

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Italy Is Ruthless and the League Helpless

OCCUPATION of Addis Ababa and all of Ethiopia was the price demanded by Italy for an armistice in East Africa when the council of the League of Nations met again in Geneva. Baron Pompeo Aloisi presented the ultimatum on behalf of Dictator Mussolini. Wolde Mariam, representing Ethiopia, countered with a request that the league invoke all penalties against Italy under article 16 of the covenant, these including military sanctions as well as the economic penalties which the league has been trying to enforce. The British and French delegates explained the stand of their respective governments in the embroglio.

The league was helpless, and having received the discouraging report of the conciliation committee, was compelled to confess it could not find means to attain peace. France will not consent to the imposition of military sanctions, and Great Britain naturally will not undertake to enforce them by herself. It appeared the poor Ethiopians were to be abandoned to their fate, meaning the extinction of their empire and their exploitation by Italy.

The council adopted a resolution regretting its inability to end the war, reminding league members that they should continue the sanctions and asking Italy to be generous in bringing the conflict to a close.

Anthony Eden in his address to the council warned France that she might expect from Great Britain no further support against aggression by Germany than France had given against Italy.

From the north, south and west the Italian armies were advancing on Addis Ababa, and the panic stricken civilian inhabitants of the capital were fleeing from the city. Foreigners sought shelter in the bomb-proofed British legation. The mayor issued all the arms available and the government called on all able bodied men to make a last stand for liberty, saying "It is better to die than to be enslaved."

Terrible Famine in Once Fertile China Province

DISPATCHES from Chengtu, China, tell a terrible story of the famine and drouth in Szechuen province, once one of the most fertile regions in the country. It is said to be the worst famine in the history of China, the deaths numbering many thousands and fully 30,000,000 persons being in distress. Suicides and "mercy slayings" are everyday incidents. The peasants are reduced to eating dogs, cats, rats and clay.

Officials said the situation primarily was a result of Communist incursions during the last two years in which the reds overran and pillaged the land.

Editors Condemn Seizure of Private Telegrams

RESOLUTIONS condemning the blanket seizure of private communications were adopted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors in convention at Washington.

"We are of the conviction," said the resolution, "that if such practice is not checked the threat to liberty of individual action and particularly to the freedom of the press is immediate and menacing."

The society urged its members to co-operate with all law enforcement agencies by guarding against the premature publication of infor-

mation harmful to the successful completion of criminal investigations. The editors also inaugurated a formal study to determine if it is possible for the press and bar jointly to reach some working formula to prevent sensational murder cases from becoming public scandals.

British Budget Highest Since That of 1931

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, chancellor of the exchequer, submitted to the British cabinet and later to parliament the annual budget, which is for almost four billion dollars, the highest since 1931. The huge rearmament program and other unusual expenses made it certain there will be no relief from present taxation burdens.

No estimate has yet been presented to parliament of the amount to be spent in 1936 on strengthening the fighting forces. All that is known is that the air force's part of the program will cost about \$50,000,000 this year. Requirements of the army and navy may bring the aggregate for 1936 up to \$110,000,000.

President's Secretary and Adviser Taken by Death

LOUIS McHENRY HOWE, secretary to President Roosevelt and for many years his close friend and adviser, died in the Naval hospital at Washington after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Howe was known in the capital as "the President maker," for it was largely due to his efforts that Mr. Roosevelt reached the White House. For twenty-five years, from the day when Mr. Roosevelt and he first met in Albany, he had devoted himself to forwarding his friend's political fortunes. During the Chicago convention and the ensuing campaign his planning and his advice were credited largely with the results attained.

Turkey Remilitarizes Dardanelles Zone

ANOTHER post-war treaty has gone floozy. President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey and his cabinet decided that the Dardanelles must be remilitarized, despite the Lusane pact, and Turkish troops were promptly moved into the zone along the 75-mile long strait that connects the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean sea. It is believed Kemal will soon rebuild the fortifications in the zone which the allies failed to capture during the World war.

The Turkish dictator didn't surprise anyone by his action, for he asked permission of the League of Nations, some time ago to rearm the Dardanelles. No formal reply had been made, but the British government rather favored giving consent, and the Soviet union openly approves Turkey's move. Italy was displeased, and there was considerable excitement in the Balkan states, especially Bulgaria which borders on European Turkey. The Bulgarians renewed their demand for a corridor giving them a direct route to the Aegean sea.

Probably Kemal's action will not be severely condemned by anyone, for most of the European nations are preparing for war with feverish haste. Austria's army, small but well equipped, held a spring parade in Vienna, and immediately the nations of the little entente displayed their anger at this show of military force and their military attaches in the Austrian capital were ordered not to occupy the places reserved

for them among the reviewing officials. Rumania has increased its military budget to \$38,000,000 and created a special fund of \$20,000,000 for the development of aviation. Hungary is clamoring for revision of the Trianon treaty and recovery of the territory it lost to the little entente.

The forty-seventh birthday of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler provided an opportunity for a big display of Germany's military power. As the dictator stood on a balcony overlooking the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin nearly 15,000 soldiers of all arms, with motorized vehicles, passed before him, shouting renewal of their pledges of faith in Hitler. In many other cities of the reich there were like demonstrations.

Judge Ritter Is Found Guilty by Senate

FEDERAL JUDGE HALSTED L. RITTER of Florida was found guilty on impeachment charges by the senate and removed from office,

being the fourth federal jurist to be ousted in this manner. On each of the first six articles of impeachment a majority of senators voted for his acquittal; but on the seventh article, which was a generalized summary of the charges against him, he was convicted by a vote of 56 to 28.

An order declaring Ritter should be "forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States" was defeated, 76 to 0.

The senate's verdict in the twelfth impeachment case brought before it as a high court of impeachment since foundation of the American republic amounted to a decision that Judge Ritter had violated the Constitutional requirements of good behavior in office. It carried no punishment other than automatic removal from the bench.

Georgia Presidential Primary Is Ordered

DEFEATING the opposition by President Roosevelt's supporters, the state Democratic executive committee of Georgia ordered a Presidential preferential primary on June 3 and fixed the entrance fee for each candidate at \$10,000.

"The New Deal has plenty of money to pay for a primary in Georgia, and I am in favor of letting them do it," said Will Mann, close personal and political friend of Gov. Eugene Talmadge, administration foe.

The governor was asked directly whether he would oppose President Roosevelt in the primary.

"I don't know," he answered. "I am pretty busy with state affairs right now, it depends on how things shape up in the state."

Flood Control Approved by the President

IN HIS press conference President Roosevelt said government departments are concentrating on flood control problems and that if congress would pass a bill appropriating a billion dollars for that purpose he would sign it, provided the measure put men to work immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt said the Passamaquoddy project in Maine and Florida ship canal were eliminated because of the recent refusal of congress to make appropriations for continuance of the work. He said he did not contemplate doling out relief funds for the projects and that there would be no funds for the projects unless congress reversed its refusal.

On the same day the United States Chamber of Commerce is-

sued a warning against encroachment of the federal government on flood control projects which are the primary responsibility of the states.

The committee also objected to the New Deal policy of expending large sums for dams to develop hydro-electric power and declared that the administration should follow a well-balanced program having as its foremost purpose the control of floods.

PWA Power Loan Suit Goes to the Supreme Court

ASKING that the Supreme court review the lower court decision in the celebrated Buzzard Roost case, the Duke Power company and the Southern Public Utilities company carried up to the highest tribunal the question of whether the Public Works administration may finance publicly owned and operated hydro-electric plants to compete with private enterprise. Unless extraordinary measures are taken to speed the cases, arguments cannot be heard until the term beginning next October. The government has 30 days in which to reply to the petition for review.

This case, which deeply concerns the New Deal program, arose when the PWA allocated \$2,852,000 for construction by Greenwood county, South Carolina, of the Buzzard Roost plant on the Saluda river.

Respighi, Noted Italian Composer, Is Dead

OTTORINO RESPIGHI one of the most famous of modern Italian composers, died in Rome at the age of fifty-six of heart disease following blood poisoning. His passing is cause for deep mourning among music lovers everywhere.

Results of the Illinois Primary Election

ILLINOIS' primary held the center of political interest, for it not only provided lively state battles but also was of considerable moment nationally. Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, and Senator Borah of Idaho, who was born in Illinois, were the contestants for the Republican Presidential preferential vote, and the former came out with 31 delegates against 26 for Borah. The senator's friends were elated, because, without organization, he carried a large part of the state outside of Chicago. This preferential vote is purely advisory and neither man has a slate of delegates to the national convention. The result makes it certain that Knox will make a respectable showing on the first roll call. It also adds to Borah's prestige and aids him in the coming Ohio primary.

Gov. Henry Horner, seeking renomination, was victorious in the bitter fight with the regular Democratic organization and the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago, which had thrown him overboard and supported Bundesen for governor. The Democrats almost unanimously voted for the renomination of Senator James Hamilton Lewis, and the Republicans named former Senator Otis Glenn to oppose him in November.

Republican leaders in Washington were encouraged to believe the internecine warfare in the Democratic ranks would help the Republicans carry the state. The Democratic sages, on the other hand, liked the showing of strength made by Borah, feeling his liberal following might switch to Roosevelt in November if the G. O. P. puts up a conservative candidate.

In Nebraska's primary Borah's name was printed on Republican preferential ballots about one-sixth of the voters in the name of Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas.

For the Democratic preference President Roosevelt was named in both Illinois and Nebraska.

Draft of New Tax Bill Ready for Consideration

HAVING discarded the president's suggestion of temporary processing taxes, Chairman Hill's house subcommittee com-

pleted its draft of a new tax bill. It calls for a series of corporations ranging from 1 percent to 27 percent for corporations with incomes up to \$100,000 and from 4 to 10 percent for corporations with income over \$100,000 depending on amount of earnings that are distributed. Preferential tax treatment is given to banks and insurance companies, to debt-ridden companies, to companies in re-ship, and a new system of non-resident aliens is created.

Railroads will continue to have the right to file consolidated returns but the committee refused to accept the petition of R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Associated American Railroads, that railroads be given a segregated group of tax rates as a segregated group of industries. A variety of special provisions in computing taxable income will be given.

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Big Pay for Lobby Committee Lawyer Is Refused

BY A vote of 153 to 131 the senate rejected a resolution to permit Senator Black's lobby committee to pay \$10,000 to special counsel in injunction litigation by William Randolph Hearst to protect his telegrams from probers. This action, which lowered a bitter debate, does not have its own funds, but it pays the payment of more than \$100,000 a year, in accordance with the law, to Crampton Harris of Birmingham, Ala., former law partner of Chairman Black.

The lobby committee in a session brought out the names of some wealthy men who are members of the American Liberty League. It also has contributed to the Senate Committee to Uphold the Constitution, though what this has to do with lobbying was not clear. The Southern committee is headed by John H. Brown of Houston, Texas, is open to some of the New Deal doctrine.

England, France, Belgium Prepare Defense Plans

PLANS for mutual defense against Germany attacks France and Belgium were studied by the staffs of Great Britain, France and Belgium at a meeting in London. High officers of the armies, navies and air forces were present, and experts to assist them.

It was understood that a feature of the plan would be to apply to any German attack a terrific aerial bombardment of massed fleets on German industrial centers, railways, army headquarters, airdromes and seaports.

It was clear that the small British professional army could not give a great deal of aid against German aggression, and Britain's effective aid would be derived by her navy, which could seize control of the North Sea and the channel, and her increasing air forces.



Baron Aloisi



H. L. Ritter



President Kemal



Frank Knox