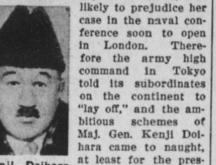
News Review of Current Events the World Over

Japan Suddenly Squelches North China Autonomy Scheme-Italy Struggles Against Economic Sanctions-President Talks to Mayors About Taxes.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD Western Newspaper Union.

autonomy movement in the north-



at least for the preshad become known as "the Lawrence of China," quietly departed from expected.

Thus, for the first time in recent years, the Japanese militarists have been checked, by the Tokyo government, which informed them that the mission of the Japanese army in Manchukuo did not include intriguing for separation of the Chinese provinces and that it would not be permitted to pass south of the great wall without an imperial order.

Instead of the autonomy coup, the Nanking government was told by the Japanese authorities in China that it must institute reforms in the northern provinces. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese ambassador, had a long conference with Dictator Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking, and told the press he had received assurance that the Chinese government was adequately prepared to cope with the situation in north China. Ariyoshi said he had also received assurance that Nanking desired to continue friendly relations with Japan.

Neutral observers in China are not convinced that the autonomy movement will not be revived at the first President, he talked chiefly about taxes, opportunity.

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has gone to Warm Springs, Ga., for his annual visit, and for three weeks will divide his time among rest, politics and work. He was to deliver one speech at Atlanta; and after his return to Washington he will journey to Chicago to deliver an address on December 9 which probably will be an argument for a permanent AAA.

Following his Chicago speech, President Roosevelt will go to South Bend, Ind., to accept an honorary degree and make a brief address at the University of Notre Dame. The acceptance of this invitation was considered an adroit political move because of his recent refusal to take any action concerning the Catholic persecutions in

SOMETHING new under the sun is now being tried out-an economic war to put a stop to a military war. Fifty-two nations are united in the

imposition of sanctions against Italy, which became an outlaw nation on November 18 by decree of the League of Nations. Four league nations, all unimportant, refused to participate. They are Austria, Hungary, Albania and Paraguay. Indirect support is given the

league by two non. Gen. Badoglio

member nations, the United States and Germany. Nearly all the world's chief ports are closed to Italian goods. and exports to Italy of arms, war materials and a long list of key products has stopped. Loans and credits for the Italian government, public bodies, corporations and individuals are for-

Should this momentous action succeed, it would seem that the end of Benito Mussolini and the Fascist regime in Italy is in sight. Should it fall, the League of Nations fails, the British communications in the Mediterranean would be threatened, and the peace of the world would be menaced. Standing steadfast against the sanc-

tions, Premier Mussolini proclaimed the day on which they were established "a day of ignominy and iniquity," as had been declared by the Fascist grand council. The day was made a holiday, flags flew from all buildings and there were numerous angry demonstrations against the member nations of the league. The frontiers of Italy and its ports were closed to goods of those nations except for certain necessities. Restrictions of food, fuel and light were put in force.

It was announced in Rome that 100,-000 of the recently mobilized soldiers would be given a furlough of three months to aid industrial and agricultural production.

French, and the Italian authorities were deeply interested but said the war would not stop until Italy had possession of a large strip of Ethiopia.

ing achieved his mission "under ex- York Central owes to it.

JAPAN suddenly learned that the tremely difficult circumstances" and was to be elevated to the rank of marern provinces of China, fostered by shal. Gen. Pietro Badoglio, chief of the Japanese army commanders, was staff, was appointed to succeed De Bono as commander in chief of the invading armies.

Emperor Haile Selassie made two airplane trips to the fighting fronts, fore the army high visiting Harar and Diredawa and inspecting his troops in the South. The told its subordinates government at Addis 'Ababa denied on the continent to Italian claims that 2,000 Ethiopians "lay off," and the am- had been killed in a terrific battle with bitious schemes of Italian fliers. The communique said: "Information from the commander hara came to naught, of troops in the region of Makale states the recent intensive bombardment of ent. That plotter, who their positions by ten Italian planes caused thirty deaths and slightly wounded fifty, instead of the 2,000 Pelping and his early return was not killed as mentioned in the press communique from Asmara."

> POPE PIUS surprised the world by naming twenty new cardinals, who will be installed at a secret consistory December 16 and a public one December 19. In the group are fifteen Itallans, two Frenchmen, one Argentine, one Spaniard and one Czechoslovakian. With these additions the sacred college will have sixty-nine members, the largest number in the history of the church and only one short of the full complement. The sacred college will now be composed of thirty-nine Italians and thirty non-Italians.

> The pope also named the Most Rev. Joseph C. Plagens, recently auxiliary bishop of Detroit, as bishop of the diocese of Marquette-Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara. auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia, as bishop of the Savannah diocese.

WHEN a hundred mayors, assembled in Washington to discuss the work relief program, called on the

which he said "have grown up like Topsy in this country." He then announced that he planned to call a conference of city and pose of studying the whole system of taxation which, he said, animals. should be simplified. Concerning the mat-

Mayor La Guardia

told the mayors: combat. My answer, and I am sure marketing season (35 per cent); most yours will be the same for city governments, is that we do not propose to let people starve. Some people will per cent); mining and textile machinbe surprised to find that the gigantic works program will be substantially carried out by the end of November, just as it was planned last spring."

The mayors elected F. H. La Guardia of New York president of their annual conference and Edward J. Kelly of Chicago vice president, a position usually leading to the presidency the following year. La Guardia succeeds Dapiel W. Hoan of Milwaukee.

The mayors recommended that the social security act be amended to include old age pensions for municipal employees and urged co-operation by cities with the Department of Justice for the suppression of crime.

CHAIRMAN HENRY P. FLETCHER of the Republican national committee issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Washington on December 16 to fix the time and place of the party's national convention of 1936 and to consider the apportionment of delegates. It was reported that Chicago was in the lead among the cities seeking the convention.

Mr. Fletcher also announced the appointment of a committee of sixteen prominent industrialists and lawyers to raise a big campaign fund. William B. Bell of New York, president of the American Cyanamid company, will be chairman of the committee, and Charles B. Goodspeed, assstant treasurer of the Republican national committee, Chicago lawyer, will be vice chairman. Many of the members have never before participated actively in national politics.

DAVID A. REED, former senstor from Pennsylvania, heretofore considered a possibility for the Republican Presidential nomination, has eliminated himself from the competition, explaining that he lacks "political sex appeal." What that is he couldn't exactly define, but he said: "Roosevelt has it. But I discovered last year that I didn't. I'm not a candidate for any public office."

TESSE H. JONES, chairman of the RFC, let it be known that the New There were new negotiations for York Central railroad has agreed to peace, fostered by the British and repay \$15,600,000 which it borrowed from the corporation. The loan, which matures December 1, will be repaid out of the road's \$25,000,000 cash balance. The repayment will be the As for the Ethiopian war itself, Mus- largest ever received by the RFC from solini announced an important change a railroad. In return the RFC agreed in commanders. Gen. Emilio de Bono to extend until July 1, 1941, the rewas recalled with warm praise for hav- maining \$11,809,000 which the New

A NOTHER prominent figure of the World war passed with the death of Earl Jellicoe, who commanded the united British fleet in the great battle of Jutland and was severely criticized because he did not succeed in completely defeating the German fleet. Jellicoe, who entered the navy as a cadet at thirteen years of age, had a colorful career on British ships and in administrative positions throughout the world until at the end of four years as governor general of New Zealand in 1924 he practically retired from official public life.

PLANS to establish a three hundredth anniversary fund at Harvard university this year, for the awarding of large annual prize scholarships to boys in each state of the Union, were announced by President James B. Conant in a letter sent to 65,000 Harvard alumni. The fund will also be used for the creation of pioneering professorships of an entirely new type.

A MERICAN business generally is pleased with the terms of the new trade treaty with Canada, made public simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa. Farmers and the lumber men of the northwest will not like it. High tariff advocates in congress are sure to attack the pact, but its terms cannot be affected for three years. even were congress to repeal the reciprocal trade act under which President Roosevelt acted in negotiating the agreement. It is considered a trade agreement rather than a formal treaty. and goes into effect January 1 next.

Government officials, foreseeing adverse reaction in some quarters because of some of the sliced American duties, sought to show the pact would lead to greatly increased trade and employment which would benefit the country.

An analysis of the pact shows that the United States grants concessions to Canada on 79 major commodities, including:

Tariff slash on four-year-old whisky from \$1 to 50 cents per fifth of a

Reductions in duties on specified quotas of beef cattle (from 3 to 2 cents per pound on animals over 700 pounds); dairy cows (21/2 to 11/2 cents); cream (56.6 cents to 35 cents per gallon); white or Irish seed potatoes (75 to 45 cents per 100 pounds); Douglas fir and western hemlock (50 per cent).

Reduced duties on lumber and timber of other kinds; cheddar cheese, turnips, apples, hay, maple sugar, live poultry, horses, hallbut and some other fish; some leathers and ferro-man-

A pledge to keep on the free list Canadian pulpwood, newsprint, unmanufactured wood, shingles, lath, lobsters. state officials late in certain furs, crude asbestos, artificial the winter for the pur- abrasives and fertilizers.

A promise to maintain the present 10 per cent duty on feedstuffs for

On the part of Canada the duties are cut on 180 commodities, some of ter of continuance of the leading concessions being: Reducrelief, Mr. Roosevelt tions on wheat (from 30 to 12 cents a bushel); off-season fresh vegetables "It is a question that you have to (50 per cent); vegetables imported in classes of farm machinery (50 per cent); industrial machinery (35 to 25 ery; radios (30 to 25 per cent); electric refrigerators; tinplate manufactures; dressed lumber; building mate rials; motor vehicles; cotton fabrics, furs, chemicals, silk fabrics, cotton manufactures, electrical apparatus,

Also rate cuts on oranges, grapefruit, nuts, fron and steel manufac-

Place magazines and potatoes on the free list.

A pledge to grant the United States, on 767 articles, the lowest rates paid by any non-British country.

A pledge to liberalize the system of establishing arbitrary valuations on American products. A promise to keep raw cotton on

the free list and to put tractors on that list.

PRIME MINISTER STANLEY BALD-WIN and his Conservative government party won an impressive victory in the British parliamentary elections, although the La-

borites succeeded in decreasing the Conservative majority in the house by about 60 seats. Baldwin himself was unopposed for re-election, but Ramsay MacDonald, lord president of the council and former prime minister, was badly

defeated, as was his Ramsay son, Malcolm, who has MacDonald been minister of col-

onies. The elder MacDonald left the Labor party to form the national government, and the Laborites had been after his scalp ever since. The government party will have a majority of about 250 in the next house of commons,

No canon of ethics was violated by the lawyers' committee of the American Liberty league when it offered to defend gratis the constitutional rights of any citizen unable to pay fees for such defense. Moreover, the lawyers' committee is justified in preparing and disseminating "opinions upon legislation with particular reference to the constitutionality of such

legislation." Such is the opinion of the American Bar association's committee on professional ethics and grievances, given in response to a complaint made by C. N. Davie of Atlanta, Ga. The bar committee emphasized that it expressed "no opinion as to the soundness of the conclusions reached by the national lawyers' committee,"

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

trality-but not to benefit by it-is the | of the dairy controversy. He wants rather paradoxical attitude in the United States Department of Commerce. This applies not only to trade with Italy- trade with Ethiopia was never important-but to trade in other parts of the world. The thought, apparently, is not to take too much advantage of Italy's occupation with her war by sneaking away a part of her interna-

The whole thing seems rather nebulous, though also very high-minded. But apparently it does not apply to South America. Perhaps because Washington has always regarded southern American trade as belonging to this country-not by divine right, nor even by geography, but perhaps because of some expected gratitude for the Monroe Doctrine. Though as a matter of fact that doctrine has been resented rather than appreciated by our Latin-American friends for many years now. In fact, it began to cool shortly after Washington forced France to withdraw its support from Maximilian, not long after the American Civil war.

So the best minds interested in furthering our international trade began several weeks ago to think about the possibilities in South America, now that Italy is very busy in Africa. In fact, it was decided to have a new head of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and that this new head should be some one capable of taking advantage of this golden opportunity in South America.

As this is written the name of this new "sales manager" for Uncle Sam has not been announced, but it has already been discovered by our consuls from Panama down to Cape Horn that Great Britain apparently had the same idea. Whether it occurred to the best minds in Downing street before our Brain Trusters thought of it, or whether, having thought of it, the British merely went into action without waiting for a lot of conferences and on the selection of a suitable person to direct it, is not only not disclosed-it is not known. But the fact is sadly admitted, in whispers, that the British beat us to it. And the comment is sadly added-"as usual."

Not "Cricket"

It is rather interesting that the official who disclosed this situation to the writer, in discussing what he thought this country ought to do in observing the amenities, long before he mentioned the British, said that to expand our trade all over the world at the expense of the Italian international trade would not be "cricket." Which happens to be a distinctly British ex-

pression, though widely used here. Just why it would not be "cricket" to take advantage of Italy's preoccupation in some parts of the world, and not in others, is not clear. In the Department of Commerce there is a certain theory about it. This is to the general effect that Latin-American trade belongs naturally to the United States, and that therefore anything we can do to cement it is justifiable at all times, whether the nations from which we take it are engaged in a war or not, and whether we approve of that war or not.

It may be that in London the exporters and the government figure the same way, on the theory that on account of Sir Francis Drake, or maybe Sir Henry Morgan, Latin-American trade naturally belongs to Britain, and hence any means of taking it away from some other nation is justified.

There is a widespread suspicion, however, that "cricket" does not interfere with Britain's commandeering all of Italy's foreign trade that she can get her hands on. Even during the World war, some State department underlings recall, "business as usual"which means get all you can-was quite a motto in the tight little island.

Canadian Treaty

On the whole the administration expects to benefit enormously, at the next election, by the effects of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. Its political ramifications are legion, but, now that time has been allowed for estimating its economic consequences, let's take a look at the political aspects, which were very much in mind at the White House, if not at the State department, while the problems were being weighed.

The worst liability to the administration is the dairy section, which will let a much larger volume of Canadian milk, cream, butter and cheese into this country, and hence will irritate the dairy farmers of New England, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota, particularly, and all other dairy farmers in general.

Incidentally it was rather odd that there was such a rush to sign the treaty that the ceremonies almost synchronized with those attendant upon the delivery at the White House of the 1,250-pound Wisconsin cheese, drawn by "Dunder and Blitzen" and the rest in a Santa Claus sleigh. Which, by the way, had been intended as a high light of National Cheese

The dairy concessions to Canada are much worse politically than the lumber section, although actually opponents of the lumber section were more vocal. The reason is that every do-

Washington .- To observe strict neu- | mestic dairyman is on the same side all the protection he can get from foreign competition. Whereas the lumber industry is divded into two

groups, with best opinion being to the

effect that the stronger group, as far

as votes are concerned, favors abolish-

ing all restrictions against Canadian

lumber and shingles. Perhaps the best evidence is that the group favoring no tariff on lumber won every fight in congress until the very last. Then the tariff group won, but only by combining with the oil, copper and coal groups in a log rolling operation, which resulted in the imposition of the so-called "excise" import taxes, that really are tariff schedules.

Lumber Tariff

Actually the interests favoring a higher tariff against Canadian lumber are not politically important, save in the extreme Pacific Northwest, Midwestern lumber interests, which might be supposed to be allied actually are not, for the simple reason that in the days before they thought there would ever be a lumber tariff, they bought huge tracts of forest land in Canada!

Number one among the assets of the treaty, politically, is fruit. Canada's willingness to take our oranges, prunes, apricots, peaches and raisins just makes the difference between good times and bad in highly important areas in California. Incidentally, the orange schedule appeases Florida, overcoming-it is hoped-her anger against the administration for the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which let in early frults and vegetables that compete with Floridian products.

Florida, of course, is not important politically. Not certainly when a Presidential election is being considered. But never forget California! Not because she elected Woodrow Wilson in 1916, but because her 22 electoral votes are absolutely essential to any G. O. P. hope, so far outlined, of ending the New Deal and retiring Franklin D. Roosevelt from the White House. Not even Henry P. Fletcher can count enough electoral votes to put a Republican in the White House-while AAA checks keep flowing-without Califor-

Figuring on Lodge

Massachusetts Democrats are figuring that Henry Cabot Lodge, grandson of the famous statesman who "broke e heart of the world" in his fight against Woodrow Wilson on the League of Nations, will be the G. O. P. candidate for senator next year. They are so sure of this that they are already shaping individual political plans to fit in with that picture.

Incidentally, they are not particularly happy about this situation. Despite his youth, they are not discounting young Lodge's ability as a vote getter. On the contrary, they point out that he has all the advantages of a

great name, and none of the liabilities. The famous Massachusetts senator, as a matter of fact, had accumulated a lot of enemies before his death. In his last race for the senate he barely pulled through. At his last national Republican convention, that at Cleveland, far from being the dominating figure he had been at such gatherings for nearly a generation, he was rather obviously sidetracked. In fact, that sidetracking led to animosities which rose to plague William M. Butler, at the time Republican national chairman and representative on the ground of President Coolidge, when Butler later ran for the senate against David L

None of these old feuds are believed to linger on, however, by Democrats interested in holding a senate seat, and some of them in winning that seat for themselves. They do not expect young Lodge to lose any Republican votes on account of them.

Democratic Fears

Moreover, Massachusetts has eight Republican members of the house, more than any other state at present except Michigan, New Jersey, New York and I'ennsylvania. And more than such historically Republican states as California, Illinois and Ohio!

So their fear is that, with evidences such as the Rhode Island election and that Massachusetts has backslidden on the New Deal, young Lodge, with nothing against him, may poll the full Republican vote.

The tremendous majority of Gov. James M. Curley in 1934 does not reassure them. They point to the fact that Curley was strong enough to nominate his own candidate for mayor of Worcester, over the sitting mayor, but then the Republicans won the office on November 5.

All of which might point to the logic that the Massachusetts Democrats would be glad to let Senator Marcus A. Coolidge have a renomination, especially as they could count on him to contribute handsomely to a campaign fund which might pull other candldates through, whether it saved him or not. But human ambitions run contrary to that notion.

Ever since it became fairly certain that Curley would seek renomination and re-election as governor, passing up the chance to come to the United States senate, there have been lightning rods put up by other Democrats. Copyright .- WNU Service.

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