

# Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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## Shipping Is Crippled by Maritime Strike

THIRTY-SEVEN thousand maritime workers on the Pacific coast went on strike, and immediately the trouble spread to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. In the west about 150 vessels were tied up in ports and others heading that way faced walkouts by their crews on arrival. In New York members of the International Seamen's union voted a "sit down" strike in defiance of their national officers, and maritime workers in Houston and Port Arthur, Texas, quit their jobs and picketed the waterfront. Federal officials were trying hard to settle the disputes between the unions and shipping companies, chief of which relate to control of the hiring halls, wage increases and shorter hours. Assistant Secretary of Labor E. F. McGrady was in San Francisco and intimated the government might intervene.



Mayor Rossi

"When any group, whether bankers, employers or labor, take action endangering the welfare of the nation they are assuming a position that the government must challenge to protect the state and the people," McGrady said.

"The free flow of water-borne foreign and interstate commerce has become paralyzed. This will involve directly or indirectly the lives of the citizens of the whole nation."

San Francisco had the added distress of a strike of 1,000 warehousemen who demanded higher wages, and Mayor Angelo Rossi was mustering his forces to meet both this trouble and the maritime strike. He expected violent warfare along the waterfront and said he would take the necessary steps to protect public interests. The police set up headquarters in the Ferry building and strung their own telephone wires to every pier.

It was reported in San Francisco that coast shipowners were considering a plan to ask the United States navy to put "safety crews" aboard western merchant ships left unmanned.

Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, as a member of the federal maritime commission, opened a fact-finding hearing in San Francisco, summoning the shipowners to present their case first. The seven striking unions and their allies were to be heard later. The maritime commission had previously ordered peremptorily that the strike be delayed until it could hold the hearing, but the unions declined to submit to this dictation.

## Mussolini Says Italy's Policy Is Armed Peace

"OUR policy is one of peace with everybody. But it will be an armed peace." Such was the flat statement of Premier Mussolini of Italy in a speech at Milan which was carried by radio throughout the world. It was addressed to all nations, but especially to Great Britain, whose superiority in the Mediterranean Duce boldly challenged. He appealed to the British to come to some agreement with



Premier Mussolini

Rome as to Italy's rights and interests in this area, warning that failure to do so might mean war.

"If the Mediterranean is for others a high road," said Mussolini, "for us Italians it is life. We have said a thousand times and I repeat we do not intend to menace this road, we do not intend to interrupt it. But we say, on the other hand, our

rights and vital interests must be respected."

He saw the League of Nations "shipwrecked by Wilson ideology," which he asserted was the philosophy inspiring "the illusion of disarmament."

"The league must reform or perish." So far as Italy is concerned "the league may perish," he asserted.

In London it was said that recognition of Italy's sovereignty over Ethiopia could come only through League of Nations procedure so far as England is concerned. Foreign office comment was that no matter what might be the portent of Mussolini's speech, Britain would not change her Mediterranean policy.

## Toronto's "Baby Derby" Ends in a Muddle

WHEN Charles Vance Millar died ten years ago leaving a will in which \$500,000 was bequeathed to the Toronto woman who gave birth to the greatest number of children in the ensuing decade, it was considered a sardonic joke. The "baby derby" is over, and it still is a joke, or at least a sac muddle. Six women are tied for the prize, each claiming nine registered babies, and eight others have filed claims with the executors of the will.

Two relatives of Millar announced they would contest the will; and the Ontario government was ready to intervene with legislation that would keep the lawyers, who planned legal actions in behalf of various claimants, from getting most of the money.

## Hoare Warns Russia Not to Meddle in England

IN THE house of commons representatives of the British government declared that nonintervention in Spain must be preserved to prevent chaos in Europe; and then Sir Samuel Hoare, first lord of the admiralty, uttered a stern warning to soviet Russia not to interfere with affairs in England.



Sir Samuel Hoare

"It is almost always disastrous to interfere in the affairs of other countries," Sir Samuel declared, addressing a west-end meeting. "I commend that observation to agents of the comintern. They will find that the more they interfere in the domestic affairs of this country, the worse it will react against their activities."

Sir Samuel added: "On no account must we interfere in business which does not concern us. It is necessary to say that—and say it most clearly—in view of the very curious vacillating attitude adopted by the Labor party toward the civil war in Spain."

The admiralty first lord referred to the complete "voite face" of the Labor party in resolutely supporting the government's policy of "hands off Spain" at the party congress recently and then shifting to demands that the government permit British sale of arms to Spain.

## Madrid Is Bombed by Insurgent Planes

REPEATED raids by rebel bombing planes were made on Madrid and its suburbs and scores of persons, mainly women and children, were killed. There was fierce and desperate fighting northeast of the capital and the government forces were driven back toward the city. The defense lines were reorganized, however, south of Madrid and on the road to Toledo and the government commanders were preparing for a "sweeping new offensive." The Fascists took Brunete after a bloody fight, having already

captured three other towns in that region, and came within seventeen miles of Madrid.

## Mollison Sets a Record in Atlantic Flight

CAPT. JAMES A. MOLLISON, English aviator, established a new speed record for trans-atlantic flights when he landed at Croydon airport, near London, 13 hours and 17 minutes after he had left Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in his American Bellanca monoplane Dorothy. The previous fastest west to east crossing was made in 1932 by Amelia Earhart in 14 hours, 54 minutes from Harbor Grace to Londonderry, Ireland.

## Nazi Four Year Program Launched by Goering

GEN. HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, German minister of air and now the director of the Nazi four-year economic scheme to make the reich independent of the rest of the world in raw materials, launched his program at a great Nazi rally in Berlin. "We shall hack finger after finger off the foreign hand clutching at Germany's throat within the next four years," he declared.



Gen. Goering

Outlining his plans, Goering said no German had starved, nor would starve. The high seas fishing fleet will be increased, he asserted, so the people can eat fish when meat is not available. Whale fishing will be developed for the margarine it can produce, he promised.

Goering urged all Germans to follow the example of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler who, he said, eats neither meat nor butter. The audience yelled with delight when the robust Goering told them he had lost 22 pounds by eating less butter.

Germany would prefer the old system of international exchange of wares, but this now is impossible in a mad world, so Germany will build her factories, produce her own synthetic rubber and her own substitutes for cotton and other materials for which she now must spend millions of dollars yearly, the general declared.

## Lorado Taft, Noted Sculptor, Dies

LORADO TAFT of Chicago, generally recognized as the foremost American sculptor of this period, died at the age of seventy-six after an illness of eight days. He knew his demise was impending and worked hard almost to the last in the endeavor to complete several commissions. Mr. Taft was a graduate of the University of Illinois and studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He did many important pieces of sculpture and also was continually active in enlarging public knowledge and appreciation of art.

## Japan Emperor Reviews His Large Fleet

NOT to be outdone in martial gestures by other nations, Japan trotted out her entire navy for review by Emperor Hirohito. It was the greatest fleet ever brought together in Asiatic waters, comprising 108 warships aggregating nearly 700,000 tons and manned by 40,000 men. Large numbers of aircraft also took part in the evolution in Osaka bay.

## Roosevelt Names Eight for Peace Conference

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL and seven other Americans were named by President Roosevelt as the United States delegates in the forthcoming inter-American conference in Buenos Aires for the maintenance of peace. The conference is to open on December 1, and the American delegation is on its way

now to the Argentine capital. Mr. Hull's colleagues are:

Sumner Welles, assistant secretary of state in charge of Latin American affairs; Alexander W. Weddell, ambassador to Argentina; Adolf A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of New York city; Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Charles G. Fenwick, professor of political science, Bryn Mawr college; Michael F. Doyle, Philadelphia lawyer, and Mrs. Elsie F. Musser, Salt Lake city, member of the Utah state senate.

## Census Bureau Guess Is 128,429,000 Population

UNCLE SAM'S nephews and nieces now number 128,429,000, according to the estimate of Director William L. Austin of the bureau of census. The new figure, as of July 1, represented an increase of 908,000, or 0.71 per cent, since July 1, 1931. It was based on the number of births and deaths during the year ending June 30, 1932, and the excess of immigration over emigration.

Births exceeded deaths by 899,956 and the net immigration was 8,044, according to the data taken by Austin. The population figure on the basis of the 1930 census was 122,775,046, and the biggest annual increase since then was 1,022,000, for the year ending July 1, 1931.

The bureau of agricultural economics also has been doing some population estimating. It says the back to the farm movement of the depression years has halted and that the farm population remained practically stationary during 1932, being 31,809,000 at the end of that year. This figure, the bureau says, was only slightly greater than in 1920 and "somewhat less" than in 1910.

## France Will Build Up Its Air Strength

SPURRED to quick action by a new accord between Germany and Italy, Leon Blum's popular front cabinet approved a large increase in France's military air force, already reputed to be one of the most powerful in the world. To modernize and build up the aerial squadrons the government will spend \$230,000,000 at once. It was reported, too, that the cabinet decided to ask parliament to vote extraordinary funds for the fortification of the northern frontier because of Belgium's reversion to a policy of armed neutrality.

## Veteran Ship Captain Dies in England

MANY American travelers join the English in mourning the death of Sir Edgar Britten, commander of the great liner Queen Mary and commodore of the Cunard White Star lines. He was stricken with paralysis in Southampton and died within a few hours. Sir Edgar was sixty-two years old and first went to sea as a lad of eighteen in sailing ships. He was knighted by King George V in 1934.

## Mrs. "Wally" Simpson Is Granted Divorce

PROCEEDINGS lasting nineteen minutes in the court of assizes at Ipswich, England, sufficed to give marital freedom to Mrs. "Wally" Simpson.

Justice Sir Anthony Hawke heard neatly arranged evidence of the infidelity of Ernest Simpson, who was not represented, and gruffly gave a decree nisi to the attractive American woman who has been and is the close friend of King Edward VIII. For six months she will be on probation, technically chaperoned at all times, and if her behavior satisfies the king's proctor she will be unquali-



Mrs. Simpson

fiedly free April 27 to marry whomever she chooses. Whether or not her new husband is a question that only she and the two persons most concerned can determine.

Mrs. Simpson returned from which to her London residence, Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, and there told interviewers that she was angered and humiliated by international sensation her divorce has caused. She said she might be abroad for a time but that she never return to the United States.

The Week, a radical London weekly, was the first English newspaper to carry an open reference to Simpson's friendship with King Edward. The article was at the same time a denunciation of the American press for giving the story prominence and of the British press for suppressing it entirely. It also made it clear that there would be no spread of opposition to a marriage between Edward and "Wally" Simpson from Paris and elsewhere. The United Kingdom has a great demand in London, of course the vast majority of English people know nothing of the affair.

## Trade Balance Unfavorable for Nine Months

EXPORTS of manufactured goods and raw materials exceeded imports into the United States in September by more than five million dollars, according to a report released by Secretary of Commerce Roper. But the flow the other way was so strong during the previous three months that the country suffered an unfavorable balance of trade during the first nine months of the year amounting to \$33,136,000. This is in contrast with a favorable balance of \$95,496,000 in the corresponding period of 1932.

Roper minimized the situation, declaring that heavy exports of cotton, tobacco and automobiles would probably bring the trade balance more into line with previous years. Pressed for further explanation Roper insisted that "our government as such does not compete with other governments in the selling of goods," and this was the province of private business. On reciprocal trade agreements he was quoted as saying:

"We'd like to end the year with a favorable trade balance, naturally," he said, "but we are going through a period of study and readjustment in world trade."

In fact, Roper found the increase in import trade to be "astonishing." He said that it showed industries were buying raw materials abroad for expansion of production in this country. He pointed out that increases in wheat and meat exports, rather than from the raising of six million pigs and the raising of grain under the AAA

## Noble Bay Tree Has Long Been Associated With Luck

The noble bay tree has been associated with man for many centuries. In the thirty-seventh Psalm it is stated: "I have seen the way in great power, and spreading itself like a green bay tree." Probably enough, it was this same tree to which the ancient Greeks later the Romans turned for "laurel" for the brows of heroes, according to an author in the Los Angeles Times.

The Roman Caesars were crowned with leaves as a circle crown. Sometimes they used a gold laurel wreath the living plant. The famous poleonic wreath was a circle of laurel inclosing the letter "S."