

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Litvinov, Soviet Commissar, Bait Europe's Statesmen at Geneva—Secretary Doak Denounces Suggested Wage Reduction.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



**M. Litvinov**  
Grandi and the rest of the commissioners by the calm statement that their "capitalistic" governments were ruining themselves and the rest of the world by selling goods dear at home and cheap abroad—in other words, by dumping. And he then with equal calmness denied flatly that the Soviet government had been guilty of this pernicious practice, though generally accused of it. Russia, he asserted, had done just a little friendly exporting.

"It is perfectly obvious that low prices cannot be regarded as indicating dumping," he declared. "If, however, by dumping is understood a policy of high monopolist prices in the home markets and cut prices for export, it will be found precisely that it is the capitalistic countries which are guilty in this respect."

The Soviets, continued the commissar, are eager to help in bringing to an end the present economic depression, and on their behalf he offered two suggestions for the consideration of the commission. The first of these was that the European powers adopt a convention pledging themselves to compulsory sale in the home markets at prices no higher than on foreign markets. The Soviets, Litvinov said, would sign such a convention. He asserted that it would raise the buying power of the masses and help them absorb overproduction.

His second proposal was this: in order to remove the atmosphere of mistrust and jealousy that has been aggravating the crisis, all nations should sign a pact of "economic non-aggression" along the same lines as the Kellogg pact outlawing war. The draft of a protocol of such a pact was submitted to the delegates. It called for a general customs truce, among other things.

In the first sessions of the commission the question of the proposed Austro-German customs accord was brought up, and the pact was vigorously and skillfully defended by Dr. Julius Curtius, German foreign minister, and Johann Schober, Austrian vice chancellor. The British and French insisted that the accord should be submitted to the World court for an opinion as to whether it violated the League of Nations order of this date. The council has selected Arthur Henderson as chairman of the 1932 disarmament conference.

WHEN the directors of the World Bank for International Settlements met in Basel, Switzerland, they heard from Gates W. McGarrath, its president, that the deposits of the institution have gone past the \$400,000,000 mark. This sum is far in excess of the expectations, and it clearly shows, according to the belief there, that the world bank is becoming something more than a mere depository for the central banks of various nations, so that even if the reparations payments should later be put on some other basis, or cease entirely, the bank would still be certain to continue to function.

The bank has consented to help in putting the Austrian bank, Creditanstalt, back on its feet but it was decided that the initiative must come from the League of Nations committee for control of Austrian loans.

### IN LONDON

The world grain conference was trying to find the remedy for the agricultural world brought on by the immense overproduction of wheat. Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the American farm board, told the delegates the first thing was to slash acreage to consumption needs, and submitted the results of a study of the situation of increasing surpluses and falling prices. Speaking from the American standpoint, he said: "We see no possibility of a satisfactory solution of the

world wheat problem which does not include, as the most important single element, curtailment of production in exporting countries, individually and as a whole, until a better adjustment between supply and disposition can be effected, and restraint upon fresh expansion of production thereafter."

As a material aid toward relieving overburdened markets McKelvie urged every possible means of consumption expansion and suggested abolition by European importing countries of their protective tariffs, milling regulations and preferential prices for domestic wheat.

THERE has been of late much discussion as to whether conditions in the United States justified a general cut in wages, and what the effect of such a move would be. Secretary of Labor Doak took a hand in the debate with a statement to the effect that any move on the part of industry to lower wages would be considered a violation of confidence by the administration because of the agreement to maintain wage scales which President Hoover obtained from the industrial leaders late in 1929. In the event of wage reductions, he declared, organized labor would be justified in demanding higher pay and in opposing the move by strikes.

Mr. Doak added that so far as he knew, no leader of industry has proposed a reduction in wages. Such suggestions, he said, have come from bankers, and are based on the opinion that workers' pay should be lowered to conform to the low price levels which have resulted from the depression. He attributed the current controversies between workers and employers to the expiration of agreements, and added that in nearly every case the difficulties have been amicably settled. Six impending strikes, which were brought to the attention of the Labor department the previous week, were averted by the department's conciliation service, and in every case a return to the existing wage scale was effected.

HOW the American army is to be reorganized, developed and modernized was described in an announcement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff. The plans set forth include extension of mechanization and motorization throughout the army, the revamping of the cavalry arm by the substitution of fighting machines for horses, and the development of powerful tank forces to be attached to army corps or field armies, rather than the infantry, which remains the basic arm.

Some cavalry units with horses as mounts will be retained for use in rough country, but in general the horse as a war weapon is discarded. The mechanized force at Fort Eustis will be reorganized a reinforced cavalry regiment. Combat cars, equipped with machine guns and possibly heavier weapons, which can travel 70 miles an hour on hard roads, are counted on to give the cavalry high mobility.

Despite the more extensive use of machines, the infantry will remain the backbone of the army according to General MacArthur's program.

AS WAS predicted, the War Department has decided to abandon wholly or in part 53 surplus forts, camps and reservations. In the list announced by Secretary Hurley are Fort Lincoln, N. D.; Fort Missoula, Mont.; Fort Eustis, Va.; Fort D. A. Russell, Texas; Fort Brown, Texas; Fort Hunt, Va.; Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz.; Camp Garry J. Jones, Ariz.; Miller Field, N. Y., and Chautau Field, Ill. Of course the abandonment of these posts may be prevented by indignant congressmen.

HOOPER dam across Boulder canyon of the Colorado river is within the law and work on the huge project can go ahead. So ruled the Supreme court of the United States in deciding that the act of congress authorizing the construction was constitutional and dismissing the bill of complaint of the state of Arizona. The court, however, declared that Arizona had shown that it might be injured by the distribution of water from the reservoir to be created and that it therefore has the right to make further appeals for relief should its rights be impaired.

In another case, that of Yetta Stromberg, youthful communist, the Supreme court held invalid that clause of California's "red flag" law which makes it a felony to "display any red flag or other device in any public place or from any building as a sign, symbol or emblem of opposition to organized government or as an invitation or stimulus to anarchistic action, or as an aid to propaganda that is of a seditious character." The finding declared this clause was "repugnant to the guarantee of liberty contained in the Fourteenth amendment."

CELEBRATING the fiftieth anniversary of its birth, the American Red Cross staged on May 21 what it called "the world's greatest dinner party." Every one of its 3,500 chapters held an anniversary dinner in its community, and all of them were connected up by radio with the main dinner in Washington. At this feast President Hoover, who is also president of the Red Cross, was the principal speaker; and the guest of honor was Judge Max Huber of Geneva, Switzerland, president of the international committee of the Red Cross. With them sat cabinet officers and their wives and many other notabilities.

The Post Office department issued a special commemorative stamp on the anniversary date.



**Cardinal Segura**

POPE PIUS XI, addressing a group of Spanish pilgrims, described the burning of churches and other religious edifices in Spain as "sacrilegious against God and holy religion," and added: "While I recognize the abnormal situation in Spain, it cannot justify the outrageous deeds carried out by the enemies of God that were not suppressed by the authorities."

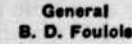
The Vatican, however, is promoting a policy of conciliation and the papal nuncio, Tedeschini, has had friendly consultation with Minister of Justice William H. Doak refers to Canada as the source of the major part of alien smuggling into the republic and implies that only illegal technique can combat this smuggling.

DEATHS of two Americans attracted considerable attention. In Tours, France, Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlap, a distinguished officer of the marine corps, was killed by a landslide in a heroic effort to save the life of a woman. Ralph Barton, famous cartoonist and illustrator, committed suicide in his New York apartment, leaving a note that said he feared he was going insane.

DESPITE the rebellious Cantonese, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is still the ruler of China, and when the people's convention closed its twelve-day session in Nanking he made an impressive plea for unity and for co-operation with the government in suppressing banditry and communism.

### FLYING men of the United States

army had a chance to show what they can do in mass during the week, for the air forces were mobilized in grand maneuvers at Chicago, New York and elsewhere under the direct command of Gen. B. D. Foulois, dean of the fighting air men. The planes, of all types, concentrated at Dayton, Ohio, and on Thursday put on a parade and exhibition at Chicago that was the closing feature of the city's jubilee. Then they descended on the Atlantic coast and displayed their ability to defend the metropolis and Boston from hostile attack. A night bombing raid on New York had been planned, but General MacArthur, chief of staff, vetoed this, asserting that the maneuvers represented a real attempt to test out the defensive power of the air arm rather than the staging of a circus. Nearly seven hundred planes took part in the maneuvers, being gathered from all parts of the country.



General B. D. Foulois

## Plane Crash in Front Yard Kills Two



Lossing control of a monoplane flying above Los Angeles, two men were killed when the craft crashed into the front yard of a home.

## Halt Aliens at Canada Border

### Huge Smuggling Ring Bared as Reason for Heavy Deportations.

Washington.—Answering criticism of the illegality of deportation methods employed by the United States Department of Labor, Secretary William H. Doak refers to Canada as the source of the major part of alien smuggling into the republic and implies that only illegal technique can combat this smuggling.

Criticism of the immigration officials is contained in a study of deportation methods prepared for President Hoover's national commission on law observance and enforcement by Attorney Reuben Oppenheimer of Baltimore.

"Immigration authorities had knowledge of the existence of this gang of smugglers in Canada," declared Secretary Doak, "and knew that for a fixed price, ranging from \$100 to \$500 a head, the group would undertake to run aliens illegally into the United States."

Many Finns Brought In.  
The secretary spoke of the recent raid on a Finnish dance in New York city and the arrest of 20 Finns without warrant.

"The immigration authorities have been informed," he went on, "that fully 1,000 Finns who left Finland and entered Canada as immigrants are now unlawfully in New York city alone, and it is strongly believed that a good many more who have been smuggled in under like circumstances (through the Buffalo district, across the Niagara river) are now in other parts of the country."

"These facts concern only one race of alien people and the seriousness of the situation becomes apparent when it is considered that like systems of violating the immigration laws are in operation with respect to other nationalities. In some instances it is known that the operation of these systems begins abroad and extends to all of the borders of the United States."

### Agrees With Secretary.

Assistant Secretary W. W. Husband, who, as United States commissioner of immigration for many years, has been more intimately in touch with immigration problems than any official in the Department of Labor, agrees with Secretary Doak that "the judicial illegality" of arresting aliens without warrants of any kind is necessary if the immigration authorities are to accomplish any increase in deportations.

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### School Board Turns

#### Down Ban on Smoking

Emporia, Kan.—Because the school board members here felt they couldn't ask the men teachers not to smoke as long as some of the members of the board smoked, they also felt they couldn't ask the women teachers not to smoke if the men teachers smoked. This reasoning recently prevented a clause from getting into the 1931-32 contracts of Emporia city school teachers. The clause would prohibit women teachers from smoking in public, or in private.

### Unique Trade Tour on

#### Queer Autos Is Planned

Coventry, Eng.—A unique traveling British industries fair contained in a number of amphibian automobiles soon is to make a 12,000 miles trade promotion tour of Europe and Africa. The automobiles, or "boat cars," now being built by the Riley company here, are designed to cross the deepest rivers without the aid of a separate boat or raft and are propelled by canoe paddles. The cars are fitted with giant wheels and surrounded by a detachable electron frame carrying

### Americans' Tribute to Thomas Hardy

Prof. John Livingstone Lowes (right) of Harvard and Oxford universities unveiling a memorial to Thomas Hardy, as several other Americans, who joined in erecting the monument, look on. The shaft of Cornish granite stands near the thatched cottage at higher Bockhampton, Dorset, England, where the novelist was born.

### Motor "Miss" Lets

#### Driver Miss Death

Equality, Ill.—A "miss" in the motor of his automobile probably saved the life of Charles Kinkade. When the motor developed trouble Kinkade drove the car to a garage.

The trouble was caused by five sticks of dynamite wired to the motor. The dynamite would have exploded had the motor been heated.

four large air bags on each side of the car. When inflated the air bags will enable the vehicles to cross any water course at such a height as to prevent harm to the engine. They will be accompanied by a trailer and two motorcycles.

Over forty British manufacturers are co-operating in the expedition which, headed by Capt. Geoffrey Mallins, the explorer, is expected to be traveling for over a year. Two or three expert salesmen will assist Captain Mallins in an endeavor to convince the people of the countries visited that British goods are best. Samples are being taken in the cars and a portable projector and films will help advertise the goods of the interested manufacturers. Mallins will also take a film of the trip to be exhibited in England upon his return.

### Language of Indian

#### Nation Nearly Extinct

Norwich, Conn.—The beautiful, rhythmic tongue of a once powerful Indian nation is virtually extinct among the last of the Mohicans.

No one among the 70 remaining on the reservation at Mohegan, near here, can speak more than a few words of greeting, according to Chief Peegee Uncas, descendant of a long line of rulers who held sway in western Massachusetts and Connecticut. Chief Uncas believes the only Mohican who can converse freely in the tribal language is William Dick of Wisconsin, descendant of another Mohican who migrated to that state after the Mohicans withdrew from the Five Nations. Dick lives at Stockbridge, named for the old home of the tribe in Massachusetts.

## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner

### BLACKY AND WHITEY

One cat was very black. His name was Blacky. One cat was very white. His name was Whitey.  
"I am so glad to-day is wash day," said Whitey. "I saw the soiled clothes being scrubbed so hard and hung out on the line to dry."  
"Tomorrow they will iron the clothes and then put them back in the basket all nicely folded."  
"Later they will go in the linen room. Ah, such joy." And Whitey purred happily.

His Name Was Blacky.

"Now what in the world do you talk about wash day and ironing day for?" asked Blacky. "I can understand it when you talk about mice because I have never known any creature so fond of them."  
"Of course I like them, too, but you certainly are very, very fond of mice—but not in a way to please the mice exactly!"  
"I don't care for wash day or ironing day, to tell you the truth," said Whitey.

"I thought not," said Blacky. "But in a way I do care for them," said Whitey quickly.

"Oh?" said Blacky, surprised and puzzled once more.

"They are necessary," said Whitey. "I suppose so," said Blacky, "but why do you care about that?"

"Well, I like to lie in clean clothes," said Whitey. "Nothing gives me the joy that the basket of clean clothes does!"

"At least that is one of the joys of my cat life. As for the linen closet—well, when they leave the door open I am happy. I love to lie among the white napkins and pillow cases and sheets."

"Oh yes, I do."  
"That's the queerest thing I ever heard," said Blacky.

"Well, neighbor Blacky," said Whitey, "the mistress knows this. I've often heard her say that she couldn't leave the clean clothes in the basket alone for a moment as I'd lie in them right away."

"And she doesn't often leave the closet door open for she knows how I love the linen closet."  
"You see I like such luxuries and comforts as clean clothes, all freshly washed and aired and ironed."

"That's why I'm never around playing when it is washing and ironing time."  
"I'm trying to see if I can get in the clean clothes and have a luxurious rest and sleep."

"That's what I'm trying to do."  
"Well, you're an odd cat," said Blacky. "And of course it is very lucky that you are white."

"Yes, that's lucky agreed Whitey. "It wouldn't be so easy for you if you cared about clean white clothes."  
"I don't believe His Name was I'll try it," said Whitey.

Blacky. "I'll just listen to you telling me about it."  
"I must be off now," said Whitey. "I have an engagement."

"Oh yes," said Blacky, twisting his whiskers and grinning.

### Not in Stock

Little Marshall was standing in the front yard of his grandmother's home in a small country town watching the different vehicles which were passing in the street, when he saw a wagon drawn by a horse.

"Oh, grandma, look! Where do they get horses? Do they have to buy them?" he asked.  
When grandmother answered: "Of course, Marshall." He was thoughtful for a few minutes and then remarked: "Well, that's funny. I never did see any in the stores uptown!"

### Not What Teacher Meant

The schoolmaster was explaining to his class of small boys the nature of vulgar fractions. "If I take a potato, cut it in half, then in quarters, and then in halves again, what shall I have?"