

News Review of Current Events the World Over

King Edward Abdicates and Is Succeeded by Duke of York — Pope Stricken With Paralysis — Wallace Promises Better Farm Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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LOVE and the British constitution are the winners in the great contest that has stirred the world to its furthest borders. Edward VIII, steadfast in his determination to make Mrs. Wallis Simpson his wife, abdicated as king of Great Britain and emperor of India, and his brother, the duke of York, reigns in his stead as George VI.



George VI

Edward's fateful decision was communicated to the house of commons by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. Haggard and deeply moved, the man who has borne the brunt of the struggle on behalf of the cabinet and parliament handed the speaker the royal message and the speaker read it to the half stunned members. This is what Edward said:

"Realizing as I do the gravity of this step I can only hope that I shall have the understanding of my people in the decision I have taken and the reasons which have led me to take it.

"I conceive that I am not overlooking the duty that rests on me to place in the forefront the public interest when I declare that I am conscious that I can no longer discharge this heavy task with efficiency or with satisfaction to myself.

"I have accordingly this morning executed an instrument of abdication in the terms following:

"I, Edward VIII of Great Britain, Ireland, the British dominions beyond the seas, king, emperor of India, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for myself and my descendants. My desire is that effect should be given to this instrument of abdication immediately.

"In token thereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of December, 1936, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed."

Subscribed followed a request that the accession of his brother to the throne be expedited, and accordingly enabling legislation effecting the abdication and the accession of the new king was promptly introduced and put through the house of commons and the house of lords.

The new king was proclaimed with the traditional ceremony following an assembly of the accession council made up of privy councilors and other distinguished persons.

That evening the ex-king went on the air to broadcast a message of farewell to the half billion people who had been his subjects.

Edward left England for his self-imposed exile and probably never will return to his native land. Where he will make his home has not been announced. It was stated in Cannes, where Mrs. Simpson was with friends, that he would not go there now. "Wally" publicly offered to renounce her association with the king if that would settle the controversy, but he chose otherwise. Her divorce would not become absolute until April 27, but steps were taken in London to speed up the date.

Notwithstanding the widespread sympathy for Edward and his once enormous popularity, the general sentiment throughout the British empire is now that he let his country down, that he mainly was to blame for bringing on the crisis and, to quote one correspondent, that "the cabinet's victory was the only possible victory which could be allowed on the present issue." The great majority of the people did not think Mrs. Simpson, a commoner and twice divorced, was fit to be queen of England. The cabinet and the house of commons emphatically vetoed a morganatic marriage. If he would be true to his love, there was nothing left for the king to do but abdicate.

For a day after announcing his resignation of the throne, Edward remained king. But as soon as parliament passed the abdication measure it was carried to him, and the moment he signed the document Edward ceased to reign. It was presumed that, with the permission of the new king, Edward would retain the duchy of Cornwall and its revenues. With his other resources he goes into exile with an annual income of about \$500,000.

In all the British dominions steps were taken to ratify the abdication of the king and the accession of the duke of York. There was considerable uneasiness concerning the course the legislature of the Irish Free State might pursue, for events seemed to give Ireland the chance to shake off the last vestiges of adherence to the British empire.

FROM Manila came belated dispatches telling of the worst disaster that ever befell the Philippines—a great flood which swept through the fertile and densely populated Cagayan valley in northern Luzon and destroying possibly thousands of the inhabitants. The full extent of the death toll may never be known. The waters of the Cagayan river, suddenly swollen by a typhoon and torrential rains, inundated many villages and towns in the 50 mile wide valley. So isolated was the stricken area that a former provincial military commander required four days to fight his way to an outlying point from which he informed the world of the disaster. Military airplanes were used to carry medical supplies and relief agents to the district.

STRICKEN with paralysis that affected both his legs, Pope Pius XI was believed to be in a serious condition because he already was afflicted with asthma, arterio sclerosis and high blood pressure. At first the holy father flatly refused to submit to a medical examination, saying "I am in the hands of God," and he even insisted on dictating and signing letters. But later he was persuaded to take complete repose, which his physicians said was vitally necessary.

Father Agostino Gemelli of Milan, a medical expert, was summoned to Vatican City and gave out a statement indicating that rigid measures were being taken to stave off possible uremic poisoning.

The pope's illness was discovered when he was unable to arise for a ceremonial concluding a week of spiritual exercises. He was barely able to stir the left leg and physicians found that the heaviness of limb had spread also to the right leg.



Pope Pius XI

MEMBERS of the American Farm Bureau federation, assembled in Pasadena, Calif., were told by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that the government would provide a better farm program than the AAA; but he also said the farmer must be willing to accept "small increases in the imports of certain agricultural products."

"In the cause of peace," he said, "the farmers of the United States must learn to say 'yes' as often as possible to agricultural imports from Pan-America, while at the same time reserving the right to say 'no' when any vital branch of agriculture is likely to be menaced by too great imports."

Mr. Wallace declared the preservation of world peace is more fundamental than national agricultural conservation, and added, "there is an important relation between the two, however. Danger of the United States becoming involved in a serious war comes from the fact that we export goods to Europe and when war comes one side or the other interferes with trade."

"Last year 68 per cent of our agricultural exports went to five countries which are certain to be involved in any major difficulty in Europe and Asia. Only 10 per cent of our agricultural exports went to Pan-America. Both our hearts and our heads lead us increasingly to Pan-America but the facts are stubborn and of necessity can be brought in line with our desires only slowly."

The federation conferred upon Mr. Wallace its highest honor, the award for distinguished service to agriculture.

PLANS of John L. Lewis and his associates in the C. I. O. for organizing the automobile industry workers seemingly are greatly furthered by the formation of a joint council of the United Automobile Workers of America and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers. These two unions, controlling as they do virtually organized workers in the automotive industry, have agreed to unite in a common cause in any controversy with the industry. They are both members of the Lewis group and so are under suspension by the American Federation of Labor.

FOR the first time the government has taken a hand in the steel labor crisis. The national labor relations board has issued a complaint charging the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel company, with "interfering with the self-organization of employees" in Carnegie's 21 plants.

This action followed the board's investigation of charges filed by Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC and M. F. Tighe, veteran president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

WITH the launching of the Gneisenau, her second 26,000-ton battleship, Germany moved another step toward her goal of a navy large enough to bottle up the Russian fleet. Reichsfuehrer Hitler and many high officials attended the ceremony. The ship was christened by Frau Maerker, widow of the commander of the old Gneisenau, which went down in the battle of the Falkland Islands 22 years ago.

Berlin correspondents believe the new German fleet will have reached 420,000 tons by 1942. It will possess no less than five 35,000-ton battleships, to which can be added two 26,000-ton battleships, three existing 1,000-ton pocket battleships and fourteen light and heavy cruisers, including three more 10,000-ton boats. There will be 40 destroyers and torpedo boats, two airplane carriers and submarines up to the limit of the 1935 pact with Great Britain.

FRANCE and Great Britain united in an invitation to Germany, Italy, Russia and Portugal to join them in an effort to end the Spanish war by mediation. It was thought the time was ripe for this, since both the government forces and the rebels are exhausted by their fierce and inconclusive fighting.

The announcement of the plan came on the eve of the meeting of the League of Nations council, summoned to Geneva to consider the Madrid-Valencia government's appeal against Germany and Italy because of their recognition of the Fascist rebel junta. It is the hope of France and Britain that the Spanish people will be permitted to decide by ballot whether they shall have a Fascist or a Socialist government.

FOURTEEN persons perished when a big Dutch airliner crashed near Croeyden airport in England soon after taking off in a dense fog. The plane struck trees and houses and was destroyed by flames. Among the victims were Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogyro, and Admiral Saloman Lindman, former prime minister of Sweden. There were only three survivors of the disaster.

HEADS of 21 delegations to the peace conference in Buenos Aires outlined national policies, and among them was Secretary of State Hull, who proposed a program containing what he termed "eight pillars of peace" upon which rest peace and prosperity. These were:

1. Internal quiet and education.
2. Frequent international conferences.
3. Swift ratification of existing peace pacts.
4. Adoption of a common neutrality policy.
5. Fair and equal commercial policies.
6. Practical international cooperation.
7. Strengthening of international law.
8. Faithful observance of the sanctity of treaties.

Next day Mr. Hull offered a neutrality pact for all American republics. His plan would create a permanent inter-American consultative committee to co-ordinate existing peace instruments and bring agreement on a common neutrality policy, based on the United States' neutrality theory.

JOHN HAMILTON, chairman of the Republican national committee, called a meeting of that body to be held in Chicago December 17, and announced that at that time he would submit his resignation.

Mr. Hamilton desires that the committee shall be able to address itself to the plans for a party comeback with a clean slate and with new officers in command, if a change of personnel shall be deemed more conducive to success.

The management of the late campaign has been criticized by some leaders in the East, and also by a few of the most radical of the western leaders; but it may well be that the criticism represents only minority views of the committee and that Mr. Hamilton's resignation will not be accepted.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU announced the mid-December financing operations of the treasury, the main features being further borrowing and refunding that will put the national debt above 34 billion dollars, lowered interest rates on government bonds and elimination of preferential treatment for the small investor. The secretary said that the December 15 financing, which includes the borrowing of 700 millions to cover continuation of deficits incurred, would be the last until March, when heavy income tax collections will pour into the treasury. Refunding raises the overall amount of the financing to \$1,486,631,900.

In announcing that the treasury would not permit the small investor to have his subscription up to \$5,000 met in full as in the past, but would be forced to accept a pro rata share just as is the big bond buyer, Morgenthau declared that the public had "abused" the privilege. The plan "to give the little fellow a break" was initiated by Secretary Ogden Mills during the Hoover regime.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Observers of affairs in the national capital frequently get a different slant on statements by "close advisers of the President" or activities of "those on the inside" than persons living at distances from Washington. They are less likely to be misled in their conclusions as to the meaning of such statements or actions, come as they may from "high sources," than others not closely in touch. But even this close contact by observers here does not always produce for them a definite finality on their conclusions because some things are simply impossible of proof.

The above statements are by way of directing attention to the inability of the corps of correspondents here to tell whether Dr. Stanley High was speaking with the approval or even the acquiescence of President Roosevelt when Dr. High voiced the opinions in Liberty Magazine recently to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt is in a mood to discipline the newspapers of the country. Dr. High, to summarize many words in his magazine article, rather forecast Mr. Roosevelt in his new term of office will not abandon his liberal policies but probably will chastise his enemies less than occurred during his first term—except the press. Certainly, Dr. High gave us all reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt is pretty much disgusted with certain types of newspapers in this country and that he may be expected to "crack down" on them.

The consensus among the writing fraternity in Washington is that Dr. High has an opportunity at least to know the Presidential mind. He has virtually lived with it during the last six months and there can be no doubt that he had opportunities during that time of talking formally and informally with the Chief Executive in a manner not permitted more than a few persons. On this basis, if on no other, one would be led to believe that Dr. High was writing in a sense a reflection of Mr. Roosevelt's thoughts, yet, as I said at the beginning, none of us can be sure.

While Dr. High definitely is in a position as an adviser to the President to know the trend of Mr. Roosevelt's mind, he was delightfully general in the discussion of the President's future program except as to the press. Again, it may be much ado about nothing. So many of the Presidential advisers and insiders have been writing and talking and acting in the last three years that it is difficult to tell which is the real story. It may be, therefore,—and I believe this is the best answer—that Dr. High has turned loose a toy balloon. If this balloon is blown the wrong way by comments from the nation, you probably will hear no more about a discipline for the press. If the comments are friendly, another story may be expected and its nature is not now to be forecast.

Assuming now that Dr. High has faithfully presented the President's thoughts on the newspapers of the country, it seems entirely proper that the suggestion be examined from the viewpoint of national welfare.

Dr. High, to be sure, made clear in his article that the President's efforts to reform the press will be addressed only to those newspapers which engage in misrepresentation, color their news or are guilty of unfair journalism. I believe that the vast majority of our newspapers properly are jealous of the integrity of their policies. I believe that the vast majority of our editors regard the responsibility of leadership as something quite sacred and not to be tainted. In the same breath that we mention the President's purported thoughts and the attitude of most newspapers, one cannot help but recall that at least three-fourths of all newspaper circulation in the recent Presidential campaign was opposed to President Roosevelt's re-election.

Thus, and in view of these circumstances, it may be disconcerting to a good many people to read the strong language that Dr. High has used in reflecting the implications of the Presidential mind. To that school of thought, the Doctor's language, if it means anything, means that Mr. Roosevelt proposes to take steps, directly or indirectly, to make the entire press of America conform to his ideas of what constitutes "fair journalism." In other words, if their interpretation of the High article is correct, there can be intimidation of the press from the White House.

The intimidation could come from Presidential tongue lashing of newspapers or any one individual newspaper which the President believed was guilty of "unfair journalism." The net result of such a course, naturally, would be a fearful press and a fearful press obviously never has presented and never will present its impartial judgment; it will never answer back and it probably

will never fight out the issues in which it believes and to which it may have been committed theretofore.

I do not defend unfair newspapers and I do not believe anyone else can defend them. Newspapers, because of their position as leaders, must conform to the maximum of honesty. I think, however, that the number of unfair journals is declining because public sentiment gradually drives them out of business. If Mr. Roosevelt actually has in mind the things presented by Dr. High, then a wave of resentment is likely to arise and that wave of resentment in itself will not help in the movement to drive out unfair newspapers. At least, that is the conviction that seems to prevail among the several hundred capable observers here in Washington. Only a few, as far as I can discern, believe that the President can get away with the program which Dr. High outlined in his behalf.

Colonel Edwin A. Halsey, secretary of the senate, recently has compiled some facts and figures on proposals for constitutional amendments that are strikingly interesting. First, the fact that there have been 3,759 proposals for constitutional amendments in the nation's history, and only 21 of them succeeded and became a part of the Constitution, is to me most significant. It shows very definitely, I believe, that our people are slow to make changes in the fundamental law of our country and that they do not make these changes until there is something approximating unanimity of belief that they are necessary.

Colonel Halsey's compilation disclosed the further interesting fact that economic conditions have a direct link with and reflect rather accurately the desires of the people to alter or revise the Constitution. It seems that when there is plenty of work and plenty of profit and the nation is going along happily, even few of the demagogues have thought about amending the Constitution. But let hard times descend upon us, let there be millions of unemployed and hundreds of thousands of persons destitute and forward comes a perfect deluge of proposals to change the Constitution.

Very accurate proof of the above statement is given in the records for the last ten years, that is, from 1928 to 1936. The most important political question agitating the congress during the first part of this decade was the proposal to change the date upon which the President and Vice President and congress take office. Latterly, and after the prosperity bubble burst, the depression brought its own flock of proposals for changing the Constitution.

Colonel Halsey disclosed that there had been 20 proposals which would authorize congress to deal with working hours and wages; 7 which would cover agricultural production and 9 limiting the power and authority of the Supreme court to declare acts of congress unconstitutional or otherwise modify court jurisdiction. There were two suggested amendments that would have placed in the hands of congress virtual power to control the general welfare of the nation.

The Halsey document also reflects maneuvers of various blocs and schools of thought and likewise tells a very clear story of our nation's sashay into the field of national prohibition. National prohibition was a long time in coming and there are many who believe that it was forced upon the country too soon. That is to say it was made operative before a sufficiently large majority of the people were in favor of it. This seems to be substantiated by the figures which show that during the last decade, there were 135 proposals for repeal of the 18th amendment out of a total of 479 resolutions for constitutional amendment. In other words, had there been anything like the necessary popular majority in favor of prohibition, we would have seen very few attempts in congress to repeal the liquor control amendment.

Stools Before Chairs
Chairs, which we take for granted nowadays, were not in common use until the last part of the Seventeenth century. Before that time hard wooden stools were the only seating conveniences known. Museums preserve some of the first chairs of history, stiff, uncomfortable objects of puritan austerity. The backs were of solid wood, often in carved design, and the seats, too, were solid. They were known as "wainscott" chairs.

Children to Have Harbor
Khabarovsk, in Far East Russia, is constructing on the Amur river a harbor for children which will boast two lighthouses equipped with radio stations, repair shops, a steamer for 250 passengers, swimming pools and a large headquarters building.

Uncle Phil Says:

In Good Company
Company is one of the greatest pleasures of the nature of man, for the beams of joy are made hotter by reflection when related to another.

Theories might work, if human nature didn't interfere.

A young intellectual tries to get along without emotions and presently makes the horrible discovery that he has lost them.

A man may frequently think and say he is misunderstood, but the man who thinks he is and doesn't care sufficiently to say anything about it, is the most admirable.

The prodigal son came of a good family. That is why he came back. The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything. A good provider never lacks an admiring eye.

44 AWARDS

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Check it before it gets you down. Check it before others, maybe the children, catch it. Check it with FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR. This double-acting compound gives quick relief and speeds recovery. Soothes raw, irritated tissues; quickly allays tickling, hacking, spasmatic coughing; breaks up phlegm; soothes the inflamed lining of the throat; relieves the chest; relieves the lungs; relieves the stomach; relieves the bowels; relieves the nerves; relieves the system. Don't let that cough die to a cold hang on! For quick relief and speedy recovery insist on FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR.

Restraining Vices
If a man has great vices and restrains them, there's a hero.

YOU'RE SUCH A CLEVER HOSTESS, DEAR, I LOVE IT WHEN THE CLUB MEETS HERE! YOU SERVE A LOT OF FOOD THAT'S YUMMY, THEN FURNISH TUMS TO SAVE MY TUMMY!

TASTY TUMS SO QUICKLY RELIEVE ACID INDIGESTION

GAS, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH

WHY WAIT for relief when you're troubled with heartburn, sour stomach, gas? Keep your relief right with you always, for unexpected emergencies. Carry Tums... like millions now do! Tums are pleasant-tasting... only 10c... yet they give relief that is scientific, thorough. Contain no harsh alkalis... correct over-acidize your stomach. Just enough antacid compound to correct your stomach acidity is released... remainder passing unrelieved from your system. For quick relief carry Tums! 10c at any drug store, or the 3-roll ECONOMY PACK for 25c.

TUMS ARE ANTACID... NOT A LAXATIVE

"Quotations"

Even nature is simple if we happen to look at it in the appropriate manner.—Albert Einstein.

The higher life is always a hard life.—George Barton Cullen.

It cannot be too often repeated that there is no single cause of war.—Julian Huxley.

No branch of the white race has a monopoly of intelligence.—Aldous Huxley.

Even at 100 one is old only if he thinks he is old.—Edwin Markham.

Personality is only important to people who have not got any.—G. K. Chesterton.

Seriously, most people go into public life honestly hoping to make things better.—Lady Astor.