

News Review of Current Events the World Over

International Chamber of Commerce Debates Causes and Cures of Economic Depression—Financiers Scored by M. A. Traylor.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Silas H. Strawn

WHAT all this old world? What are the causes of the ailments? What can be done about it? These were the questions asked and answered by scores of the leading men in finance and industry from 43 nations, assembled in Washington for the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce, Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, formally opened the meeting and then Georges Theunis, former Belgian premier and retiring president of the international body, took the chair.

The first address was the speech of President Hoover welcoming the delegates, and the Chief Executive seized the occasion to take another hard wallop at war and armaments. He said he believed the certain way to restore prosperity was to lighten the burden of national defense which is now costing the nations more than \$5,000,000,000 a year and keeping nearly 5,000,000 men actively under arms. He urged the business men of the five continents to mobilize their influence upon their respective governments to join in the reduction of armament at the international conference to be held next year under the auspices of the League of Nations.

"Of all proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the world," said Mr. Hoover, "I know of none which compares in necessity or importance with the successful result of that conference."

M. Theunis submitted a long and exhaustive report on world conditions, in the course of which he said: "I am personally convinced that the commercial policy and the customs tariff in force in most of the countries of the world constitute one of the fundamental causes of our actual economic troubles. A liberal customs policy might be expected to lead to better business conditions."

He thus showed he was in accord with certain prominent members of the United States Chamber of Commerce who at their meeting in Atlantic City called for a tariff revision downward.

Melvin A. Traylor, prominent Chicago banker, electrified his hearers by a scorching attack on commercial leaders and government executives of America. "Ambition, cupidity and greed have dictated policies, and trouble has been the result," he declared. "It is a tragedy when in a world of plenty there should be so much poverty and when, in a nation that boasts of its riches, 5,000,000 or more persons willing to work should be unable to find employment. It is a challenge to the world and especially to American business and political leadership."

Mr. Traylor's attack began with a criticism of manufacturers who took advantage of technological and management improvements to swell their output to a point far in excess of the possibilities of consumption. And he was equally severe in his characterization of the methods of bankers and of traders on the floors of the stock and grain exchanges. He urged that floor trading and small margin accounts be forbidden.

MR. STRAWN when he addressed the delegates to the international meeting invited them all to Chicago for the "jubilee" celebration of May 10 to 20, and he received assurance that many of them would attend. The Midwest metropolis had made most elaborate preparations for this affair, the program including festivals in the brightly decorated "loop" district, big parades, dedication of the replica of Fort Dearborn, first of the Century of Progress exposition buildings, and, to wind up with, the elaborate war game of the air force of the army.

PREVAILING depression has not affected the Boy Scouts of America. The national council celebrated at a two day meeting in Memphis the close of the twenty-first year of the organization and announced it had been the best and most eventful of all. President Walter W. Head of Chicago presided at all the sessions and on the last day Mortimer Schiff, New York banker, was elected president for 1931.

At a banquet concluding the first day's session Dan Beard, veteran Indian fighter and chief commissioner of Boy Scouts, presented the silver buffalo, highest honor in the gift of the organization, to an English peer and six Americans. Those honored were Lord Hampton, chief commissioner of British Boy Scouts; Griffith Ogden Ellis, editor of The American Boy magazine; Lewis Gawtry, New



Lord Hampton

York banker; George W. Olmstead, Pennsylvania public utilities executive; Victor F. Ridder, New York newspaper publisher; Robert P. Sniffen, Yonkers, N. Y., merchandising expert, and Mell R. Wilkinson, Atlanta (Ga.) merchant and manufacturer. Citations praised them for distinguished service to scouting.

Lord Hampton, long prominent in English Boy Scout work, served with distinction in the World war. He was awarded the Silver Cross for life saving in 1919 and the following year received the award of the Silver Wolf, the British Scout decoration for distinguished service to boys.

HERE is something else for certain active opponents of the cry law to ponder upon. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in an opinion which takes away from Robert de Francis of Washington the citizenship granted him in 1927, holds that a violator of the prohibition act cannot be attached to the principles of the Constitution and is not a person of good moral character.

The decision reversed the action of the District of Columbia Supreme court which had denied a petition by United States Attorney Leo A. Rover seeking to set aside Francis' naturalization.

HIS conviction on the charge of accepting a bribe having been upheld by the District of Columbia court of appeals, Albert B. Fall says he has decided not to carry the case to the Supreme court of the United States. The former secretary of the interior, it seems, must serve the one year term in prison to which he was sentenced, and pay a fine of \$100,000, unless President Hoover intervenes with a pardon—which is the hope of his friends.

Fall, interviewed at his ranch in New Mexico, said his attitude toward a Presidential pardon was rather passive. "I am an old man," he said. "I am not guilty of the crime of which I was accused. I had fought until I am worn out and considerations for my family impel me to carry the fight no further."

He said he had no money with which to pay the fine and explained he had lost ownership of the ranch on which he lives when a mortgage was foreclosed several years ago.

MOTHERS and children and their welfare were the topics of especial consideration during the week throughout the nation. To promote better maternity care for the women of the United States was the object of a big meeting in the Park Lane hotel, New York city, the arrangements for which were in the charge of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt. Prominent physicians and health officers as well as many well known women were among the attendants, the latter including Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Mrs. Jeremiah Milband, Mrs. Samuel Schiffer, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Mabel Choate, and Miss Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commissioner.

PULITZER prize awards for literary excellence in 1930 have been announced, and there are few if any surprises in the list. The main awards are: Best novel, Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, for "Years of Grace"; best book dealing with the history of the United States, Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of University of Chicago, for "The Coming of the War"; best play, Susan Glaspell, for "Alison's House"; best American biography, Henry James, for "Charles W. Elliot"; best volume of verse, Robert Frost, for "Collected Poems"; best piece of reportorial work, A. B. Macdonald of the Kansas City Star; best example of foreign correspondence, H. R. Knickerbocker of the Philadelphia Ledger; best editorial, C. S. Ryckman of the Fremont (Neb.) Tribune; best cartoon, Edmund Duffy of the Baltimore Sun. A gold medal was awarded the Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., for meritorious public service in exposing municipal graft. Several young men were given traveling scholarships in journalism.

GEORGE FISHER BAKER of New York, reputed to be the richest American banker and the third richest man in the country, who died of pneumonia at the age of ninety-one, was buried Tuesday in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., where he resided. Many persons prominent in finance and in life generally were present at the funeral.

Because Mr. Baker died in a period of price depression, the United States

and the state of New York will receive in inheritance taxes far less of his amassed wealth than would have been the case had he passed away two years ago. His estate is estimated at something like \$500,000,000.

FRENCH opposition to the proposed Austro-German customs accord seems to be effective at least to the extent of keeping the little entente out of line. The foreign ministers of that entente have stated that all questions concerning the accord must find the countries of the little entente firmly united in their attitude, and what that attitude will be is indicated by the fact that the Rumanian government has informed Berlin that it does not wish to negotiate with Germany at this time. M. Briand is being warmly supported by Czechoslovakia.

CHINA has virtually abrogated the extraterritoriality treaties, with foreign powers, the abrogation to take effect January 1 next. Chinese jurisdiction over legal cases involving foreigners resident in China is to be established, but special courts for such cases will be created in certain areas, including Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden and Canton. The mandate to this effect was promulgated by President Chiang Kai-shek's government after negotiations with Sir Miles Lampson, British minister, for abolition of extraterritoriality had broken down. Foreign consuls in China feared that communists would find in the action excuse for attacks on foreigners in the interior, and the number of protecting warships at various ports was increased.

President Chiang Kai-shek is having his troubles with rebels in Canton and with some members of his own Nationalist party. The former are led by Chen Chi-tang, and both they and the conservative Nationalists declare that Chiang must resign the presidency, asserting that he is trying to make himself a dictator. The provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi declared their independence.



Chiang Kai-shek

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE opened France's international colonial exposition at Vincennes park on Tuesday, and it is expected that the big show will attract throngs of visitors until it closes at the end of October. In addition to all French colonies, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Holland, and Portugal are represented. Native life of Indo-China, equatorial Africa, and Madagascar has been reproduced even to the extent of importing 3,000 natives.

The United States is represented by a copy of Washington's Mount Vernon home, and by pavilions for Hawaiian, Porto Rican, Alaskan, and Philippine exhibits.

PRESIDENT CARMONA of Portugal is comparatively happy now, for the rather serious revolt in Madeira Island has been suppressed by the government forces under command of Magalhes Correia, minister of marine. The federal troops bombarded the rebels at Funchal by land, sea and air until they gave up the fight, the leaders taking refuge in the British legation. The casualties were not excessive, but the normal life of Madeira had been greatly disturbed for weeks and the government in Lisbon was really worried for a time.

MORE than once Mustapha Kemal Pasha has refused to let the Turks make him President for life, but they are doing it in effect anyway. The other day they elected him for his third term of four years, that action being taken by the national assembly in extraordinary session at Angora, and the vote was unanimous. Ismet Pasha and the cabinet resigned pro forma and the premier and other ministers were promptly reappointed.

JAPAN'S foremost aviator, young Seiji Yoshihara, started his solo flight from Tokyo to Washington, D. C., under the auspices of a new newspaper Hochi Shimbun. His route for the long and perilous journey was laid out to the northern islands of Japan, thence along the Kuriles to Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, with two intermediate landings; from there across the Bering sea and along the Aleutian islands and the Alaskan shore, with stops, to Seward, and then down to Vancouver and Seattle. At the latter city he will change his sea pontoons for landing gear and proceed to San Francisco, after which he hopes to fly to the National Capital to deliver to President Hoover a message of good will from Japan. Yoshihara's plane is a light all-metal Junkers with open cockpit and no radio.

The huge German seaplane DO-X, which started for South America months ago and was laid up by a fire, is on its way again, and at last accounts had reached Bolama, Portuguese Guinea.

FULL recognition has been extended by the United States to the dual kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and its dependencies on the Arabian peninsula. After years of warfare, the entire kingdom is now ruled by Ibn Saud. It embraces an area of about 700,000 square miles with a population of less than 5,000,000.

LOSSES at Draw Poker. "Native Soodyyalluk, a former Utkukhalingmiut (tribe name) now employed by the Dominion explorers, had lost, by card playing, to native Ishootmata of the Klainelmiut (another tribe) his tent, rifle, ammunition, one dog, deerskins, snowknife, in fact all his worldly possessions; upon making inquiries, Ishootmata produced a pack of cards, and I discovered that the game played was draw poker. I



Yoshihara

"Mounties" Tell Tales of the North

Thrilling Adventures in the Arctic Related by the Canadian Police.

Ottawa.—Arctic crime and Arctic heroism, battles for life and native insistence upon death, tales of the polar bear, the wolf, walrus and seal—all are sketched in most matter-of-fact and unsatisfactory fashion, leaving to the imagination most of the amazing details, in the annual report to the Canadian government of Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes, head of the storied and fabled Royal Canadian Mounted Police, says George Smith in the Chicago Tribune.

Except for summarizations by the commissioner, the narratives are wholly made up of brief excerpts from the reports of mounted police officers, constables, corporals and sergeants, who, with dog and sled, motor boat and native kayak, on river and lake and ice and snow, cover their thousand-mile beats, and mostly alone, sometimes with a helper, police the great white wastes of Arctic North America.

An Extraordinary Case. Sergt. E. G. Baker, who, accompanied by an Eskimo, made his winter patrol from Cambridge bay to Bernard harbor and return between February 6 and May 1, 1929, reports what his commissioner chief tersely presents as an "extraordinary case." Sergeant Baker describes it thus:

"I saw an interesting though somewhat deplorable case at Bathurst. A man named No Feet, so-called because he has no feet, has a wife who is totally deaf and dumb.

"The story goes that No Feet got lost in a storm some years ago and froze his feet. Before he was rescued he nearly died of starvation, so, finding that his feet were useless to walk on, he decided to make the next best use of them, so cut them off and used them for food.

"No Feet is very active and walks around on his knees. He can even run on his knees alongside a dog sled as long as he keeps one hand on the sled. He is a man in the prime of life, quite healthy and robust. He certainly is happy, and appears to enjoy his enviable distinction.

"Both he and his wife are employed around the Hudson's Bay company's post and I understand that the company have ordered a pair of artificial feet for him."

A Tailored Eskimo. To get the proper reaction from the very next mentioned Arctic oddity one should have read the scores of preceding pages dealing with far northern primitiveness.

"We passed two seal camps between Bathurst and Wilmot islands, and found the natives all well. At one of these camps a prosperous young native with two wives, came out to meet us attired in a tweed overcoat of the latest London style, with cloth cap to match. It certainly appeared a little incongruous to see an Eskimo looking like a tailor's model, while I was dressed from head to foot in deerskins."

Corp. H. G. Nichols spent the winter of 1929-30 at Baker lake, a newly policed area and, because it was new territory within white knowledge, gives rather extensive report on the native inhabitants. Despite his very favorable report as to the apparent superiority and comparative cleanliness of these Baker Island natives, the corporal has to report:

"I am of the opinion that natives, more especially the inlanders, spend a considerable time during the rough weather gambling. Apparently it is more or less common event for a man to gamble his wife or daughters, apart from foxes, rifles, etc. One case on the settlement came to my notice during the winter.

Losses at Draw Poker. "Native Soodyyalluk, a former Utkukhalingmiut (tribe name) now employed by the Dominion explorers, had lost, by card playing, to native Ishootmata of the Klainelmiut (another tribe) his tent, rifle, ammunition, one dog, deerskins, snowknife, in fact all his worldly possessions; upon making inquiries, Ishootmata produced a pack of cards, and I discovered that the game played was draw poker. I

had these articles returned to the former owner, and informed all natives that gambling was wrong and would therefore cease. It was at this inquiry I heard of the more serious gambling inland."

"I am unaware whether polygamy or polyandry exists among any of the various tribes. Neither occurs amongst the Klainelmiut, though I am almost sure polygamy is practiced amongst the inlanders. The exchanging of wives is a more or less common occurrence, the women apparently have no voice in the matter whatever, but merely obey the husband."

The inability of the mounties to deal with the native tendency towards suicide when old age and dependence upon younger tribesmen hunters creeps on is apparent throughout several reports of suicides or slayings ordered by the victims themselves. Inspector A. N. Eames, in his report on the western Arctic, deals with one pathetic case as follows:

"A Cambridge Bay Eskimo named Mukhagaluk, who was crippled with paralysis of the spine and hips, committed suicide by hanging near Ellice river, northwest territories. Sergt. E. C. Baker, being a coroner, held an inquiry at Cambridge Bay on May 14 last. The deceased man's wife, Kalar-yuk, testified that she had, after her husband had made several attempts to kill himself, yielded to his insistence and attached a length of backing twine to a stick lying across the roof of the snow house; Mukhagaluk then making the noose with which to hang himself.

A Peculiar Attitude. "Other natives who were present in the snow house when the hanging occurred, gave statements corroborating the wife's story.

"The evidence shows that everything short of physical restraint was done to prevent this poor cripple killing himself. I imagine it was difficult for those connected with the case not to feel commiseration for Mukhagaluk's wife in her unfortunate position.

"In reporting the matter, Sergeant Baker remarks upon the peculiar mental attitude of these people and their adherence to native custom, and adds that he did not feel justified in charging the woman with the offense and was satisfied that the greatest amount of good would be accomplished by not doing so."

A man named Ehakhilik disappeared in the Bathurst Inlet district in the summer of 1927, and it was suspected that he had been murdered by Okchina, who has been convicted of killing Okasuk. Inspector Eames says:

"No information was gleaned connecting Okchina with the disappear-

HAS RIGHT TO GRIN



This great big smile couldn't help breaking on Elinor Smith's face after the nineteen-year-old flyer descended from her record-breaking climb at Roosevelt field, L. I. One altimeter showed she had attained 32,500 feet. The present official record for women is 28,743, established by Ruth Nichols.

ance and those responsible for the investigation are of the opinion that Ehakhilik, who was old and had been sick for some time, had died naturally or had become despondent over his condition and committed suicide, which appears to be a fairly common practice amongst Eskimos when they reach old age and infirmity."

The Witch Doctor. The case of the death of Itkiklik, together with three children, in a far away region near the magnetic pole—so remote that investigation had been "tedious and difficult"—was investigated, and Itkiklik was found to be a witch doctor subject to fits or spiritual seizures. Says the report:

"Natives in the district believe that the evil spirits killed Itkiklik and the oldest and youngest children and that Itkiklik killed the middle child by a blow on the head with a snow beater."

There are other similar cases—the case, for instance, of the death of Kahlala, seventy-year-old Eskimo, who besought his sons to kill him. Sergeant Baker says, "They (the sons) came to me and mentioned this. I, of course, forbade it, and took measures to see that they did not carry out his wishes."

But a week later, Mounga, one of the sons, reported that the father had died one night. Kahlala's old wife hauled out the body to the rock pile and buried it in native fashion. Natives believed that the sons had murdered the father by strangling, "which is native custom," but Sergeant Baker in his report says he is unable to say that the old man was actually murdered, as no marks of violence were apparent on the body.

Bites Man in Fight. Boston, Mass.—Policeman George Hearnas, was fined \$25 in court here for biting Jeremiah Sullivan's nose during a scuffle. He appealed.

Jobless Man Wins Big Fortune



The Claytor C. Woods family of Buffalo, N. Y., which won \$861,541 as the result of Gregalach coming in second in the Irish Hospital sweepstakes, leaving a local bank where they made arrangements to put the money into a trust fund. Clayton C. Woods had been out of work for some months.

HE CAN BEND STEEL BAR FIVE INCHES IN DIAMETER

But He's No Strong Man; Demonstrates Efficiency of Measuring Instruments.

New York.—A man of ordinary strength can bend a steel bar five inches in diameter. Furthermore, he can do it by exerting only thirty pounds pressure.

To be sure, he cannot bend the bar double. Far from it; Chester T. Crowell, who performed the feat, explains in the North American Review that when he tried his strength he moved the bar about five millionths of an inch. He recounts the bending exercise as an instance of the remarkable advance that has been made in the accuracy of instruments of measurement.

"There are now quite a large number of machines performing utilitarian service comparable to day labor that must be accurate, at least in some of

their parts, within three or four hundred thousandths of an inch, a requirement that was unthinkable only a generation or two ago," he says.

"And there are many hundreds of gauges in use in this country alone that must be accurate within a few millionths of an inch."

The measurement of the bend in the five-inch steel bar, he explains, was possible by the use of light rays. Such accurate measurements are not impractical wanderings in science.

"Let us assume," says Crowell, "that that five-inch bar of steel was destined for use as a shaft in some machine designed to generate power. It must carry a heavy strain and at the same time it must fit other parts of the machine within certainly five ten-thousandths of an inch under working conditions.

"A variation of one five-thousandth of an inch beyond the

margin of safety would mean friction and a horrible explosion. Most of the modern types of power-generating machinery move at such unimaginable speeds that if anything should go wrong and friction result the metal would become incandescent in a few minutes. Any newspaper reader knows that such accidents simply don't happen nowadays, and most of us have forgotten that once they did happen, at least occasionally.

"The art of calibration is now so well advanced that an ordinary shop work inspector would very quickly spot an error of five hundred-thousandths of an inch and refuse to O. K. the defective part."

The human eye and the human hand also are developing amazing ability in accurate measurement, Crowell says in his North American Review article. He tells of one factory inspector who detected an error of one-thousandth of an inch in a gauge "simply by the feel of it."

Ambergris, valued in perfume manufacture, looks like dirty tallow when it is found floating in the sea.