

# 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 Rapidan 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.



Secretary Adams

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 57 officers and 615 enlisted men and marines at this point. Of this number 170 enlisted men are stationed aboard the Penguin, a mine sweeper, and the Gold Star, a station ship.

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 doubt-

ful whether a ministerial representative could be present.

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE 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 Claresholme, 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.

TENNESSEE'S lower house has 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.

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 number one on that 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.

PHILADELPHIA was host during the week to some 8,000 physicians from all parts of the country, members of the American Medical Association. For two days the house of delegates was busy determining matters of policy and electing officers, and the other three days saw the meetings of the fifteen scientific sections of the association, each of which represents a separate branch of medicine. Hundreds of papers were read and discussed and there were many clinical lectures by leading authorities.

PROSPECTS for renewed 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 professed 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. Negotiations between Rome and the Vatican probably will be continued for some time and rupture of diplomatic relations which neither side wants, is no longer feared.

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 affiliated with criminals, and to the lack of scientific treatment of criminal tendencies of individuals in formative 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 nollis, 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

ZITA, former empress of Austria, was a visitor in Rome and aroused a great deal of interest and speculation concerning her purposes. She was granted an audience with Pope Pius and talked with him in private for nearly an hour, after which she had a long conversation with Cardinal Pacelli, papal 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.

MAJ. MAURICE CAMPBELL, former prohibition administrator in New York, has announced that he has fled with President Hoover charges against Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury, formerly in charge of prohibition enforcement, whom he accuses of being derelict in his duty. Campbell says he made the complaint against Lowman some time ago and it was turned over to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who refused to take any action; so now he alleges in his letter to the President that Mr. Mellon took advantage of his official position to conceal facts and thus shield a government official "who is derelict in his office." Last year Campbell published a series of syndicated press articles which purported to show that Lowman had urged him to relax prohibition enforcement during the 1928 Presidential campaign.

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.

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

# Good Eyesight & Makes Champions



HELEN WILLS



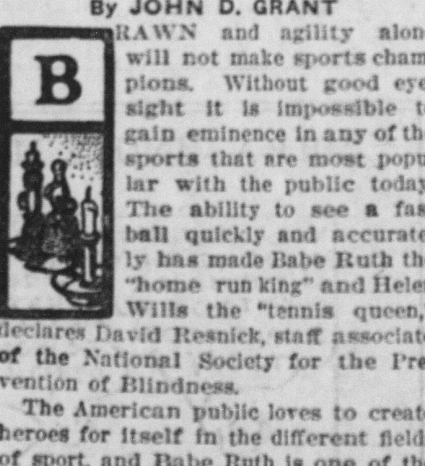
BOBBY JONES



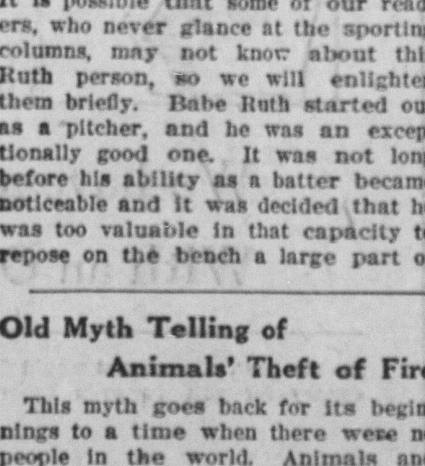
TILDEN



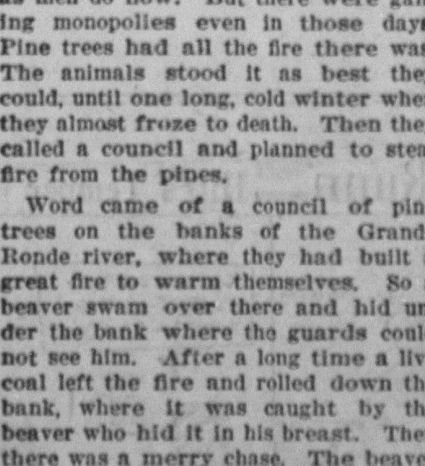
WILLIE McFARLANE



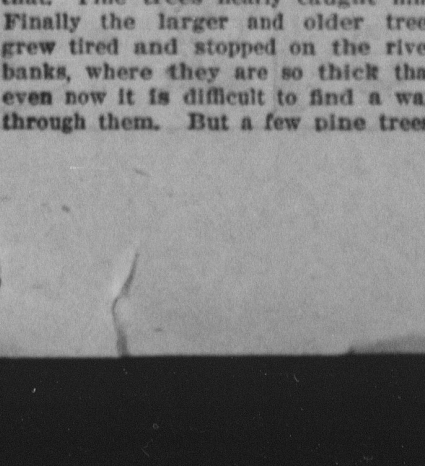
LEE MEADOWS



MAC TRAYDEN



TOPORCHER



BABE RUTH

the time, so they made an outfielder of him. He immediately started in the business of manufacturing home runs. He turned them out with such persistent regularity that the sporting writers began to take notice and dig into their records. They had to throw them away because the Babe made new ones, and continued to do so until temporary incapacity curtailed his output.

What has enabled Babe Ruth to achieve his reputation on the diamond? Some people will say that it is his powerful swing of the bat, made possible by great strength in his arms. This is true, but equally important is the good eyesight which is essential when a fast ball is coming toward the man at the bat.

It is not only the sturdy arms of Helen Wills, but it is also her steady eye that make her queen of the tennis court. Bill Tilden, Jack Dempsey, Bobby Jones and the other topnotchers in the field of sport owe their reputations and success largely to the fact that they are blessed with healthy eyes as well as strong bodies.

Good eyesight is also important to the thousands of sport fans who go to watch their favorites perform. One cannot truly enjoy any athletic game, whether in playing or watching, unless one has clear vision.

Without such good eyesight that a strategic situation may be seen accurately and understood at a moment's glance, one cannot acquire skill in any sport. Most professional athletes realize this, and therefore, take every precaution to keep their eyes in good condition. Sometimes it is necessary for the athlete to wear glasses, but this does not mean that his days of usefulness on the field are past.

It is interesting to note that a few of the best known ball players in the major leagues find it necessary to wear glasses. Lee Meadows, an outstanding pitcher in the National league for several years, wore glasses in the pitcher's box. Another pitcher who wears them is Vic Sorrell of the Detroit Tigers, who is one of this year's sensations. Others are Toporcher and MacFarlane. Glasses are worn on the baseball field also by Chick Hafey, outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, and by Mark Koenig, shortstop of the Detroit team in the American league, who is rather well known in New York city where he was shortstop for the Yankees for several years. Hafey and Koenig are the first fielders in baseball to wear glasses while playing.

Glasses are worn in other sports also. In tennis, for instance, Watson Washburn, who was for several years a member of the United States Davis cup team, has worn glasses on the tennis court for a long time. And in golf, Willie McFarlane, former national open champion and now a professional in Westchester county, New York, usually wears glasses while playing.

In colleges and high school throughout the United States, athletic directors are specially careful about the eyesight of members of the various school teams. Incidentally, boys and girls of high school age seem to be most susceptible to accidents that involve eye injuries. Perhaps this is so because they are very active at that age.

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in a survey of eye accidents, found a strange variety of hazards in athletics, in the home, and especially in industry. There was a record of a painful injury when, in wrestling, one boy's finger found its way into one of his opponent's eyes. Also, there was the incident of one basketball player who apparently confused the eyes of another player with the basket at which he was supposed to be aiming. One university student was so confident of his own abilities that he took off his mask while fencing and had one eye put out by his opponent's foil.

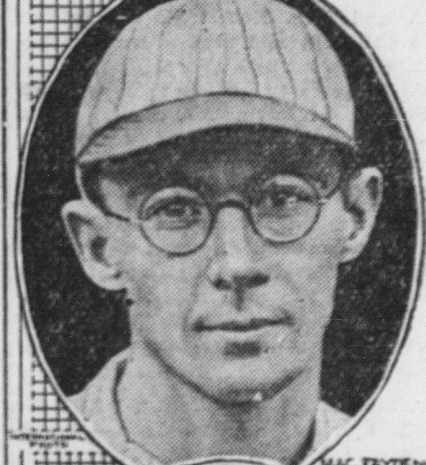
In many sports there are chances of injuring the eyes with a ball—golf ball, tennis ball, baseball, handball, basketball, football and others. But in golf, aside from the danger of being struck by the ball, inquisitive persons



BABE RUTH



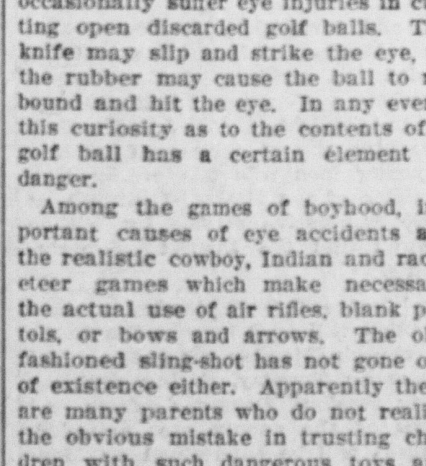
BOBBY JONES



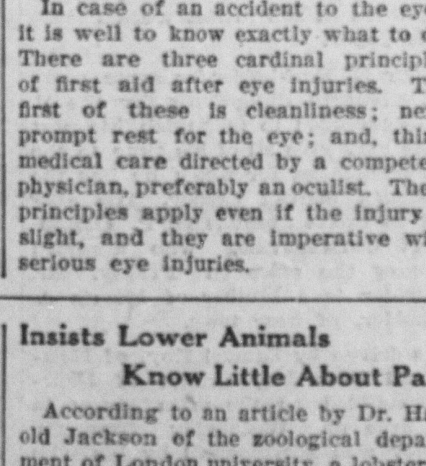
TILDEN



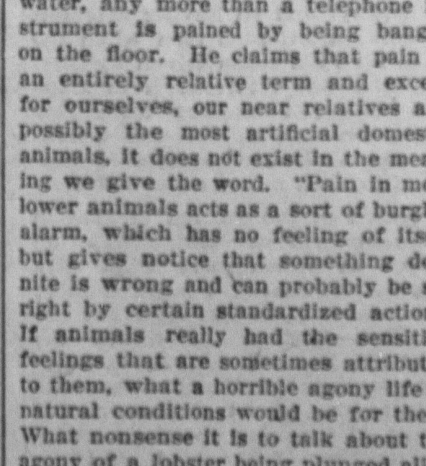
WILLIE McFARLANE



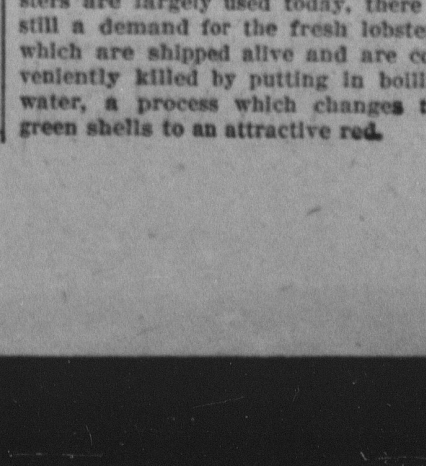
LEE MEADOWS



MAC TRAYDEN



TOPORCHER



BABE RUTH

occasionally suffer eye injuries in cutting open discarded golf balls. The knife may slip and strike the eye, or the rubber may cause the ball to rebound and hit the eye. In any event, this curiosity as to the contents of a golf ball has a certain element of danger.

Among the games of boyhood, important causes of eye accidents are the realistic cowboy, Indian and racketeer games which make necessary the actual use of air rifles, blank pistols, or bows and arrows. The old-fashioned sling-shot has not gone out of existence either. Apparently there are many parents who do not realize the obvious mistake in trusting children with such dangerous toys and weapons as these.

In case of an accident to the eyes, it is well to know exactly what to do. There are three cardinal principles of first aid after eye injuries. The first of these is cleanliness; next, prompt rest for the eye; and, third, medical care directed by a competent physician, preferably an oculist. These principles apply even if the injury is slight, and they are imperative with serious eye injuries.

### Old Myth Telling of Animals' Theft of Fire

This myth goes back for its beginnings to a time when there were no people in the world. Animals and trees talked and walked about just as men do now. But there were galling monopolies even in those days. Pine trees had all the fire there was. The animals stood it as best they could, until one long, cold winter when they almost froze to death. Then they called a council and planned to steal fire from the pines.

Word came of a council of pine trees on the banks of the Grande Ronde river, where they had built a great fire to warm themselves. So a beaver swam over there and hid under the bank where the guards could not see him. After a long time a live coal left the fire and rolled down the bank, where it was caught by the beaver who hid it in his breast. Then there was a merry chase. The beaver ran very fast, dodging this way and that. Pine trees nearly caught him. Finally the larger and older trees grew tired and stopped on the river banks, where they are so thick that even now it is difficult to find a way through them. But a few pine trees,

### Insists Lower Animals Know Little About Pain

According to an article by Dr. Harold Jackson of the zoological department of London university, a lobster is not hurt by throwing it into boiling water, any more than a telephone instrument is pained by being banged on the floor. He claims that pain is an entirely relative term and except for ourselves, our near relatives and possibly the most artificial domestic animals, it does not exist in the meaning we give the word. "Pain in most lower animals acts as a sort of burglar alarm, which has no feeling of itself but gives notice that something definite is wrong and can probably be set right by certain standardized actions. If animals really had the sensitive feelings that are sometimes attributed to them, what a horrible agony life in natural conditions would be for them. What nonsense it is to talk about the agony of a lobster being plunged alive into boiling water." While canned lobsters are largely used today, there is still a demand for the fresh lobsters, which are shipped alive and are conveniently killed by putting in boiling water, a process which changes the green shells to an attractive red.

### Famous Botanic Garden

The Botanic garden in Washington was established by the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, incorporated by an act of congress April 20, 1818. The present site was granted by congress in 1820 and there is a tradition that George Washington contemplated the establishment of gardens in this locality. Up to 1836 no improvements had been made. The tract was a stagnant and malarial swamp and congress was prevailed upon to make an appropriation of \$5,000 for improvements. The real beginning, however, of the Botanic garden dates from the Wilkes expedition of 1838 to 1842. The staff included a botanist, W. D. Breckinridge, who brought back from an expedition to the South seas a large collection of specimens, including seeds and cuttings. This formed the nucleus of the botanical collection.