

India Kept Poor by Hidden Gold

Billions of Dollars' Worth Secretly Hoarded or Used for Ornaments.

Washington.—Five billion dollars' worth of gold and silver treasure is sequestered in India in temple decorations, jeweled ornaments and bars of bullion, together with the bangles, anklets, necklaces and American "eagles," with which millions of women array themselves, according to a new study of the legendary "wealth of the Indies" submitted to the United States Department of Commerce.

"Frozen wealth," the government economists call this treasure, for it is distributed and used in such forms that it yields not a penny of return to its owners nor a dollar of credit to carry on the world's commerce.

With a lofty indifference to international money markets and the needs of trade, India sprinkles gold dust over the food served at extravagant banquets. Immense quantities of gold and silver are used to array brides for their marriage ceremonies, and in a multitude of other forms of decoration.

Gold is believed, moreover, to have an occult power of healing the sick. "It is a popular remedy in the native pharmacopoeia," says the government study, "and medicines containing gold are favored for many diseases."

The World's Gold Supply.

All this has more than a picturesque interest. It involves the problem of altering the distribution of the world's gold supply—a problem that took on new importance when executives of the British, French and German Central banks and the American Federal Reserve system recently foregathered in New York and Washington, and with the adjustment of Federal Reserve rediscount rates below the European level.

As the world recovered from the financial chaos of the war most nations have struggled back to, or toward, a gold standard for their currencies. To establish and maintain such standards they must have gold reserves. The currents of international trade and other influences have brought to America's coffers about half of the world's monetary stock of gold. But in the last quarter of a century India has been quietly absorbing immense quantities of the yellow metal. With a store now estimated at about \$2,500,000,000, she draws to herself a large part of the new gold produced from year to year.

Meanwhile, the world's gold production has declined sharply from the maximum for this century, reached between 1910 and 1915. Although there has been a recovery in part since 1922, this increase has been vitiated, so far as monetary gold for the world is concerned, by the increase of Indian absorption.

Proposed Remedies.

In an attempt to halt or at least retard this accumulation, far-reaching changes are projected in the Indian financial system. Adoption of a gold bullion basis for India's currency; replacement of silver rupees in circulation by gold notes; establishment of a strong central bank; and extension of savings bank facilities are now proposed. All are designed largely to wean the Indian population away from the habit of hoarding gold and silver pieces and bullion bars. If that is ever accomplished, India's five billions and more of gold and silver in time will cease to be merely so much "frozen wealth."

What disturbs bankers and economists is not the size of India's store of gold, great as it is, so much as the way it is treated. The United States has more gold, our holdings being approximately \$4,600,000,000. But this is working in an effective way. It serves as the foundation for the vast superstructure of credit employed at home and lately extended, with unprecedented swiftness, to the rest of the world.

Great Wealth Unused.

India's gold is idle. There is lacking even a pretense of making it add anything to the productive forces or the comfort of India's 300,000,000 people or their fellow-beings in other lands.

The exhaustive report submitted to Washington was prepared by Don C. Bliss, Jr., assistant trade commissioner at Bombay, under the prosaic title, "The Bombay Bullion Market." Mr. Bliss says on this point:

"Vast reserves have been accumulated in the course of many years—reserves estimated as amounting to \$5,000,000,000 (Mr. Bliss here includes a \$2,500,000,000 approximation of silver holdings)—but they have been jealously hoarded in the form of unproductive precious metals. Put to productive uses, or loaned out in the world's money markets,

they would suffice to make India one of the powerful nations of the world.

"The traditional 'wealth of the Indies' is there, but in such a form that it yields nothing to its possessors in the way of improved standards of living or the power to command the services of others."

Why Gold is Hoarded.

The wealth is scattered among millions of unorganized holders, and even the silver coins which constitute the metallic currency are snatched into private hoards by the ryots or peasant farmers. This problem of hoarding, Bliss' report shows, is at the root of the pathetic plight of millions of these farmers. Hereditary custom, social organization, seasonal harvests and the still primitive financial system all influence them to assemble any wealth they have in a readily portable form and often to hide it.

In old days of tyranny and oppression, manifest prosperity was an invitation to be stripped of one's possessions. Hostile invasions also forced great southward migrations of people who, to save their wealth, had to collect it in a highly concentrated form. These conditions have left their influence to this very day.

Other Causes of Saving.

The Hindu family, moreover, ordinarily holds all real property and household goods in common. The individual wishing to save for his own use can segregate his savings only in the form of gold and silver. Millions of the native population, too, have an access to banks. In time of stress they must draw on accumulated reserves or resort to the money lender—at 75 per cent interest.

"Consequently," Mr. Bliss writes, "there is a strong tendency in times of prosperity to purchase small quantities of silver and gold in the form of coins, bullion or ornaments as a reserve against want."

"Millions of people, particularly in south India and east India, never have a sufficient margin to do even this, as they have no savings whatever; this is evidenced by the necessity for famine relief measures in many sections as soon as there is a crop failure."

Filipino and Greek Learn to Teach Deaf

Northampton, Mass.—From the opposite ends of the earth there have come to the Clarke School for the Deaf two young women sent by their respective governments to learn how to teach deaf children of their native lands.

Chrysoula Kyriakides comes from Athens, Greece. When she returns she will open the first government school for the deaf in that ancient city.

From Bagyo, Philippine Islands, comes Frances McCann, a personal appointee of the late Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines. She will return to teach

One Firm to Build 1,200 Flying Machines

New York.—One airplane manufacturer will build 1,200 flying machines next year, which is more than the entire aircraft industry produced in 1926, according to William P. MacCracken, Jr., assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics, who spoke at a dinner given here for Sir Philip A. G. D. Sassoon, under-secretary for air of Great Britain.

Rapid progress in aviation, due to the great increase in private ownership of airplanes, was indicated by Mr. MacCracken and by Grover Loening, designer of amphibian aircraft, who made a plea for the application of the methods of volume production to the building of airplanes. Sir Philip will probably be the first man to possess one of the new Ford automobiles, he revealed at the dinner.

deaf children in the government school at Manila.

In selecting the instruction of the deaf as their profession these two and the ten other women in the class are following in the footsteps of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. As Grace Goodhue the President's wife trained at the Clarke school and subsequently taught there for two years. While teaching she met Calvin Coolidge, who roomed at the home of the school steward.

One-third of the teachers of the deaf in this country obtained their training at the Clarke school, the first in the United States to teach the deaf lip-reading and speaking.

Nearly 300 young men and women graduates are now teaching in schools for the deaf in 31 states and nine foreign countries.

German Heads Nude Cult on Mountain

Nice, France.—The recent killing of Mrs. Marcelle Lord, the French wife of Horace W. Lord of Fall River, Mass., by a former officer of the Russian Imperial guard, Capt. Wenceslas de Krupfelf, and her friendship with followers of various Riviera cults, have led to startling disclosures.

Doctor Goldberg, a German, invited a group of reporters to visit his "Zarathustra colony," the largest on the Riviera. The colony is on top of a high, almost inaccessible peak, which requires two hours to climb.

Reporters climbed the cliffs, and on the other side found members of the cult naked, sunning themselves. At a warning, children dashed in all directions, telling the women working in the gardens to clothe themselves.

In the colony the ratio is two women and four children to one man, the total numbering 60. Doctor Goldberg, who is known throughout Europe for his anarchistic views, and who has served prison terms in Italy, England and Germany, said:

"We have no money, no property, nothing individually, everything belongs to the community. We have no marriages and the children no names except sons and daughters of the Zarathustra colony."

Buys the Biggest Lump of Coal



Miss Betty Griffin, Kansas university coed, with the biggest single lump of coal ever brought up from a mining shaft. It was found to weigh in the neighborhood of 3,000 pounds, measuring 5 feet high and 4 feet wide. Miss Griffin bought it for her cottage in Lawrence, Kan.



THIS IS ALWAYS GOOD

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Biggs."

"Oh, n-no, everybody has his peculiarity. Stammering is m-m-mine. What is yours?"

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"Do-do you stir your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"W-well, that is your p-peculiarity; most p-people use a t-teaspoon."

A Finished Fish

Particular Customer—This fish, young woman—

Waitress (promptly)—Was killed this morning.

Particular Customer (approvingly)—You did right to kill it.

Waitress (inquiringly)—Yes, sir?

Particular Customer (firmly)—Because, from the time it has been ashore, it might have forgotten how to swim, and would have drowned if ever it went to sea again.

WONDERFUL VISTA



He—There's a wonderful vista here. She—if you'd pay more attention to the view and less to the vistas and other dames, you'd be better off.

Sell His Junk

There never was a product made, This truth you must confess, But what some "bird" can make it worse. And sell his "junk" for "less."

No Rest

A man whose whole life had been spent in active business passed to the spirit world.

On arriving there he thought, "Now for some rest and perfect peace."

After quite a short time a spirit tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Excuse me, sir; you are wanted on the ouija board."

SHOT OFF HER FACE



Bess—Oh, mother, Auntie must have killed herself last night.

Mother—That can't be! What do you mean?

Bess—I heard daddy say he met Aunt Bee last night and the first thing she did was to shoot off her face.

Hard to Rhyme

We who would write a snappy ode A pitcher's praise to sing Find Pigras an outrageous word To rhyme with anything.

All Broken Out

Sometimes the unintentional jokes are the funniest. There was little Barbara Stern for instance, who, when the doctor said he'd cure her of measles in a week, replied:

"Now, doctor, don't make me any rash promises!"

Not a Competent Judge

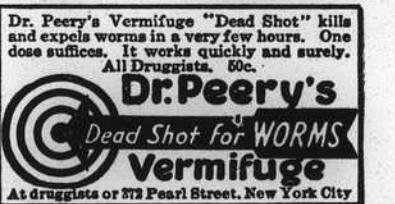
"No man with any sense would allow you to carry on the way you do."

"How do you know what a man with any sense would do?"

24 Hours Ends COLDS

A "common cold" may result in grippe or flu. At the very first sign, go to a drug store and get a box of HILL'S. Take promptly. HILL'S breaks up a cold in 24 hours because it does the four vital things at once—stops the cold, checks the fever, opens the bowels and tones the system. Red box, 30 cents.

HILL'S
Cascara - Bromide - Quinine



Still Seek for Gold in the Black Hills

By searching for gold in her leisure hours many a farm wife in the Black hills of South Dakota adds to the pin money yielded by poultry flocks and gardens.

Every farm in the hills has its roaring mountain stream, the sands of which contain gold dust for those patient enough to seek it. Using the same primitive methods of placer mining employed by seekers of wealth in the early days, several farm women diligent at their tasks pan \$4 or \$5 worth of dust a week. Occasionally a nugget is found worth several dollars.

Prospecting days are over in the hills, but every bank vault in the vicinity has its little bottle into which are poured the gold dust gleanings of country women.

Natives Take Chances

The only people who will brave the dangers of the East Indian jungles to gather the jelutong used in chewing gum making are primitive natives of Borneo.

Drugs Excite the Kidneys, Drink Water

Take Salts at First Sign of Bladder Irritation or Backache

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble because we often eat too much rich food. Our blood is filled with acids which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish, the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache, or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or if you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, begin drinking lots of good soft water and get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer are a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink and belongs in every home because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney