

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

King George Is Dead; Edward Takes Throne

GEORGE V, king of Great Britain and emperor of India, died in Sandringham house, peacefully and painlessly, in his seventy-first year. Immediately on his passing, his eldest son, Edward Albert, who had been prince of Wales, succeeded to the throne, which by British law, is never vacant. Next morning the state council, consisting of the queen and her four sons, which had been created by a decree which George signed a few hours before his death, proclaimed the new ruler as Edward VIII. His first official act was to notify the lord mayor of London of his father's demise.



King Edward VIII

King George, who had been on the throne almost twenty-five years, was the best loved and most democratic of the world's monarchs, always just, solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, and living a simple and almost faultless domestic and official life. The new king, a confirmed bachelor, knows his vast empire intimately, having visited practically every part of it, some regions many times. Decidedly different from his father in his tastes and ways of life, he still, as the prince of Wales, has been a great favorite of the people, and in recent years, realizing that he would soon have to mount the throne, he studied down and took an increasing interest in the affairs of the empire. He is especially liked by the laboring classes, in whose welfare he often has shown deep sympathy. That he never married has been a disappointment to the British people. Now for the first time since the reign of William IV there is no prince of Wales. Next in the line of succession is the king's brother, the duke of York, and second comes the duke's little daughter, Princess Elizabeth. There will be six months or more of official mourning for George's death, and Edward VIII will not be crowned for about one year.

The body of the dead ruler was removed from Sandringham house to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in Sandringham. Thence it was to be taken to Westminster abbey, there to lie in state. Interment is to be in the Albert Memorial chapel at Windsor, beside the tombs of George's father and mother. It was believed the state funeral would not take place for two weeks.

Death of Rudyard Kipling, Famed British Poet

RUDYARD KIPLING, poet and story writer who best embodied in his literary work the ideas of British imperialism, died in London following an operation for perforated ulcer of the stomach. He was seventy years of age and in recent years had written very little except as a propagandist. He was a vigorous and bold writer and a master stylist. His best work was done long ago when he wrote numerous poems and stories about India, its natives and the British soldiers there.

Senate Passes Bonus Bill, 74 to 16

BY A vote of 74 to 16 the senate passed Senator Harrison's compromise bonus measure which provides for the payment of \$2,237,000,000 to veterans in baby bonds and cash. The action was taken despite warnings from the treasury that the national debt would be swollen to \$85,500,000,000 in eighteen months. The senate rejected an amendment for discretionary currency inflation. It was considered certain the house would accept the senate bill, for it was backed by the veterans' organizations. Belief was general that President Roosevelt would veto the measure, but its proponents felt sure the veto would be overridden in both house and senate.

Two Treasury Officials Resign Their Posts

UNDERSECRETARY of the Treasury Thomas Jefferson Coolidge resigned his position suddenly and unexpectedly, because he did not agree with all the policies of the administration. At the same time Assistant Secretary Lawrence W. Robert resigned. President Roosevelt accepted both resignations. It was understood there was no connection between the two withdrawals. Mr. Robert had been expected for some time to quit his post.

In his treasury position Mr. Coolidge, long a New England banker, has been in charge of such government financial affairs as the huge borrowings of money to meet heavy government expenditures. He was understood to be in accord with most Roosevelt policies but felt he was unable to give his full support to the general New Deal program.

Supreme Court Orders Process Tax Return

SUMMARILY overruling the government's petition for a rehearing of the Louisiana rice millers' cases, involving the refund of some 200 million dollars in processing taxes held in escrow, the United States Supreme court issued its mandate ordering the return of the funds to the taxpayers. The court also issued its mandate in the Hoosac mills cases, in which the Agricultural Adjustment act was held unconstitutional and thereby closed the door to petitions for a rehearing in that case. In a third action the court ordered arguments on February 4 on the New Deal's motion to dismiss a suit brought by the state of Georgia to test the constitutionality of the Bankhead compulsory cotton control act.

Ellsworth and His Pilot Rescued in Antarctica

ALL the world rejoiced over the news that Lincoln Ellsworth, noted explorer, and his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, had been found safe and well in Little America and were on board the rescue ship Discovery II which was sent jointly by the British and Australian governments. The two men had been missing since November 23 when they started on a bold airplane flight across the Antarctic continent. In this they succeeded, but they ran out of fuel and were forced to land at the bay of Whales.

Nye Arouses the Wrath of Fellow Senators

GERALD P. NYE, the radical senator from North Dakota, apparently upset his own apple cart when he accused the late President Woodrow Wilson of having "falsified" with respect to his knowledge of secret European treaties at the time the United States entered the World war. One after another Democratic senators arose to denounce this charge and to promise no more money would be appropriated for the investigations which Nye's munitions committee has been carrying on.

Carter Glass, the fiery old Virginian who was Wilson's secretary of the treasury, was especially bitter in his attack on the North Dakotan and by skillful indirection managed to express his opinion of his fellow senator without violating the senate rules. Said he: "If it were permissible in the senate to say that any man who would asperse the integrity and veracity of Woodrow Wilson is a coward; if it were permissible to say that his charge is not only malicious but positively mendacious, that I would be glad to say here and elsewhere to any man, whether he be a United States senator or not, because the charge would be not only destitute of decency but it would be such a shocking exhibition as never has happened in the 35 years I have served in the congress of the United States."

The attacks on Senator Nye were not confined to his charge that President Wilson was a falsifier. He was accused of exploiting his position as chairman of the munitions committee for his political enhancement, for the sake of newspaper headlines, and for his personal profit.

Thirty-Hour-Week Bill Prepared by Committee

CONGRESSMAN CONNERY of Massachusetts, chairman of the house labor committee, says that body has approved a bill designed to impose the 30-hour week on industry operating in interstate commerce, and that he hopes it will have the support of the President. The measure would license all interstate business and withhold licenses from firms which work employees more than 30 hours a week, fail to provide a wage sufficient to maintain a decent and comfortable standard of living, deny workers the right to join unions or bargain collectively, or employ persons under sixteen years of age.

Bill to Enlarge Trade Commission's Powers

INTRODUCED in the house by Chairman Rayburn of the Interstate commerce committee is a bill for the purpose of increasing the powers of the federal trade commission to prevent unfair and deceptive trade practices. It proposed these four major changes in the present law:

1. Declares "deceptive acts and practices" unlawful in addition to the "unfair methods of competition" now specified.
2. Includes "trusts" in the scope of the law along with corporations.
3. Gives the Circuit Court of Appeals power to restrain practices involved in a commission proceeding pending final court decision.
4. Limits to 60 days from the date of a commission order the time in which application may be made to the Circuit court for review of the order.

Farm Program Based on Soil Conservation Act

THERE will be no new legislation to continue the aims of the AAA, if the plans of the administration are adopted, for it has been found by officials that the soil conservation act of 1935 will permit the undertaking of about everything in the bill that the house and senate agricultural committees were drawing up. In a White House conference the new program was agreed upon by President Roosevelt, Senator J. T. Robinson, majority leader; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Attorney General Cummings, Chairman Ellison D. Smith of the senate agriculture committee, Chairman Marvin Jones of the house agriculture committee, Speaker Joseph W. Byrnes, Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), AAA administrator Davis, and M. G. White of the AAA.

The administration will work out a system of granting farm subsidies to farmers restricting acreage under authority of the soil conservation act of 1935. In connection with the program the administration will make provision for obligations incurred under the AAA.

Final Returns in the Literary Digest Poll

LITERARY DIGEST'S Presidential straw vote has been concluded, and the final returns indicate a growing opposition to the New Deal. A total of 1,907,681 ballots was received, and of these 62.96 per cent were cast against the President's policies and acts, and 37.34 per cent were for the administration.

Thirty-six states gave majorities against to eleven still in favor of the President and his policies. Among the pro-Roosevelt states was Utah. The other were classified in the release as "southern and border" states. Of the different sections of the country, New England cast the heaviest "No" vote, giving 77.68 per cent against the administration. The Middle Atlantic states from New York to West showed 68.89 per cent of the voters against Mr. Roosevelt and his recovery schemes, while the Middle Western states in the farm belt and the Rocky Mountain states indicated a ratio approximately the same as the nation at large—3 to 2 against. The three Pacific coast states totaled 58.04 against the New Deal.

Seventeen Persons Die in Airplane Crash

SEVENTEEN persons met a tragic fate in the worst airplane accident that the United States has had. A big transport plane of the American Airlines, en route from New York to Los Angeles, crashed in a swamp near the village of Goodwin, Ark., and its 14 passengers, two pilots and stewardess were killed. With great difficulty the bodies of the victims were brought out of the marsh where their bodies were found scattered among fragments of the shattered plane. Officials of the government and of the airline company immediately started an investigation, but the cause of the disaster could not easily be determined.

Hauptmann Is Reprised by Gov. Hoffman

LESS than thirty hours from the time when he was to die in the electric chair, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted kidnaper and slayer of the Lindbergh baby, was given a thirty-day reprieve by Governor Hoffman of New Jersey. This means he will have at least sixty more days to live, because he will have to be re-sentenced. The governor did not give specific reasons for his action. He did say: "A reprieve is an act of executive clemency rather than judicial clemency. I am not required to give a reason, but I might say that there are grave doubts in this case, not only in my mind, but in the minds also of our citizens."

There will be only the one reprieve, "unless the evidence should warrant" another, the governor said. If Hauptmann is to be finally saved it must be through the presentation of sufficient new evidence to warrant Justice Trenchard granting a request for a new trial, or for a new plea for clemency to the state pardons court.

Italo-Ethiopia War Again Before League Council

MEMBERS of the League of Nations council assembled in Geneva and opened their nineteenth session, to resume their efforts to settle the Italo-Ethiopian conflicts. Diplomats present believed further sanctions against Italy might be imposed, but it was generally believed the plan to declare an embargo on oil was dead, at least for the present. This was due to uncertainty as to the course the United States would follow in that regard. Italians in Geneva asserted flatly the embargo with Ethiopia could be settled only along Italian lines, but added they had no peace proposals themselves and knew of none to come from others.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.



Washington—Headline hunting—a term originated by the distinguished writer, Floyd Gibbons—has long been a senatorial pastime.

It is a practice, a game, which has been used by some senators over and over again to obtain for themselves personal publicity, usually at the expense of private interests which always is smeared in senatorial investigations whether justified or not. Lately, however, headline hunting, as a pastime, took an awful blow on the chin. And when headline hunting was the recipient of a flare-back from its own devices, it caught two well-known senate figures in the whirlpool of the reaction. Probably one of the senators was largely responsible for the terrific explosion that took place and he caught the full force and effect of his own statements as they came in reverse gear.

The incident to which I refer occurred in connection with the investigation of munitions makers and bankers by Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and the special committee of which he is chairman. This investigation has gone on for some fifteen months and has cost approximately \$193,000, \$68,000 of which came out of funds appropriated to feed the hungry of New York city. It has disclosed some questionable practices by some of the small dealers in munitions. But as a whole, I believe the consensus in Washington is that Mr. Nye's investigation, called a fishing expedition by many newspaper correspondents, has added little or nothing of a constructive character.

Once before in these columns I reported to you how Senator Nye was proceeding about the country making speeches in which he charged munitions makers and international bankers and even aircraft and shipbuilders with being instrumental in promoting war. Indeed, he asserted numerous times that bankers and munitions makers had forced the United States into the World war. He and investigators, employed by the committee, were constantly engaged in telling capital correspondents of terrible things which the investigators had dug up while they mulled through private files of banks and business houses. These brought plenty of headlines, but now that the munitions investigation is virtually over, one can hardly agree in making a fair appraisal of the committee's work that the charges have been substantiated.

Senator Nye is an advocate of peace and he had many opportunities, therefore, to appear in the roll of a peace leader in speeches before various organizations interested. It developed, however, that he received honoraria, gifts of money or fees, for the speeches. But to get back to the headline hunting and how it flared back, the climax of the munitions inquiry was the investigation of the gigantic New York financial house of J. P. Morgan and company. It was while the Morgan partners were on the witness stand that the explosion came—and it did not involve Morgan in any way. The incident around which the storm blew indeed came when Senator Clark of Missouri, a son of the distinguished late Speaker Clark, read into the committee record documents showing how President Wilson had diplomatically evaded informing a senate committee of the existence of treaties among the allies by which there would be a division of the colonies of Germany and Austria-Hungary if the allies won the World war. Subsequently, documents showed that Mr. Wilson was aware of these treaties and when this was disclosed, Senator Nye charged in a committee hearing that Mr. Wilson had falsified the records.

There followed the explosion. Word reached the floor of the senate, then in session, and Senator Connolly, Texas Democrat, blew off the lid. He openly accused Senator Nye of besmirching the names of Mr. Wilson and the late Secretary of State Lansing, and charged at the same time that the North Dakota senator was criticized also and the inference was cast out in the vitriolic senate debate that the Missouri senator was indirectly biased because his father had lost the Presidential nomination to Mr. Wilson in that famous and bitter 1912 Democratic convention. Thus Senator Clark got caught in the mess but not to such an extent as did Senator Nye because Senator Glass, the Virginia Democrat and a leader in the Wilson administration, also took up the cudgels and lambasted the youthful North Dakotan without the benefit of gloves. On top of this, Senator Pope of Idaho, and Senator George of Georgia, both stalwart Democrats, withdrew from the Nye committee proceedings. In doing so they read a statement explaining their position which, though tactful, was none the less direct in expressing their dissatisfaction.

In the meantime, the Morgan partners, headed by J. P. Morgan himself, sat in the witness chairs with nothing to do. They sat for three days with virtually no questions being put to them.

From their standpoint, I believe their climactic appearance as witnesses was quite fitting. The committee that had started out with bales and bales of records from which the investigators of the House of Morgan had found it was giving them a rather clean bill of health. Instead of proving that they had brought on the war, was proving for the House of Morgan that it had served the United States government; that its policies were of more value to this country than they ever had been publicly shown to be before and that in the end they had enabled the governments of Great Britain and France to maintain their strength and fight off the Central Powers until the men and money from the United States were brought into play.

Through the long years that J. P. Morgan and company has operated in New York, the name has been synonymous with Wall Street. It was synonymous with Wall Street because demagogues and those politicians who profit by baiting big business as a popular sport had created that impression. Always when it was profitable for a representative or senator to conjure up a picture to win votes for himself you could find allusions to the "mighty power of Morgan."

It will be recalled how in recent years two former senators, Brookhart, Republican of Iowa, and Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, made mince meat of the "money changers of Wall Street." Always, the "money changers" were headed up by the house of Morgan. I mention these two former senators because their attacks are typical. There are those in the senate today who do the same thing and for exactly the same purposes.

The committee investigation of the House of Morgan showed that the institution had profited by acting as commercial agents for the allies and that in handling about three billion dollars in purchases of wheat, cotton, coal, oil, shells and other munitions of war for the allies, a commission of 1 per cent had been paid to the House of Morgan. The inquiry also revealed the extent to which Morgan and company had taken bonds of the French and British governments and had sold them here. Evidence showed that after the United States entered the war, the United States government took over the job of financing those nations whose business and financial transactions had been handled by the House of Morgan prior to April 6, 1917.

So, the munitions investigation, instead of smearing the House of Morgan, apparently has told for the first time the details of how it functioned during a period when the United States government could do nothing, a period when the vast majority of our citizens were proved to have been sympathetic with the allies against the central powers.

At the outset I said this investigation had flared back on its sponsors. Time alone will tell how significant this explosion has been, and time alone disclose whether it will have the effect of reducing the number of senatorial excursions into the affairs of private business.

The senate has vast powers and they are susceptible to abuse. There are many unbiased students of government who hold the conviction that there have been unwarranted investigations by the senate and that these investigations amount to persecution of private business. Obviously, some inquiries have turned up real dirt. Take the old scandal that came out of the Harding administration, for example. The facts in that conspiracy probably never would have been disclosed except for the vigorous job done by the late Senator Walsh, Montana Democrat. There are other illustrations of the truth of the statement that some investigations are valuable. On the other hand, it seems to me that headline hunting as such, represents a game somewhat outside of the rules of fair play.

If the bitter feeling that was developed from the situation centering around President Wilson's war-time actions serves as a lesson for the future, I feel sure that there will be fewer senatorial inquiries. It shows, or ought to show, that there should be some basis established before a senate committee goes whole hog after the hides of any business men, whether they be great or small.

Birth of Holmes
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston's famous physician, author and wit, father of the late Justice of the same name, was born August 29, 1809, and, it seems that when born, he was treated as but a mere trifling incident by his own father. For, on the leaf of an old almanac, opposite the date, August 29, his father put an asterisk and at the foot of the page, "Son b." and that is all.

Sunrise in the Virgin Islands
Early risers in the Virgin Islands see the sun come up at the moment people see it set in the Philippines.

All Around the House

Neck pieces of beef and lamb make delicious soups and stews.
Flower pots used in the house are made very decorative if painted with water color paints.
A bottle of furniture polish rubbed into clean dry mop will give hardwood floors an excellent polish.
When postage stamps stick together lay a thin paper over them and run a hot iron over the paper. The heat does not remove mucilage.
Maple sirup mixed with confectioners sugar to which a little butter or cream is added makes a delicious frosting for cakes.
Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will remove indelible ink marks from white fabrics.
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Do You Ever Wonder

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?
Ask Your Doctor and Find Out
Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN. He will tell you that before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin most "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and, often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, safe relief. Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it safe for the average person to use regularly. In your own interest remember this. You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this—and see that you get what you want.

Bayer Aspirin

Forgive Graciously
If you must forgive, forgive graciously.

Black-Draught Good Laxative

Black-Draught has been kept on hand for all the family in the home of Mr. W. A. Lemons, of Independence, Va., since twenty years ago. Mr. Lemons writes that he takes it as a laxative in cases of "headache, dull, tired feeling, biliousness." "And I take it if I feel uncomfortable after a heavy meal," he adds. "I especially use it for sick headache. It certainly is good." When a man says "Black-Draught is good," it is probably because he remembers the prompt, refreshing relief it brought to constipation troubles. It is a simple, herb laxative; natural in composition and action.

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Soothe and comfort baby's skin with delicately medicated Cuticura Soap—famous the world over for purity and mildness. After bathing, dust on Cuticura Talcum. For chafing, rashes and other externally caused skin irritations, use Cuticura Ointment. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Talcum 25c.

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