

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Quezon Inaugurated First President of Philippines—Co-Ordinator Berry Has Troubles—Reassurances for Business Men—Armistice Day Celebrations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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SELF-GOVERNMENT became a reality for the Philippines on November 15, according to schedule, and it is now up to the islanders to utilize their independence wisely and safely, with only general supervision by the United States. In the presence of a great throng of distinguished persons in the magnificent legislature building at Manila, Manuel Quezon, veteran advocate of independence, was inaugurated as the first president of the commonwealth. Representing the United States were Vice President Garner, Speaker Byrns and a large party of senators and representatives with their wives. Many foreign governments sent unofficial observers, and the leading statesmen of the islands were present.

After Quezon had taken the oath of office, Sergio Osmeña, vice president, and the members of the new unicameral legislature were sworn in. President Roosevelt was personally represented by Secretary of War Dern, who made a pleasant speech and read the proclamation, simultaneously issued in Washington, terminating the old government of the islands and establishing the commonwealth government which is to lead to complete independence of the archipelago in ten years. A cablegram of congratulation also was received from Mr. Roosevelt.

Because of the danger of outbreaks by the extremist followers of Emilio Aguinaldo who have opposed Quezon, the constabulary was out in full force, thousands of its members being brought in from all over the archipelago.

The day before the inauguration the legislature held its final session and Frank Murphy, the last of the governors general, appeared before it to review the accomplishments of the American regime that lasted 36 years. "Having found democracy good for itself, America believes it will be good for the Filipinos" he said. Mr. Murphy was then sworn in as high commissioner of the new government.

The entire American delegation attended a grand reception and ball given by Mr. Quezon in honor of Mr. Murphy.

MAJ. GEORGE L. BERRY, industrial co-ordinator of the New Deal, is having a hard time co-ordinating industries. An industry-labor conference has been arranged for December 9 in Washington, but it is evident that some very considerable industries will not be represented. First, the Ford Motor company refused curtly to send a representative; then the Automobile Manufacturers' association objected to the affair, announcing its opposition to any revival of the NRA, though most of its members signed the old NRA code; and next came a sharp letter from the National Hardware Lumber association, one of the country's oldest and largest trade associations, flatly refusing to attend the conference. The letter, written by J. W. McClure of Chicago, secretary of the association's board of directors, labeled any attempt to impose a new NRA on industry as "impractical, unworkable, unenforceable, a menace to respect for all laws and therefore opposed to public interest."

Nevertheless, the conference will be held, and representatives of labor are expected to advocate a plan for licensing industry, a proposal that all government contractors, comply with code provisions and the 30-hour week.

IF SECRETARY ROPER in addressing the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America in New York was speaking with authoritative knowledge of the intentions of the administration, business may feel considerably reassured. He said "the breathing spell which we are now enjoying is to be the end of governmental regimentation." He declared business was the "scapegoat" of the depression and he upheld the profit system. Of Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of a "breathing spell," the secretary said:

"This declaration of the President is clear-cut and concrete. It means specifically that the basic program of reform has been completed. It means that business no longer needs to feel any uncertainty as to what may come in the future with respect to governmental measures."

According to a Washington dispatch in the New York Times, informal orders have been issued by President Roosevelt to administrative officials to cut federal expenditures under the 1937 budget to \$500,000,000 less than the newly estimated total for 1938. As a result, the dispatch says, the lives of many federal bureaus and agencies were reported to be hanging in the balance. The economy wave is heightened by

signs of better business, the Times says.

THAT story, originating with the Deseret News of Salt Lake City, that George Norris had said he would not seek re-election to the senate from Nebraska, seems to have been at least premature. The veteran senator says he will make his decision at election time next year, and not earlier.

"A campaign would be a small disturbance, compared to the trouble my not being a candidate has cost me," he said in Los Angeles. "I have received hundreds of letters from all parts of the United States urging me to run next year."

ARMISTICE day was celebrated in the United States more generally and elaborately than it had been since the first of those occasions seventeen years ago. Chief of all the ceremonies, naturally, was that at Arlington National cemetery in Washington, where many thousands gathered to hear an address by President Roosevelt. Standing before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Chief Executive paid a brief but eloquent tribute to the gallantry of America's fighting men in the World War, set forth America's hopes and intentions for world peace, and announced the imminent signing of a trade treaty with Canada which Prime Minister King had been negotiating in Washington.

At exactly 11 o'clock the President bared his head and stood silent for a minute, as did millions of his fellow citizens all over the land. The President next placed a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb. For six hours, afterward, uniformed organizations marched up the hill in Arlington and laid their wreaths at the tomb.

The celebration in the national capital was culminated by a ball arranged by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Congressional Medal of Honor men headed the list of guests, others being cabinet officers, diplomats and high officials of the army, navy and marine corps.

GOV. CYLDE L. HERRING of Iowa and Gov. Floyd Olson of Minnesota made a bet of one hog on the football game between the universities of their states. Herring lost, and paid by delivering a fat porker to Olson. That seemed all right, but Virgil Case, a vice crusader and editor of a Des Moines monthly paper, immediately swore out a state warrant for the arrest of Herring on charges of gambling, and said he would file federal charges against Olson.

Under Iowa statutes, gambling is a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of \$500 and a year in prison. The federal charge is a felony, Case said, punishable by a \$5,000 fine and a prison sentence.

Neither governor appeared to be perturbed by the charges. Herring named Olson as his counsel, along with Senator Dan Steck of Iowa, who accompanied him to St. Paul to deliver the pig.

BRITISHERS went to the polls in the seventh general election since the World War, to elect a new parliament. Counting and publishing the vote over there is a deliberate process, so at this writing the results are not known. But there was no doubt of the victory of the government forces, though probably they would lose a number of seats. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was unopposed. But the Laborites made a hot fight to defeat Ramsay MacDonald and several other members of the Baldwin cabinet.

The government, in its campaign, urged support of its League of Nations activities and its program of unemployment relief and stimulation of national trade. Liberals and Laborites took issue with the Conservative candidates on national defense questions, with Labor candidates particularly insistent on disarmament and international control of war materials.

PROMOTED by the powerful nationalistic party Wafd, riotous demonstrations against British domination in Egypt broke out in Cairo and other places. Several rioters were killed and many wounded by the police commanded by an Englishman. The Wafd party insists that Prime Minister Tewfik Nassim Pasha must resign. There is a large Italian community in Egypt, and for a long time it has been understood that Mussolini's emissaries have been stirring up discontent against Britain there.

JAPAN'S apparent determination to dominate northern China has created another crisis in that oriental country, and Shanghai is involved for the Japanese have taken advantage of the slaying of a Japanese sailor there and landed a naval unit 2,000 strong which occupied the Hongkew section of the city.

As the Japanese force began patrolling with fixed bayonets and full war equipment, international settlement authorities mobilized a White Russian regiment of Cossacks under Col. F. R. W. Graham, British army officer detailed as commander of the local volunteer units. The Cossacks, paid by the international settlement, constitute a small standing army for the foreign quarter.

The Chinese were terrified and thousands of them fled from the native quarter to the international settlement, believing the Japanese intended military action in retribution for the murder of the sailor. This the Japanese government denied, but it declared the situation was "serious."

THREE Greeks went to London to invite George II to return to the throne, in accordance with the plebiscite of the Greek people. Deeply moved, he replied: "I shall never forget the past. I shall return almost immediately to my beloved people. May we have divine guidance to bring happiness, peace, and prosperity to our Greece!"

Following the ceremony, the forty-five year-old monarch, with the Princess Paul and Peter and the Princesses Catherine and Olga, the latter a sister of the duchess of Kent, attended a special service of thanksgiving at the Greek orthodox church.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, king of Italy, celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday rather quietly because of the war in which his people are engaged in Africa. He reviewed a parade of armed forces, and with him was the real ruler of the country, Benito Mussolini. Il Duce then appeared on the balcony of his Venezia palace to address a great throng of cheering citizens in the plaza. He spoke just these two sentences: "The forces you have seen this morning with all their weapons, and especially in their spirit, are ready to defend Italy's interests in Europe, Africa or anywhere."

"In one month we have regulated two old accounts (apparently the Italian defeats, at Adowa and Makale, Ethiopia, in 1896) and the remainder will be settled later."

Mussolini that same evening sent to the nations participating in the sanctions against Italy a formal protest against their action, and warned them that Italy would be forced into reprisals with serious consequences to the economic world.

Dispatches from Rome said Pope Pius was making a supreme effort to persuade the League of Nations to postpone the imposition of sanctions, believing this not only would spare the world great economic disorder but also would increase tremendously chances for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war, which might come through collapse of the Ethiopian resistance.

Meanwhile the Italian armies in Ethiopia were advancing steadily toward the interior from both the north and south. The strategic towns of Makale and Gorrabel were occupied practically without resistance.

Halle Selassie lost one of his ablest commanders in the death of General Afework, who was struck by an Italian bomb splinter at Gorrabel.

NOT of vast importance, but interesting enough to command the presence of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and 100,000 other persons, was the twelfth annual national corn husking contest held on a farm at the village of Newtown, Ind.

The winner was Elmer Carlson, twenty-six years old, of Audubon county, who was competing against 17 opponents, the winners and runners-up of nine midwestern states' contests. Carlson shucked 41.52 bushels of the golden corn in 80 minutes, which means that he ripped the ears from the stalks, tore the flimsy husks from them and pitched a gross weight of 2,905 pounds into his wagon.

Carlson set a new world's record, the old one being 36.9 bushels, which mark was beaten also by four others of the contestants. The first prize was a check for \$100 given by the Prairie Farmer.

ONCE more Jefferson Caffery, American ambassador to Cuba, has been saved from assassination, the intelligence operatives of the Cuban army having discovered and thwarted the plot on the eve of its execution. Dispatches from Havana said the army officials believed the plot was slumped by the arrest of Cesar Villar, leader of the Confederation of Labor; that the assassination was to have taken place when Mr. Caffery left the embassy for home on November 1, and that six automobiles were ready to carry the assassins to a place of refuge. They believed the plot was inspired by radicals who seek to provoke American intervention in Cuba, and hope this would bring on a revolution. It was said 20 men had been sworn to kill Mr. Caffery and certain others.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—Even the Republicans are surprised at certain Democratic attacks on James A. Farley as a result of his pre-election claims. Demands that he resign, coming from an outstanding Democratic newspaper, put together with the fact that the Democrats registered a net majority in the Empire state of 300,000, cause some insiders here to wonder if there is something underlying the situation they do not understand.

It is perfectly true, they admit, that Farley's pre-election claims gave the Republicans a chance to do some crowing over their regaining of the control of the New York assembly. But it was pretty sad crowing, mostly done before the vote tabulation showed that huge Democratic majority.

Privately, Republicans were searching around for comfort next day as far as New York state is concerned. They finally decided that Tammany put forth all its effort because of its necessity for getting a strangle hold on the board of aldermen, and thus short circuiting Mayor La Guardia. Whereas there were no fights calculated to bring out a big vote upstate except in Erie county, where the Republicans did pretty well.

Actually, however, it always has been Farley's strategy to claim everything, concede nothing. He has explained his theory to newspaper men many times. For example, in 1932 Farley knew perfectly well there was no chance of Franklin D. Roosevelt's carrying Vermont. But, as he told friends at the time, if he conceded Vermont, publicly, all the party workers in that state would lay down. Whereas if he claimed it, and sent them speakers, money and assistance generally, they would be up on their toes fighting.

As a result, the shrewd Jim commented, "We might win a coroner here, and a sheriff there, and a member of the legislature somewhere else. Then, next election, these winners will be on the job working for our ticket," and will not have to be paid orajoled. In fact, his theory is that three or four hard fights, even in hopeless territory, will be apt to produce a winning by and by.

Logic Accepted

Now the fact is that no politician who ever won a campaign disagrees with that logic. They may not practice it, because they may not have the time and energy to spare. Generally they think they haven't, anyhow, and so often they do not make these hopeless fights. But there is seemingly no limit to Farley's energy, and he has actually had all the money he needed in every campaign, regardless of plaintive statements to the contrary.

His strategy, incidentally, is abundantly justified by what has happened in upstate New York as a result of campaigning in hopeless territory. With a live, fighting Democratic organization in every upstate county, the old-time majorities above the Bronx have shrunk until they are swamped by the Democratic majorities in the big town.

This was demonstrated in this election, where despite a very sizable showing of Republican strength upstate, the net vote in the entire state was 350,000 Democratic.

In fact, the main hope of the Republicans about the Empire state, whose 47 electoral votes are so vital to any hope of beating the New Deal next November, lies in the belief that so many New Yorkers vote Democratic locally, but Republican nationally. This was certainly a factor in the Al Smith races for governor. Smith's record of running a million votes ahead of his national ticket in 1920 is still unmatched.

Those Wily Poles

The government at Warsaw may not appreciate it, but it has a very effective embassy in Washington. In fact, a great deal more effective than is considered necessary by the milling interests of this country, not to mention speculators in rye.

The wily Poles, apparently, were just shrewd enough to realize that this administration does not like speculation, loves to see speculators get it in the neck, and lacks utterly any desire to help these "non-producers" pile up profits, despite the obvious fact that such profits would boost income tax receipts for the treasury.

All of which is concerned with rye and rye flour, not very exciting in themselves, but highly interesting to those who produce them, and those who buy and sell them.

It also concerns the feverish desire of many European countries, in the last few years, to make themselves self-supporting on foodstuffs, against the evil day when war might cut off their imports. In this particular case it has to do with the efforts of Poland in that direction.

This desire on the part of all European countries, practically, became very apparent to the farming interests of this country several years ago. Also to the milling interests and the grain trade generally.

They wept all over the shoulders of

their senators and representatives, as a result of which congress passed a law which made it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to add what is called a countervailing duty to the tariff on food products in certain circumstances.

The certain circumstance is when the producing country pays a bounty for the production of that foodstuff. The idea is to boost the tariff precisely that same amount, so that the payment of the bounty in the producing country will not give the foreign producer an unfair advantage over the American producer.

Rye Poured In

Last spring prices for rye were high in this country, and some of this Polish rye and also some Polish rye flour began pouring in. Whereupon there were loud cries from the grain trade for the treasury to put the "mandatory" countervailing duty in effect.

Treasury officials consulted with the State department. Also with the Polish embassy. The State department folks did not like it much. It flew in the face of Secretary Hull's well-known opposition to trade barriers. Mr. Hull himself talked about it with the Polish ambassador.

One lieutenant of Mr. Hull was such a frequent attendant at cocktail parties of the Polish embassy that one of the underlings there humorously asked him if he "had learned to speak Polish yet." He tells this story on himself, so it is not a question of the Poles laughing about their own accomplishments. They are much too shrewd for that.

But the Poles made quite a point in their talk with our State and Treasury folks of the fact that the American farmer was not being hurt by this Polish competition in the slightest degree, whereas the American consumer was being benefited.

Hopkins' Faux Pas

The two people who are most dejected by Harry L. Hopkins' faux pas in attacking Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the resentment that the "never put up a thin dime" accusation aroused, and the prompt necessity for a backdown, are in the order named. James A. Farley and Governor Landon.

Farley's chagrin is natural enough. One of the cleverest organizers and politicians of our time, he naturally hates to see his shrewdly planned campaign messed up by bungling, even if he himself is not responsible.

Landon's disappointment is far more subtle, but just as sound politically. It can be explained in four words: It came too soon.

The point is that Landon knows perfectly well he is getting out in front far too quickly. He has been publicly advertised as the probable nominee in too many quarters. For instance, by William Randolph Hearst, who has been giving the Kansas Collier plenty of publicity both in his newspapers and magazines. Then it was allowed to leak out that President Roosevelt told several friends on his way across the country to San Diego that he figured it would be Landon who would oppose him in 1936.

Which, incidentally, is the answer to the venom and force with which Hopkins struck.

Landon is a comparatively young man, but he has seen enough of politics to know that the old tradition about a candidate's getting too far out in front too soon is not just an old wives' tale. Most of the time it works.

A Bit of History

For example, 1920. When the Republican national committee met in Washington in December, just six months before the convention, it appeared that Leonard Wood was virtually nominated. A glance back at the newspaper files of that month will show that virtually every reporter in Washington, writing for out-of-town papers, and regardless of the slants of his own paper, was impressed by the Wood strength. In fact, if the convention had been convened the day the national committee adjourned, Wood would have been nominated on the first ballot.

All the other candidates "ganged" him. He made some bad mistakes, and when the convention met all but a few enthusiasts knew he had no chance.

Four years later William G. McAdoo was out in front for the Democratic nomination. Alfred E. Smith was a close runner-up. Both were wrecked by an issue which neither had anything to do with starting. It was aimed at McAdoo, but it prevented the nomination of either.

The nominations of Smith, in 1928, and Roosevelt, in 1932, seem exceptions to the rule, but they prove nothing. For Smith was given a nomination known in advance to be absolutely hopeless, and it was given to heal the religious breach made in 1924. Roosevelt got a head start very largely because the South and the Bible Belt were scared to death that Smith would take the nomination again. There are many who think that if Smith had taken himself out of the race, even at the convening of the convention, Roosevelt would never have been named.

Landon was sitting very nicely, indeed, up to the Hopkins blast, with Herbert Hoover and Senator William E. Borah virtually shooting at each other, Col. Franklin Knox harrying the administration, and Landon just getting a lot of good publicity. But the effect of the Hopkins boomerang may easily be to center the fire of friends of Hoover, Borah and Knox, to mention only three, on the Kansas governor!

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USE LAMP TO CALL DOCTOR

Morse code signals flashed by a lamp on the telephone-less Paps Stour Island of the Shetland group summoned a doctor and a nurse from the mainland the other night. The lamp signals explained an inhabitant had been taken ill and needed an immediate operation. The doctor and nurse rushed to the patient in a life boat.

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