

## ARMS MAKERS PROFIT AS U. S. URGES PEACE

Quixotic Situation Aired in  
Plea to Ratify Embargo Treaty.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS  
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A quixotic and astounding situation was revealed by State Secretary Henry L. Stimson in his statement supporting President Hoover's message asking the senate to ratify the international treaty to control the sale and shipment of arms.

"We frequently find," he said, "that at the very moment when we are bending every effort toward conciliating differences between friendly states, arms are being shipped from private manufacturers in the United States for use in the threatened or actual conflict."

And, he added:

"The United States, in justice to its own convictions and its own dignity, never should be placed in such a position that it could not join in preventing the supply of arms or munitions for the furtherance of an international conflict while exercising its influence and prestige to prevent or bring to an end such a conflict."

### Arms Makers Profit

Though the secretary did not connect directly the situation in South America with the above, he made clear reference to the war between Bolivia and Paraguay, in the Chaco, and the mobilization for war between Colombia and Peru on the upper Amazon, now in full swing.

The United States has taken the lead diplomatically in attempting, first to prevent, then to stop, the war in the Chaco and now is leaving no stone unturned to head off the threatened Colombian-Peruvian conflict.

Meanwhile, arms manufacturers in Europe and America, it is said, are selling and shipping all possible arms to both sides.

### Position Held Ridiculous

Secretary Stimson made it plain that in his opinion the present position of the United States on international traffic in arms, which the convention now before the senate seeks to control, is ridiculous, contradictory, undignified, humiliating and often a monkeywrench in the wheels of the world's peace machinery.

Having led in framing the covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact outlawing war, we now are in the position of making money by selling arms to the violators of those pacts.

Representatives of the United States signed the treaty of St. Germain in 1919, whereby the leading world powers agreed to prevent the promiscuous sale of arms for purposes of war.

### Never Ratified Here

This never was submitted to the senate for ratification. The Wilson administration quickly was superseded by the Harding regime, and this is what the then State Secretary Charles Evans Hughes, in part, gave as the reason:

"There is particular objection to the provision by which the contracting parties would be prohibited from selling arms and ammunition to states not parties to the convention. Such provisions this government would be required to prevent shipments of military supplies to such Latin-American countries as have not signed the convention, however desirable it might be to permit such shipments."

### Blocking Own Program

The arms embargo treaty now before the senate was signed by eighteen nations, at Geneva, in June, 1925. It was to become effective four months after ratification by fourteen powers. Fourteen powers long since have ratified it, but, according to Stimson, some of them stipulated that their adherence was contingent upon certain other powers doing likewise, the United States being one.

The United States, therefore, now is in the position of blocking the proper working of the peace pact, which this country largely initiated.

### EMBEZZLING BILL TO PROVIDE STIFF TERMS

Bess Robbins Introduces Measure to Make Act "Robbing."

Embezzlement will be known as "robbery" if a bill of Representative Bess Robbins (Dem., Indianapolis), only woman member of the general assembly, is passed and signed. She introduced the measure Thursday.

At present a banker robbing his own institution is charged with embezzlement. Despite the amount of loss the law provides only a two-to-fourteen-year prison term.

Miss Robbins' bill fixes the punishment for the crime of embezzlement the same as for robbery at the point of a gun, with terms to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The bill also includes a clause that the embezzler may be fined not to exceed twice the amount of property stolen.

However, a person embezzling anything not exceeding \$25 in value may be sentenced to jail or the penal farm for a term not exceeding one year, under the proposal.

### CEMETERY ATTORNEY IS ORDERED OUSTED

Judge Weir Issues Decree in Glen Haven Case.

Declaring "sharp conflict" may be expected in settlement of affairs of Glen Haven Cemetery Association, Inc., Superior Judge Clarence E. Weir Thursday ordered removal of Merle N. A. Walker as attorney for J. J. Rochford, receiver.

The removal order was issued over Walker's protest after Weir said he was informed that Walker is law partner of an attorney representing the Columbia Construction Company in a suit against the cemetery association.

Charles W. Richards was named to succeed Walker.

Rochford, in a petition for Walker's removal, charged the latter with failing to co-operate and asked appointment in his stead of a "disinterested" attorney.

Walker served as attorney since Dec. 22, 1931. The receiver was named Jan. 19, last year.

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