

# Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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## Italy Takes Addis Ababa; the Emperor Flees

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia gave up the hopeless fight against the Italian invaders and fled from Addis Ababa with his family. Mussolini's victorious troops soon after marched into the capital, the first to enter being a picked regiment representing all units of the Italian army, the As-kari, infantry, artillery, air force, engineers, grenadiers, bersaglieri, Alpini, cavalry, marines and Fascist militia men.

Their coming was welcomed by the foreigners who remained in the city, for as soon as the negus left, the natives began to pillage, plunder and burn. The business center of the town was speedily wrecked and the government buildings were stormed and ravaged, these including the treasury from which the state's store of gold was stolen, and the armory. The streets were strewn with corpses and the Ethiopians, crazed by liquor, rushed about shooting at random and gathering up their loot to carry it to the hills.

Only one foreigner was reported killed. That was Mrs. N. A. Stadin, American wife of an Adventist missionary, who was struck by a stray bullet. Nearly all other foreigners were gathered in the well fortified British legation, but American Minister Cornelius Van H. Eggert with his wife and the male members of the staff remained in the American compound. They were armed only with rifles and pistols and were under orders from Secretary of State Hull not to risk their lives uselessly; but they were determined to hold the legation and radio station as long as possible.

After repulsing many attacks, this plucky group finally evacuated the legation.

Haile Selassie went by train to Djibouti, French Somaliland, and was received with all honors at the governor's palace. The British cruiser Enterprise took him to Palestine, and later he may go thence to Europe. At first it was rumored that the French would hold him for a time, but later advices said the French and British governments had decided that he remained a sovereign and must have full liberty of movement. The emperor told his French hosts that his flight was caused by the knowledge that some of his own people were plotting against him and that his loyal troops were without food and supplies.

So ends the military part of Mussolini's African adventure, a success despite the opposition of the League of Nations and the imposition of economic and financial penalties. The duce announced the victory of his country from the chamber of deputies and there was wild rejoicing throughout Italy. It is taken for granted Mussolini will set up an Amharic state in part of Ethiopia under a puppet emperor; and presumably Italy, France and Great Britain will get together and determine their respective zones of influence in the ancient empire. The humiliated league can do nothing except lift the existing sanctions, which proved futile in halting the war. British Foreign Minister Eden and his fellows in the government must admit as gracefully as possible their failure to check Mussolini and get what they can for Britain out of the African tragedy. France probably is not sorry over the outcome, for her opposition to the duce's ambitious scheme always was half-hearted.



Haile Selassie

## Vandenberg's Name Is to Be Presented

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG of Michigan has asked Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald of that state to present his name to the Republican convention in Cleveland for the Presidential nomination, but the senator insists this does not make him an active candidate.

"The Michigan state convention generously instructed the Michigan delegation in Cleveland to present my name," the senator said. "But the delegation is unpledged—at my request. It is free to vote as it pleases. I have not sought a delegation here or elsewhere and I shall not do so. I have not sought the nomination and shall not do so. My situation is not changed in the slightest."

Friends of Senator Borah in Utah tried unsuccessfully for a Borah pledged delegation from that state. The Republican state convention in Ogden voted to send an uninstructed group to Cleveland, following the recommendation of the resolutions committee.

The Arkansas delegation also will be uninstructed, though the state convention approved an "expression of good will" toward Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas.

Col. Henry Breckenridge, who offered himself to the Democrats as a Presidential nominee aspirant merely so that disaffected members of the party might have some place to go, received about one-seventh of the votes in the Maryland preference primary. The rest, of course, went to Mr. Roosevelt. Colonel Breckenridge had made no campaign.

## Senator Hastings Will Not Seek Re-election

DANIEL O. HASTINGS, senator from Delaware, chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee and outspoken opponent of the New Deal, will not seek re-election when his present term expires. He so announced in a letter to the party leaders of his state, giving as his reason the necessity to devote himself to his law practice. This may have influenced his decision, but it is more than suspected that the real reason was the fact that the du Pont family, all-powerful in Delaware Republican politics, had decided that the senatorial seat should go to Gov. C. Douglas Buck, who is related to the du Ponts by marriage. Senator Hastings has always been ready and eloquent in defense of the du Ponts against attacks by the New Dealers.

Sen. Hastings

## Navy Expansion Measure Passed by the House

SINCE international naval disarmament efforts have failed, those who advocate adequate national defense rejoice in the passage by the house of the bill appropriating approximately \$531,500,000 to build our navy up to treaty strength. Representative Marcantonio of New York and a few others put up loud opposition, but a record vote was not necessary. The objectors dwelt especially on a clause authorizing the laying of keels for two 35,000-ton battleships after January 1, 1937, should any foreign signatory to the London naval treaty start a battleship replacement program. Two days later they might have



Senator Vandenberg

read dispatches from London saying rumors had reached there that Japan was considering laying down a 55,000-ton battleship armed with 21-inch guns.

Other principal provisions of the bill passed by the house were the continuation of construction work on 84 warships, manufacture of 333 airplanes, an increase of 8,500 men from the present total enlisted personnel of 88,000, increase of the marine corps from its present strength of 16,000 to 17,000 men.

Appropriations in the bill, along with other available funds, will give the navy a total of \$592,237,897 for the next fiscal year, starting July 1.

## Bringing Back CCC to Its Authorized Strength

DIRECTOR ROBERT FECHNER of the Civilian Conservation Corps moved to bring the corps up to its authorized strength of 350,000 by ordering state enrollment officers to disregard previous quotas and accept any qualified boy from a relief family.

At the same time, Fechner authorized enrollment in eight southern states omitted from the original schedule, while the War department ordered corps area commanders to report on the number of recruits needed in each state.

Estimating that between 30,000 and 35,000 new members would be required, Fechner attributed slowness of enrollments to improving business conditions. Vacancies also exist for 4,000 war veterans.

## Business Men Differ With Mr. Roper

DANIEL C. ROPER, secretary of commerce, appeared before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual meeting in Washington and warned its members, most of whom are persistent critics of New Deal policies, that unless private enterprise takes up the slack in employment, business must pay the relief bill out of earnings.

"It is the responsibility of all business and industrial enterprises," said Roper, "and not of one particular segment of the government to increase its efforts for greater employment. If a substantial measure of increased re-employment does not take place the taxation for relief purposes will come largely from business earnings. There must be re-employment or a longer period of increased taxation."

Various members of the chamber replied spiritedly. Roy C. Osgood, vice president of the First National bank of Chicago, predicted that if the administration embarked on a sound fiscal program that would inspire confidence, business would make rapid strides toward recovery. He criticized the pending tax on corporate earnings as impracticable and a brake on business expansion and stability.

Fred H. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing company of Horicon, Wis., told the chamber that the rising tide of public spending had been "rolling onto our people for five years," and there was no end in sight. He declared that the re-employment mandates laid down by President Roosevelt, Secretary Roper and others were practically impossible in the light of the increased burdens heaped on industry.

The American Federation of Labor reported that "little or no progress" had been made in re-employment during the first quarter of this year.

The federation estimated 12,184,000 persons were unemployed in March. Seasonal gains in business and agriculture, returning 559,000 persons to work, were "about normal," the report said.

## Huge New Tax Measure Rushed Through House

WITH extraordinary speed which the opposition considered indecent, the administration's new \$803,000,000 revenue bill was pushed through the house. The vote, 267 to 93, was almost strictly along party lines. The roll call showed 82 Republicans and only 11 Democrats voted against the measure, while four Republicans deserted the minority to cast their lot with the administration.



Sen. Harrison

The bill was handed to the senate whose finance committee, headed by Pat Harrison, had been studying it in secret sessions in order to be prepared for the public hearings that opened two days after the house had acted. There had been predictions that this committee would modify the measure radically, but the opposition to it in Democratic ranks seemed to have faded away and its passage by the senate without material change was deemed probable.

As passed by the house the bill provides:

1. A graduated tax on corporation income which, it is estimated, will force distribution of \$3,360,000,000 more in dividends and yield the government an additional \$620,000,000 annually.
2. A "windfall" tax on unpaid or refunded processing taxes imposed under the invalidated AAA, which is expected to yield \$100,000,000.
3. Continuation of the capital stocks and excess profits tax for six months to yield \$35,000,000.
4. A refund of \$35,000,000 to processors who suffered financial losses under the old AAA.

## Pioneer Champion of Inland Waterways Is Dead

JAMES ELLWOOD SMITH of St. Louis, who died the other day at the age of eighty-five, had devoted much of his life and fortune to the cause of inland waterways transportation. He was one of the founders and the president emeritus of the Mississippi Valley association.

It was in 1892, while traveling in Europe, that Mr. Smith first became interested in the development of waterways. Impressed by the manner in which they were utilized on the continent, he returned home firm in the belief that the scheme could be applied profitably in this country. Immediately he began advocating the development of inland waterways in the United States. So strong was his belief in their value to the shippers of the country that in 1911 he retired as an executive of one of the largest hardware companies in the world to devote himself to the work and for 17 years was one of the guiding forces in the inland waterways movement.

## Radicals Control French Chamber of Deputies

FINAL elections in France put complete control of the chamber of deputies in the hands of the revolutionary "Popular Front," a coalition of Communists, Socialists, Radical Socialists and minor left wing groups. The new chamber does not meet until June, and the confusion is so great that there are fears of chaos and financial panic in the interim. Many believe the Popular Front will be unable to form a stable government to succeed that of Premier Sarraut. The lead must be taken by the Socialists, for they now form the largest group in the chamber with 146 seats. The Radical Socialists have 115, the Communists 72 and minor left parties 44. The National bloc, including center and right parties opposed to the leftists, have 238 seats.

## Hagood Holds New Command One Day, Then Retires

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD assigned to the command of the Sixth corps area with headquarters at Chicago, held the command only one day, as a matter of fact, and then at his own request was relieved of the assignment and retired from active service. He said he would remain in Chicago several months to do some special work in a mail order house and then would select a permanent residence and write a book telling "how the United States can get a very much better national defense at very much less cost to the taxpayer."

## Urges New Compact on Neutrality and Rights

THROUGH Secretary of State Hull the United States has suggested the conclusion of a general convention to supplement and clarify existing rules governing the rights and duties of neutrals in wartime. The proposal is made to the nations that will take part in the American peace conference in Buenos Aires this year, but is intended to be open to all other nations in the world. Secretary Hull made these two recommendations:

- "A—Conclusion of a convention open to all nations supplementing and clarifying existing rules concerning rights and duties of neutrals with reference to certain classes of trade and commerce.
- "B—Consideration of steps leading to a more comprehensive statement of international law pertaining to neutral and belligerent rights and duties."

## Young Farouk Succeeds to Egyptian Throne

FUAD I, king of Egypt, died of a gangrenous throat infection in his country place near Cairo at the age of sixty-eight. The crown prince, Farouk, a sixteen-year-old pupil in the royal military academy at Woolwich, England, was immediately proclaimed king and started for Egypt, sailing from Marseilles on a British liner escorted by a British warship in order to avoid going by way of Italy.



King Farouk

Before his death Fuad named a regency council of three to govern the country until Farouk comes of age. The young king, who is six feet tall and well educated, hopes to return to England to complete his studies at Woolwich. It was feared in Cairo that Fuad's death would have an adverse effect on the negotiations for a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty which will give Egypt a greater measure of freedom.

Fuad, a descendant of Mohammed Ali, founder of the Egyptian royal house, was the youngest son of Khedive Ismail Pasha "the magnificent," Egyptian sovereign from 1863 to 1879. Great Britain placed Fuad on the throne as sultan of Egypt in 1917. He became king on March 15, 1922, when Britain abolished its protectorate and established the kingdom of Egypt.

## British Lords Abolish Trial by Peers

DESPITE strong opposition the British house of lords voted, 35 to 35, to abolish the ancient privilege of its members to be tried by their peers in criminal proceedings and not before ordinary courts. The movement to abolish the privileged trials of peers was brought on after the recent trial before the house of lords of Edward Southwell Russell, Lord de Clifford. He was acquitted December 12, 1935, on a charge of causing the death in a motor accident of Douglas George Hopkins, an automobile driver.