News Review of Current Events the World Over

Italy Is Outlawed by League of Nations, Austria and Hungary Objecting-Hauptmann's Death Sentence Upheld by Appeals Court.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

to desist.

ward Addis Ababa.

opians saved their sacred relics.

The king of kings asked that other

Italian legation officials depart with

the minister. The legation, he de-

clared, had kept its radio communi-

cations in use after being requested

In Rome it was announced that Mus-

solini would retort by giving passports

to the members of the Ethlopian lega-

tion and would launch a new drive to-

Ethlopian cavalry made a daring

raid into Eritrea, killing some Italians

a report that a son-in-law of the em-

FIRST giving assurance, in his speech at San Diego, that the Unit-

ed States would not be drawn into

any foreign war, President Roosevelt

issued two important proclamations.

One proclaimed the embargo on all

shipments of war material to the bel-

ligerent nations. The other warned

Americans that travel on Italian or

Ethiopian vessels would be at their

own risk. Since Ethiopia has no ship-

rected solely against Italy. In yet an-

other statement the President reversed

our national policy by declaring that

Americans who engage in "transac-

tions of any character" with either of

own risk." In the past the United

States has argued for the right of neu-

tral citizens and commerce to "freedom

The task of preventing shipment of

American arms and munitions to Italy

and Ethlopia was undertaken by the

UNANIMOUS decision of the New

peals is that Bruno Richard Haupt-

mann was given a fair trial on the

dence, but one to which the evidence

inescapably led. . . . From three

different and, in the main, unrelated

sources the proofs point unerringly to

"(a) Possession and use of the ran-

"(b) The handwriting of the ran-

"(c) The wood used in the construc-

Hauptmann's attorneys immediately

began preparations for an appeal to

the Supreme Court of the United

States. Their only way is to ask that

tribunal for a review of the New Jer-

carried out while such a petition was

pending in the Supreme court, it would

be necessary to have a "stay of execu-

tion" issued by the New Jersey courts

or by a justice of the United States

Supreme court. If a review is denied

the case will be closed and Hauptmann

probably will die in the electric chair

late in November or early in December.

GREECE changed back from a republic to a monarchy overnight

in a bloodless coup d'etat engineered

by the royalists in the armed forces.

Led by Gen. George Kondylls, the army

officers demanded that Premier Tsal-

daris immediately proclaim restoration

of the monarchy. He refused and re-

signed, and a new government with

Kondylis as premier took hold. This

former minister of war then forced out

President Zaimis, abolished the repub-

lican constitution, decreed the restora-

tion, and was named regent by the na-

tional assembly pending the return of

King George II, who was called back

from exile. Though the change of form

of government thus seemed completed.

on the question be held November 3.

said George would await the result of

QUITE inadvertently, Secretary of

fact that our government is preparing

ence in London within three months.

Mr. Swanson, replying to some ques-

tion at his press conference, said he

would send Admiral William H. Stand-

ley, chief of operations, to the London

meeting as the navy's representative

because of his good work-at the last

conversations on naval limitation. It

is supposed the naval powers will try

to formulate a limitation program

the Navy Swanson revealed the

To prevent the death sentence being

Jersey court of errors and ap-

charge of murdering

Col. Charles Lind-

bergh's baby son; that

accordance with the

evidence and that his

death sentence was le-

gal. Every contention

raised by the defense

was overruled. In its

opinion the court said:

that the verdict is not

only not contrary to

the weight of the evi-

"Our conclusion is

coast guard and customs service.

of the seas."

Bruno

guilt-viz:

some money.

tion of the ladder."

sey court's action.

som notes.

ping, the latter proclamation was di-

lost their lives in this operation.

BECAUSE it was prosecuting an un-declared war on Ethiopia, Italy clent capital of the queen of Sheba. was condemned as a violator of the There was no resistance, and the Ethicovenant of the League of Nations and virtually de-

clared to be an outlaw against which economic and financial sanctions are to be applied. That was the decision of 52 members of the league in a memorable meeting of its assembly in Geneva. Three nations, Italy itself and

Austria and Hungary, Baron Aloisi refused to associate themselves with the assembly's action. The Austrian and Hungarian representatives already had announced that they would not participate in any sanctions against Italy because of their political and economic relations with the Fascist government.

If any of the nations concurring in the league's decision wishes to declare war on Italy, it now has the legal right to do so. The nature of the penalties to be imposed and the manner of procedure was to be determined by a committee including all members of the league council, except Italy, and all Italy's neighbor nations except Austria and Hungary.

The meeting of the assembly first heard an eloquent speech on Italy's behalf by her chief delegate, Baron Pompel Aloisi. He charged that the league had been unfair, that it had the warring nations "will do so at their used "two weights and two scales" in its work, that it had acted against Italy where it did not act against Japan in the Manchurian crisis, that it did not even consider Italy's complaints against

"Why not Japan?" he asked. "Why not Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco war? Why Italy?"

Before the decision nation after nation registered its adherence to the league covenant.

"I shall make only a brief declaration," said Pierre Laval of France. "France will face her obligations. I said this before the council. I repeat it before the assembly. The covenant is our international law."

"Action must now be taken," said declare the readiness of his majesty's government to take full part in such action."

Vladimir Potemkin of Russia announced that his government was determined to fulfill its obligations. Switzerland also emphasized its willingness to participate.

"No other delegation has asked to speak," said President Benes quietly. "I interpret the silence of all as indicating the concurrence of their governments with the opinion of the members of the council. The assembly will place this on record."

Austria and Hungary cannot of themselves supply Mussolini with much in the way of raw materials for war; but there is the chance that be may receive, through those countries, materials from Germany if the neutrality proclaimed by Hitler does not prevent. Already the big packing companies of Brazil have suspended negotiations for the sale of 22,000 tons of meat to Italy, and Greece has stopped the shipment of donkeys to the Italian armies. The economic sanctions also will put an end to much of Italy's export trade, as well as her imports.

MAKING good on his threats and promises, Benito Mussolini sent his armies crashing across the border of Ethiopia, starting a war that gave all Europe the jit-



ters. Under the command of Gen. Emilio De Bono, chief of the Italian colonial armies, the Italian troops laboriously advanced from Eritrea, crossing the Mareb river frontier and capturing Adigrat and other towns that had already been practically ruined by bombardment from

Gen. De Bono planes. The immediate objective was Aduwa, the scene of the terrific Italian defeat 39 years ago. After several days of hard fighting against the defending Ethiopians, who lost prabably 2,000 killed, the invaders marched into Aduwa, and considered the assembly directed that a plebiscite that the disgrace of 1896 had been avenged. The Italian soldiers of Gen- and in London the Greek king's equerry eral Marivigna's command entered first, carrying to the principal square this vote. and there erecting a big stone monu ment inscribed "To the fallen heroes of Aduwa."

Italy officially announced that all of Tigre province was in Italian hands, to take part in another naval conferand at the same time her columns were advancing into Ethiopia from the south and east, with the city of Harrar and the country's one railway as their objective. Squadrons of bombing planes were flying here and there, destroying towns and killing many of the inhabitants.

Recent reports from Addis Ababa said the Italian minister, whose departure had been requested by the emperor, announced that the Italian | treaties that are to be terminated Janforces in the north sector had occu- uary 1, 1937.

dential nomination and will throw his hat into the ring about the middle of December. He will enter the primaries in the western, mld-western and southern states. Mr. Fish has not yet formally announced this intention, but he

told an interviewer

the other day that if

Hamiltin Fish, JR., congressman from New York, is going to be a

candidate for the Republican Presi-

he were elected he would have a non-Rep. Fish

partisan cabinet that would include the best brains in the country regardless of political affiliations. He even went so far as to give out a long list of the men and women from which he would choose his cabinet members. For instance, his secretary of state will be either Senator Borah, Senator Hiram Johnson, Bainbridge Colby, John W. Davis or Newton D. Baker. For secretary of commerce he would have either Herbert Hoover or Frank Philips of Oklahoma. Senator Carter Glass heads the list for secretary of the treasury; Edward A. Hayes for secretary of war; R. B. Creager of Texas for postmaster general; Judge Charles Lockwood of Brooklyn for attorney general; Al Smith and capturing others; but there was for secretary of labor; Frank O. Lowden for secretary of agriculture; Theoperor and another Ethiopian general dore Roosevelt, Jr., for secretary of the navy, and Former Vice President Charles Curtis for secretary of the in-

> A MERICAN FEDERATION OF LA-BOR opened its annual convention in Atlantic City with many problems up for discussion. In its report the executive council advocated preservation of the national constitution, without amendment for the present, as best for industrial recovery. It said: "That some control must be exerted over the former system of laissez faire cannot be denied.

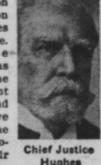
> "The experiment," the report added, (NRA), "which has been concluded, has helped to point the way to the goal which we must seek. How is congress to acquire that control over the industry and trade of our country which will make possible the necessary reforms?

"Until exhaustive studies have been made with respect to attaining this great objective, under our present constitution, we cannot recommend just what steps should be taken in connection with this particular problem."

The federation's determination to keep out the Communists was emphasized by its action in refusing to sear E. M. Curry, president of the International Foundry Workers' union, because he was a Communist candidate for congress in Michigan three years his conviction was in

> OUITE without ceremony, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and the eight associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States

took possession of their new ten million dollar home which on the outside resembles a Corinthian temple. Everything in the bandsome building was new except the nine chairs the eminent jurists occupy, and these would have been replaced if the architects and decorators had had their



Hughes

There was a big crowd present to see the justices open the first term of court in the palatial structure but only a few spectators could get inside. The first business was the admission of more than 150 lawyers to practice before the court. Then the calendar was read. On this calendar are six cases which hold the fate of the New Deal. The most important of these is one which will determine the validity of the agricultural adjustment act. That ruling may rank with the Dred Scott decision in its political conse-

quences. Other Important cases are those challenging the Bankhead cotton control act, the Tennessee Valley authority, the right of the Public Works administration to condemn land for housing projects, the corporate reorganization act, and the right of states to tax the property of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

A NNAPOLIS was full of navy men, ranging from admirals down to ordinary seamen, on October 10, for that was the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval academy and it was celebrated in fine style. Heading a group of distinguished guests not identified with the service was Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft, whose grandfather, George Bancroft, famous historian, founded the academy when he was secretary of the navy under President Polk. A feature of the exercises was a sham battle in which midshipmen landed from boats, scaled the seawall and attacked the academy under protection of a barrage laid down by a sub-chaser.

DOWN in Lower California aboard the cruiser Houston President Roosevelt called Secretary Ickes and WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins into his cabin and studied the work situation on the basis of reports from Washington, After long considera tion he formally approved \$26,000,000

in works projects in Pennsylvania. After some fishing in Arenas bay, Mr. Roosevelt headed straight out into the Pacific ocean for Cocos Island off the coast of Costa Rica, a rendezvous of the old-time pirates where search which would take the place of the is often made for supposed buried gold. He had good luck angling there last year, and went to try it ugain.

SEEN and HEARD NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Washington. - American admirals | not send a pound of cotton or a plece and naval aviators of course are all of machinery or a basket of food to hoping that Great Britain and Italy will not become involved in a warbut-if they do, they will be watching with great interest to see how Mussolini's terrific air force comes out with the superior British navy.

Britain's attempt-regarded as certain if she keeps on her present course -to blockade Italy, and close the Suez canal will as surely be followed by attempts by the Italian air force to bomb the British fleet out of the

Which is highly interesting to Gen. William Mitchell and naval aviators, on the one hand, and practically all American admirals, on the other. Since shortly after the European war, they have been fighting this question of how important the air force was, and primarily whether a battleship can live against an air attack in force. Mitchell's part in this wordy encounter is chiefly remembered because he refused to recognize any limitations

on his public utterances. It will be recalled that he was finally court martialed and convicted in 1925 after he had denounced the high command as guilty of "treason." Hardly anybody could be found to agree with that word "treason," whether they agreed with Mitchell on the idea that battleships were obsolete or not.

But on the main points of the fight a great many military aviators, both army and navy, agreed absolutely with Mitchell, always recognizing that he purposely made his attacks as sensational as possible so as to attract public attention.

Naval aviators, in particular, however, have been gagged ever since by the mechanics of the navy's promotion system. Every so often a board of senior officers considers the list of officers of various ranks. It picks out those it considers eligible for promotion. All promotions are made from this list. The selection board is changed every time, but if an officer is passed over twice, normally, he might just as well give up. He will not be promoted. His career is ruined.

Why They Are Mum

Now remember that virtually all the admirals believe in battleships, and regard airplanes, for the most part, as mere adjuncts. And remember that a given percentage of younger officers in any grade must be passed over in comes clear why very few young aviation enthusiasts in the navy speak their minds in public. They cannot afford to antagonize the men who will be passing on their eligibility for promotion.

But if worst comes to worst in the Mediterranean, the ability of the airplane and the submarine to crush the surface ships will be demonstrated beyond any power of argument, or the old battleships, so dear to the admirals, will vindicate their faith in it.

Incidentally if the admirals win, it will be just too bad for Mussolini. Their contention has always been that the airplane was splendid for scouting, and annoying the enemy-much as the cavalry used to be in Civil war days, when Jeb Stuart raided all the way around the federal army, which was highly spectacular and profitable in captured supplies, but did not change the character of the war very much.

After everything else is swept away in the fighting, the admirals contend, the battleships will still be floating, and still able to hurl destruction-dealing broadsides. Their masts will have been torn away by bombs dropped by planes. Their hulls will be leaking in various compartments from torpedoes fired by submarines. But they will still be on the job, and-and here is the brunt of their argument-nothing else will.

If they are right, Italy will be blockaded-the Suez will be closed-Mussolini will be unable to send supplies to his African legions. If they are wrong, nobody knows what the answer will be. Always assuming that in the early clashes the tremendously superior Italian air force crushes the British air force.

Cotton a Trouble Maker

Cotton is apt to produce tense diplomatic situations again, with fears, that the United States may be forced into a world war, just as it did in the early days of the 1914 conflict. It will be far more important than wheat, for the simple reason that the United States this year has no wheat of consequence to sell. In fact, it will probably buy some from Canada. Copper may be the runner-up to cotton as a trouble maker, thus curiously enough effecting a possible combination of the West and South in another polit-Ical alliance.

This situation is far more serious than the news from Washington or anywhere else has indicated. It is glossed over the word "sanctions" in reports from Geneva, Paris and London. Stripped of diplomatic language, consider just what it will mean if France, as Washington expects, goes along with Britain in applying league sanctions to Italy.

It means nothing else but a virtual blockade of Italy. Not just for goods declared to be contraband of war, but everything. It means that the United States, even in its own ships, could

Naples and Genoa. It means that every American ship traversing the Mediterranean would be crossing a war zone, with all the possibilities that act involves.

Which presents a very tough nut for President Roosevelt to crack. Either way he moves means trouble, either foreign or domestic.

Save that he has made it clear he has no intention of seeking to put the United States in the League of Nations, President Roosevelt has stuck rather closely to the Woodrow Wilson policies. Two of these were freedom of the seas and international cooperation for the preservation of peace. On the last, of course, Wilson was willing to go the whole way. He opposed a senate reservation to Article X, saying that article was the "heart of the covenant" of the league. Article X was the one which promised that every league member would contribute armed forces to enforce league decisions. It is still a part of the league covenant!

May Have to Choose

But the point is that Roosevelt will be forced to choose, unless the Italo-Ethiopian situation clears up most unexpectedly, between two of those policles. He may choose freedom of the seas, and insist on America's right to trade with Italy even if the league proclaims a blockade under the guise of sanctions. Or he may choose cooperation to preserve peace.

The first would lead to an extremely dangerous international situation It might easily involve the United States in war. Even the contention that we had the right to trade with Italy would put this country in a curious and difficult diplomatic hole. For it would be contended by league members that their action would force peace very shortly-that Italy could not possibly continue her aggressive war if blockaded-cut off not only from supplies from abroad but from supplying her forces waging the war. Hence that the action of the United States would be the one thing that made possible the continuance of the war the world is so anxious to avert.

To take the other course would cause vast resentment among those anxious to see the price of cotton boosted, and the surplus of cotton which has been hanging over the market since the Hoover days, sold at a profit.

If this seems unlikely, one has only to remember 1915. Great Britain put cotton on the black list. She knew it was being used to make explosives. But even before this official act she was interfering with shipments. So Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia made a long prepared speech coming very close to demanding war against Britain, on the side of Germany.

It was in reply to this that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, referring to the Lusitania, commented that "a dead baby floating on the water is a more polgnant sight to me than an unsold bale of cotton."

No New Taxes

President Roosevelt has definitely decided that there are to be no new taxes until after election. There are two motives for the recent budget statement attacking critics and saying there is no need for new taxes.

1. Politics. The President has learned of the increasing tax consciousness of the ordinary citizen, and of concern even by farmers as to where the money would be coming from to finance the New Deal. He is also concerned about the worry of business over tax prospects. For example, he has been told that one consideration holding back investment in new enterprises is the "play safe" attitude of rich men who are not willing to gamble when the government promises to take so large a proportion of the profit if they win, but does not help on losses if they lose. Change in the income tax laws, which permit deduction of only \$2,000 for net losses in one year, is part of this.

2. Soldier Bonus. The President laid great emphasis on the point that this happy situation of no more taxes, despite gloomy prophesies by critics, can be attained only if there are no new expenditures. He was hitting directly at the soldier bonus, and at courts which will pass on the processing taxes.

He can play both reasons at the same time in January, when the bonus comes up in congress, by using the tax consciousness of the people as an argument to congress not to override his certain veto of bonus legislation.

Present study of the available figures indicates that the President is "holding out" about half a billion dollars, which will be unused on July 1 next, and, as congress provided for the availability of the four-billiondollar fund for two years, this half billion can be used in the fiscal year beginning on that date.

But nobody thinks this will be enough for that fiscal year. Experts all agree that no upturn of business within reason is going to absorb all the three and a half million men who are to be on work relief projects. Hence there must be another work relief appropriation.

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