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Arbitration Plans Laid For Dispute Of Czechs

Ribbentrop Back From Rome Trip With Proposals

BERLIN, (AP)—Authoritative sources said last night that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, probably had brought back from Italy concrete plans for settlement of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial dispute.

Ribbentrop arrived in Berlin after two-day consultations with the Italian foreign minister, Count Giacomo Ciano, and Premier Benito Mussolini.

What agreements they reached on the dispute, however, will not be known to officials until Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has had an opportunity to approve them.

Details Undecided

Foreign office spokesman were not even able to say when or how German-Italian arbitration of the dispute would be conducted.

"Neither the time nor the place has been selected as far as we know," one of them said.

"All we know is that the Munich agreement of a month ago provided for arbitration in case the two nations could not come to an agreement."

"But already there has been one important deviation from Munich in that the Czechoslovaks and Hungarians have agreed to have Germany and Italy rather than the four big powers arbitrate."

Neutrality Doubtful

"Also, there is no longer much talk of a plebiscite."

The chief issue at stake appears to be the question of who shall possess Bratislava, Mukachevo, Kasza and Nyitra, four border cities now on the Czechoslovak side of the line.

Arbitration will apply primarily to regions still in dispute, Czechoslovakia already having offered—and Hungary having accepted—outright cession of 3,800 square miles with a predominantly Hungarian population.

Fronts Are Speculated

ROME, (AP)—Virginia Gaiday, authoritative Fascist writer, said yesterday Italy and Germany had agreed to settle the Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial dispute in accordance with "the realistic solutions" of the Rome-Berlin axis.

He disclosed no terms but said the agreement reached here during the visit of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had three essentials:

The dispute should be settled speedily.

A settlement should involve "maximum sympathy with and native solidarity for the legitimate interests of Hungary."

A settlement also should involve "cooperation for the realistic restoration efforts of the now tottering of the present Czechoslovak government."

Gaiday in saying Italy and Germany would not in accordance with "the realistic interests" of the Rome-Berlin axis added, "beyond this there probably is nothing to be said."

Il Marescovo, after outlining briefly the divergences between the Prague and Budapest governments, said "neither Germany nor Italy have their own private ends in this question, although clothed with the mandate which others (Czechoslovakia and Hungary) reserved for them."

**Worker Admits Slaying
Of Navy Man's Wife**

SEATTLE, (AP)—A 44-year-old Filipino laborer walked into police headquarters yesterday and confessed, Sergeant L. H. Graham said, he killed the comely wife of a United States Navy steward with a butcher knife.

Graham said the man, Marcello Tuason, led officers to his apartment, where they found the body of Mrs. Dolores Johnson, wife of R. S. Johnson, stationed at the Sand Point Naval Station here. She had been stabbed three times with a long butcher knife found nearby, and stuck on the head with a rock.

Graham quoted Tuason as saying he killed Mrs. Johnson after "I got to thinking she was another man's wife and couldn't be mine."

Tuason, Graham said, had known Mrs. Johnson about two years and was a friend of her husband.

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Ramon Franco Killed In Seaplane Crash

BURGOS, SPAIN, (AP)—Lieutenant-Colonel Ramon Franco, brother of insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco, an ex-military attaché at the Spanish embassy in Washington, was killed Friday in an airplane off Palma, Majorca.

Majorca is an insurgent airplane base off the eastern coast of Spain.

A statement issued here at insurgent headquarters said Lieutenant-Colonel Franco left Majorca in a seaplane, with another plane following him.

"Soon after leaving the base, a heavy storm arose and the second plane was obliged to return to its base."

"The bodies of Ramon Franco and three other occupants of the plane were found nine miles northwest of Cape Formentor and were conveyed to Palma where they are lying in state in the town hall."

"The body of one occupant is missing. The watch of one of the officers had stopped at five minutes past 8 October 28."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Franco was chief of the Majorca base which he organized."

He first gained fame by a flight across the South Atlantic, January 31, 1928. It was the first flight from Europe to South America.

That accomplishment, more than a year before Charles A. Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris, received worldwide acclaim.

Impetuous Franco announced he would fly back to Spain. His government voiced the idea. Franco said he would never go back except at the controls of his ship.

Cable messages sped back and forth, but finally Franco returned home by boat. The day was declared a national holiday.

He started from Cartagena with three companions on a globe girdling attempt in 1929 but that effort came to grief the day after the takeoff.

For 15 days vessels of four nations searched and just as they were given up for lost, the British aircraft carrier Eagle picked them up off the Azores.

Was Disgraced

SOFIA, BULGARIA, (AP)—Stoicho Moshanoff, president of the National Assembly, in a speech yesterday said Bulgaria would demand the return of some territories lost in the World War.

"We want a peaceful revision of the border treaty," Moshanoff said. "Let this not frighten our neighbors. It is our right and we will never relinquish our claims."

Moshanoff's statement was believed here to be opportune, inasmuch as this seems to be the appointed time for settling minorities questions in southeastern Europe, now that the Czechoslovak settlement has set the pace.

Speech is Sensation

His speech may prove to be a sensation to the publics of the neighboring countries concerning, but it may not surprise their governments.

It has been rumored for two weeks here that Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece had agreed to revision of their frontiers to satisfy Bulgarian claims for territories lost as a result of her choice of the losing side in the World War.

Failed to Join Pact

Bulgaria long has insisted upon revision of her borders, but Moshanoff's utterance was the first public statement of the kind in Bulgaria for several years.

Now the numerous minority groups that have grown out of the Sudeten German crisis have spurred Bulgaria to renewed efforts.

One reason why she has not joined the Balkan Entente with Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey is because she did not wish to subscribe to a pact which might be interpreted that she had abandoned her territorial claims.

**Cameraman Loses
Shirt, Keeps Film**

CANTON, (AP)—Karl J. Esklund, Associated Press photographer, has pictures of the Japanese entry into Canton. He hasn't got his clothes and his camera is gone, but he has the pictures.

Esklund walked the rails back to Canton yesterday almost stripped. He had tried to follow the tracks of the Canton-Kowloon Railway foot to Hongkong, but Chinese bandits robbed him of his clothes and camera. He saved his film and feet.

When he arrived here he was held by Japanese officials for three hours until the Danish consuls arranged his release.

Esklund said he was held up six times by Chinese and once by Japanese who shot a flag out of my hand" during the trek, which started Thursday. The Japanese, he said, then detained him overnight and then let him go.

"But having swum the river where the bridges were dynamited," Esklund related, "I encountered five Chinese gunmen who fired on me so I decided to return."

"On the way back to Canton I was stopped twice more by Chinese gunmen."

The photographer gave a graphic picture of desolation in the wake of the swift Japanese drive into the interior of South China.

"All along the railroad," he said, "I saw rotting corpses of Chinese who appeared to have been killed in a disorderly retreat."

"The railroad was broken in four places and barricaded in two. Two trains were abandoned on the tracks."

"Villages were empty except for scattered refugees and gunmen who I saw removing clothes from civilian corpses. Japanese still had not occupied the railway."



Sally Rand

Art Ain't, Maybe

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—Sally Rand, who thinks her fan dancing is art but that candid photographs from certain angles aren't, may tote her fans and bubbles into court today to show the judge and jury what she means.

Milton Golden, Miss Rand's attorney, said yesterday he will ask the court to permit the feather swisher to do her dance before the jury (without the aid of cameras.)

It was the question of photographs which caused all the trouble. Miss Rand, making a

stage appearance July 12 in a downtown theatre, objected to pictures being taken with a candid camera by Hazel Drane and C. R. Stanford.

They contend that she followed them to the theatre lobby, and scratched and bit them in a scuffle over possession of the films—which Miss Rand finally succeeded in exposing. The dancer is at liberty under \$1,000 bond.

Following the abdication of King Alfonso in 1931, Franco returned and became head of republican Spain's military aeronautic service. Disputes with higher ups led to loss of his position, however, and he became the head of a new left-wing party with a radical program. Eventually restored in the good graces of the government, he became aviation attaché of the Spanish embassy at Washington.

When the insurgent revolt led by his brother, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, broke out, Ramon was dismissed from his post. He returned to Spain in 1932 to join the insurgent cause.

He was placed in command of naval bombers and fighters at Mallorca on October 31, 1937. Since then he had been mentioned in numerous dispatches relating to the insurgents air raids on government-held coastal Spain.

**Group to Probe
Social Bureau
Forms Today**

A citizens committee—consisting of prominent business, professional, religious and civic leaders—will be formed this afternoon to study alleged inefficiency in the Richmond Social Service Bureau and possibly make recommendations to the City Council as to how the bureau might be operated more effectively.

Members of the group, who have agreed to work in conjunction with six social work authorities chosen by the executive committee of the Richmond Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, are to meet at 4:30 P. M. today at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Ninth and Grace Streets.

The social work authorities, headed by A. David Bouthorse, director of research for the State Department of Public Welfare, have met several times in recent weeks. Their discussions, some of which have been attended by City Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews, convinced them that the scope of the study and personnel of the advisory group should be enlarged, Mr. Bouthorse said yesterday.

New York furnished an outstanding example of a State in which the New Deal was paramount. A Democratic defeat would be interpreted as a blow to the President, a New Yorker.

A Republican victory would strengthen Republican prestige throughout the nation and raise a possible Republican presidential candidate—now a main weak spot.

Then Dr. Bouthorse will shoot at this target in his Hyde Park address.

Silent On Charges

Originally the welfare authorities had intended to conduct a rather limited study of the Richmond bureau, but recent developments in municipal affairs caused them to change their plans, according to Mr. Bouthorse.

Mr. Bouthorse declined to comment on the many charges and counter-charges that have been made regarding administration of the city's relief program. He did say, however, that Richmond residents should "keep an open mind on the whole situation until an authentic analysis has been made."

"It is dangerous," he admitted, "to make comparison of relief costs in various cities unless all factors involved are taken into consideration."

Those who have attended preliminary sessions of the study committee include Miss Arlene Shane, assistant director of the Richmond School of Social Work, extension division, College of William and Mary; Mrs. Arthur Guild, widely known writer on sociological subjects; Mrs. Lillian

Parties Draft Ace Names This Week

Roosevelt, Hoover To Head Orators

President Roosevelt, former President Hoover and a host of other major party leaders will take to the stump in this final week of the 1938 election campaign, in the midst of increasing proof that the New Deal, as in 1934 and 1936, will be the decisive issue even in States where candidates would prefer to fight along purely local lines.

Speeches in behalf of aspirants for State offices and Congress are expected to make the President and his policies more than ever the dominant factor when ballots are marked November 8 for 432 seats in the House and 36 Senate posts.

President Talks Friday

Mr. Roosevelt will speak Friday night from his Hyde Park home. Primarily a plea in behalf of the New York State Democratic ticket, his address is virtually certain to touch upon national questions. Saturday night, Mr. Hoover will speak at Spokane, Wash. Democrats arranged for participation of at least five cabinet officers. Strategists of both parties have called on many others of their best-known speakers for the final week of oratory.

In the home stretch of a campaign that has seen Democrats running on the G. O. P. ticket and Republicans voting in Democratic primaries, the Democrats were optimistic because:

Bushness has improved, and better times traditionally have aided the party in power. The President's popularity, according to straw polls, has increased since the recent "peace" of Munich, to which Mr. Roosevelt is credited by some with having contributed through his messages to Hitler and Mussolini.

New Dealers are confident of support from labor and the lower middle class.

Popular distrust of Republicans and "reactionaries" is said to be common:

G. O. P. Talking Points

Republicans pinned their hopes on:

A possible natural reaction after six years of New Deal reform. Rural dissatisfaction with farm prices and the AAA. Charges of corruption and of politics in relief.

Belief that the voters distrust New Dealers as "radicals," "visionaries" and reckless spenders.

All these issues are due to be argued pro and con on the air waves this week.

Another issue, injected recently and brought to a focus only last Monday, is the new wage-hour plan.

Government officials estimated

the law, one week old today, operated immediately to raise wages for 750,000 persons and shorten hours for 1,500,000.

But Administration sources have not failed to stress the further fact that benefits for 11,000,000 workers are promised. There is widespread expectation that President Roosevelt will shoot at this target in his Hyde Park address.

Too Good to Miss