

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 Galeazzo Ciano, and Premier Benito Mussolini.

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

Details Undecided
Foreign office spokesmen 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 Czechoslovak and Hungarian have agreed to have German and Italy rather than the four big powers arbitrate."

Phlebotomy Doubtful
"Also, there is no longer much talk of a phlebotomy."

The chief issue at stake appears to be the question of who shall possess Bratislava, Munkacs, Kassan and other 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, a compulsory cession of 3,000 square miles with a predominantly Hungarian population.

Terms Are Speculated
ROME, (AP)—Virginia Gayda, author of the "The Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial dispute in accordance with the 'realistic' interests" 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 active solidarity for the legitimate interests of Hungary."

A settlement also should involve "solidarity for the notable restoration of the Czechoslovak government."

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Ramon Franco Killed In Seaplane Crash

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

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

A statement issued here at insurgent headquarters said Lieutenant-Colonel Franco left Mallorca piloting 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 Mallorca base which he organized."

He first gained fame by a flight across the South Atlantic, January 31, 1926. 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 vetoed 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 16 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
Franco was removed from the air service because of the failure, and because he switched planes without consulting his superiors, who were greatly provoked with him for using an Italian-made plane and French weather reports.

Thereafter Franco's name was linked with insurrectionary activities. Arrested in December, 1930, he was charged with sedition; he was acquitted, but he was arrested again in 1930 as an agitator and served a two-month sentence.

A newspaper article written in his prison cell brought him an additional eight-month sentence but he escaped and late in 1930 attempted to lead a republican revolt of Spain's military flyers. He then fled to Portugal.

Following the abdication of King Alfonso in 1931, Franco returned and became head of republican Spain's military aviation 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 1936 to join the insurgent cause.

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

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 Comptroller T. Coleman Andrews, convinced them that the scope of the study and personnel of the advisory group should be enlarged. Mr. Bouthorse said yesterday.

Originally the welfare authorities had intended to conduct a rather limited study of technical functions 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 admonished, "to make comparisons 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 Shans, 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

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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 take her fans and buddies 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, collected pictures being taken with a camera by Hazel Drain 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.

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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 35 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 C. O. P. ticket and bubbling voters in Democratic primaries, the Democrats were optimistic because:

Business 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 "benches" 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 act.

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
For it is pointed out, if 11,000,000 workers and their families or anything like that number, have been convinced that tangible New Deal benefits will be forthcoming for them under the wage-hour act, advance estimates for many congressional districts might be upset decidedly.

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.

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Orson Welles, Who Told of Invasion From Mars
He Panicked the Nation With a Broadcast

Murderer Will Be Shot in Utah To Aid Scientific Heart Study

SALT LAKE CITY, (AP)—A condemned man was to join a Utah scientist today in an experiment to determine how long a man lives after a bullet pierces his heart.

Shortly after dawn in Utah's dingy State prison yard, pasty-faced John W. Deering, 40, was to go to his death before a five-man firing squad for the death of Oliver R. Meredith Jr., Salt Lake City businessman. He agreed to co-operate with Dr. Stephen H. Beesley, State prison physician, in the experiment Beesley believes it the first of its kind.

A device called an "electrocardiograph" was to take a moving picture of Deering's heart before, during and after the signal was given to send four 30-30 calibre bullets crashing into his body. Only four of the five guns were loaded so that no man would know for sure that he fired one of the death-dealing bullets.

"The primary purpose of the experiment is to see the action of the heart at the time it is pierced by the bullet," said Dr. Beesley.

"We do not know, although there are a number of theories, just what happens at that time. Neither do we know when sensation ceases after the bullets tear into the heart. It might be a shorter or a longer time than we now believe."

Deering, the incorrigible convict who asked to die for the May 9 holdup-murder of Meredith, also has offered his body to the University of Utah, his eyes to any one who might want them for their cornea.

When blind folded and strapped into the old high-backed, wooden chair near the south wall of the prison, a physician was to place a stethoscope to his heart and then point his position to a prison guard who was to pin a white cardboard target to the spot.

Then Dr. Beesley was to fasten wires to each wrist. The wires lead to a small, black box placed on a table.

Each beat of Deering's pulse would shoot electrical impulses down the wires into the box and activate a tiny beam of light which plays on a roll of sensitive film. The film thus records each beat of the heart until it stops.

"The only trouble is, I won't be able to see the picture," Deering said. "Otherwise it's a swell idea."

"I don't believe in a hereafter. I figure those bullets will finish things off and end a life I'm pretty disgusted with."

"I'm not a tough guy, either. I thought this all out long ago. I'm not going out with any hate for society or the law. I'm just disgusted and execution is the best way."

Then, too, he prefers death to long years in prison.

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All's Well! 'Beasts' Die As Radio Skit Upsets Nation

Realism Panics Fredericksburg School Girls

Hundreds in Richmond and thousands throughout the nation thought the end of the world had come last night, and many, terror-stricken, prepared to meet their Maker.

They had heard a radio broadcast that hordes of monsters from Mars had swooped down on New Jersey and wiped out "civilization."

"Thinking it was a news broadcast, many in Richmond awoke their children—joined in prayer—rushed out-of-doors to look for signs of the 'invasion' became hysterical. At least one woman here fainted."

The men from Mars were delivered by courtesy of Orson Welles' Mercury Theatre on a coast-to-coast program of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which includes WRVA in Richmond. Before the hour's entertainment was ended the Associated Press, The Times-Dispatch and newspapers over the nation, police headquarters and radio stations were swamped with calls from frightened citizens.

Girls Hysterical
A state of mass hysteria was created at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, by the broadcast, according to a student at the college.

"Suddenly, lights went on all over the dormitories and girls ran through the halls shrieking and wringing their hands," she said.

The excitement ran highest in Willard Hall, where some 500 freshmen are housed. Paintings were general and at a late hour last night students still were receiving treatment in the infirmary. It was said, Denn Turner, whose room is in Willard Hall, was among those who fainted.

Many girls packed their belongings hurriedly and left the campus in an effort to get to their homes before the "end." Late last night these girls were returning to college, while officials made a check to see if there were any missing.

The broadcast occurred during Sunday night "date time." Some of the girls' masculine friends stayed beside their distressed companions, but many left without a formal goodbye.

Radios Banned
As a direct result of the excitement, Dr. M. L. Coombes, president of the college, issued an order last night banning all radios from the dormitories; it was reported.

Shortly before the broadcast, at a Y. W. C. A. initiation ceremony, Miss Adelaide Roseboro of Wilmington, a sophomore, was burned badly when her hair ignited by a candle. One student was of the opinion that the excitement caused by this incident was partly to blame for the hysteria that followed.

Miss Roseboro was one of a long line of girls preparing for initiation into the Y. W. C. A. at ceremonies in the auditorium. All carried burning candles and Miss Roseboro's flowing hair was ignited by the candle of another student. Her head wrapped in flames, the Wilmington girl rushed into the auditorium where students and faculty members were gathered. Mrs. C. L. Bushnell, dean of women, smothered the flames by throwing a blanket about the student's head.

In other cities hysteria mounted so high in some cases that people told police and newspapers they actually "saw" the invasion.

The Boston Globe told of one woman who claimed she could "see the fire" and many others in the neighborhood were "getting out of here."

There were actual evacuations

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