

HINDENBURG, HITLER CLASH IN DEATH WAR

Duel to Finish to Affect
American Policy of Aid
to Europe.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Washington today viewed with concern what appeared to be a duel to the death, declared over the week-end between President Von Hindenburg of Germany and Adolf Hitler, the rebellious Nazi chieftain.

American foreign policy, especially that part of it having to do with reparations, war debts, disarmament, the coming world economic parley and world co-operation to restore prosperity, hardly can fail to be affected.

Hindenburg's ultimatum to Von Hindenburg, demanding nothing less than "precisely the same powers exercised by Mussolini after his march on Rome," and the German president's emphatic "no!" are seen here as bringing Germany to a perilous impasse.

If Hitler backs down and accepts the Hindenburg cabinet post tendered, he almost hypnotic power over his fire-eating followers almost certainly will be gone forever.

Bloodshed Seems Likely

He has risen to leadership by playing the roaring lion and eating his meat raw. Now to be led about like a lamb and sip milk from Hindenburg's breast would likely cost him that leadership.

On the other hand, if Hindenburg weakens and accepts Hitler as his chancellor on Hitler's terms, like King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, he must accept eclipse behind the glazing and consuming sun of another Mussolini.

It looks here as if Germany may escape difficult short of either a Facist or Junker dictatorship, possibly accompanied by bloodshed.

No party, not even the Hitlerites with their 230 seats, has a majority in the new Reichstag, and nobody yet has been able to figure out a coalition which would yield one.

Troops Are in Readiness

Furthermore, observers agree that Hitler probably has reached his high water mark in popular votes. He gained little or nothing in the latest Reichstag elections over the preceding presidential elections. New elections, therefore, probably would not help him at all.

It is feared Hitler may sense a necessity for quick action, lest future events weaken his position.

President Hindenburg is reported ready to meet any emergency. He has some 500,000 men under arms and in reserve. The Reichstag number 100,000, and are probably the best-trained body of troops in the world. In addition there are 80,000 Schutzpolizei, or military police, and 63,000 forest, customs, railway and river guards, plus approximately 200,000 reserve grads, drawn from the above units.

Europe in Hot Water

Hitler's brown shirts number every bit as many.

Then there's that vast, unknown quantity in the guise of the 3,000,000 veterans of the World War, 1,500,000 of whom are young and well trained for the field.

Many of these are known to be either ardent Hitlerites or in favor of any régime promising a return of the "good old times" under the Hohenzollerns.

Germany is keeping all Europe in hot water and retarding recovery. France particularly is alarmed.

Today Germany is divided against herself.

But tomorrow France fears she might be united under Hitler or some other reactionary, and ready for further adventures on the French side of the Rhine.

Heriot Warns France

Sunday, at the frontier fortress of Metz, Premier Heriot praised President Hoover's disarmament proposals, but warned his countrymen to "remain vigilant."

On a pacified Germany depends arms reduction and limitation, and the settlement of all those problems growing out of the World War, including reparations and war debts.

On a pacified Germany, therefore, to a large extent depends America's policy of co-operation abroad.

COUNTRY DANCES ARE 'NOT SO INNOCENT'

So Says Judge in Ordering Close
Watch on Affairs.

By United Press

HERKIMER, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The country dances of fifteen or twenty years ago, when serious youths puffed blushing young maidens to the tune of the latest two-step or the more daring rhythm of the then popular "Alexander's Rag Time Band" might have been innocent enough fun, declared Judge Arnold Blumberg, but not so the country dances as conducted these days.

The judge recently sent a letter to each supervisor in the various towns and cities in Herkimer county stating that many of the cases of juvenile delinquency among young girls resulted from improperly conducted country dances.

He said that in many cases liquor was sold to minors.

"I honestly believe," said the judge, "that conditions which exist at the public dances in the country hamlets, in a great degree tear down the moral standards of the young people."

PUT LIGHTS ON ROADS

Small Reflectors Are Placed on
State Highways.

By Times Special

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 15.—Small reflectors, placed at intervals along the middle of Roads 52 and 43 near here are being used to aid night traveling conditions.

The reflectors are protected by pieces of non-rusting metal which resemble a turtle back.

The highway markers, which are the invention of David E. Ross, president of the board of trustees of Purdue University, are spaced thirty-five feet apart on curves and fifty feet apart on straight stretches. Ross has given invention and patent rights to the Purdue research foundation.

Threat of Doom Hangs Over Crumbling Glory of Peiping

Ancient Wonder City Periled
by Greedy Hands of
Japanese.

By NEA Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Peiping—ancient China's gateway between the mountains and the sea, from whose imperial palaces for centuries came edicts that made nearly one-fourth of the human race tremble and obey—is in the news again, as an invasion by the Japanese threatens.

Rightfully, perhaps, it is called "one of the wonder cities of the world." But, in a modern sense, this description hardly is accurate.

Only the crumbling grandeur of the long dead centuries that saw its mighty power remains; the great palaces from which emperors reigned in bygone eras now are mere museums, housing their priceless treasures of carved jade and ivory, bronzes twenty-five centuries old, and Chinese paintings drawn by hands that wielded the brush before the days of Christ.

Decadent since the revolution that swept the emperors from power when the Chinese Republic was established in 1911, Peiping has lost, even more since the republic transferred the nation's capital to Nanking in 1928.

In the past few years its population has dropped from nearly a million and a quarter to less than a million.

Northwest of the ancient city runs the Great Wall, erected 200 years before Christ, to keep out the barbarian hordes.

For 1,500 miles this wall winds its way, like a sinuous Chinese dragon, over mountains, valleys and rivers.

It is twenty feet in height and every few miles throughout its entire distance there are watch towers.

Reminiscent of centuries long



This map shows the territory around Peiping, newest trouble center in China. Cabinet resignations in Nanking, and reports from Peiping indicate that the people of North China hold grave fears of a second Japanese invasion.

Japanese forces are reported concentrating north of the Great Wall, near Jehol, from which point they might easily advance on Peiping, as indicated by the arrows.

dead. Peiping today is a city of barbaric splendor, faded but still existent.

The sun glistens on the flat yellow roofs of its one-story buildings, its streets team with camels, heavily laden burros and men in the curious garb of the ancient world. Its palaces draw their quota of curious tourists.

Surrounding the city is a high wall and within the city is another—purple in color—which girdles the nest of ancient palaces.

Here is the Temple of Heaven and nearby its altar of white marble (as big as a modern football stadium) where, before the advent of small native shops.

There was a city on the site of Peiping 1,200 years before Christ. It first became the capital of the kingdom of Yau.

In 986 it was captured by the Tatars. The Chinese took it again about 1200, but a century later the Tatars recaptured it.

Ghengis Khan, famed Mongol conqueror, took the city in his day and his equally famous grandson, Kublai Khan, rebuilt it and made it his capital.

Then came the Ming dynasty, next the Manchus, and lastly the republic. The latter moved the capital to Nanking and Peiping's ancient glory faded.

Strategically, Peiping is of military importance as the outlet of the most important highway from Mongolia.

It is eight miles west of Tientsin, with which it is connected with a double track railway. The city site is on a flat sandy plain in about the same latitude as Baltimore.

It lies in the path of the Japanese conquest in Manchuria.

Most of the banks and larger business houses are operated by foreigners, though there are countless small native shops.

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