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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Revolutionary Movement Threatens Machado's Regime in Cuba—German Reich Saved by Defeat of Radicals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Pres. Machado

GERARDO MACHADO, president of Cuba, not long ago scoffed at the danger of revolution in his tight little island. But the threat has materialized in a way to make him sit up and take notice. Rebels in various regions staged outbreaks that alarmed the government and martial law was declared in the effort to stave off civil war. Machado and his cabinet ministers conferred with military and civil advisers, and the martial resources of the republic were hastily mobilized. Troops were sent to the troubled areas and an effort was made to improvise a navy by commandeering private yachts and arming them with eighteen pound guns.

Meanwhile the authorities were gathering up all the known and suspected rebels they could catch and putting them in jail. Hundreds were arrested and charged with treason. Former President Menocal and Colonel Mendieta were credited with the leadership of the revolt and especial efforts were made to get them, but at this writing they are still at large. The most active of the rebels were in the province of Pinar del Rio, and it was reported to President Machado that they, with Gen. Balderao Acosta, mayor of Mariano, as leader, were preparing an invasion of Havana province. Indeed, there were several sanguinary skirmishes only a few miles from the capital, which was isolated by the cutting of communications.

Col. Julio Sanguily, chief of the army flying corps, ordered every available plane to keep on constant patrol along the north coast, especially in Pinar del Rio, and for several miles out at sea, in search of both Cuban and foreign organized filibustering expeditions. Several craft that attempted to escape the navy patrol ships were bombed by the flyers.

Late reports said Menocal, Mendieta and others were on a yacht making their way to Chaparra, Oriente province, where Menocal has a large number of followers. He was at one time manager of the Chaparra sugar mill, the largest in the world.

FOR the time being, at least, the German republic is safe, for the latest attempt to wreck it has failed. This was the move to dissolve the Prussian diet through a plebiscite, which, if it had succeeded, would have imperilled the Reich. The scheme was devised by the Hitlerites or Nationalists, and that other set of radicals, the Communists, joined with them, although their ultimate aims are utterly diverse. But even with the aid of the National Socialists the combination fell some 3,500,000 votes short of accomplishing its purpose.

The French goverment was almost as pleased by the result of the German plebiscite as was that in Berlin, for it meant that the growing accord between the two nations would not be broken, and it was said in Paris that the proposed visit of Premier Laval to Berlin was now a certainty.

INTERNATIONAL experts charged with the task of dovetailing the Hoover moratorium plan and the Young plan announced in London that they had reached a complete agreement, which was signed at the treasury office. Their communique said:

"Complete agreement was reached, as regards the detailed measures required to give effect to President Hoover's proposal in case of payments by Germany under the Hague agreement of January 20, 1930.

"Recommendation of the experts in regard to suspension of these payments have been approved by the governments of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania and South Africa.

"Agreement also was reached in regard to detailed measures for suspension of interallied war debts to the United Kingdom, France and Italy of payments under agreement with Czechoslovakia.

"Agreement also was reached on the principle that payments due by Hungary under the Paris agreement of April 28, 1930, and payments by Bulgaria under the Hague agreement of January 20, 1930, should be suspended during the year ending June 30, 1932.

"But in this case certain adjustments must be made, as complete suspension of these payments might result in suspension of certain classes of payments to individuals. Accordingly, the committee agreed in principle that all payments to funds 'A' and 'B' under the agreement signed at Paris on April 20, 1930, should be continued during the Hoover year.

"Negotiations are continuing in regard to adjustments required in the case of Bulgaria."

PLANTERS of the fourteen cotton states of the South are asked by the farm board to plow under one-third of their crop immediately, in order to enhance the price of the other two-thirds. The board sent telegrams to the governors of the states urging that this course be adopted. In return, said the board, the cotton stabilization corporation will agree to hold off the market its 1,300,000 bales until July 31, 1932, and will urge the cotton co-operatives financed by the board to do likewise.

EDWARD A. O'NEAL, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, announced at a meeting of state farm bureau leaders in Milwaukee that the federation "must renew its demand for an equalization fee" and that the present marketing act was inadequate to cope with agriculture's "most acute problem—control of its surplus crops." The announcement was said to be unexpected by the farm board officials and the administration in Washington.

"The federation has always stood for the principle of the equalization fee, as expressed in the old McNary-Haugen bill, which provides that each unit of a commodity produced shall bear its fair share of the cost of disposal of surplus," O'Neal said.

"Desiring to see the marketing act fully tried out, the organization for two years has not insisted upon enactment of the fee principle. It now appears all too plain that the present act does not adequately provide for the needed surplus control."

M. A. Traylor

PROBABLY to his own surprise, quite a vigorous though small boom has developed for Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1931. It was started in Malone and Hillsboro, Texas, where Mr. Traylor formerly lived and where he is most popular. Then, a few days later, Daniel Upthegrove, president of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad, announced that he would support the banker for the nomination, and that a committee was being formed to further Traylor's candidacy. It is not likely that Mr. Traylor takes the matter seriously except as a compliment, but those who know him and his abilities feel that the Democratic party might go further and fare worse. He is president of the First National bank of Chicago and has been prominent in national and international financial affairs.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM E. Hull of Illinois is another of the members of congress who has been studying things abroad, and he has just been heard from. The special object of Mr. Hull's investigation has been the Bratt system of liquor control in force in Sweden, and his conclusion is that Sweden has solved the problem with which this and other countries are struggling. In a word, he finds the Bratt system works well.

"Very careful to be sure I was getting the correct information," Mr. Hull writes, "I can truthfully say that I haven't seen a single drunken person in Sweden since I have been here. The restaurants are all well patronized, the drinking is light and the drunkenness is nil. The system is well organized and a success."

Senator Hebert

SENATOR FELIX Hebert of Rhode Island, chairman of the senate committee on unemployment, spent the week end at the Rapidan camp and then gave out, apparently as President Hoover's spokesman, an attack on the ideas of a government dole and federal unemployment insurance. He asserted that the latter would inevitably lead to the dole as it operates in England. Mr. Hebert based his conclusions upon a study of the dole abroad made during a trip from which he recently returned. He visited most of the countries of western Europe for the special purpose of investigating unemployment insurance, and he predicts now that there will be little clamor in congress for the establishment of such a system. He said of the dole:

"The main difficulty with the dole system, as it operates throughout Europe, with the possible exception of Italy, is that it is intertwined with politics."

ORGANIZED labor in certain parts of this country is not doing much to help solve the question of unemployment. Quite the reverse. Take the Hoover dam, for instance. The workers on that big project made wage demands that construction company holding the contract considered extortionate, so 125 men quit work. The superintendent immediately shut down operations and about 1,000 men were thrown out of work. The company, he said was six months ahead of schedule and could afford to refuse concessions that would cost $2,000 daily or $3,000,000 during the seven years allowed for completion of the dam. Living conditions for the workers on this desert job are admittedly rigorous.

In Chicago thousands of men and women were thrown out of employment when more than one hundred small movie theaters closed rather than submit longer to the demand of the motion picture operators' union that two operators be employed at each house. The managers said this was unnecessary and that they could not afford it.

Extensive highway construction operations in Illinois are delayed and may not get under why before next spring, because labor organizations objected to the rulings of a state board as to the "prevailing wage" in various districts, which must be paid for the work according to the law authorizing it.

These are only a few instances of the many that might be cited. It would seem to the ordinary citizen that organized labor might well strain a point or two in such a time of stress.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a declaration to the effect that there must be no reduction of wages.

Mary Anderson

MISS MARY ANderson, head of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, is a woman of ideas and the ability to express them. Having returned from Europe, she gives out an address urging a modern era for cooks and maids, a higher status for domestic service in keeping with modern industrialism. Her program includes the establishment of training schools to fit the worker to the position through the federal employment service, and an employees life independent of the employer's household. She thinks modern apartment living means not the eventual extinction of the worker in the home but added advantages for her.

Miss Anderson also points out that apartment living must necessarily give opportunity for much part-time work.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S fifty-seventh birthday came on August 10, but he entirely disregarded the anniversary. Returning from the Rapidan camp, he spent the remainder of the day in work as usual, and though Mrs. Hoover had hurried back from Akron, there were no guests for dinner.

COL. LUKE LEA, Nashville publisher, his son, Luke Lea, Jr. and four others were indicted by the grand jury in Nashville on charges of conspiracy in connection with the affairs of the defunct Liberty Bank and Trust company.

SHARPLY criticizing "third degree" methods in police force administration, which it found to be widespread in both cities and rural communities, the Wickersham commission reported to President Hoover that "it remains beyond doubt that the practice is shocking in its character and extent, violative of American traditions and institutions, and not to be tolerated."

Citing many instances of police brutality and unfair tactics by officers, the commission declared that the trend toward "lawlessness in law enforcement" has resulted in "a deplorable prostration of the processes of justice," and urged that congress enact a code of federal criminal procedure which might serve as a model for the states.

DELEGATES from nearly all nations were present when the press congress of the world opened in Mexico City. Men and women from North and South America, Europe and the Orient were welcomed at a reception given by Senator Don Lamberto Hernandez, head of the federal district. The inaugural meeting was directed by Frank L. Martin, acting dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, and the guests were addressed by Dr. Don Jose Manuel Puig Casaurano, secretary of public education. The newspaper men of Mexico then gave the delegates a theater party, and next afternoon they were received at Chapultepec castle by President Ortiz Rubio. On Wednesday there was an excursion to the archaeological excavations at San Juan Teotihuacan, and on Friday, the closing day of the congress, a great fiesta was held in the stadium.

Of course between these festive affairs the delegates transacted considerable business, much of it through their committees, and at the three general sessions some serious and thoughtful addresses were delivered.

PARKER CRAMER, the aviator who was mapping out a northern air mail route to Europe, got as far as Lerwick in the Shetland Islands safely on his way to Copenhagen and then ran into trouble that, it is feared at this writing, resulted in his death.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were held up at Point Barrow for three days by adverse weather conditions, and they took off for Nome. However, dense fogs compelled them to come down on the north coast of the Seward peninsula, about 75 miles from Nome, which is on the south coast of that peninsula. When the fog lifted they went on to Safety bay, near Nome.

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M. A. TRAYLOR

Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, is being urged for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1931 by several Texas cities and also by Daniel Upthegrove, president of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad.

POLICE BRUTALITY IS SEVERELY CONDEMNED

Wickersham Board Scores the Third Degree.

Washington.—A tale of systematized police brutality spreading over half the nation—a ten-year record of illegal law enforcement by barbarous "third degree" methods—was unfolded by the Wickersham commission.

Asserting its duty was to lay the "naked, ugly facts" before the public, the commission crammed into a single weighty volume on "Lawlessness in Law Enforcement" more than five score proved instances of extorted confessions.

It urged upon President Hoover new legislation, or a constitutional amendment if necessary, to abolish "conduct so violative of the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty."

It cited the Leopold-Loeb case, in which an innocent school-teacher was beaten into confession, as having focused attention upon the "third degree."

It turned to the Sacco-Vanzetti case of Olde as showing the unfavorable reaction to a prosecutor who struck the university professor on the jaw to obtain a confession.

One case, however, the commission refused to discuss, asserting flatly a review of the Mooney-Billings case had been decided against because of inability to examine witnesses.

In addition to its assault upon the "third degree" the report condemned as too prevalent cases of conscious "unfairness in prosecutions" by district attorneys and judges.

It dealt with nearly 150 instances of trials following so closely upon arrests as to leave the accused no time for defense; denial of counsel to defendants and actual misconduct by court and prosecutor.

The bulk of the report, written by Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard and Walter H. Pollak and Carl S. Stern of the New York bar asserted that despite the secrecy and denials of police brutality instances of the "third degree" had been found in "considerably over half the states."

Three Wets Winners in Ohio's Primaries

Cleveland.—The Democratic nomination for congressman from the Twentieth Ohio district was won by Municipal Judge Martin L. Sweeney in a special primary to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative Charles A. Mooney. D. Haydn Parry, Republican, will oppose Sweeney in November. Sweeney is an opponent of prohibition.

In Ohio's only other congressional primary, in the First (Cincinnati) district, nominees for successor to the late Speaker Nicholas Longworth were chosen without opposition. John B. Hollister was unopposed as Republican nominee, while State Senator David Lorbach had no opposition on the Democratic ticket. Both are advocates of prohibition repeal.

Retail Stores Keeping Employees, Report Says

Washington.—Employment in the country's department stores has dropped only 6 per cent since 1929 and managers have agreed to keep their employees through the remainder of the summer, the President's emergency employment committee reported. Many stores which had cut their staffs took many of their employees back for the Easter rush and have kept them ever since. They have been enabled to do this by part time work and other emergency measures.

Hoover Works on Birthday

Washington.—President Hoover celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday by disregarding it. He did permit himself a more leisurely start from his Rapidan camp, but the rest of the day was the routine of work, conferences, and callers, with not even a table full of guests for dinner.

Lindberghs Land in Nome

Nome.—Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh landed their monoplane here after flying 400 miles through fog and clouds.

RECORD WINTER WHEAT CROP IS ANTICIPATED

Government Report Shows Yield Biggest Ever.

Chicago.—A crop calamity in the spring wheat belt this year is overshadowed by the production of an enormous crop of winter wheat, the biggest yield of the latter grain ever raised. These are the features of the August report by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Production of winter wheat is estimated at 775,000,000 bushels and of spring wheat at 118,000,000 bushels, a total wheat crop of 894,000,000 bushels, which compares with the indication of 869,000,000 bushels a month ago and 863,000,000 bushels last year. The average for 5 years is 822,000,000 bushels.

The report shows a decline of nearly 200,000,000 bushels in corn prospects during the month of July, owing to hot and dry weather, although the present indication of 2,775,000,000 bushels is a little better than the 5-year average and 681,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop last year.

Oats, rye and barley all show decreased prospects as compared with last year's yields, but the total indication for the five leading grain crops is 5,096,000,000 bushels against 4,698,000,000 bushels in 1930.

In its report, the department of agriculture estimates so-called bread wheat of spring variety at 93,000,000 bushels compared with 124,000,000 bushels a month ago and 194,000,000 bushels last year. Five year average was 207,000,000 bushels. Condition of the crop at 39.5 per cent, shows a loss of nearly 14 points for the month. Yield per acre is given as 7.1 bushels compared with 9.2 bushels a month ago, 11.9 bushels last year and 10-year average of 12.9 bushels.

The indicated crop of durum wheat, the macaroni type, is 23,000,000 bushels against 32,000,000 bushels a month ago and 57,000,000 bushels last year. The condition of 40.1 per cent is a loss of 17.8 points for the month. Yield per acre is placed at 6.5 bushels compared with 9.1 bushels a month ago and 12.0 bushels last year. Per acre yield is so low that, at prevailing prices, it is doubtful that the estimated crop will ever be harvested.

The corn crop is still above an average, as acreage is large and the crop had a wonderful start, but dry and hot weather in July lowered the promise materially. The estimate now is 2,775,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,968,000,000 bushels a month ago, 2,394,000,000 bushels last year and five-year average of 2,761,000,000 bushels. Condition is given as 76.3 per cent.

Oats are estimated at 1,170,000,000 bushels, a loss of 136,000,000 bushels for the month and 188,000,000 bushels less than raised last year.

The rye crop is placed at 36,200,000 bushels against 38,300,000 bushels a month ago and 48,100,000 bushels last year. Barley is estimated at 221,000,000 bushels against 267,000,000 bushels a month ago and 306,000,000 bushels last year.

Six Killed When Big Passenger Plane Falls

Cincinnati.—Six persons, five men and one woman, were killed when the Cincinnati-Atlanta airplane of the Embrey-Riddle division of American Airways crashed on the bank of the Little Miami river one minute after its take-off.

Those who were killed were: V. B. Baum, Memphis, W. H. Brimberry and W. E. Keith, Atlanta; W. J. Dewald, Fort Thomas, Ky.; M. T. Odell, Cincinnati, and Miss W. D. Hughes, Fort Thomas.

A broken hub of the propeller on the right hand motor of the Ford trimotor plane caused the tragedy, airport officials said. The plane was in charge of Odell.

Hyde Views Crops Ruined by Drought

Williston, N. D.—Secretary Hyde received at first hand information on drought conditions in western North Dakota. Accompanied by Governor Shafer and agricultural and business leaders, he toured this section by automobile.

Stops were made at two farms declared typical of those affected by prolonged dry weather. On a 50-mile drive not a field fit to harvest could be found, and feed supplies for live stock were scarce.

Quarantine Iowa Farms to Curb Anthrax Epidemic

Moulde, Iowa.—More than a dozen farms in this vicinity are under strict quarantine as the result of an outbreak of aligna edema anthrax, known as the most severe form of anthrax. The infectious disease so far has attacked horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Humans are subject to the malady, but no cases have been reported.

Iowa U. Officer Accused

Davenport, Iowa.—M. J. Otto, manager of an office at the State University of Iowa, has been accused of embezzlement of $6,452 through cashing pay checks of fictitious employees, it was announced by George T. Baker of Davenport, president of the state board of education.

Army Man Dies

Fort Reno, Okla.—Maj. Henry J. Weeks, commandant of the army remount post here, died suddenly.

CONGRESS AGAIN HAS FARM RELIEF PUZZLE

Equalization and Debenture Issues Are Renewed.

Washington.—The distress of the agricultural industry has revived old and brought new farm relief proposals to the attention of official Washington.

Bumper crops, existing surpluses, low prices, lack of demand and markets, scarcity of credit, mortgages and unpaid bills, drought and grasshoppers, have increased the farmer's problem.

With congress convening in December and a Presidential election next year, the situation grows more complex as debate revolving around the farm board stimulates discussions on the equalization fee and the export debenture plans and price-freezing propositions.

The American Farm Bureau federation has termed present farm legislation inadequate and reaffirmed its faith in the equalization fee. In contrast, the National Grange again is advocating the export debenture. Representatives of both nationally known farm organizations have said adoption of these plans will be urged in the next congress.

Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) wants the government to engage in a program of price-fixing for two or three years and has recommended a debt holiday for farmers. Somewhat the same thought is held by Representative Wright Patman (Dem., Texas), who urged President Hoover to call a special session to set a minimum price on the principal agricultural commodities and crude oil.

Mr. Patman believes the minimum on cotton should be 20 cents a pound; wheat, $1 a bushel; corn, $1 a bushel, and oil, $1 or more a barrel.

At present the index of farm prices is at its lowest point since the agriculture department began keeping charts. Southwestern farmers were aroused when the farm board refused to withhold stabilization wheat from domestic markets and now southern cotton planters oppose sale of the board's stabilization cotton to Germany.

Mr. Hoover is on record against the export debenture plan, but has not stated his views on the equalization fee. Calvin Coolidge, however, twice vetoed a bill containing the latter provision.

Senate leaders are divided on the farm relief question. Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), progressive leader, favors the export debenture; Senator Watson of Indiana, the majority leader, the equalization fee.

On the other hand, Senator Reed (Rep., Pa.), administration follower, has advocated abolition of the farm board.

Frank Evans, of Salt Lake City, former executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau federation, has been appointed to the farm board by President Hoover. He fills the vacancy created by the retirement of C. C. Teague, vice chairman and fruits and vegetables member.

Planters Asked to Plow Third of Cotton Crop

Washington.—Declaring the time had arrived for cotton growers to take "immediate and drastic" action to save themselves from ruin, the federal farm board appealed to the governors of the fourteen cotton states to urge plantation owners to plow under a third of their crop to boost prices on the remaining two-thirds.

Pointing out that the tremendous crop which is now assured might bring disaster to the cotton states and indirect distress to the nation generally, the board promised to do all in its power to keep off of the market until next July the vast stores of stabilization cotton it controls if ten of the largest cotton states adopted its recommendation immediately.

The board rushed its appeal by wire, calling to the attention of the governors that the destruction of a third of the nation's cotton crop must be under way by September 1 if real benefit is to result.

The message was dispatched to the governors of the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Farmers May Get Daily Newspaper for Wheat

Lawrenceville, Ill.—Lawrence county farmers now have the opportunity of paying for their daily newspaper in wheat. The Lawrenceville Daily Record advertised it will pay 66 2-3 cents a bushel for wheat applied on rural subscriptions. In other words six bushels of wheat will be exchanged for a one-year subscription to the paper.

Ship Line to Employ 2,000

Kearney, N. J.—More than 2,000 men will be employed for about two years in the shipbuilding program of the Grace lines which will expend $17,000,000, it was disclosed.

Bananas Too Cheap

Baltimore.—Bananas were selling for 25 cents a wagon load at the piers in Baltimore and one vessel that had arrived from Central America put out to sea with 3,000 bunches to be dumped in the ocean.

GENERAL MENOCAL

Gen. Mario Menocal, former president of Cuba, is leader of a revolutionary movement in that island that aims at the overthrow of President Machado's regime.

CONFESS MURDER OF TWO YOUNG COUPLES

Three Get Life for Shocking Crime in Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Three men, two of them ex-convicts, confessed to the torch murders of two young high school girls and their boy escorts on a lonely wayside road near Willis. The scene of the slaying is 30 miles southeast of Ann Arbor.

The three slayers, David Thomas Blackstone, thirty-three years old, a negro; Fred Smith, twenty-three years old, ex-convicts and Frank Martin Oliver, nineteen years old, all of Ypsilanti, made their confessions at Ypsilanti. They were brought to Ann Arbor, and in a record breaking trial, in which they pleaded guilty, were sentenced four hours later to life imprisonment on four charges of murder each, the penalties to run consecutively. Within a few hours they were in the state prison at Jackson, to be transferred later to the branch prison at Marquette.

Drinking in one of Michigan's small town blind pigs was mentioned in Blackstone's confession and the three men were all befuddled with gin when the crime was committed.

The solution of the crime, declared by prosecutors to be one of the most atrocious in the history of the state, came about through the attempted disposal of a murder gun by Smith. Ballistics, the comparatively new gun science, revealed that the revolver was used in the quadruple slaying.

The victims of the confessed slayers were Vivian Gold and Ann May Harrison of Cleveland, each fifteen, and Harry Lore, sixteen, and Thomas Wheatley, seventeen, both of Ypsilanti.

Robbery was the underlying motive of the crime, the prisoners revealed, though Smith, in his confession, said Blackstone, the negro, attacked Miss Harrison. The fact that Lore and Wheatley recognized Smith, who had been their neighbor in Ypsilanti, caused the trio to decide on death for all four young people.

From the time of the confessions until late at night Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor were in a state of mob hysteria and when Judge Sample sentenced the torch killers, a yelling crowd, estimated at 20,000 persons, surrounded the courthouse here, shouting threats of "lynch them!"

Two attempts were made to seize the prisoners, one at Ypsilanti and one here, and only by the use of tear bombs were the crowds driven back.

So serious did the situation here become that one company of the National Guard troops, comprising 200 men, was called out. The soldiers, armed with rifles, posted themselves at the four courthouse entrances and with difficulty kept off several rushes of the surging mob. Citizens were deputized and augmented the force of deputy sheriffs, policemen, and state highway police.

800,000 to Celebrate National Honey Week

Chicago.—Honey week will be celebrated nationally November 7 to 14, it was anounced at a meeting of the American Honey Institute in the Stevens hotel. It is estimated 800,000 beekeepers will dispose of a crop of honey worth about $25,000,000.

Child Stows Away on Steamer

Milwaukee.—Locked in a first-class cabin on the steamer Nevada of the Pere Marquette line, Margie Thayer, nine, South Milwaukee, was returned here as a stowaway after a two-day trip on Lake Michigan.

Two Rumanian Banks Close

Bucharest.—The Bank of Berkovisk, one of the largest in Rumania, and the Czernowitz Ostbank, a savings bank with 24 branches throughout the country, suspended.