

Current Events IN REVIEW

by Edward W. Pickard

Duke and Wally Married by England's Rebel Parson

HE BECAME the hand of God and an carrying out God's will," the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, the "poor man's parson," told his Darlington congregation at Durham, England, upon his return from Chateau de Candé, in Monts, France. There he had married Edward, duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Wallis Warfield, in the religious ceremony of the Church of England, despite the dictum of the church that the history-making couple be denied the rites.

Married earlier in the same day in a civil ceremony performed by the mayor of Monts, the Duke and "Wally" left on their honeymoon and are now at Wasserleoburg castle in lower Austria.

Sixteen principal guests were present in the chateau when Mayor Mercier, pronouncing the English names with difficulty, and speaking in French, performed the civil ceremony and pronounced the duke and Wallis man and wife. Vicar Jardine, who had volunteered his services, recited the solemn religious rites as prescribed by the church, the duke placed the ring on the duchess' fourth finger, and they knelt on white silk cushions while the minister prayed. Throughout the entire service the famous organist, Marcel Dupre, played softly. The duchess, who cannot be called "her royal highness," wore a gown of Wallis blue and the correspondents privileged to be present were agreed that she was a beautiful, gracious and serene woman. The Chateau de Candé, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bedaux of New York, was lavishly decorated with flowers. Wedding presents were numerous, of course, and some of the richest were sent by members of the British royal family.

Downing Street, determined that the popularity of the former king, heightened by the paths of his role of "under dog," should not damage the prestige of the Crown and the church, asked newspapers to clamp down on publicity concerning the rebel vicar. The postmaster general ordered all stamps bearing the likeness of Edward destroyed. Not a foot of the special films or newsreels taken at Monts will be permitted to show in the United Kingdom.

Long-Lost Airliner Found on Utah Mountainside

ON December 15, 1936, Pilot S. J. Samson, operating a Western Air Express liner from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, with four passengers, co-pilot and stewardess aboard, reported by his radio to the caretaker of the airport at Milford, Utah, and asked that his position be checked. His voice was never again heard. Now after nearly six months the wreckage of the airplane has been found high in the Wasatch mountains, 25 miles southeast of Salt Lake City and 35 miles off the regular airline course. So shattered was the plane that the largest single piece of debris was a part of a propeller. Bodies of all aboard were buried 25 to 50 feet in the drifts of snow.

With a rich jewelry shipment reported to have been aboard the ship, a guard was placed around the wreckage and given orders to "shoot on sight" until the wreck should be recovered; four souvenir-hunters were shot at three times. Ronald Dyer, of the national forest service, who aided in the long search, revealed how close the air traveler came to escaping death. "If they had just been flying 25 feet higher," he said, "they might have made it over the peak and possibly reached safety."

Four men, natives of the mountainous region, accidentally discovered the lost plane; they announced that they would seek to share a \$1,000 reward posted by Western Air Express.

Congress May Be at Until Winter's Snow Flies

READING the election returns of an overwhelming Democratic landslide last November, Charles Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic national committee, said: "We will regret this." The great party majorities in both houses now show signs of splitting into regional and economic blocs, which is exactly what he was afraid of. Biggest wedge in forcing a split among the party ranks was, of course, the President's bill for the reorganization of the Supreme court. This led a long list of bills, many of them expected to evoke heated controversies in congress, which threatened to postpone adjournment to mid-winter. Indeed, it was believed by some that if part of the program were not postponed, this

session would run continuously into the next, beginning in January. Besides the Court bill, there are to be acted upon measures for the establishment of wage and hour standards for interstate industries, the curtailment of tax dodging, reorganization of the executive branch of the government, helping farm tenants, conservation of soil, water power resources and housing.

Congress, Under Pressure, Passes Work Relief Bill

ADMINISTRATION leaders, from the President down, "turned the heat" on the rebellious members of the house, and the latter sullenly gave in and passed the billion and a half dollar work relief bill about as Mr. Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins wanted it. One after another the restrictive amendments earmarking \$505,000,000 of the total for projects of a solid type, flood control and highways, which had been adopted in committee of the whole, were called up again and voted down by substantial majorities. The final vote by which the measure was sent on to the senate was 323 to 44.

Tax-Dodging Investigated by Congressional Body

TAX dodging by wealthy men and women, excoriated by President Roosevelt in a special message, is going to be investigated speedily by a joint committee of congress. The resolution for the inquiry was introduced in the senate by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the finance committee; and in the house by Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the ways and means committee. The investigation is designed both to focus public attention on the extent of the alleged tax evasion and to provide congress with information necessary for the drafting of corrective legislation.

Jean Harlow, Blond Actress, Dies at 26
JEAN HARLOW, one of the most glamorous characters in life to millions of Americans, died of uremic poisoning in Hollywood. The impetuous actress who started the platinum blonde craze was only twenty-six, but she had known tragedy. Born Harlean Carpenter in Kansas City, she came to the movie capital in 1927. She had been twice divorced and once widowed. Her second husband, Paul Bern, film executive, shot and killed himself two months after their wedding. At the time of her death she was being seen frequently in the company of suave William Powell.

Il Duce Shows von Blomberg His Mediterranean Strength

CERTAIN British and French newspapers of late have seen fit to "pooh-pooh" the naval strength of Il Duce in the Mediterranean. It is not altogether impossible that this depreciation may have made Adolf Hitler a little uneasy about his alliance with the Italians. So Premier Mussolini invited Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg down to the blue southern ocean to see for himself.

More than 70 submarines were massed as the feature of a mock combat off Naples. The grand fleet of 150 warships summoned for the maneuvers went through their exercises at a minimum speed of 30 miles an hour. The German registered delight continually as Il Duce pointed out to him every phase of the sham battle. Italian officers boasted: "Only Fascist Italy can mobilize so many underwater craft at a moment's notice."

The day before, Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's foreign minister, had informed the British ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, that Italy accepted in principle all points in the British proposals to assure the safety of international naval patrols off Spain. It was understood that the Nazis had tendered the same approval.

The three main points of the British belligerents are required to give formal solemn assurances that they will respect international patrol ships; that safety zones for patrol ships be established at certain specified ports of the two belligerent parties; and that the four naval powers engaged in patrol duties consult each other on measures to be taken if any of their patrol ships should be attacked. The Italians and Nazis wanted the third point to permit any ship attacked to retaliate at once. But they weren't insistent.

C. I. O. Considers Organization of Civil Service Workers

JOHN L. LEWIS, whose Committee for Industrial Organization might have been expected to retaliate against the drive recently opened against it by William Green and the American Federation of Labor, admitted that C. I. O. may enter the field of civil service. The move, which has been discussed by Lewis and his associates for several weeks, would be in direct opposition to two established A. F. of L. unions.



The new C. I. O. union would include all types of government workers outside of the military and semi-military departments. Its potential membership lies between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

Meanwhile there was plenty of action elsewhere on the labor front. In Chicago, the Chicago Federation of Labor, an A. F. of L. associate, ousted 27 local unions, comprising a membership of 20,000 to 30,000, charging that they had been active in behalf of C. I. O.

Also in Chicago, Mayor Edward J. Kelly ordered the plant of the Republic Steel corporation evacuated. The company, in the throes of a C. I. O. strike, was housing non-striking employees in the plant, that their work might continue; such housing of employees is forbidden by city ordinance. It was at the Republic plant that seven strikers were killed and 90 wounded when they attacked police on guard a short time ago. It was reported that two who took part in the strikers' attack admitted their group had been organized on a military basis, and had been drilled in practice for the drive for two days before it was made.

In Detroit, the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., was organized with a reported 7,000 members signed in two days, as an answer to attempts of C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers' Union to unionize Ford. Byrd W. Scott, a Ford machinist for 20 years, explained: "The F. B. A. was started by myself, John B. McDowell, Benjamin Love and a number of Ford employees who have worked for the company from ten to twenty years. The organization was formed because we wanted an independent labor organization, not one affiliated with any national union."

New Cabinet Seeks Peace Among Japanese Factions

GENERAL HAYASHI'S semimilitary government of Japan was forced to resign by the major political parties, and Emperor Hirohito summoned Prince Fumimaro Kono, president of the house of peers, to form a new cabinet. This the prince proceeded to do, and he was meeting with a most complete success in finding men who would accept office. Temporarily he had trouble in getting a finance minister. The new government includes representatives of the big Seiyukai and Minseitō parties and is considered, therefore, a national coalition cabinet. Presumably it is committed to a large army and navy, a strong foreign policy and drastic administrative reforms.

Ten Priests Arrested as Nazis Open Fight on Church

TEN Roman Catholic priests were arrested as the dissension between the Nazi government and the church was fanned to a white heat, culminating in several fights in Munich. Priests replied spiritedly to charges of immorality within their ranks—charges made by Minister of Propaganda Goebbels in reply to a verbal attack upon the Nazis by Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago.

Hitler, in a speech at Regensburg, declared: "It is not God who divides us, but human beings. The Almighty has blessed our work; therefore, it cannot be destroyed." Priests read their congregations the answer they had drafted to the immorality charges. It declared that of 25,635 priests in Germany only 58 are involved in immorality charges, or "less than 1/4 of 1 per cent, or one priest in every 500."

John D. Rockefeller Leaves Granddaughter His Estate

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who died May 23, left his residuary estate, estimated at \$25,000,000 in trust for his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Strong De Cuevas, her two young children, Elizabeth and John, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The will was filed in the Westchester county surrogate's court at White Plains, N. Y. Mrs. De Cuevas lives in Lakewood, N. J., and Paris. She married the Marquis George De Cuevas in 1927, and is the daughter of the deceased Bessie Rockefeller Strong, whose husband, Dr. Charles Augustus Strong, is a former professor of psychology at the University of Chicago, heavily endowed with Rockefeller money. He now lives in Italy. According to the final codicil, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., falls heir to the personal effects of America's first billionaire, who wanted to live to be one hundred and missed it by two years, dying at ninety-eight.

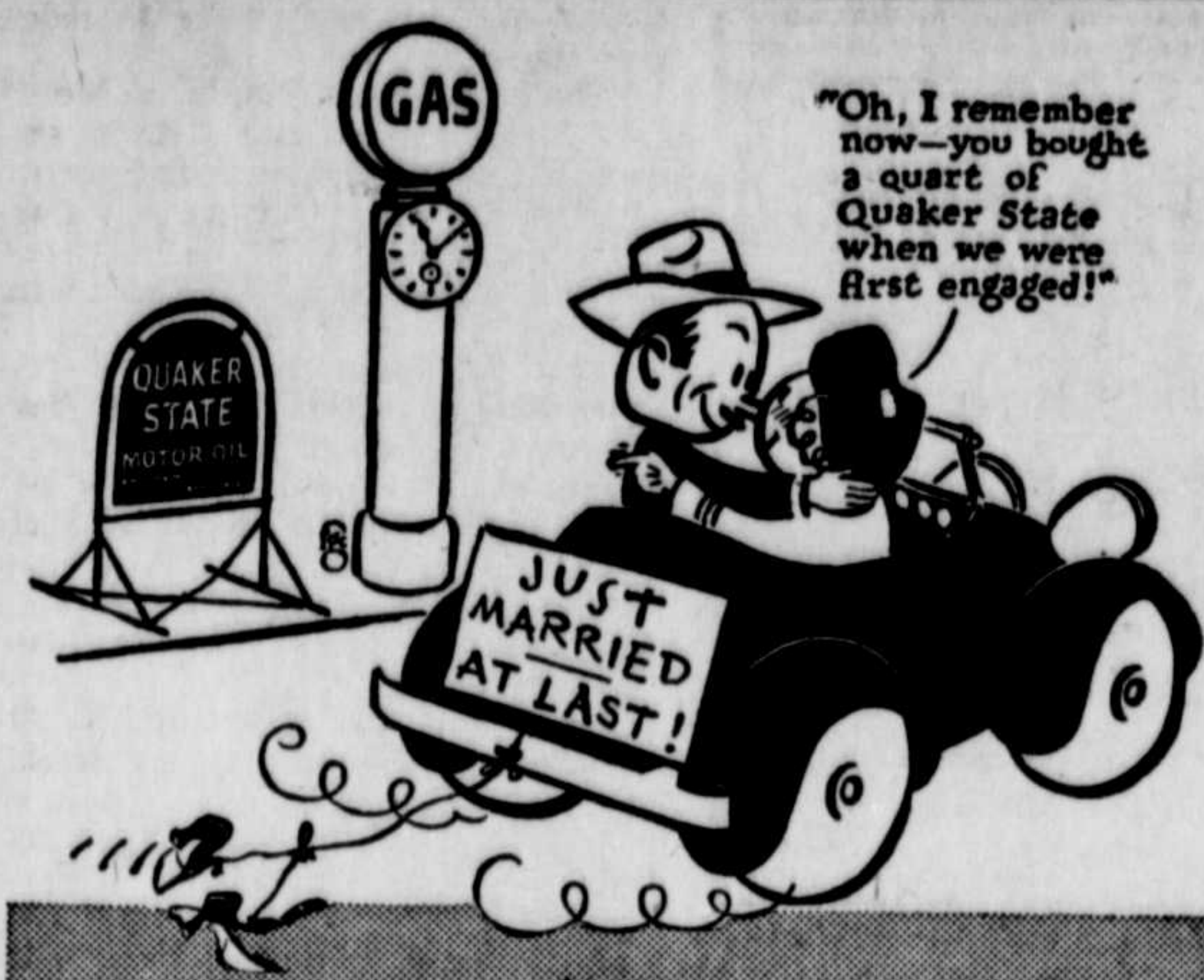
Ask Me Another

A General Quiz
© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

1. Where was the first session of the United States Supreme court held, and how many justices were present?
2. Are the authorized version and the King James Bible the same?
3. What animal is the fastest runner?
4. How big is the standard parachute?
5. When was the federal income tax first imposed?
6. What state has furnished more Presidents than any other?
7. How many counties in the state of Delaware?
8. How many kinds of time in use in the world?

- Answers
1. The first session of the United States Supreme court was held in the Royal Exchange in New York, February 1, 1790, with three of the six justices present.
 2. They are. The King James Bible became known as the authorized version, probably because it bore the line "appointed to be read in churches" on the title page.
 3. The cheetah in short distance runs. It can run down a deer or antelope for a short distance.
 4. The standard airplane parachute has a spread of 24 feet when open.
 5. In the year 1916.
 6. Virginia.
 7. There are but three counties in the state of Delaware.
 8. Sixty-three kinds of standard time are used in the world.

Keep a Secret
Everything that is mine, even to my life, I may give to one I love, but a secret is not mine to give.—Sir Philip Sidney.

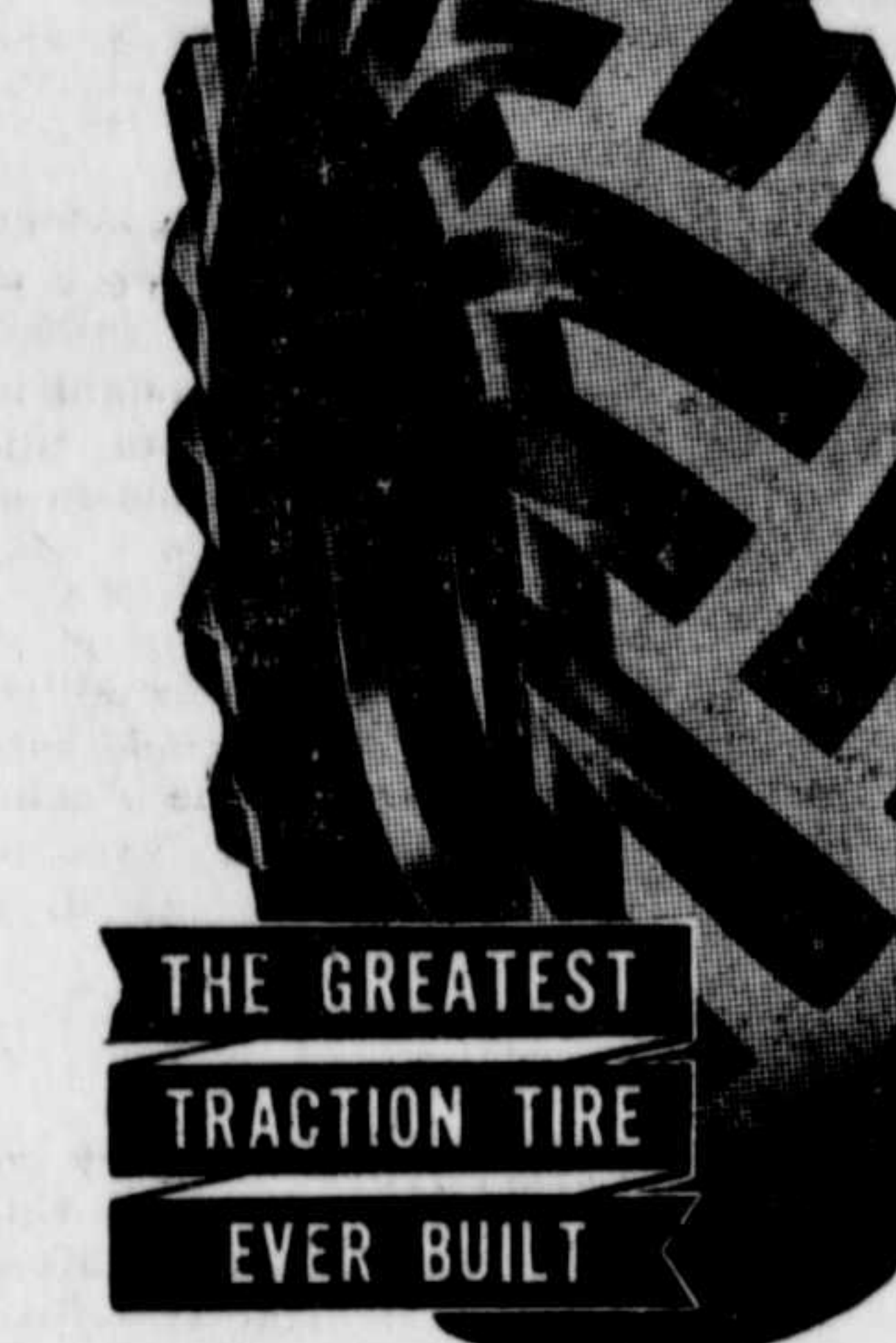


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