

Daughters of Confederacy to Meet

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 11.—Six hundred delegates representing local chapters in every state of the union have indicated their intention of attending the 29th convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to be held here November 14-18, according to Mrs. Chappell Cory and Mrs. S. L. Ledbetter, general chairmen in charge of arrangements.

On the opening day, responses to welcome addresses will be made by Miss Decca Lamar West, Waco, Texas, following which will occur the presentation of the president-general, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler of New York City, by Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn. The day's program also calls for an address by John Tilly, of Harvard University, and presentation of a portrait of Jefferson Davis.

A reception in honor of the president-general, other general officers and delegates will be tendered Wednesday evening, November 15. Election of officers will take place Thursday, November 16.

The delegates will visit in a body the state capital at Montgomery, Friday, November 17, where a session of the convention will be held in the senate chamber. The annual ball will be held in the evening at Birmingham.

New officers of the Confederacy include: Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, New York, N. Y., president-general; Mrs. Frank Harold, Americus, Ga., 1st vice president-general; Mrs. Bennet D. Bell, Nashville, Tenn., 2nd vice president-general; Mrs. W. E. Massey, Hot Springs, Ark., 3rd vice president-general; Mrs. R. D. Wright, Newberry, S. C., recording secretary-general; Miss Allie Garner, Ozark, Ala., secretary-general; Mrs. Amos H. Norris, Tampa, Fla., treasurer-general; Mrs. F. M. Williams, Newton, S. C., registrar-general; Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Wytheville, Va., historian-general; Mrs. W. D. Mason, Philadelphia, Pa., custodian of crosses of honor; Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw, Montgomery, Ala., custodian of flags and pennants, and honorary president-general in memoriam, Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Congress to Discuss Union of the Nation's Transport Units

Chicago, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—The question of union and coordination of the nation's transportation facilities—railways, waterways and highways—will be an important part of the program of the 15th annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, to be held here November 20 to 22.

This convention will be the second held north of the Mason and Dixon line since the formation of the association before the Civil War, the annual meeting in 1914 having been held in New York.

The congress has taken a strong position in favor of linking the hard surfaced highways of the country with the navigable streams, water fronts and railway systems of the continent. Still further action in this work is expected to be taken at this meeting.

The organization was one of the chief supporters of that part of the Post Office appropriation bill which provided for the use of trucks in Parcel Post work. Clarence J. Owens, president of the congress, said that this has resulted in a saving to the consumer of 43 1-2 per cent and resulted in the handling of many kinds of perishable products which would otherwise have deteriorated and been of no value.

The 60,000 rural route men of the nation, he said, daily travel 1,100,000 miles of highways. This is 50 per cent of the mileage of the highways of the United States and the placing of a one-ton truck in the hands of each of these, provided the roads are hard surfaced, will transport two-thirds of the food supply of America, he declared.

To the congress also is due credit, Dr. Owens said, for the incorporation into the appropriation bill that section which provided for the distribution of equipment of an approximate value of \$300,000,000 to the forty-eight states by the war department to be used in highway construction. This equipment consisted of trucks and other war materials which could be used in road work.

Paris Women Refuse To Buy Expensive Dresses

Paris, Nov. 10.—Disheartened and saddened by the evident determination of the women of Paris to adorn themselves simply, in the matter of dress, those who are interested in the selling of laces, feathers and embroidery have come together to ask the women for mercy.

M. Dole, Minister of Commerce, dwells upon the stagnant condition of the industries which provide feminine finery, and tells the fashion artists they must do something about it. The answer given him is that the dressmakers are powerless.

"This simplicity which troubles M. Dole," one leading gown designer said recently, "saddens us as much as it does him. Our models are simple because they are inexpensive, and please our clients. The eight hour day, taxes, high wages and customs duties, involving onerous restraints, have made the American tariff bill which came into force lately, all make a cheap and plain dress necessary."

Japan's Steel Industry In Deplorable Condition

Tokio, Nov. 10.—The iron and steel industry has been in deplorable condition during the last few years and it shows no signs of improvement. Various means of relief have been proposed but none so far have been tried or carried out. Some works have been entirely closed down, while others are working on short time. The output of the government works shows an increase over that of the same period last year. This, however, is not the result of revival of demand, but is due to the resumption of work by some of the furnaces that were under repair last year. Steel making establishments, except the government works, have been restricting output. The total production for the first six months of the year will show a decrease of about 10 per cent over the second half of 1931.

None of the iron and steel manufacturers is conducting business with any prospect of making a profit as the present market price is barely sufficient to cover the cost of material and wages.

The potential obstacles that hamper the successful conduct of the iron industry in this country are the high wages and high cost of coal and until these adverse causes have been rectified it can hardly be expected to be placed on a substantial basis.

Says Peace in Europe Depends on Germany

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—Poland is viewing its approaching republicanism with a joy and patriotic fervor much like that which swept over the American colonies when they set up the world's first representative form of government, in the opinion of Francois de St. Phalle, vice president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who has returned from a locomotive-selling tour of Europe. Being president of the American-Polish Chamber of Commerce, he was especially interested in the affairs of Poland.

"The people of Poland are exhilarated over their independence and look forward with much expectancy to their first election in the next few weeks," said Mr. de St. Phalle in an interview. "It is hard to describe their feelings. They appear to have the same patriotic spirit and joyfulness over their new found liberty that our forefathers experienced in 1776."

Mr. de St. Phalle said, Poland, France, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia are closely agreed in principle and wish only to keep the territory they have and to maintain peaceful relations with other countries. "They do not want war," he said, "and unless Germany becomes aggressive in an attempt to regain its lost territory I do not believe there will be another European conflict for some years."

"Poland is one of America's best future markets," he said. "Today it is buying cotton, copper, steel, machinery and locomotives from the United States. It is fast rehabilitating its devastated areas and its railroads of some 11,000 miles even now are an industrial factor in Europe."

He said that Poland recently bought 7,000 freight cars in this country, and that his company closed a contract with the country for 25 locomotives and was paid \$1,000,000 in cash less than two months after the order was given.

Herd Says American Golf Clubs are Palatial

London, Nov. 11.—Sandy Herd, upon his arrival here from the United States spoke with an Evening News reporter regarding American golfers and the reception they gave the British team. "The Americans are far more open handed than the English," he said, "and their golf clubs are palatial. We had a royal time. Our greatest difficulty was the series of tremendous journeys by train which we made through the night, from one golf course to the next."

Herd described the American golfers as a very young lot who seem to play their best golf when in the early twenties. "They pick up the game much more quickly than Englishmen," he continued. "The stories that they train for weeks before a match are somewhat exaggerated, but they certainly practice putting for half hours at a time, and it is at putting they beat us."

Herd does not think much of the American caddies. He says they are useless. "They never clean your ball or your clubs," he says, "and the latter have to be dealt with on a cleaning machine in the professional room. They find it a great effort even to help look for a lost ball."

Polish Innkeeper Celebrates 117th Birthday

Rybnik, Polish Upper Silesia, Nov. 11.—Two hundred and fifteen children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren assembled at Kielsa, near here, recently to help Valentin Palusche, an innkeeper, celebrate his 117th birthday anniversary. Palusche is said to be the oldest inhabitant of Silesia.

It is estimated that 20,000 natives of India are killed each year by cobras, one of the deadliest of snakes.

Until electricity was discovered, the cause of the aurora borealis was unknown, and it was supposed to be of supernatural origin.

Argentina Investigator Is Impressed With German Industry

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The rigors of the coming winter threaten to crush the morale of Germany's working classes unless the outside world alters its political attitude and the mark improves, declared Dr. Tomas Amadeo, a prominent Argentine economist, on the eve of his departure from Berlin after a nationwide study.

Dr. Amadeo is Argentina's general director of public instruction in agriculture, professor of rural economy in the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, and director of the Museo Social Argentino, under the auspices of which the late Theodore Roosevelt visited Argentina. He resumes his duties as Argentine delegate to the International Agricultural Institute at Rome next month, after spending a short time in France.

In spite of his fears for the economic position of Germany in the near future, Dr. Amadeo voiced the utmost praise for the industry now prevailing.

"I have the impression," he said, "of having seen an enormous swarm of diligent people led by individuals of unsurpassable competence in all classes and activities. The German people has the spirit of work in its blood and marrow and bone, and for that reason the German people will not go under as did the Austrian."

He called attention, however, to the increasing costs of living and to the serious domestic results of depreciation in the mark, warning that these factors might prove a strain too severe for the workers to stand.

An economic collapse of Germany, Dr. Amadeo was convinced, would mean heavy losses for all countries of North and South America. On the other hand he believed all would profit greatly if the position of Germany's industry were improved and her trade were restored to its normal channels.

Regarding German-Argentina relations, Dr. Amadeo said he found many Germans wished to go to South America, especially to Argentina, but were unable to pay the costs of the voyage because of the mark's low exchange value. "They are the sons of farmers, handworkers, and persons of small independent means who seek better prospects," he explained. "They would without doubt be very useful to the young lands of South America because of their technical efficiency and their ambitions to progress. Never would there be a better time than the present for the founding of a colonization company organized on a large scale and promoted by farm and employment circles."

Dr. Amadeo incidentally expressed high confidence in the results to be achieved by an international congress of social museum and similar institutions which he proposes should be held at Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Museo Social Argentino. He voiced the opinion that these institutions should be more active in international cooperation for the improvement of the conditions of peoples.

Siki Knows ow to Handle the Senegalese

Paris, Nov. 10.—"Battling" Siki, while training for his fight with Carpenter, received the visit of a burly Senegalese just arrived in France from Africa and whom the boxer had never seen before.

"I want a free ticket for the fight," he said to Siki.

"Why, black man, I don't know you," said Siki, "why should you get a free ticket?"

"I was born in Saint Louis of Senegal, like yourself," responded the negro.

Siki muttered something about enlarging the arena to permit all the citizens of Saint Louis to attend the fight free. Then suddenly turning to one of his trainers he said: "Four some cognac over his head," pointing to his fellow citizen.

The trainer emptied half a quart of perfume over the burly negro's head. Beaming with delight, running his hands through his woolly hair and smelling his fingers with ecstasy, the visiting Senegalese went away happy. He got no pass for the fight.

Paris Will Consider Barring Prize Fighting

Paris, Nov. 10.—A motion asking the prefect of police to bar boxing forever from Parisian rings has been introduced and will come up for discussion in the Paris Municipal Council. Alderman Luquet is sponsor for the measure and among his arguments in favor of his proposed bylaw is the following:

"Why should a duel with fists be permitted when duels with swords or pistols are forbidden?"

Mr. Luquet kindly refrains from adding that many boxing matches held in Paris lately have caused more damage to the participants than the majority of the duels. Carpenter had ten chances to one of coming through a duel with pistols unscathed. A little prick from the tip of a disinfected sword would have caused the referee to call the fight, in the event of a meeting on the field of honor.

Another point which Mr. Luquet makes is that the school children of Paris, owing to the publicity given to pugilistic encounters, all imagine that when they reach 20 years of age they will be champions of France and Navarre, with the result that they are devoting more time to fastening the nooses and cauliflowers the ears of their comrades than to the study of the classics or modern sciences.

Begin Search for Franklin's Tree

Washington, Nov. 11.—A "lost" tree is to be the objective of the latest scientific expedition to be organized in this country. It is the "Franklinia," a native specimen, now practically extinct, and named for Benjamin Franklin.

This tree first was discovered in 1765 in the Altamaha river valley near Fort Barrington, Georgia, by John Bartram, who once was botanist to the king of England. He named it for his friend, the Philadelphia printer.

Because of its decorative value, the tree immediately became popular and those who gathered the seeds and seedlings for propagation are believed to have caused its extermination in the wild state. Agricultural Department botanists declare that many searches have visited the Altamaha valley in vain.

The beautiful, mildly fragrant, white blossoms of the "Franklinia" resemble somewhat those of the magnolia, although the tree itself does not grow so high, and the leaf is thinner and of different shape.

The Franklinia requires an "acid" soil, a condition which horticulturists have not understood for very long, and nurserymen found it so difficult to grow that now there are only six parks or gardens known to have specimens. Two of the trees are in Chevy Chase, one in Georgetown and another in Hyattsville, Md., suburbs of Washington, while there is another in one or more others may be in a private nursery at Germantown, Pa.

The tree immediately became popular for garden and parking decoration, and those who gathered the seeds and seedlings for propagation, it is believed, caused its extermination in the wild state. Certainly, Agriculture Department botanists declare, many successive searches have sought in the Altamaha Valley in vain for the rare tree, and even yet, optimistic botanists still hope to have the honor of finding one or more isolated specimens. As none have been seen in this section, the only spot where the tree was ever found, since 1790, the beautiful species is held to be practically extinct.

It will be in a final endeavor to locate wild specimens, that the National Lumber Manufacturers Association will send out the party. The valley will be thoroughly combed for several months in the hope that the dense swampy thickets of that region still hide a few of the trees.

The interest taken by residents of Chevy Chase in the neglected specimens led the Association to the task. It was said that the dense growth of bushes and trees around the two remaining Franklinia trees in the government parking, in which they were placed some years ago, was rapidly sapping their feeble strength. The trees were "regretfully sentenced to death" by District of Columbia park officials who were unable, because of the "budget alibi" excuse of federal government officials, to obtain money for their succor.

However, private life savers have started to prune away the growth about the trees to admit more sunlight to them, and to cultivate and accustom the soil about their roots to give longer span of life to the remaining representatives of a rare native tree, named in honor of one of the country's greatest historical personages.

Operation May Cure Weakness For Forgery

New York, Nov. 9.—A brain operation intended to cure "George V. Lester," fiction writer, of his weakness for forgery, was recommended today by Dr. Ernest R. Vaigh, medical attaché to the staff of District Attorney Ruston of Kings county.

Ten years ago "Lester," who claims to be a member of a well known Virginia family, fell from a horse, suffering a fractured skull. Later he came to New York, where he found success as a short story writer.

Then he obeyed an uncontrollable impulse to forge checks and twice was sent to prison. Last week he was convicted a third time of passing a worthless check and was sent to Blackwell's Island. There Dr. Vaughan examined him and expressed belief the criminal tendency was due to pressure on the brain. Today "Lester" said he was ready to undergo the operation, even though it might mean death.

Offers Factory For Cost of New Roof

Cologne, Nov. 10.—"Factory to be Given Away. I wish to donate by cologne factory to anyone who will assume my rights and obligations in connection with it."

This advertisement, appeared recently in a local newspaper. Explaining the circumstances which led to the offer, the factory owner said: "In 1919 I rented out the property on a ten-year lease for 15,000 marks a year. Repairs, improvements, and maintenance of the building were to be borne by the renter. He now has sued me for the expense of putting on a new roof, 1,500 square meters, according to expert estimate, and costing several million marks, and the provincial court in Cologne has decided I am responsible for this expenditure."

A Baptist church in Shreveport, La., recently completed at a cost of \$500,000, is the first church in the world to establish its own radio broadcasting station.

They Satisfy

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SEASON. WE WILL BE READY ON AND AFTER
NOVEMBER 15TH TO SIGN UP CONTRACTS WITH
FARMERS.

THE UNION CANNING & PRODUCTS CO.

LEWIS M. RICE, President.

Sanctions Whistling As Certified Art

Berkeley, Calif., Nov. 11.—Whistling as an "art and process" soon may be added to the curriculum of some public schools in California. The state board of education has granted Miss Blanche Adella Hawkins, a senior at the University of California here, a certificate authorizing her to "conduct the art and process of whistling" in the schools.

Authorities say this is the first time in the history of education that such a certificate has been granted.

"I have always felt," Miss Hawkins said, "that whistling could be made a real musical accomplishment and the best time to begin instruction in whistling, as with every other study, is in childhood."

TO THE PATRONS OF UNION SCHOOLS:

Now that your children's eyes have been examined by your doctor, remember that if he does not make a specialty of this kind of work, that I am prepared to fit glasses. I give my whole time and attention to this work and guarantee satisfaction. I am here at all times to make good my guarantee.

Let me name to you some of your neighbors or friends who are satisfied users of my glass.

Yours For Better Eyes For the Children,

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