

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Germany's Woes Engage Attention of World's Statesmen—Young Plan and War Debts Involved—Economies for Our Navy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



F. M. Sackett

THAT conference at Chequers participated in by Chancellor Bruening, Foreign Minister Curtius, Prime Minister MacDonald and Foreign Secretary Henderson has given rise, naturally, to vast quantities of comment, criticism and speculation. The gentlemen named agreed to answer no questions as to the topics of conversation and the results, giving out a noncommittal communique which said Great Britain and Germany would "endeavor to deal with the present crisis in close collaboration with other governments concerned. Of course reparations was one of the chief topics, and the Germans stressed Germany's alleged inability to carry on under the Young plan. Moreover—and this is of direct interest to the United States—Bruening was understood to have asked the aid of the British statesmen in sounding Germany's creditor nations, especially America, on the possibility of deferring reparations payments. The underlying hope of Germany, as expressed by the Berlin press, is that Uncle Sam will consent a revision or cancellation of reparations, and the old proposition of cancellation of all the war debts owed to America naturally bobbed up again.

Bruening and Curtius, returning home on the Europa, were pleased to have as a fellow passenger Frederic M. Sackett, the American ambassador to Berlin, and it was believed they took the opportunity to tell him frankly what they hoped America would do in the way of helping Germany out of its slough of despond. Also, they are looking forward to conversations with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary of State Stimson, both of whom are to be in Europe this summer. It was made plain to correspondents that the Germans hope to convince the Americans that, since Germany cannot now purchase raw materials from America, there is a direct connection between the economic crisis and reparations.

The French government, according to Foreign Minister Briand, will not be led into any international conference for the revision of the reparations scheme and the Young plan. Briand told the chamber of deputies that "there can be no question of revising the Young plan, since it has a definite character and contains in itself possibilities for Germany."

Chancellor Bruening's tax decrees, published just before he went to England, are denounced by nearly all the influential German newspapers as brutal, unjust and an imposition on the salaried and impoverished classes.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Francis Adams, Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations, and other high officials of the navy were the weekend guests of President Hoover at the Rupan fishing camp, and immediately after returning to his office Mr. Adams called in all the chiefs of branches and told them they would have to formulate plans for greater economy in the department in order to comply with the wishes of the President. Among other promises of the secretary is the pledge to cut by \$15,000,000 the appropriations voted for the year 1932 by congress; and this means the navy will have to get along on about \$40,000,000 less than the amount voted by congress for naval activities during the present year.

Mr. Hoover asked the navy to abandon the island of Guam as a naval base, and this was agreed to although the saving there will not be large. Reductions in naval personnel at Guam have been going on for some time. At present the navy maintains 67 officers and 615 enlisted men and marines at this point.

MRS. ELLA A. BOGLE of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of the World Woman's Christian Temperance union at its convention in Toronto. She has been vice president and succeeds Miss Anna Adams Gordon of Evanston, Ill., who was forced by illness to retire from the presidency after nine years in that

office. Mrs. Louis McKinney of Clarendon, Alberta, was chosen first vice president. Mrs. Emilie J. Solomon, Cape Town, South Africa, and Miss Maria Sandstrom of Stockholm, were re-elected second and third vice presidents. Miss Ages Black, England, retains an honorary secretaryship and Miss Margaret Munns of Evanston, Ill., was re-elected honorary treasurer.

THERE are now 2,629,971 persons out of employment in Great Britain, according to official reports, the number having increased by 123,034 within a week. In Germany, though the jobless at the end of May numbered 4,067,000, conditions seemed to be improving, since about 322,000 of the unemployed found work during that month.

PREMIER BENNETT of Canada told the house of commons that the imperial economic conference which was to have been held in Ottawa next August had been postponed until next year. He said Australia had asked this because of the uncertain position politically in that country, and that New Zealand had stated that parliament probably would be in session in August and it was doubtful whether a ministerial representative could be present.



George E. Q. Johnson

IF THE gangsters of Chicago are finally routed, much of the credit must be given to George E. Q. Johnson, United States attorney for that district. Already he has secured convictions against many of the "public enemies," and his latest major achievement is the indictment of the unsavory list. Al Capone himself, "Scarface" is accused, as were most of the others, of defrauding the government by evading the payment of income taxes, and the federal prosecutors believe they have a sure case against him, so sure that they will not agree to leniency in case Capone pleads guilty, which is considered likely. The boss gangster surrendered promptly after the indictment was returned and was released on bonds. It is charged that he owes the government \$215,080, and it was expected he would tender payment of the amount in the hope of mitigating his sentence.

Mr. Johnson's assistants, it was admitted, were having some difficulty in finding Capone's alleged hoarded wealth, for most of the properties which he is supposed to own are in the names of other persons. A Miami lawyer who represented Capone on several occasions has sued him for \$50,000 for services and began legal proceedings to seize his Miami Beach mansion on an attachment.

TENNESSEE'S lower house refused to impeach Gov. Henry H. Horton, rejecting all the eight articles offered by a committee, the charges in which grew out of the bank failures of last fall which tied up about \$7,000,000 of state money. The Horton faction won by a vote of 53 to 45.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

between the Italian government and the Vatican were bright. Two notes and a memorandum from Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state, were finally answered in a note which, though it proffered no formal apology for Fascist attacks on churches and churchmen, was regarded as conciliatory. The Italian government expressed regrets at the incidents, which, it said, were caused by Fascist reaction to news that Catholic Action was plotting against the Fascist regime, and promised to punish the guilty if they could be found and to try to prevent repetitions. The note then made two protests on behalf of the government. It repeated the charges of political anti-Fascist activity of Catholic Action, and it objected to the Vatican's efforts to enlist the sympathy of the whole world in its cause—this referring to the almost daily speeches made by Pope Pius.

Mussolini still insists on the dissolution of Catholic Action, and the

pope has recognized this stand by starting the organization of new Catholic clubs throughout the country.

INCREASE of crime in the United States, the reasons therefore and possible means of betterment are treated in a 300 page report by the Wickersham commission to President Hoover and by him given to the public. The appalling growth of criminality, according to the commission, is largely the result of ineffectiveness of criminal justice which is attributable to procedure unsuited to modern conditions, to incapacity of prosecutors, to the subjection of prosecutors to political organizations allied with criminals, and to the lack of scientific treatment of criminal tendencies of individuals in fortunate stages.

The commission declared it was in substantial accord with the following major findings of several state surveys:

"Juvenile delinquency is the heart of the problem of crime prevention.

"Careful working methods and administrative practices in nollees, acceptances of plea of lesser offense, and other forms of dismissals and dispositions without trial, whereby the responsibility for these dispositions will be definitely located, careful records will be required, and the disposition will be based on thorough inquiry and on definite principles.

"Abolition of requirement of grand jury indictment in every felony case.

"Right of the accused to waive trial by jury.

"Increase of judges' control over the conduct of the trial.

"Development toward centralized state supervision of the administration of criminal justice in all its part."

Five recommendations are submitted "applicable generally to substantially all the state, pointing out the lines to be followed in attempts to better local systems of prosecution." These recommendations are:

"1. Elimination, so far as may be possible in our system of government, of political considerations in the selection and appointment of federal district attorneys and prosecuting officers and of appointments based upon political activity or service.

"2. Better provision for the selection and tenure of prosecutors in the states and especially for the organization, personnel, tenure, and compensation of the staff of the prosecutor's office.

"3. Such an organization of the legal profession in each state as shall insure competency, character, and discipline among those who are engaged in the criminal courts.

"4. A systematized control of prosecutions in each state under a director of public prosecutions or some equivalent official, with secure tenure and concentrated and defined responsibility.

"5. Provision for legal interrogation of accused persons under suitable safeguards."



Archduke Otto

secretary of state. It was reported that Zita sought the aid of the Holy See in the restoration of her son, Archduke Otto, to the throne of Austria.

Another rumor in Rome was that Zita was there in the hope of arranging a marriage between Otto and Princess Maria, youngest daughter of the king and queen of Italy. In semi-official but well informed circles it was said no consideration would be given to such a proposal at the present time; but if the young archduke ever is permitted to mount the Austrian throne—which is unlikely—the house of Savoy might agree to the marriage.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, head of the Chinese Nationalist government, believes the Communist bandit menace is the gravest problem facing the Chinese people; so he has taken the field personally against the robber bands that are terrorizing Kiangsi and Hunan provinces and has appealed to his fellow officers of the Nationalist army to give him all their help in the suppression of communism. In a public statement General Chiang charged the Canton insurgents with making tools of the military forces regarding the recent Cantonese charges against himself that he was trying to become the military dictator. To refute these charges he promised that if he were successful in eradicating communism he would divest himself of all military power and retire to his farm in Chekiang province. If he failed, he said, he would die on the battlefield.

Here's First Television Wedding



Frank Du Vall and Grace Jones being made man and wife by Dr. A. Edwin Kelgwin (center), in New York in the first television ceremony ever witnessed. The television "eye" broadcast the sight of the bride and groom while the radio broadcast the synchronized "I do's"

World's Oldest City Is Rocked

Nakhichevan, Founded by Noah, Scene of Violent Earthquakes.

Washington.—Nakhichevan, Trans-Caucasian city recently shaken by earthquakes does not sound familiar, but may be it should! Nearby is Mount Ararat, where Noah is reputed to have grounded the Ark. Tradition has it that the prophet founded Nakhichevan—the name meaning "he descended here"—as soon as the waters receded. Citizens of Nakhichevan therefore claim that theirs is "the oldest city in the world."

"In the present-day world Nakhichevan is the somewhat drab, dusty little sun-baked capital of a tiny self-governing Soviet republic, of the same name, strung along the Persian border near the common 'corner' of Soviet Russia, Persia and Turkey," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

A Part of Azerbaijan. "The republic of Nakhichevan is geographically the southernmost of Soviet republics west of the Caspian sea. Governmentally it is at the bottom of a kind of 'house that Ivan built.' Almost surrounded by the Soviet republic of Armenia, it is, nevertheless, a part of the Azerbaijan S. S. R., which in turn is a unit of the Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federation of Republics, which as a united entity forms part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Nakhichevan nevertheless bears the proud title of 'autonomous.'"

"Although the main occupations of the 105,000 Tatars and Armenian peasants of the republic are farming and cattle breeding, Nakhichevan is best known throughout the Soviet world as a producer of natural salt. Twelve miles from the capital are the rich Lenin salt mines, producing a grade of rock salt noted for its purity. The salt is brought to the city of Nakhichevan by motor truck, and shipped by railroad north into other Russian states, and south into Persia. "Nakhichevan is one of the newer political divisions of the Soviet Union.

Along with the rest of Trans-Caucasia it seceded from Russia and became part of three entirely independent republics in 1917. Constant strife and armed conflict followed until April, 1920, when conquering Soviet forces proclaimed Azerbaijan a part of the Soviet Union. The other parts of Trans-Caucasia soon followed. Nakhichevan was almost destroyed during fighting between the Armenians and the Tatars in 1918 and 1920.

Twin Peaks of Mount Ararat. "Today Nakhichevan is a city of about 12,000, built along the rocky slopes of the River Aras. Stone houses with wide roofs climb from the river to the foot of brush-covered hills in the background. Along the sky line rise the noble twin peaks of Mount Ararat, the taller 17,000 feet high.

"Noah's grave near Nakhichevan's city limits, is shown to visitors, and it stands in high veneration both with the Armenians and Tatars, neither of whom seem to be aware that a similarly honored burial place also exists in the Holy Land, where it is regarded as a holy spot by Moslems. "The ground which trembled to earthquake shocks in Nakhichevan has known the beat of hosts of marching men through the ages. The mighty armies of Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, Alexander the Great, and Hannibal followed the banks of the River Aras on their campaigns of conquest and subjection. This highroad into Persia has been the scene of untold slaughter and misery, and more than forty great battles have been fought in the vicinity of Nakhichevan by forces seeking to control it."

Leg Broken Thrice Within Six Months

Hutchinson, Kan.—George Hall, eighteen, has broken the same leg three times within six months. Last fall his motorcycle was struck by an auto. Then the leg was broken in a fall on some steps. Recently he was riding the motorcycle again, when a woman driver crashed into him. For a third time the leg was fractured.

Pets Are Welcomed to Church Services

London.—As the attendance of pet animals at recent fashionable church weddings had aroused great controversy, the Rev. Basil Bourchier of Saint Anne's, Soho, a high church priest, together with a neighboring Roman Catholic priest, openly declared that dogs would be welcomed to services as long as the animals behaved themselves. The Reverend Bourchier would rather have dogs at his services than snoring parishioners. The Roman Catholic priest is proud of the fact that his St. Bernard dog attends church every day and lies at the foot of the altar throughout the service.

16th Century Furniture Styles Are Coming Back

Chicago.—The newest furniture for American homes this fall will be four centuries old!

At least, that's the impression of furniture men from all parts of the country who attended the National Furniture market and style show at the American Furniture mart here. They mean, not that all the old beds and chests will be resurrected, but that sixteenth century furniture styles are coming into popularity.

English designs, based on the Jacobean, Gothic and Elizabethan furniture of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, was very much more noticeable in the manufacturers' displays this summer than formerly. It was said, although Early American is probably still the volume leader of all period furniture, the Old English styles are gaining ground.

The English furniture was chiefly made of oak and this wood is used for the reproductions. The original pieces were also massive in size, and although the twentieth century replicas retain the sturdy appearance of their predecessors, they are much smaller, scaled down to meet the requirements of modern homes, which do not contain baronial banquet halls nor castle courtyards.

Misplaced Semicolon Fails to Alter Penalty

San Francisco, Calif.—Circuit Judge William H. Sawtelle was called upon to determine whether a sentence was of more effect than a semi-colon. Hugh McLeod, British alien, was sentenced in 1924 to serve a prison term for the theft of jewels. In 1930 the government secured an order for deportation of McLeod on the ground that he had been sentenced and imprisoned. McLeod appealed this order, basing his claim on the position of a semi-colon in a section of the law relating to deportation. Judge Sawtelle ruled that the semi-colon's position did not alter McLeod's case and upheld the order.

Tuberculosis in Cattle Cut by Federal Efforts

Washington.—A marked decline in tuberculosis among cattle and swine slaughtered in federal inspected plants has been reported by the Agriculture department since systematic efforts to eradicate the disease were begun. "There has been a great deal of talk, the report from the department said, about the manner in which cattle react to the tuberculin tests, but records show that only 2 per cent of the cattle which react to the test do not have tuberculosis. The other 98 per cent which react to the test have proved to be tainted with tuberculosis."

Tenderfoot Showed Them Something

By JACK WOODFORD

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IT WAS in New York that Marvin first met Eulalia. He had never seen a girl like her before. He couldn't imagine, at first, what it was about her that was so strangely different.

She was not palely beautiful, as most of the girls he knew were—like hot house flowers. She was ruddy, healthily beautiful. Her lithe, slim figure had a brisk swing to it as she walked. Her hair seemed to have been dyed by the sheer gold of sunlight itself. Her teeth were perfectly matched pearls. She was so pretty she made him gasp. And then meeting her, dancing with her, taking her to a show or two, he began to understand.

She was a girl from the "wide open spaces," such as he had never seen before. That strength and power in her lovely, bright eyes came, doubtless, from looking along wide vistas; that glow in her cheeks was from early morning rides over her father's ranch. Marvin fell madly, desperately in love; so much so, in fact, that he followed Eulalia back to Arizona, to be near her.

Eulalia's father welcomed him, but just a bit derisively, until he learned that Marvin could ride. Then he provided him with a horse, and they all got ready to start out together.

Eulalia's father's foreman was to ride with them over the range. The foreman was a husky, roughly handsome man that Marvin could see was in love with Eulalia; Eulalia, Marvin noticed, viewed the foreman with at least admiration, perhaps for his rugged manliness. Marvin had to admit that he didn't cut much of a figure in the ranch picture.

Trouble started as soon as Marvin mounted his horse. He had never felt such horse muscles under him before; the horses he had ridden through Central park were, he realized now, almost toy mounts as compared with this one.

The horse reared. Marvin fell backward sprawled in the dust. The foreman and Eulalia and her father were most solicitous; but he could see the glint of contemptuous amusement in their eyes when they glanced at Eulalia; the glances seemed to say:

"Is this supposed to be a man?"

And so it went, day after day. In New York, Marvin remembered, he had made some progress in Eulalia's affections; but here . . . her interest in him seemed to be wavering. He was heartbroken; for she was the one girl for him, he knew. Not that she actually was contemptuous of him because he couldn't ride horses, and couldn't get along in the ranch country . . . but somehow because he did not show up bravely, in juxtaposition with her father and the foreman. At last, desperate, he spoke to New York over the long distance telephone. A day and a half passed, and a buzzing was heard over the ranch.

"That's funny," Eulalia's father said, "must be a mail plane off its route."

"Not at all," Marvin corrected; "just my plane I had sent down. Thought you'd all like a trip in the air—that is," he added pointedly, since the foreman was present, "unless you're afraid. . . ." The foreman turned visibly pale. Eulalia's father looked startled; but he frowned. Eulalia was ecstatic. She said:

"A ride in a plane! Marvelous. And of course Don and Dad aren't afraid; they've both often admitted to me that they're afraid of." After that, there was no question about the ride being a foursome.

It was mean, Marvin had to admit, to turn tail spins and do barrel rolls; but, after all, they had deliberately provided him with an almost unrideable horse. At the end of the ride Don and Dad were wrecks!

"Never again!" Don swore, trying to make his legs behave so he could walk away from the plane as fast as possible.

"I'm too old to learn new tricks like that," Eulalia's father declared without reservations; "though I envy you youngsters growing up in this generation."

It was as they walked after supper, with the chromatic tints of the sunset's afterglow painting the raw land in pagan colors, that Marvin said:

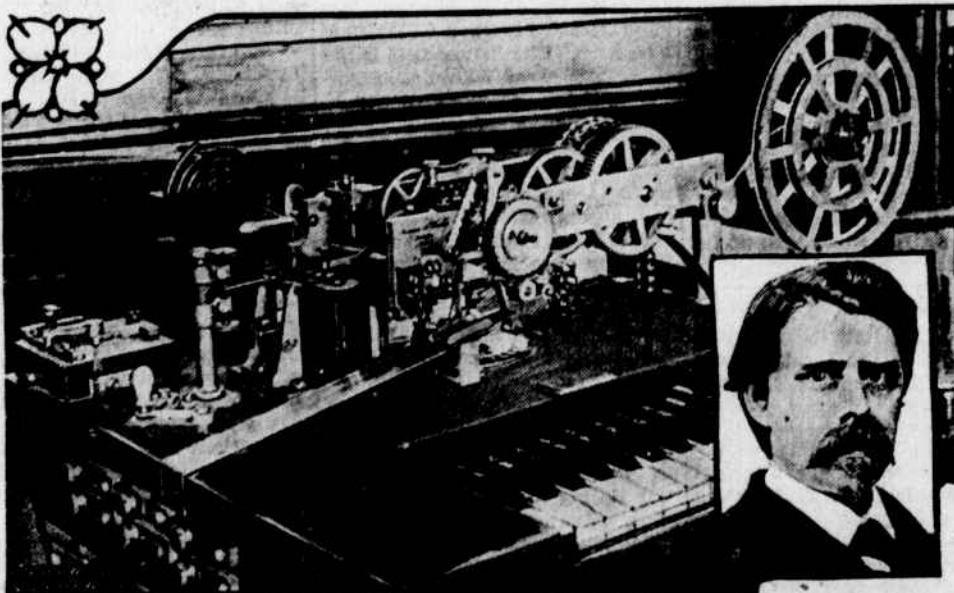
"Honey, I'm wild about ranch life. "And I'm crazy about city life," she admitted "though I sometimes thought maybe city men were puny as compared with western plains men. But as compared to running a plane, busting a broncho is child's play."

"How about our incorporating," he suggested, "and spending our time fifty-fifty, ranch and city?"

"A swell idea," she echoed.

The man in the moon saw their embrace and approved, even if, in the distance, a jackal did howl disapprovingly.

Memory of Great Physicist Honored in England



The hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Edward Hughes, famous physicist, was appropriately observed the other day in England. Hughes is shown above with the first type-printing telegraph, which he invented in 1855. He was also the inventor of the microphone.