stop Railway Train

Toltec, Colo.—A train was delayed an hour near here by an army of caterpillars on the track. Their crushed bodies made the wheels slip.

Great swarms of caterpillars have swept this region, stripping leaves from trees and ruining gardens. In Rio Grande National park damage has been so extensive that aid of forestry service specialists in Denver has been sought.