

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Chancellor Chamberlain Says Great Britain Wants War Debt Cancellation—Inflationists Lose in Senate—Lame Duck Amendment Ratified.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN has been invited to discuss with the United States the war debts with a view to revision and possible reduction, the invitation having been extended by the Hoover administration with the almost certain concurrence of President-Elect Roosevelt.



Chancellor Chamberlain

The conference, if the British accept, will be held in March; and it will be followed immediately by similar conferences with the nations that are not in default in payment to this country, namely, Italy, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Latvia.

However, there were indications in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt will have arranged separate conferences with the defaulters. England is especially interested in having France included in such arrangements as may be made, believing a final settlement of debt and economic subjects cannot well be reached unless France is taken into account.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader in the house, seemed to be roused by the news.

"The conferences won't amount to anything, in my opinion," Rainey said, "because the American people are not going to stand for a reduction in the debts."

"The debt conferences should be linked with the world economic conference. The thing to do is to bring about a removal of international trade barriers so that trade can be revived. The conferences already projected hold only a possibility of opening up trade routes and giving the debtors a chance to pay."

England accepted the invitation, and her stand on the war debt question was stated plainly by Chancellor Neville Chamberlain in an address before the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Briefly, the British government will ask either cancellation or reduction so drastic that it will almost amount to the same thing. If this cannot be obtained, said Chamberlain, the settlement reached must be final and must not involve resumption of the German reparations. "To disturb the Lausanne agreement," he said, "would be to reopen old wounds and to destroy for an indefinite period all prospect of agreement on matters affecting the happiness and prosperity not merely of Europe but of the whole world."

Undertaking to explain the matter to "the farmer of the Middle West," the chancellor said that if the war debts payments were to be resumed they could not be made by loans or by further shipments of gold. "Effective means of paying," he continued, "would have to be found and they could only be found by increasing sales of foreign goods to America or, what would come to the same thing, by diminishing purchases from America."

THERE will be no more lame duck sessions of congress, for the Twentieth amendment to the Constitution has now been ratified by more than 36 states and will go into effect October 15 next. Action by the Missouri legislature clinched it, and several other legislatures came into line the same day. Under this amendment both senators and representatives assume office on January 3 following their election. The President and Vice President take office on January 20 following election. The newly elected congress is automatically called into session on January 3 and on the same date one year later. The changes do not affect the terms of Hoover and Curtis or any member of the present congress.

Adoption of the amendment is something of a personal victory for Senator Norris of Nebraska who fought for it through many years. It was passed by the senate several times but always previously was blocked in the house.

INFLATIONISTS are becoming more vociferous and apparently more numerous daily in Washington, but at this writing they have not got anywhere. Their first big effort was put forth during debate on the Glass banking bill in the senate. Wheeler of Montana, Independent Democrat, offered an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one—the old formula of William Jennings Bryan—and Huey Long of Louisiana proposed another amendment authorizing the government purchase of silver and stabilization at approximately 14.38 to 1.

After violent discussion both these schemes were defeated, by a vote of 56 to 18 in each case.

During the debate Senator Tom Connally of Texas increased the perplexity of the senate by announcing he was preparing a measure to debase the gold content of the dollar by one-third and perhaps, if it were constitutional, to forbid individuals making contracts calling for payment in dollars of current weight and fineness. Both Senator Glass and Senator Fess argued strongly against all the inflation proposals, as did Reed of Pennsylvania.

After being badly mangled by amendments the Glass banking bill was passed by the senate. Its fate in the house is problematical.

PRESIDENT HOOVER vetoed the first deficiency bill, carrying appropriations of \$31,000,000 and the house upheld his action, the vote being 192 to 158. The President disapproved of the measure because he and Attorney General Mitchell held unconstitutional a provision placing control of all substantial refunds from income, gift and inheritance taxes in the hands of a joint congressional committee. Senator McKellar indicated that he would make another attempt to remove control over refunds from the treasury.

MR. ROOSEVELT, in Warm Springs after his inspection of Muscle Shoals, was busy studying the problems that will come before him and conferred with many notable men of his party and a few who are not of that persuasion. Among his callers were several cabinet makers, have good chances of being offered portfolios.

Among these was Bronson Cutting, the senator from New Mexico who bolted the Republican ticket last fall and helped elect Roosevelt. The gossip was that he would be made secretary of the interior if he were willing to accept the place. Senator Cutting was accompanied on his visit by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, another "rebel" Republican.

Bernard M. Baruch of New York, chairman of the emergency national transportation committee, also was in Warm Springs helping the President-Elect prepare his program and giving advice especially on the railroad situation. There was talk that he might be appointed secretary of state, probably the only cabinet position he would take, though many still thought that position would go to either Senator Walsh of Montana, Owen D. Young or Norman Davis. Mr. Roosevelt told the correspondents he might announce one cabinet choice before going on his yacht trip, but no more than one. Presumably that will be Jim Farley, who it is conceded will be postmaster general.

FARMERS are to have the opportunity of borrowing \$40,000,000 from Uncle Sam with which to produce this year's crops, unless the bill passed by congress is killed by a Presidential veto. The measure makes available the sum named of the unused balance of \$200,000,000 of R. F. C. funds allocated to agriculture. The loans will be made for planting, fallowing and cultivation, and the secretary of agriculture is empowered to exact from borrowers agreements to reduce acreage not to exceed 30 per cent. One million dollars is allocated for feed for farm live stock in drought and storm stricken areas.

Farm bloc members of congress defended the bill, asserting there would be widespread suffering on the farms unless such loans were authorized. Many members, however, attacked it

as paternalistic, socialistic and bound to increase farm product surpluses. Snell of New York, minority leader, declared it was utterly inconsistent with the pending domestic allotment measure, the purpose of which is to increase farm product prices and decrease acreage.

The senate agriculture committee began hearings on the domestic allotment bill Wednesday, hoping they would be completed in a week or so. The same arguments for and against it that were heard in the house were repeated.

ELIMINATION of the citizens' military training camps as an economy move was rejected by the house, which added \$2,500,000 to the War department appropriation bill to insure their continuance. Also \$500,000 was added to the appropriation for the reserve officers' corps. The measure was then passed.

The senate finance committee reported the house beer bill amended to include wine and to provide 3.05 per cent alcoholic content. This measure may get through congress before adjournment but probably will be vetoed if it does.

ALEXANDER, the handsome young king of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Queen Marie and his foreign minister, Bosko Jefitch, spent the week in Rumania visiting King Carol at the latter's country place, Slnain palace. Officially it was just a family visit, Marie being Carol's sister, but the correspondents said it was for the purpose of seeking a common front on the question of equal armaments, due to come up for discussion in Geneva on January 31.



King Alexander

The little entente powers, which include these two nations and Czechoslovakia, did not like the action of the great powers in giving Germany judicial equality in armaments without consulting the little entente, and they propose now to demand more consideration when important matters come up at Geneva.

King Alexander was especially anxious to get Rumania's backing on a protest which Yugoslavia plans to raise against Italy's alleged pouring of machine guns and munitions into Hungary through Austria.

Diplomats in Bucharest said an important side-issue of the royal visit would be a private conference concerned with the problem of restoration of former King George as the ruler of Greece. Such restoration, it was explained, would be immensely valuable to Yugoslavia, since a friendly Greek government would secure use of Saloniki harbor for Yugoslavians should circumstances demand.

SOUTH AMERICA'S two unofficial swars attracted considerable attention during the week. Colombia sent a joint note to signers of the Kellogg pact asking that they call upon Peru not to violate the treaty at Leticia, toward which a Colombian flotilla was steaming to recapture the town from the Peruvian Nationalists who seized it some time ago. The place was ceded to Colombia by Peru under a treaty signed in 1922. The Peruvian government asked the League of Nations to order suspension of "all measures of force" in the Leticia area.

Secretary of State Stimson hurriedly called to his home the diplomatic representatives of the powers signatory to the Kellogg pact to consider this critical situation. He then sent a note to Peru invoking the pact and making it plain that the United States considered Peru was in the wrong in the dispute.

Bolivians and Paraguayans were fighting desperately for possession of Fort Nanawa in the disputed Gran Chaco and both sides claimed the advantage. The battle lasted for days and the casualties were numerous.

REPORTS from Tokyo said the Japanese cabinet had decided that Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations was inevitable and had instructed Yosuke Matsuoka to restate his country's position in regard to Manchuria and then leave Geneva for home.

Foreign Minister Yasuya Uchida was understood to have informed the cabinet that application of paragraph four of article fifteen by the league, under which recommendation for definite action in the Manchurian dispute can be made, appeared almost certain. The cabinet, it was said, agreed that this step would be followed by condemnation of Japan's action in recognizing the Manchukuo Independent government headed by Henry I'u Yi, the former emperor.

PRESIDENT EAMON DE VALERA won a smashing victory in the Irish Free State elections, his party gaining votes everywhere at the expense of that of William Cosgrave, his chief opponent.

CHANCE GIVEN TO PAID UP NATIONS

Those Not in Default Asked to Debt Parley.

Washington.—The State department announced on behalf of President-Elect Roosevelt that debt negotiations will be held after March 4 with the six countries that paid their December installments to the United States.

Secretary Stimson, who several days before had invited Great Britain and Italy to send delegations to Washington, was instructed to extend similar invitations to Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland.

The defaulters, headed by France, thus were placed in a separate and unenviable category. No provision was made to reconsider their obligations. Officials explained the door would be closed to them until they pay up or make arrangements to square accounts. They must take the initiative.

This procedure was accepted as a direct bid to France and the four other defaulters—Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Estonia—to step to the cashier's window if they expect any favors from the Roosevelt administration.

Debt negotiations will be conducted separately with each country. The British case will be considered first.

The invitations made clear that debt discussions would be concurrent with and conditioned on consideration of general economic problems. In this way, it was said, Roosevelt will demand trade concessions for the United States in return for any debt reductions, and will attempt to clear away barriers to world recovery. It is hoped to stabilize currency and promote return of the gold standard.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, predicted that "no reduction or cancellation of war debts" would result from the conferences to be held after President-Elect Roosevelt takes office, March 4.

"The conferences won't amount to anything, in my opinion," Rainey said, "because the American people are not going to stand for a reduction in the debts."

"The debt conferences should be linked with the world economic conference. The thing to do is to bring about a removal of international trade barriers so that trade can be revived. The conferences already projected hold only a possibility of opening up trade routes and giving the debtors a chance to pay."

London.—Cancellation, or revision so drastic as virtually to amount to cancellation, was indicated by the government as Great Britain's stand on the war debts.

The British debt platform was laid down by Chancellor Neville Chamberlain at Leeds in an address before the chamber of commerce.

If cancellation or drastic revision is too much to hope for, then, Chamberlain stipulated, any settlement which is reached must be final and must not involve resumption of German reparations.

Plunges Nine Stories; Is Only Slightly Hurt

Seattle, Wash.—John Bowe, twenty-seven-year-old former Chicago law clerk, fell nine stories from an apartment building here. In his fall he tore through a heavy plank walk like a projectile from a heavy gun, burying himself two feet deep in the soft earth. Yet he was able to tell the police who found him that he had attempted suicide.

He was taken to the emergency hospital, where physicians found only a few minor injuries and declared he would recover.

Supreme Court Rules on Ship Seizure Act

Washington.—Coast guardsmen are prohibited by the treaty with Great Britain of 1924 from boarding, searching and seizing British or Canadian vessels suspected of liquor smuggling when within one hour's sailing distance of the United States' shores, the Supreme court ruled.

That is the provision as written in to the treaty which supersedes any clauses of the 1930 tariff act which may conflict therewith, the court stated in its opinion.

U. S. Gives Up Trying to Stop Drinking in Africa!

Washington.—Congress may give up an attempt to discourage drinking of intoxicating liquor in Africa. The annual saving to American taxpayers would be \$55. The State department supply bill, reported to the house, eliminated the \$55 sum authorized under a 1929 treaty as this government's share in an international attempt to prevent African natives from using distilled liquor.

GOOD REASON

Bennie and Gerald, little neighbor boys, played together continually, but Bennie always seemed to get dirtier than Gerald. One day grandma asked Bennie what he had been doing, when they came into his house, and he said they had been playing together. Grandma then remarked: "But you are so much dirtier than Gerald."
"Well I have twice as much fun as he has," replied Bennie.

TRY THIS!

When children won't eat—and won't gain weight—

The youngster who has no appetite, probably has stasis. A little syrup of figs will soon correct this condition—then watch the child eat—and gain!
Mothers should never coax a child to eat. Nature knows best. Remove the cause of a youngster's poor appetite—get rid of stasis. Children who don't eat are sluggish. Read what the "California treatment" is doing for sluggish, listless children in every part of the country!

A POUND A WEEK. Your child will eat well from the day and hour you conquer sluggishness. But that girl or boy with furry tongue and a bad breath should not be dosed with salts!

Begin tonight, with enough pure syrup of figs to cleanse the colon thoroughly. Less tomorrow, then every other day, or twice a week, until the appetite, digestion, weight, complexion, tell you the stasis is gone. When a cold or other ailment has again clogged the system, syrup of figs will soon set things to right.

When appetite fails, tongue is coated white, eyes are a billous yellow, California syrup of figs will gently stimulate the colon muscles—and the child you used to coax to eat will fairly devour his food.

The claims made for California Syrup of Figs are true and it will do the same for you—IF you get genuine CALIFORNIA Syrup of Figs. Don't accept any substitute.

Beware the Cough or Cold that Hangs On

Persistent coughs and colds lead to serious trouble. You can stop them now with Creomulsion, an emulsified creosote that is pleasant to take. Creomulsion is a new medical discovery with two-fold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and inhibits germ growth.
Of all known drugs, creosote is recognized by high medical authorities as one of the greatest healing agencies for persistent coughs and colds and other forms of throat troubles. Creomulsion contains, in addition to creosote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the infected membranes and stop the irritation and inflammation, while the creosote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and checks the growth of the germs.

Creomulsion is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of persistent coughs and colds, bronchial asthma, bronchitis and other forms of respiratory diseases, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or flu. Money refunded if any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing, is not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist. (Adv.)

How Doctors Treat Colds and Coughs

To break up a cold overnight and relieve the congestion that makes you cough, thousands of physicians are now recommending Calotabs, the nausealess calomel compound tablets that give you the effects of calomel and salts without the unpleasant effects of either.
One or two Calotabs at bedtime with a glass of sweet milk or water. Next morning your cold has vanished, your system is thoroughly purified and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you wish, no danger.
Calotabs are sold in 10c and 35c packages at drug stores. (Adv.)

ACIDITY

NEW FACTS ABOUT NEURALGIA, SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE, ETC.
Acidity is a danger signal. Don't be satisfied merely to correct the condition in your stomach. Your entire system is concerned. Take GOLD MEDAL NEURALGIC CAPSULES.
They stimulate your kidneys so that they free your whole system of more acids. See if they don't relieve ALL your acidity troubles. Take on GOLD MEDAL 35c.