

AMERICAN BANKERS JOIN IN AIDING SOVIET RUSSIANS

(By Associated Press)
 Berlin, Sept. 29.—American, English and German banking interests have begun negotiations looking toward cooperation in the rehabilitation of Russia through the financing of industrial enterprises in the Soviet Republic, according to information which has reached interested commercial circles here.

The proposed assistance would not be based upon a recognition of the present government of Russia but would be extended "with the conviction that the Russian government would respect any contracts which might be made," one of the representatives of a London house, which is promoting the movement, declared.

It is added that negotiations were begun only "after it was established that the Soviet government was no longer 'red' but had swung to the right, and was aiming at something essentially the same as the goal of the republican nations."

The Russian government is understood to have been informed of the purpose of the American, English and German interests and to have been told frankly there was no intention at this time of making Russia a fourth party to the contract, but only the object of "a solicitous and profitable movement."

The Russians are believed to have been given it for granted that the international bankers were planning "a mercantile exploitation" of Russia, which would not only yield them profits but would help to stabilize the uncertain economic situation there.

Certain Russians here who have displayed lively interest in these negotiations assert there is a possibility they will succeed regardless of whether the present Russian government stands or falls, although it is admitted that at this time the only result of the movement has been to secure the promise of a number of individual but strong, banking houses in each of the three countries to support the plan if good evidence is shown that the Soviet government will give the foreign financiers a free hand.

A number of foreign banks and particularly English concerns already have placed large sums at the disposal of the Russians and also have sold them much merchandise, in many instances extending credit for as long as five years," said a German industrialist who is interested in numerous Russian movements.

"Other foreign concerns have flatly declined to have any commerce with the Russian Soviet and the actions of these concerns have been widely advertised. The fact of the matter is, and many financiers see it, that whether the present Russian government prevails or not, vast fortunes are waiting in Russia for the men who ultimately must develop the country's latent resources, as well as rehabilitate the present run-down industries."

A Russian refugee here, once wealthy and a member of the old regime, not daring to return while the Soviets are in power, nevertheless has decided to devote his efforts to promoting plans to "exploit" Russia on a long range, hoping to "share in the profits that will later make many Rockefeller's of Russia."

"I know Russia and I know the Russians and I understand what kind of a government exists there now," this man declared. "This government, which has prevailed notwithstanding prophecies of its down-fall every month for the last four years, will not be immediately overthrown but gradually will give way, as it has been giving way, to a less radical and a more reasonable regime."

"The new government will represent the different classes of Russia and through its agency there will eventually arise the United States of Russia—a United States richer in natural resources than the United States of America. This new state, deprived of ready money by war and revolution, will welcome the advent of foreign capital and foreign experts and I am convinced they will reap profits as they sow investments."

He expressed the belief that the present negotiations, which he said he had understood were proceeding secretly, would in a large measure succeed, although responses from America had not indicated the proposal was being considered there as favorable as in England and Germany. The Germans are particularly anxious to cooperate with the English and the Americans, he explained, for even individual commercial alliances represent to them "another link in a friendship which may later result in a new Germany, able again to take her place among the great financial powers of the world."

Unitarians Gather In Detroit For an Important Session

(By Associated Press)
 Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—The 29th biennial meeting of the General Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches, the first national gathering of the denomination since the campaign of last fall when \$2,500,000 was raised in the United States and Canada, will open here Tuesday.

The conference will devote four days to the consideration of recommendations for a program of expansion and "missionary" work as the next logical step made possible as the result of the financial canvass. The ministers and lay delegates from more than 400 parishes will consider also, as a deliberative body, the stand of this church of no written creed on ultra-liberal tendencies on the part of some ministers toward "atheistic humanism." The Christian Register, the official organ of the denomination has taken the position editorially that "the only heresy is immorality."

As president of the conference, Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the United States Supreme Court has issued a call to Unitarians of North America, urging them to attend the sessions and support the Unitarian program for "curing that destructive indifference to religion and the church which threatens the moral fiber of our present civilization."

The Detroit call reads:
 "I think every Unitarian who really believes in his church and its future usefulness should make an effort to go to Detroit. There is a revival among Unitarians, having the purpose to make the church more useful than it has been in the past, as a means of curing that destructive indifference to religion and the church which threatens the moral fiber of our present civilization, and I urge, therefore, that every Unitarian or anyone having an interest in liberal religion, should support the conference by his presence."

A prominent place on the program has been given over to the Unitarian Laymen's League. This organization has built up a membership of 11,400 active members within the last three years.

The defects and remedies of congregational polity, standardization of public worship in the Unitarian church, the obligations of the church in schools and colleges, prohibition and temperance and instruction of the young, are some of the subjects which will be presented at the sessions.

NEW YORK TO VOTE FOR ONE OF SIX IN MAYOR'S RACE

(By Associated Press)
 New York, Oct. 1.—When Father Knickerbocker goes to the polls at the city election, Nov. 8, he will have an opportunity to vote for at least six candidates for mayor, though one of them is in prison.

The candidates are:
 Democratic—Mayor John F. Hylan.
 Republican—Coalition, Henry H. Curran.
 Socialist—Jacob Panken.
 Prohibition—George K. Hinds.
 Farmer-Labor—Jerome de Hunt.
 Workers' League (Communist)—Benjamin Gitlow.

Gitlow, a former assemblyman, convicted of criminal anarchy, is serving a term at Sing Sing prison.

Preliminary skirmishes indicate that the main battle will be between Mayor Hylan, a candidate for re-election, and Henry H. Curran, president of the Borough of Manhattan, who won the spirited four-cornered primary race for the nomination by a plurality of more than 30,000 votes.

Mayor Hylan seeks re-election on the grounds that he has made good in his four years' term as chief executive; that he has been the friend of the people; has fought "big interests" and kept the traction fare down to five cents.

Mr. Curran, who has been in city office for 10 years, has not yet decided upon his platform in detail, but has indicated that he would follow the "five minute" platform used in the primary campaign. The main issue, he believes, is that of conducting the city affairs on a business-like basis. He maintains Mayor Hylan's administration has been inefficient.

Mr. Curran and the mayor do not belong to the mutual admiration society. They have clashed frequently. When the annual police parade was held some months ago, Mr. Curran was not invited to the reviewing stand so he mounted a fire hydrant and viewed the bluecoats as they marched by.

The Republican workers have been busy applying salve to the wounds caused by the hot primary fight and apparently all is harmonious. The three defeated candidates recently lined with Mr. Curran and pledged their loyal support to him.

The campaigns of the other candidates so far have been conducted quietly. Political observers believe their votes will not be greatly in excess of those at the last Presidential election, although it is recognized that national party lines are not followed closely in municipal elections.

The city is normally Democratic. At the Presidential election a year ago, however, President Harding

REAPPROACHMENT IS A VITAL NEED IN SOUTH AMERICA

(By Associated Press)
 Lima, Sept. 30.—A cordial rapprochement between the civilized peoples of the southern half of the New World is the urgent and immediate need of today, said President A. B. Leguia, speaking at the opening of the Simon Bolivar Museum, one of the features of the centennial celebrations. The museum building, the president recalled, was the same in which Bolivar, liberator of the northern republics of South America from Spanish rule, drew up the invitation and bases for the congress of American republics and conceived more than a century ago, the idea for a society of nations to serve as a "council in great quarrels and a point of contact in case of common dangers."

"Such was Bolivar's thought, a thought which here took shape and found a happy expression," continued the president. "A century has passed and events have proved for us that the talented liberator was right and foresaw future storms. My government is therefore of the opinion that this occasion and this spot are fitting to once more proclaim, after the lapse of years, the need for a fraternal union—vigorous and sincere—between the peoples descended from the same generous trunk and their union, further, with all the other peoples of America."

A new antieconomic league, (composed of people of one hemisphere) the president said, will unquestionably be the "opus which the future conceals from us enshrouded in its impenetrable shadows. But that which today is pressing, the urgent and immediate need, is a cordial rapprochement between the peoples of this hemisphere and that an effective deed of reparation shall extinguish

polled 785,783 votes, and James M. Cox, democratic candidate for President, 344,131. The Socialist vote was 129,822; the Farmer-Labor party 13,578 and the Prohibitionists 1,1660.

The new party in the field this fall is officially named The Workers' League of Greater New York, known as the Communists. Many of its workers formerly were associated with the Socialists.

Harry Winitsky, former executive secretary of the Communist party, who like Gitlow, his running mate for mayor, was convicted of criminal anarchy, is candidate for president of the board of aldermen.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, noted Socialist worker, is candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan.

on American soil all intentions of and attempts at conquest."

UN Sung Florida Industry
 Monticello, Sept. 30.—From Jefferson county, which supplies ninety per cent. of the watermelon seed for the country each season, approximately 600,000 pounds of seed have been shipped so far in 1921. Ten thousand acres of watermelons for seed were planted this year. Official statistics show that the county produces nearly all the seed planted in the United States each season and shipped to foreign countries.

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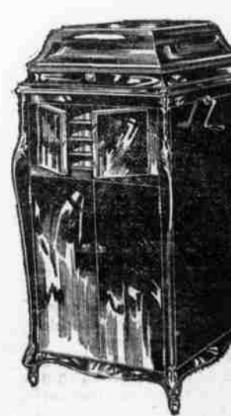
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