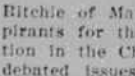


News Review of Current Events the World Over

Progress of the Presidential Campaign—New York City Threatened With Bankruptcy—Great Britain Abrogates Trade Treaty With Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NO GREAT effort on the part of candidates and campaign leaders was necessary to keep the minds of the American people on politics during the week.



Gov. Ritchie

Ritchie of Maryland, one of the aspirants for the Presidential nomination in the Chicago convention. He debated issues and candidates with Henry Allen of the Republicans, in Chicago, and delivered other addresses there and elsewhere, and all the time he stressed the importance of the prohibition issue.

Governor Roosevelt in his own behalf spent eight days talking in Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., St. Louis and down through Kentucky and Tennessee to Atlanta; and then up through South and North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, to deliver the last of his major addresses in Baltimore.

President Hoover's journey was a week-end trip whose main objective was Detroit. On the way to the Michigan metropolis he made brief stops and talks at Charlestown, W. Va., at Columbus and Toledo in Ohio, and several other places.

There was nothing surprising in the announcement of the La Follette organ in Madison, Wis., that the La Follette faction in that state would support Mr. Roosevelt.

Another encouraging report was that of the federal oil conservation board, composed of Secretaries Wilbur, Hurley, Adams and Chapin. It said: "The American oil industry gives indications of being the first basic industry to emerge from the world depression."

NEW YORK city is in such a distressing financial condition that the bankers have refused to advance funds for the November pay roll, and told the men who are running the metropolis they would not save it from bankruptcy unless the budget were radically reduced.

Acting Mayor McKee tried to put into effect wholesale salary reductions and elimination of workers in overstuffed departments, but the Tammany bloc would have none of this.

The city must have additional funds supplied to it before November 1, as there is only \$6,000,000 left in the treasury with which to meet the semi-monthly installment of \$13,000,000 for the pay roll.

WHEN the British parliament opened its fall session almost the first thing it heard was the announcement of J. H. Thomas, secretary of state for dominions, that Great Britain had broken off commercial relations with Soviet Russia and abrogated the trade pact with the Moscow government in order to carry out the economic policy adopted by the imperial conference in Ottawa.



In one article of the agreement reached J. H. Thomas there, Great Britain and Canada agreed to prohibit the imports of any foreign country in which the state control of industries and commodity prices resulted in dumping

abroad to the detriment of the new preferential tariff agreement of the British empire.

Mr. Thomas added that both the British government and Russia were still eager to increase the trade between the countries and that the Russians were ready to negotiate a new treaty that would not interfere with the empire's internal arrangements.

Secretary Thomas told the house also that the British negotiations with President De Valera of the Irish Free State had broken down and that De Valera contended the only permanent solution of the controversy would be the creation of a united Irish republic.

REPORTS made public in Washington were both good and bad. Putting the latter first, the treasury issued figures of the receipts and expenditures during July, August and September showing that the deficit of the first quarter of the fiscal year is \$402,000,000, a rate which if kept up would send the treasury into the red to the tune of \$1,600,000,000.

Statistics given out by the Department of Commerce showed that the export trade of the United States in September, due principally to exceptionally large shipments of cotton, increased over the value for the previous month by a margin of \$23,000,000—the largest monthly gain recorded so far this year.

Imports likewise showed an increase in September, as compared with August, the department stated, although it was less pronounced than the gain in export trade. During the month, it was shown, imports increased by \$7,900,000 to total \$98,000,000, or the highest monthly import level since June.

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LAW authorities of Chicago, assisted by the federal government, were still trying to figure out some way to bring Samuel Insull back from Athens for trial on charges of embezzlement and grand larceny.



Samuel Insull, Jr.

Insull said he received a cablegram from an unnamed person warning him that the American authorities were plotting to have him kidnaped and removed to a country from which he could be immediately extradited. Responsible persons declared this story was ridiculously false.

COUNT STEPHEN BETHLEN, former premier of Hungary and one of that country's foremost statesmen, was attacked in a law court in Budapest by an assassin but escaped unharmed. Louis Esakut, private secre-

tary to a former cabinet officer, approached the court through the crowd in the courtroom, but a policeman saw a dagger in his hand and seized him as he made a thrust. The motive was said to be desire to satisfy a private grudge.

GERMAN goods, but no German cash. That is what the foreign creditors of the reich must accept if they expect to be paid what is coming to them, according to a flat statement made by Chancellor Franz von Papen.



Franz von Papen

He said, that creditor nations must open their frontiers to German goods, for Germany could not at present bear another drain of money withdrawals by creditors abroad.

The chancellor estimated the foreign indebtedness of the country at \$4,600,000,000. Von Papen denied that Germany's quota policy for the restriction of imports was endangering the stability of the reich's currency.

In his speech, which was delivered at Paderborn, the chancellor also discussed disarmament, asserting that "Germany's aim is not to arm up to its neighbors' levels, but to procure world disarmament with equal security and justice. There must not be a system of hegemony or political alliances in Europe but one by which nations can serve humanity in mutual respect of their individualism."

POLICE authorities in Guadalajara, Mexico, after raiding a house, killing two men and arresting a priest and two women, announced they had frustrated elaborate plans for a religious uprising in the state of Jalisco.



Archbishop Diaz

The authorities said they found a large quantity of rifles, pistols, ammunition, dynamite bombs, field equipment, a printing press and considerable printed matter urging the rebellion. Ten other priests were detained after being implicated in the plot.

A pastoral letter by Archbishop Pascual Diaz, denouncing any attempt at armed resistance by Catholics, was read in all churches. All loyal Catholics were cautioned by the archbishop to obey the laws of Mexico and to avoid any movement that might be construed as resistance.

FOR the second time Germany refused to go to Geneva for the proposed four-power conference to discuss her demand for equality of armament. Foreign Minister von Neurath informed the British that the decision was irrevocable.

Prime Minister MacDonald was not at all pleased with this refusal. "Germany," he said, "knows perfectly well that Britain does not oppose her claim to be regarded as an equal at the disarmament conference. We want disarmament, not rearmament, and the British government is continuing to pursue its purpose."

DISPATCHES from Tokyo said a great shakeup in the Japanese foreign service was imminent. The ambassadors from the United States, Moscow, Italy and Turkey already were in the city, and Ambassador Obata was ordered to return from Berlin. The only one of these who will not be replaced, probably, is Katsumi Debuchi, who will come back to Washington because Foreign Minister Uchida cannot find a better man for the post.

TWO uprisings of convicts occurred tearfully in the week. The first, in Speigner state prison of Alabama, resulted in the killing of one convict, the wounding of 24 others and the escape of one. Warden A. R. Smith displayed the utmost bravery in dealing with the convicts.

The second instance was in Portmouth penitentiary, Ontario. The 906 inmates, demanding cigarette papers and longer hours of recreation, put on a big riot, but were reduced to submission without loss of life.

GRIM TRAGEDY OF SACRIFICING LOVE

Kills Self and Children to Let Husband Rewed.

Woodmere, N. Y.—A modern marital tragedy was played in the Long Island home of Guy Phillips, English actor and dramatic coach, when his wife, Jean, killed herself and her two children to clear the way for her husband's love for another woman.

It might have been written by Eugene O'Neill, the story told to Police Inspector Harold R. King of Nassau county by the young husband, who was overcome by gas after he found the bodies of his wife and their children, nine-year-old Norma and three-year-old "Chubby," dead in their gas-filled bedroom.

The three had dinner together in the Phillips home, he said—himself, his wife and the other woman, Mrs. Joseph J. Seltzer, whose husband recently had brought an alienation of affections suit for \$50,000 against the actor. She was invited by Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. Phillips told the actor: "You must decide between us and her. You have a wonderful future. I don't want to stand in the way, but I can't go on like this."

After dinner all three went to a movie. Phillips took Mrs. Seltzer home and returned to find that his wife had locked herself and the children in her bedroom.

Toward morning he awoke, smelling gas, and broke into the room. His wife lay dead on the floor with the children. Phillips, overcome by the gas, dropped the receiver as he telephoned police.

District Attorney Edwards said: "It was a tragedy of sacrificing love. I am convinced Mrs. Phillips was trying to clear the road to happiness for her husband. The case is closed."

New York.—Scribbling a farewell note to "Anyone" with a lipstick and grasping two white carnations in one hand, Mrs. Charles J. Prescott, social registerite of Boston, jumped to her death from the thirty-first floor of the Hotel New Yorker.

The former Beatrice Gardiner, whose marriage to Prescott, son of a Cambridge manufacturer, in November, 1926, was the outstanding social event of Boston, left a note which read: "I don't like you. This is the best way out. Make the most of every living moment."

Prison Football Game Results in Fatal Riot

Montgomery, Ala.—One convict was still at large after a riot at Speigner prison that began while a prison football game was being played and resulted in one convict being killed and twenty-three others wounded.

Prisoners taken to the prison yard for exercise were playing when sixteen broke away and tried to scale the fence. Guards started firing. Other convicts—about half the prison's population of 840, according to A. B. Smith, warden—tried to take advantage of the disorder. The guards subdued them, but one of the first sixteen escaped across the prison farm. He is Reuben Titman, of Montgomery.

Carl Singleton, of Marshall county, was killed. He was serving one to two years for larceny and burglary.

Police Rescue Man Kidnaped for \$50,000

Hull, Mass.—Five days of captivity that amounted to torture were described by Herman F. Rutstein, Boston theatrical supply dealer, as he prepared to face and formally accuse three prisoners charged with kidnaping him for \$50,000 ransom.

A police raid on a summer cottage here released Rutstein and bagged the trio. Five other members of what detectives called a kidnaping gang were sought in Providence and New York, where they were believed to have fled.

The supply dealer was kidnaped from his garage in Boston. Bound and blindfolded almost continuously for six days, he was roped to a bed in the cottage here. He was gagged with ticker tape, which his captors would occasionally rip away, tearing his mouth.

3 Negroes Killed, 2 Hurt by Posse Seeking Fugitive

Senatobia, Miss.—Three negroes were slain and two others seriously wounded by a posse hunting Jesse Williams, forty-five, negro, accused of killing Deputy Sheriff Walker Williams. County Jailer J. T. Dixon said the posse surrounded the home of a negro, "Judge" Crawford, at midnight and two shots were fired from the house. The posse returned the fire, killing Crawford and two of his sons and wounding Crawford's wife and another son.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON



Lindley M. Garrison, who was secretary of war under President Wilson from 1913 to 1916, died suddenly at his home in Sea Bright, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

GOODS, NOT CASH, FOR GERMAN DEBTS

Von Papen Warns the Foreign Creditors of Reich.

Berlin.—An arrangement going beyond the present "still-holding" agreement must be found under which the sums Germany has borrowed from foreign creditors will be further consolidated, Chancellor Franz von Papen announced when he addressed the United Economic Associations of Westphalia in the crowded Rifle Clubs hall at Paderborn.

Even if Germany succeeded in paying back within a short time more than 5,000,000,000 marks (\$1,190,000,000) worth of foreign loans a new outflow of foreign moneys from this country is impossible at present, the chancellor declares.

For this and other reasons, the German representatives at the impending world economic conference will advocate that the foreign debts of this country be paid in kind to the creditor countries, Herr Von Papen said.

"Creditor nations can expect payments from Germany only if they are ready to accept German goods as payment for Germany's debts," he said. "Therefore they must open their frontiers to our goods."

"Only if tariff barriers are reduced and German goods are no longer subjected to insuperable obstacles in the world market will Germany's debts to foreign countries not be made an unbearable burden threatening to paralyze initiative in Germany's business."

Charged With Two Wives, He Finds He Hasn't Any

Chicago.—George Sapya, fifty-three years old, who was arraigned before Municipal Judge Jay A. Schiller on a charge of having two wives, left the courtroom cheered by the judge's ruling that he was married to neither. Mrs. Bernice Sapya made the charge. Sapya testified that his first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Sapya, had had him arrested on a charge of bigamy, but that he since had obtained a divorce from her. "The bigamy conviction annulled your marriage to Bernice," Judge Schiller ruled. "So if you are divorced from Elizabeth you haven't any wife."

Australian Gold Mine Discoverer Dies; Age 80

Sydney, Australia.—William Ford, who with his partner, Arthur Bayley, discovered the famous Colgardie gold mines, died here. He was eighty years old. Ford was a typical prospector. He lived a story book life, having known both hunger and riches. Thus far the Colgardie mines have produced about \$500,000,000 in gold.

Votes for Near Beer, So Alabama Deacon Resigns

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The Holt Baptist church didn't like it because Representative K. Callahan voted in the legislature for passage of a near beer bill, so the congregation asked him to resign as a deacon. He did.