

World Economic Conference Crisis Believed Passed

Roosevelt Rejects Stabilization Proposal But Hull Has Substitute—High Tension in France

London, July 2.—Belief that the currency crisis of the World Economic Conference has been successfully passed prevailed late to-night after Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Chairman of the United States' delegation, gave the gold bloc nations the main points of the United States' monetary policy.

The gold nations again did their utmost to induce Britain to join in a declaration on currency stabilization without the United States, but MacDonald, remaining firm, pointed out that he was unwilling to join without concurrence of the United States.

The United States learned that the British, in their non-identical declaration, planned to point out:

1.—The undesirability of the nations entering into currency competition in order to acquire a temporary advantage in international trade by depreciating the value abroad of their currencies below such a point required to re-establish internal equilibrium.

2.—The desirability of having the authorities regulating currencies and smoothing out, as far as resources permit, fluctuations in exchange due to speculative influence.

Roosevelt Rejects Proposal

London, July 2.—President Roosevelt Saturday rejected in its present form the monetary proposal drawn up with a view to saving the World Economic Conference from collapse.

The notice of disapproval for the plan, which had been communicated to him by Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, on behalf of Great Britain and members of the European gold bloc, was made public Saturday night by the American embassy, whose spokesman said:

"The President has notified the Secretary of State that he has rejected the proposal in its present form.

President Roosevelt's rebuttal to France and her continental gold bloc left Great Britain at crossroads.

She could follow the policy of the Bank of England, adhere to the gold standard group, or could turn toward the American inflationary policy, as urged by some of her Dominions.

It was acknowledged in all quarters that the great world assemblage, finally brought together after nearly a year's urging by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain, had reached a most critical point, and Americans regarded the President's action as placing upon British shoulders the burden of deciding its fate.

Monetary Truce Unacceptable

While all delegations awaited the promised elaboration of the American stand by Secretary of State Hull, the delegation chairman, in the hope of finding some means to bridge the rift, well-informed American quarters made plain that Mr. Roosevelt would not subscribe to the proposed declaration of a monetary truce in anything like the form which he rejected.

The declaration included a proposed agreement "that stability in the international monetary field should be obtained as quickly as practicable" and "that re-establishment of gold as a measure of international exchange value should be in the interests of world recovery."

Bitterness in France

Paris, July 2.—France will continue to participate in the World Economic Conference at London, despite President Roosevelt's rejection of the gold bloc's currency plan, it was indicated in Government quarters.

French bitterness and disappointment at Mr. Roosevelt's action was not concealed, but Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister, returns to London tomorrow armed with renewed instructions from Premier Edouard Daladier to carry on the fight for a European currency stabilization accord.

President Albert Lebrun, abandoning the chief executive's traditional aloofness from politics, which is in the hands of the premier and his ministers, to-day re-affirmed France's insistence on stabilization of currencies at the London parley.

"Let all peoples," Lebrun said, realize that the stability of money—the common measure of human transactions—is urgently necessary. How can we make future engagements or sign durable contracts with our monetary bases varying according to the speculation of human whims?

"To discuss tariff adjustments with currencies still fluctuating is pure Utopianism. Nations with stabilized currencies cannot welcome such proposals."

Government Leaders Stunned

Premier Daladier, Finance Minister Bonnet and Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, discussed Mr. Roosevelt's rejection of their currency plan. It stunned government leaders, who asserted that Under-Secretary of State Raymond Moley, at London, had assured Bonnet there was "no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will accept."

Why Roosevelt Objects

Washington, July 2.—President Roosevelt's chief objection to the World Economic Conference currency stabilization proposal which he rejected was reported here to be based on his aversion to making the United States Government the sponsor for exchange activities of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Under the terms of the proposal each country whose currency is not on the gold standard would agree to

adopt such measures as necessary to limit exchange speculation.

In addition, each of the signatory governments would agree to ask its central bank to work together with the central banks of other governments signing the stabilization agreement in limiting speculation.

It was pointed out here that because of the peculiar relation of the Federal Reserve Banks with the government, any request by the President would be interpreted more as a command. Thus the government would be assuming responsibility for the exchange negotiations.

This, it was reported here to-night, Mr. Roosevelt desires to avoid. Former administrations, particularly those of Coolidge and Hoover, took a similar stand during debt and reparations negotiations when European governments sought to have the American government guide the actions of the Reserve Banks.

In the face of booming stock and commodity markets, and as his gigantic industrial recovery program begins to take form, Mr. Roosevelt is not expected to take any steps to "peg" the dollar at this time.

Moscow Frees Two Engineers

Thornton and MacDonald En Route Home

London, July 2.—Great Britain and Soviet Russia patched up their immediate differences Saturday with the result that the British embargo on Soviet trade was lifted and the two British engineers held in prison at Moscow were released.

The peace agreement came after consultations between Sir John Simon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Soviet diplomats, Jean Maisky, Ambassador at London, and Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar.

The embargo on Russian goods coming into British ports was laid down April 19, the day after the group of British engineers were found guilty by a Moscow court of espionage and sabotage. Three of the British engineers were expelled from Russia, but L. C. Thornton and W. L. MacDonald were sentenced to three and two years imprisonment, respectively.

Stunt Auto Driver Killed

Performing Feat

New Liskeard, July 2.—Out of work and desperate, Lorne "Suicide" Chapat is dead from injuries received when he attempted to jump an old touring car across a 60-foot space, to entertain crowds at the beach here.

Chapat, 20 years of age, had twice successfully completed the jump before Kirkland Lake crowds and collected from the 3,000 who had witnessed his stunt a total of \$18.

With a premonition of disaster, Chapat climbed into the car here after shaking hands with a number of friends and kissing his mother goodbye. Unable to speed the car to more than 35 miles an hour, he took off the inclined platform. The machine dropped off the end and threw him clear, then stood on end momentarily and dropped over on top of the young driver.

He was removed from the wreckage by Captain Dunc Farlie, high diver, with whom he was "barnstorming." The entertainment committee refused to permit Farlie to dive from a 90-foot tower shortly afterwards, but Farlie eventually did perform.

Canada's War Memorial

Undergoing Alterations

Ottawa.—Canada's national war memorial is being altered in accordance with suggestions of the Prime Minister, it was learned last week. The memorial stood in Hyde Park, London, for about a year, but has now gone back to the March Brothers' studio for changing. When completed the memorial will be brought to Canada, although a site has yet to be definitely selected.

There is a strong likelihood that the Government may abandon the idea of placing it where the present post office is because conditions are not ripe for tearing down the building and spending a million or two on a new post office.

Blinded by Bump

Bump Cures Girl

Columbia, Mo., July 2.—Bumping her head against a canoe caused Miss Maryalice Sand of California, Mo., to lose the sight of her left eye seven years ago. To-day she had regained it. Physicians said bumping her head against a post accidentally in a cafe released pressure which had deadened an optic nerve.

Septic Sore Throat

Alarms St. Thomas

St. Thomas, July 2.—Board of Health officials in St. Thomas are somewhat alarmed at the prevalence of septic sore throat in St. Thomas again. Last month there were six cases of septic throat reported for the city, of which one adult case died.

Toronto Flier Wins Race to Liner

Makes Fast Trip to Rimouski, Taking Papers to Business Man

Aviation as a link with other forms of transportation was demonstrated over the weekend when Leigh Capreol, ace Toronto flier and test pilot of de Havilland, made a successful dash by plane to Rimouski in time to get some important papers to Garfield Weston, who was aboard the Empress of Britain, bound for England.

R. A. Loader, general manager of de Havilland, was asked at noon Saturday if there was any possible chance of getting the papers to Mr. Weston on the Empress of Britain which would sail from Quebec two hours later. Capreol was delegated to attempt to get the papers through and he took off from the local airport shortly before two o'clock.

With only a 15-minute stop at Montreal they completed the 650-mile trip in six and a quarter hours, passing the Empress of Britain near the Island of Orleans shortly before six o'clock. Capreol landed the Puss Moth at Rimouski at eight o'clock in time to allow his passengers to board the pilot boat and deliver the papers.

Crops Burning Up

in Middle West

Kansas City, Mo., July 2.—Farmers saw their crops burning up and city dwellers suffered intensely under record-breaking temperatures as the Middle West sweltered under a prolonged heat wave.

Bartlesville, Okla., recorded a temperature of 112 to-day, the hottest in five years. For two weeks the thermometer has climbed past 105 every day, and crops in that section have suffered greatly.

While Kiosk, Kan., appeared to hold the heat record for Kansas, with its 117 degrees reported early in June, the current wave has brought temperatures near to that point in several sections. The mercury climbed to 115 at Junction City on Saturday, the 14th consecutive day it had been over 100. Salina had 114 degrees and Emporia 112.

Live stock raisers reported pastures drying up as week followed week without any rain. Officially, Kansas has just finished the driest June in 29 years, or over 3,000 records have been kept.

Roosevelt Quietly

Concludes Holiday

Welchpool, N.B., July 2.—"I'll be back next summer." Standing on the deck of the U.S.S. Ellis, the President of the United States repeated this promise to the people of Campobello Island yesterday afternoon as the sleek, grey destroyer pulled out of Welchpool. Transferred to the cruiser Indianapolis between this island and Eastport, Me., Franklin Roosevelt was headed towards Annapolis, Md. Arriving there he will remain aboard the Indianapolis before continuing to Washington.

President Roosevelt stepped aboard the Ellis from the same wharf where he stopped the yacht Amberjack on Thursday afternoon. In contrast with his welcome that day, when throngs of visitors were here to greet the chief executive, people crowding the wharf to wave farewell were mostly residents of Campobello. The island folk, standing in a drizzle when the destroyer nosed out into Friar Bay, gave three hearty cheers for the man who they regard as friend.

Behan Acquitted

On Rioting Count

Convict Cries for First Time in 20 Years on Hearing Verdict

Kingston, July 2.—With tears streaming down his face, Convict Sam Behan, in Kingston Penitentiary for life and seven years, was found not guilty Saturday of rioting at the institution and acquitted by Judge Evan McLean after the jury had deliberated for an hour and a half.

Behan, who conducted his own case, appeared stunned as the jury returned its verdict, then he smiled, bowed his head and started to cry. He stated it was the first time he had cried for 20 years, and five minutes later was on his way back to the penitentiary.

The acquittal came after the convict had made an impassioned plea to the jury: "It doesn't matter much if you find me guilty," he said. "I am serving a term of life and seven years for a crime I didn't commit. I don't care what your verdict is, as far as I personally am concerned. My life means nothing to me for I can't live long enough to get out, but I want to show you men there has not been humane treatment in the penitentiary."

German Glides for 16 1/2 Hrs.

Rossliten, Germany.—Erich Lorenz, who was attempting to break the American world record of 21 hours for glider flying, was compelled by a heavy storm to abandon his flight after 16 1/2 hours. He set a new German record.

To-Day's New Champion



CARNERA in fighting pose.

Primo Carnera, giant Italian, whose quest of the world's heavyweight title ended in triumph when he knocked out Jack Sharkey, the "in-and-out" champion, in the 6th round at New York last night. Withstanding Sharkey's most savage attacks and losing the fifth by a wide margin, Carnera got in a terrific uppercut to the jaw with his right late in the sixth round which put Mr. Sharkey down cold, and thus a new champion is crowned.

Tourist Victim

Of \$1,200 Theft

Thief Enters Tent at Night and Removes Trousers

Islington, July 2.—Theft of nearly \$1,200 in United States currency by a sneak thief from an American tourist in Houston, Texas, was reported to Etobicoke Township police tonight.

Early Saturday morning the tourist arrived at the Veterans' tourist camp, Lake Shore Road, where he had engaged two tents for the night. Some time in the early hours of the morning a thief entered the tent where he was sleeping and removed his pants. The thief worked noiselessly and the tourist was not awakened.

The thief took the money from the pockets and dropped the trousers a short distance from the tent. The theft was discovered shortly before seven o'clock when the party arose. An Elgin gold watch with a double gold watch chain and two small horse-shoe pendants in mother-of-pearl on each chain was also taken.

The currency was in the following denominations: 1, \$50; 35, \$20; 30, \$10; 25, \$5, and \$13 in Canadian funds.

Payrolls of Ontario Firms

Show Increase for Month

Toronto.—An increase in both the number of workers and in the average number of hours worked during May in comparison with the records for April, is reflected from an analysis of the monthly records of 234 large industrial firms in Ontario, made public by R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

The firms reporting, all members of the associations, employed a total of 79,135 persons during May, the analysis revealed, an increase of 1,677 over the total for April. An increase of 1,452,764 hours in the total number of hours worked was also achieved, while the average number of hours worked per employee increased from 100 to 175, which was the average for 1932 as a whole. The average of hours per employee in May, 1932, was slightly under 175.

The report also shows that 157 out of the 234 firms operated throughout May without a single lost-time accident. Accident frequency for all firms reporting showed a decrease in comparison with the average for 1932. Best records for number of hours worked without a lost-time accident were achieved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, the best record to date, and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, New Toronto, the best so far this year.

Alcock-Brown Flight

Observed in Toronto

Toronto.—The flight of Alcock and Brown across the Atlantic Ocean on June 14, 1919, was commemorated by pilots of the Toronto Flying Club recently, in their annual "dawn-to-dusk" flight. Starting at 4:45 a.m., for more than 48 hours the pilots remained in the air, the use of flares enabling them to better last year's record of 33 hours.

On their memorable flight, which was not duplicated for almost 10 years, Alcock and Brown, two British pilots, lifted an old two-engine Vickers-Vimy bomber from the ground at St. John's, N.F. They then dropped the landing gear. Some 16 hours and 12 minutes later they landed in a marsh at Clifden, Ireland.

Employment in Britain

Increased in June

London.—Figures for the month of June will show a very substantial increase in employment in Great Britain. This increase is especially noticeable in the heavy industries that have suffered most during the economic depression.

Moving Plea by MacDonald

For Co-operation by World

(By Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Britain.)

London, July 2.—How easy it is for an international conference to be buried in technical details, and at the same time confused by those who can see the problems of the world only through national spectacles and in terms of exclusive national interests. The World Economic Conference, to which I welcome in the name of the Government of the United Kingdom the delegates of so many nations, is not likely to be spared from this plight.

It will be the more difficult to overcome it and defeat the "defeatists of peace" in London, because of the intricate and technical nature of part of the problems which we shall have to discuss. How can the ordinary man or woman understand all that is meant by the gold standard; or the raising of commodity prices; or the most favored nation clause; or the stabilization of the pound or dollar? Yet there can hardly ever have been a meeting of national delegations more fraught with destiny for the peoples than this great conference. But however deeply the delegates and experts may have to become immersed in mysteries of economics and finance, people must remember that they have come here to try and stop the economic deterioration which has spread over the world and shows itself in unemployment and poverty.

There is indeed a volume of human need and human anguish which I must beg every delegate, every expert and every critic of our conference to bear constantly in mind. Thirty millions at least of our fellow-men are unemployed throughout the world. Is not the memory of this terrible accumulation of undeserved poverty and depressing idleness, with all the social evils that they bring in their train, a sufficient incentive to us to strive for success?

Is there any government which will refuse, as part of a co-operative international effort, to modify its present fiscal and monetary policy if by so doing there is reason to hope that this misery will be reduced? For it is only by international agreements to free the frozen credits, to encourage the investment of productive capital and to diminish the barriers to world trade that we can hope to reduce unemployment. Valiant efforts have been and are being made in our own country and in others to provide employment; and there is boundless scope for private effort. But no one who has any knowledge of the mines and works and the factories created by the labor and enterprise of the last century, and of mechanical progress, can fail to connect the unprecedented volume of unemployment with this other sinister fact: that the value of world trade has sunk by 66 per cent. in the last three years.

These great undertakings were built up on the assumption that the bulk of their products could be sold at home or exported to other lands. How, then, can we hope to give employment to people of our industrial areas or save the agricultural countries from ruin unless we restore to its full power and circulation that international commerce which Providence surely intended to be the life-blood of human society.

Yet if this is to be done, confidence must be restored before all things be restored. We cannot trade with one another unless we trust one another. We cannot expect money to be lent or invested without security of repayment or reasonable return.

International confidence requires before all things a frank and full understanding of the feelings and opinions of other countries.

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Week-End Toll 9

Over the holiday week-end death in violent form came to nine Ontario residents. They were:

- WILLIAM WALKER, aged 16, of Hamilton, killed when a car upset on the Caledonia Highway.
- BRUCE A. HUGGETT, aged 11, Sarnia, drowned.
- ADAM PROTZ, aged 12, of Niagara Falls, struck down by car.
- EDARD BEDARF, aged 26, of 50 Euclid Avenue, Toronto, drowned in Humber River.
- JACOB LAMMERSE, aged 49, and ROBERT LAMMERSE, his 13-year-old son, of Mimico, drowned at Erie-dale dam.
- ALBERT CHATWIN, 45, drowned at Riverside.
- LORNE CHAPUT, 20, killed in motor accident at New Liskeard.
- JOHN McCABE, six, of Arnprior, drowned in the Madawaska River.

Skillful Driver Averts Highway Accident

Courtesy on the road reached new heights on Dominion Day at the intersection of Avenue Road and Eglington Avenue, Toronto, Ont., when a motorist saw a light truck strike an auto in such a way that the auto was about to topple over on its side. The courteous third motorist headed his car in toward the accident, jammed on his brakes just in the nick of time, and caught the falling car on his radiator. From its position, leaning against the third car, the rescued car was tipped back on its four wheels. No one was injured.

Credit River Takes Two Lives

Mimico Boy Clings to Parent When Latter Goes to Aid

Port Credit, July 2.—A father's desperate attempt to save his drowning son brought death to both yesterday when Jacob Lammerse, 49, and his son, Robert, 13, lost their lives in the Credit River near the Erindale dam. A treacherous eight-foot deep hole where two children were drowned several years ago, was the scene of the double fatality.

Unable to swim and clad in heavy rubber hip boots and a fishing coat, the father thrashed through the water to a spot 30 feet from where he had been fishing, towards 13-year-old Robert, whose frightened cries were heard by several hundred picnickers on either bank. What happened when the father reached the boy is not clear in the minds of the spectators, but it is believed Robert, in his struggle, pulled his father into the hole. The boy, too, could not swim a stroke, and both went under, Robert holding to his father with a frantic death-grip.

Tires Blow Out, Cars Tip

And Four Persons Hurt

Churchill, July 2.—Two persons suffered severe injuries when the blowing out of a right rear tire caused a car to turn over north of Bradford last night. The driver of the car suffered head injuries, and a passenger in the car sustained head and facial injuries.

Wheat Making A Comeback

Last Week Saw Net Price Rise of Six Cents A Bushel

Writes the Toronto Globe.—"Too much sun, too little rain, too many grasshoppers, and hopes for an agreement to cut production of wheat by 15 per cent. in four great producing countries combined to give the markets the greatest sensation last week they have had for three years.

In Winnipeg there was a net price rise of six cents a bushel, lessened by profit-taking, and the close ranged from 74 1/2 to 75 1/2 cents. At the peak these prices were at levels un-touched since November 1, 1930.

At Chicago wheat was quoted at 99 1/2 cents; at Fort Worth, Texas \$1.00 1/2. These are domestic, not export, prices.

At Toronto there was great activity on the Toronto Stock Exchange, where farm-implement shares and distillery stocks attracted bulk of interest.

In London, England, it was reported that Australia seemed to be falling in line with Canada, Argentina, and the United States to agree to cut production of wheat. Australia is the one hold-out.

Holders of wheat in Canada are \$50,000,000 to the good; the rise of prices since March. Farmers hold about 20 per cent. of this.

Meanwhile North America is battling drought. A crop shortage looms in the United States; a severely curtailed production is a possibility in Western Canada; pasturage suffers in Ontario, and fruits and grains face deterioration.

The old days when the farmer drove the cows to the river for them to drink may be back again."

Mary Pickford

To Get \$1,144,972

Mother Leaves Bulk of Estate to Famous Film Star—Praises Her Generosity

Toronto.—Mary Pickford Fairbanks, Toronto-born film star will inherit a \$1,144,972 estate from her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, professionally known as Charlotte Pickford, who died at Beverly Hills, March 21, 1929. Probate of her will was granted by the Surrogate Court here on June 24th.

In leaving the bulk of her estate to her daughter, Mrs. Smith said to her will:

"It is to be hers, her heirs and assigns forever, because whatever property I am possessed at the time of my death has come to me through my association with my said beloved daughter in her business and through her most unusual generosity to me."

Mrs. Smith directed that three trust funds of \$200,000 each be created for Lottie Pickford Forrest, daughter; Jack Pickford, who has since died, and Charlotte Pickford, granddaughter whom she adopted as a daughter, and that they be paid the income.

Safe Highways Aim

of Ontario Government

Again the Minister of Highways for Ontario, the Hon. Leopold Macaulay, through the Motor Vehicles Branch, is inaugurating an aggressive, widespread publicity campaign in an effort to stem the tide of disaster on the streets and highways of the Province.

Despite an educational campaign which the Highways Department have carried out over a period of years; deaths and injuries caused by motor vehicle traffic are alarmingly, unnecessarily high.

The Highways Department this year is utilizing daily and weekly newspapers, the trade press, school teachers, the radio—every available means—to improve conditions. This publication bespeaks the thoughtful co-operation of every motorist and every pedestrian in the interest of safety.

English Schoolboys

To See Forbidden City

Manchester, Eng.—Twelve pupils at a Manchester grammar school, who have left here for a holiday trip to Morocco, will be the first Europeans to inspect the hitherto forbidden city of Tzchewen. Permission has been granted to them on account of the school's friendly relations during previous trips with the Sultan and high officials.

In addition to exploring many little known parts of Morocco, the boys will also act as ambassadors for the Lancashire cotton trade. They are taking with them samples of Lancashire cloth, in order to impress the people of Morocco with its quality. As a result of doing this on previous visits many of the Moroccan hotels have purchased large quantities of such Lancashire goods as tablecloths and bed sheets.

They're All Cures, Then—Comments the Forest Steward. "A nerve specialist says that when he is confident that he has cured a patient, he gives him a shock in order to prove the success of the treatment. He just hands him the bill, we presume."



Diner: Waiter, there's a chicken in this egg.
Waiter: Shi Not so loud—the proprietor will hear you and charge you extra for fowl.