

Smuggling Guns to Ethiopia New Game

Rumrunning Adventurers Now Turn to Arms.

Paris, France.—Europe's gangsters and international adventurers, who have found time on their hands since bootlegging booze into America became a dead industry, have discovered a new racket in gun-running into Ethiopia.

While the chancelleries are busy trying to find a solution to the quarrel between Benito Mussolini and the emperor of Ethiopia, Halle Selassie I, gunrunning racketeers are busy rushing into East Africa the munitions which may blaze when talking ceases.

Secret Orders Placed. Owing to the ban on export of arms, the Ethiopians have not been able to buy enough war stocks, although the emissaries have offered gold from their fabled mines. Some secret orders have been passed and ships, under sealed instructions, have sailed mysteriously from several ports in Europe down through the Suez canal and the Red sea.

Normally, they carry trinkets and western goods for the emperor's people, but in reality they have been loaded to the Pilmoll line with powder and arms.

The gunrunning racketeers are supplementing this traffic. Mostly Greeks, Germans, Armenians and other individuals of no defined nationality, they have spread their activity from the capitals of Europe to the shores of the Red sea and the inland frontiers of the emperor's kingdom.

Their agents throughout the western capitals are charged with the mission of buying all available rifles, shot-guns and revolvers and, if possible, machine guns. These are then shipped to the nearest port, where bartering goes on with the captains of vessels bound east of Suez.

Racketeers Charter Ships. The smugglers' agents offer big rewards to sea captains who are willing to use up available space in loading guns for the East African war. As, however, the number of vessels available on the regular routes is limited, the racketeers have been chartering vessels of their own, idle tramp steamers, yachts and sailing craft.

Crammed full to the decks with grenades and rifles and machine guns, they steer for the Red sea, unload their cargoes and rush them over the caravan routes by camel and mule pack to the frontiers of Ethiopia.

Here the Ethiopians, hungry for the guns which they need to defend their soil, are ready with precious gold-dust tied in cloth, which they pay to the gun traders.

Throughout the vast desert wastes of Arabia and the Yemen, where Lawrence roused the tribes against the Turks in the World war, the gun traders today are searching the land for guns which they can ship across the stretch of water which separates the Arabian state from Africa.

Arabian tribes, eager to help their Ethiopian neighbors against the invading Europeans, gladly contribute their sharp-shooting rifles to the cause, especially when they get well paid for their benevolence.

Mailbox's Use Disputed by a Mouse and a Woman

Washington.—Miss Frances Lundquist, of Brookfield, Conn., wrote her Uncle Sam an urgent note concerning the mutual disturbance of herself and a long-eared field mouse.

"Dear Uncle," wrote Frances, "What shall I do about it? A field mouse with long ears and big eyes has made a nest in my mail box, and every time I lift the top I disturb him and he disturbs me—and how! I had to leave this postcard on top."

The Post Office department said it would refer Miss Lundquist's appeal to the rural mail service, which is expert in solving field mouse and allied problems.

Spend \$1,000 Month on Dionne Babies

Famous Quintuplets Financially Independent.

Callander, Ont.—Through their physician, Dr. Allan Roy Dafeo, the Dionne quintuplets recently gave a message to the world. They said: "Thanks for all your help, and we want you to know we are now self supporting. We say this because so many persons and organizations helped us when we were not able to take care of ourselves. Now we are making enough money to meet all our needs and allow us to save some. We thought you would like to know."

Doctor Dafeo sat back in a deck chair on his front lawn and elaborated on the statement.

The girl babies of Oliva and Elzire Dionne are not nearly as wealthy as many persons believe. They have \$45,000 in bonds and cash, and contracts now in force probably will bring them another \$50,000. In their 14 months of life the youngsters have spent a lot of their own money. How much, the doctor declined to say.

The Canadian Red Cross paid for the nurses for a year and, with the Ontario government, helped out in various ways. In the last four months the children have paid all their own expenses—and expenses of quintuplets are large.

No figures have ever been given out, but salaries of the doctor and nurses probably total \$450 a month. Other salaries, for an orderly, two maids and two guards, take perhaps \$250 more. That total of \$700 does not include upkeep of the hospital, which must be large, as all the staff, but the doctor, have their meals there. Everything the babies eat and drink is of the best and their food bill is large.

In addition there are many extras which all go to make \$1,000 a conservative estimate of the babies' monthly expenditure.

One of their chief assets is their home, valued at \$20,000. The small Dafeo hospital that was opened a year ago has been enlarged to a 12-room building with three baths. The babies' \$45,000 in bonds and cash has come from endorsements of products they use—milk, tomato juice and the like—and motion-picture and newspaper photograph contracts.

turbulent police history ensued, and now he has been named deputy commissioner of public safety by H. E. Warren, commissioner.

Blame Henpecked Mates if Women Go Hysterical

Berlin.—"If women go hysterical their husbands are to blame in most cases, and especially the henpecked ones."

This is the conclusion reached by Dr. G. Glehm, psychiatrist of a large sanitarium at Zepernick in the north of Berlin, as a result of an investigation of cases of hysterical women.

This kind of husband constitutes the greatest danger for the hysterical patients, he believes.

Naming Reno, Nev.

Reno, Nev., is named after Gen. Jesse Lee Reno, a federal officer in the Civil war.

Robot Puffs Cigar and Reads Books

Montreal.—Mrs. Betty Leyborn, professor at the British Institute of Mental Science, has taught her robot, "Algi," how to see, read aloud and think.

Mrs. Leyborn has brought Algi to Montreal for a series of public demonstrations. She argues that the robot really thinks before it answers and can produce the right reply for the right question.

Algi has a mechanical nervous system inside a nickel-plated body which reacts to the vibrations of the human voice and controls the answers. The robot's ears are concealed microphones. The eyes are photo-electric cells which actually can read a book and repeat the words in the book audibly. Algi can smoke a cigar and fire a pistol whenever told to do so.

School Teacher Learns She's Recorded as a Boy

St. Clairsville, Ohio.—Bertha Otfenderger, a school teacher, learned that she had been officially recorded as a male for the 36 years of her life. The discovery was made when she applied for a passport and was surprised to find that she had been listed as a boy when her birth record was submitted in 1899 without a first name. An order of Probate Judge Harry Albright was necessary to correct the error.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—Herbert Hoover is not going to say anything about his possible candidacy for the Republican nomination next year for some time to come. That may be accepted as a fact, regardless of various stories to the contrary. This statement is based on the impression obtained by one of his close friends, who had a long talk with him.

While no single word can be put in quotation marks of what Mr. Hoover said to this friend, the impressions the friend obtained are highly significant. In a word they are:

- 1. That Mr. Hoover craves a vindication.
- 2. That he therefore wants the nomination very badly.
- 3. That he would prefer to have the nomination come to him without effort, either on his own part or that of his friends.
- 4. But that if it becomes apparent that the nomination will not come that way, very little coaxing would be required to induce him to get out actively for it.

As this is written—anything can happen to change it—the famous public utility holding company legislation seems destined to die, so far as this session is concerned. Strangely enough, a mere lifting of a hand by the President would result in Mr. Roosevelt's getting more than half a loaf—really nine-tenths of a loaf. Even without the death sentence the bill is terrifically drastic. There would be no trouble putting the measure through both houses of congress if the conferees of the two houses should report the bill back without the death sentence.

Very Much Exaggerated

Actually the importance of the death sentence has been tremendously exaggerated by the publicity over the fight between the President and the utilities. The utilities concentrated on this one objective, and as far as congress is concerned, they won the fight. But its importance can best be illustrated by the simple statement of the alternative, or house, provision. The senate draft forces the end of the certain holding companies on a certain day. The house provision leaves discretion as to whether the sentence shall be executed in each particular case by a commission—members of which are appointed by the President.

So that Mr. Roosevelt could obtain his objective without the slightest difficulty—if he would acknowledge defeat in this spectacular battle. The utilities would emerge with some glory, but without the fruits of victory. The President would have the fruits, but little glory.

Yet betting odds at the moment are that he will wait until next year, when he expects to win both trumps and glory.

Downward Revision

Processing taxes and farm benefit payments are both due for a sharp downward revision next year. High AAA officials, in private discussions, explain this on economic grounds. Actually President Roosevelt will force their hands on political grounds.

Experts who have studied the Rhode Island situation—so disastrous to the New Deal in its implications—bring back a remarkable story. They say that the price of ham and bacon had more to do with the result than even the cotton processing taxes, although the latter are blamed, together with Japanese imports, for the closing of so many textile mills.

These reports flabbergasted the administration and delighted the Republicans. Both the New Dealers and G. O. P. leaders had figured that while the conditions affecting the First Rhode Island district extended to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they were not general.

On the other hand, resentment against high prices for pork products, it is figured, would be just as apt to be strong in California or Michigan as in Rhode Island.

In this connection there was much interest in the apparent healing of the breach between Governor Davey of Ohio and the New Deal. All the bitterness against Davey following his caustic comments on Relief Administrator Hopkins was carefully concealed. Davey had in his power to force a state-wide election in Ohio to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-at-large Truax, and most political observers believe that if an election were held today in Ohio the state would go strongly Republican.

Must Cut Food Prices

In the first place, Ohio was never very strong for Roosevelt. Its delegation did not even vote for him on the final ballot at Chicago. On election day, when most states were piling up record-breaking majorities, Ohio gave Roosevelt only

about 73,000. Moreover, resentment in Ohio, which has considerable state pride, is rather strong over the failure of the President to put an Ohioan in an important place.

The administration is now faced with almost the necessity of reducing food prices before election. On the particular items on which there is now the most resentment, pork products, no difficulty is anticipated. Pigs are usually marketed at the age of nine months, so it should be possible to have a plentiful supply of pork for the nation's housewives well before November, 1936.

Reduction of benefit payments on hogs would naturally have the effect of enormously increasing hog production. Similarly, reduction of processing taxes on pork would help to reduce prices on ham, bacon and other pork. But danger threatens from several other angles as far as the grocery bill is concerned. Reports from the Northwest and Canada about the ravages of black rust on the wheat crop are alarming. Some of the AAA experts are fearful that wheat may touch \$1.50. This would be fine for farmers not affected by rust but would bring the same kind of clamor from housewives. So a sharp soft peddling of the wheat reduction program, accompanied by a reduction in the processing tax on wheat, is in order.

To Make Concessions

President Roosevelt will make concessions in the present labor war on relief projects. The concession will not be to pay union scale wages on work relief projects. The President's jaw is firmly set on this. It will be to remove present restrictions which limit jobs to people now on relief.

Very little has been heard from union labor sources on this last phase, but it has been vitally important to the unions. Not only to the rank and file, who need work in many instances, though they may have had sufficient pride and sufficient savings to stay off relief, but to the leaders. For men out of work are not apt to be regular in paying their dues, and thus the union treasuries get hurt. Especially as union leaders have been forcing in the check-off system wherever possible for years now, with the result that union workers, in more than a majority of cases, are not used to paying dues personally. They are educated up to having their dues deducted from their pay envelopes. Hence, no pay envelopes, no dues.

Work relief jobs, under the original formula to which the union leaders object so strongly, were to be given only to persons on relief rolls last May. The job could not be obtained unless the United States employment service so certified.

In the near future orders will go out from Washington that the employment service must certify union men who need jobs, whether they were on relief last May or not.

May Cause Feeling

The situation makes for artificial discriminations—likely to raise bitter feeling. For example, two groups of bricklayers may be working across the street from each other. One group will be on a public works project—one approved by Ickes under the old "spend our way out of the depression" theory. Those men will be drawing the prevailing wage. The other group will be working under a work relief project—approved by Harry Hopkins. They will be drawing relief wages. Under the Hopkins schedules the highest rate permitted at present is \$94 a month!

Obviously every man drawing the lower wage will be sore for they will be union men in each case; the administration may be fairly brave at times, but it is not going to employ many non-union bricklayers in big city projects. The man drawing the lower wage will have a grouse against the government to start with.

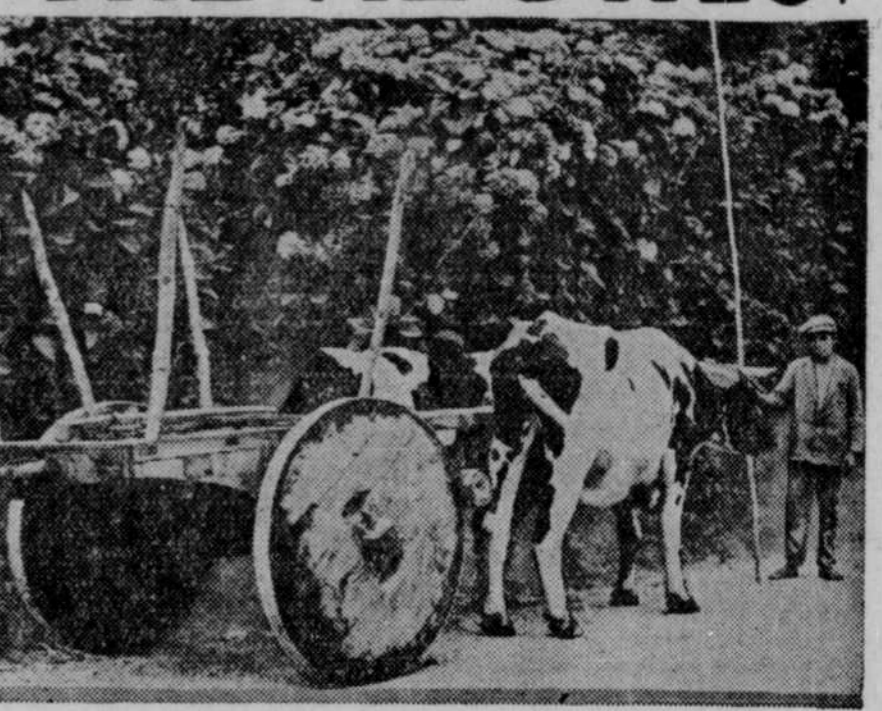
But John Taxpayer also enters the situation. He is being taxed for relief, and knows it. The average middle class taxpayer has more or less of a fixed opinion that union wages in the building trades are too high. He resents the day wage rates for carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers, though he thinks it fine that Henry Ford has raised minimum wages in his plant to \$6 a day.

As to Huey Long

All this talk about Huey Long is food and drink to conservative critics of the administration. There is nothing they would like better than for Huey to be an independent candidate for President, and to run in as many states as possible. They figure he would not get any electoral votes, save possibly those of Louisiana, where his machine controls the election machinery. But they also figure that in certain radical states, particularly in the West, every vote he would draw would come from Roosevelt's strength, thus aiding in the election of the Republican nominee.

Copyright.—WNU Service.

THE AZORES



Modern Wheels Sing a Discordant Note in Rural Azores.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

LITTLE more than 1,000 statute miles from European mainland and about 1,300 miles from Newfoundland, in latitude a little north of Lisbon, a little south of New York, lies the most westerly of the nine Azorian islands.

Fast steamers from New York reach Ponta Delgada, metropolis of the Azores, in five and a half days. Seaplanes have flown across from Newfoundland between dawn and dusk. Three hospitable harbors in this friendly archipelago await the coming of commercial seaplanes, which will form another link between the New world and the Old.

Closely allied as they are with Portugal, of which they form an integral part politically, these fertile green islands, with their lush pastures and mist-wreathed mountains, long ago turned their faces toward the West, sending their frugal, industrial sons to the United States, where, before 1920, there was probably one Azorian to every two left at home. Most of them are found in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and California.

More than once on the streets of Azorian towns, a traveler is approached by a stranger who doffs his hat and politely inquires: "You are an American?" When you assent, your new acquaintance informs you he voted in New England or California, but was born in the Azores; was "back home to see the old folks," or "here until times are better in the States."

From a rounded hilltop back of a rainbow-tinted town, one looks past oblong fields bordered by high stone walls of dark-gray lava to tiled-roofed, many-windowed buildings stretching between gardens and parks along the curving coast. All about is the trilling, piping, and fluting of birds. In the fields bare-foot men sing as they toil.

Portugal's "Islands Adjacent."

In the Fifteenth century, the valiant ocean-mapping Portuguese colonized these islands and, save for 60 years of Spanish rule, have governed them ever since.

The islands, of volcanic origin, stretch for about 375 miles from northwest to southwest, in three severed groups with clear channels between. Corvo, smallest and by far the most primitive, lies farthest north; Flores, beautiful and well watered farthest west.

To the southeast, across a tempestuous stretch of sea, is the central group; Fayal, seat of the ocean conical mountain; Sao Jorge, with its rich pastures, exporting excellent cheese; Graciosa, with "more wine than water"; Terceira, most interesting historically, preserver of old customs.

Another wide channel and the traveler reaches Sao Miguel, which the British and Americans call St. Michael's, largest and most important of the group, with Ponta Delgada, chief city of the archipelago; and, again to the south, Santa Maria, first to be discovered and colonized.

"Islands adjacent" is Portugal's official designation of Madeira and the Azores, the last named, as one wit has remarked, being adjacent only to one another. In Portuguese the name is Acores, which signifies "hawks."

The wide expanse of ocean on every side and the force of the encompassing winds tend to give the newcomer a feeling of isolation. This lessens as the weeks pass, in spite of the provoking sight of many big ocean liners, which steam past the Azorian capital with only the blast of the siren as a nod of recognition.

Portuguese mail boats, leaving Lisbon twice each month, come by way of Funchal, Madeira, and reach Ponta Delgada in four days. One of these ships goes only as far north as Fayal; the other goes beyond Fayal to Flores, touching six times a year at lonely, storm-harassed little Corvo. The round trip from Ponta Delgada to the northern islands can be made in one week.

Motor boats and sailing vessels also ply, when weather permits, between insular ports.

Independent of the World. There is a fruit and passenger line of small ships, with semi-monthly service between Ponta Delgada, London, and Hamburg. Italian, French, and Greek transatlan-

Work Relief Job for the Imperial Valley



One hundred four-horse teams are here busy on one section of the All-American canal which will replace the main now serving California's Imperial Valley. The new canal will have a width of 232 feet, a depth of 21 feet and will carry the water of the Colorado river 80 miles across the valley for irrigation purposes. The men and teams shown in the photograph above have moved more than 1,000,000 yards of earth with their Fresno scrapers.