

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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"New Imperialist War" Coming, Says Voroshiloff

THAT a new "imperialistic" war is coming soon was the opinion expressed by Soviet Defense Commissar Klementi E. Voroshiloff in an address at the 19th annual celebration of the Russian revolution, and he declared Russia would be ready to defend itself adequately in the conflict.

"The worst enemies of the toilers—imperialists of every shade and denomination—are continuing frenzied preparations for new pillage and usurpations," Voroshiloff said, "and the implacable enemies are preparing to attack Russia."

"The soviet union is firmly determined that its Red army be prepared to rout the enemy on whatever territory they may dare to appear."

"While defending the cause of peace, the soviet government is working ceaselessly to strengthen its defense power. Never will the enemies and incendiaries of war succeed in crossing the sacred and inviolate borders of the land of the soviets."

"The people of the U. S. S. R. now are more than prepared to deliver a crushing blow at all who may dare to encroach on the independence, wealth and honor of our state."

Spanish Government Flees From Madrid

WHILE the Fascist insurgents were smashing their way into Madrid and hurling shells among its chief buildings, the Socialist government of Spain, headed by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, fled from the capital and set itself up in Valencia on the Mediterranean coast. The capture of Madrid by the rebels seemed certain and this, it was believed, would be followed by recognition of the Fascist government by several powers, including Portugal and Italy and perhaps Germany. The first nation to accord this recognition was the Central American republic of Salvador.

It is not to be assumed that this would end the civil war, immediately or soon. Caballero, it was reported, believed the loyalists could best continue the struggle from the south, and it was claimed they had strong concentrations at Valencia, Cartagena, Alicante and Albacete. Moreover, there were indications that they would soon receive open aid from Russia and perhaps France. Leon Blum, the French premier, told a Socialist meeting that he was ready to scrap the non-intervention pact and help Caballero if Great Britain would join in such action. This caused consternation among the British statesmen.

Fighting in the suburbs of Madrid was continuous and bloody. The casualties on both sides were heavy, and the Fascist bombardment by artillery and planes killed and wounded hundreds in the center of the city. The Socialist defenders had been ordered to hold their posts regardless of losses, and they fought bravely and stubbornly.

Navy and Army Growth Noted in Reports

SECRETARY of the Navy Claude Swanson, who it is believed may retire from the cabinet, made his annual report to the President showing that the navy had made considerable progress in its program to build up to full treaty strength.

At the end of the 1936 fiscal year last June 30, the secretary said, the navy had under construction 79 vessels. Further, the 1937 appropriations act provided for the building of 18 vessels as replacements for

over-age ships and for the beginning of construction in 1937 of two battleships. The capital ships are to be built only in the event battleships replacement construction is commenced by Great Britain or Japan, the other signatories to the London treaty of 1930.

The secretary emphasized the need for auxiliary vessels, which service and supply combat vessels, as necessary to the maximum efficiency of the fleet. Present auxiliary vessels are old and unfit and should be replaced with modern craft, he said.

Chief of Staff Malin Craig reported to Secretary of War Woodring that the army in the second year of its five year rebuilding program had gained ground toward its objective—a defense establishment up to the minimum needs of the nation.

"Our military establishment is of a type that—conforming strictly to our national policy—is designed for defense and is unsuitable for aggression," Craig said. "This fact may not be clearly understood by our people. Our establishment is of a character exclusively its own, essentially distinct from the military establishments maintained abroad and now in the course of vast expansion."

Ship Workers' Strike May Be Settled

THROUGH the efforts of Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and the department's chief conciliator, the strike of maritime workers that tied up a large part of the shipping on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts may be settled amicably. Negotiations between the shipowners and the union leaders were resumed in San Francisco, and in Washington. Secretary Perkins said she was hopeful that a just agreement would be reached.

On the Pacific coast the strikers had already consented to ease the plight of stranded passengers and release perishable cargoes. The joint strike committee recommended that their membership return strike-bound vessels to home ports. This promised relief for 600 stranded passengers and 900 strikers in Honolulu as well as for hundreds of maritime men idle in Atlantic and gulf ports.

Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet of the federal maritime commission had been compelled to postpone twice his fact finding inquiry but finally got it started.

Princess Juliana Will Be Married on January 7

IT WAS officially announced in Amsterdam that Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Beistorf will be married on January 7. There will be a civil ceremony in the town hall of The Hague followed by a church ceremony in the cathedral of St. James.

Peace Move in Labor Federation Fails

FOR a day or two it seemed that the two factions in the American Federation of Labor might get together before the convention opening in Tampa on November 16. But plans for a conference between President William Green and John L. Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., fell through when the former said he had no power to reinstate the suspended unions. Lewis and his chief supporters held a two day meeting in Pittsburgh, after which he said: "The convention will determine the future of the C. I. O. If it supports the arbitrary and insolent

attitude of the executive council, that will be one thing. If it shows a disposition to give consideration of the fixed principles of the C. I. O., that will be another thing."

Mr. Lewis didn't say so explicitly, but "another thing" will be a war for domination of American labor.

Wage Increases and Dividends Declared

MAJOR producers of steel, led by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation, largest subsidiary of United States Steel, and the Columbia Steel company, west coast member of the same group, announced wage increases averaging 10 per cent and in some cases running as high as 25 per cent, which will add about \$80,000,000 a year to the industry's payroll. In most instances the increases were to take effect November 16. According to compilations of the American Iron and Steel institute they will affect 526,700 employees throughout the country.

Committees acting for employees at more than a dozen plants rejected the offer, demanding higher pay. Negotiations in these cases are therefore continued.

Directors of numerous big corporations authorized special dividends to stockholders and wage bonuses to workers that will release many millions of dollars. This is in pursuance of the policy of avoiding so far as possible the stiff levies imposed on undistributed profits under the revenue act of 1936; and also, in most cases, in recognition of improved business.

Edmund E. Day Elected President of Cornell

CORNELL university of Ithaca, N. Y., is to have a new president in the person of Dr. Edmund E. Day, an internationally known social scientist and economist. He will assume office June 30 next on the retirement of Dr. Livingston Farrand. Doctor Day, who is 53 years old, is a graduate of Dartmouth and has taught there and at Harvard and the University of Michigan. He is best known to the educational world as the director for the social sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation and director for general education of the general education board.

Roosevelt's Victory at Polls Unprecedented

"WE LIKE your New Deal policies and have complete confidence in your administration. Go as far as you like."

That in effect was the message sent to Franklin D. Roosevelt by more than twenty-six million American men and women when they voted to continue him in the Presidency for another four years. It was the most tremendous victory ever scored by a Presidential candidate since the days of James Monroe, for Mr. Roosevelt captured the 523 electoral votes of 46 states. Only Maine and Vermont, with five and three electoral votes respectively, were won by Landon and Knox, the Republican candidates. Their popular vote, when all returns are in, and tabulated, may be sixteen and a half million.

The amazing New Deal landslide is looked upon by most unbiased observers not as a Democratic party victory, but a personal triumph for President Roosevelt, an expression of confidence in him and a recognition of the improvement in the country's business and industry. It was so overwhelming that the President may well consider he has been given carte blanche to do as he pleases in carrying his policies on to their logical ends. What he may please to do depends largely on pending decisions by the Supreme

Court of the United States on New Deal legislation.

President Roosevelt, moreover, will have at his command a congress more heavily Democratic than were the last two, for the lingering hopes of the Republicans that they could capture enough seats to enable them, in conjunction with conservative Democrats, to put up effective resistance to New Deal measures, were not realized. The New Deal majority in the new senate will be about five to one, and in the house it will be almost four to one. The few Republicans will be permitted to take part in debate, but when it comes to a vote the congress will be virtually a one-party affair.

Incidentally, John N. Garner, who was scarcely mentioned during the hectic campaign, was re-elected vice president and will preside over the senate again. He took no real part in the battle, just riding along with his chief.

Among the well-known Republican senators unseated by the upheaval are Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa, Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island and Robert D. Carey of Wyoming. The one gain by that party was the Massachusetts seat won by Henry Cabot Lodge II, grandson of the noted senator. He succeeded in defeating Gov. James M. Curley, Democratic boss of the state. The Michigan seat of the late James Couzens was won by Representative Prentiss M. Brown, who beat Former Gov. W. M. Brucker. William E. Borah of Idaho, Arthur Capper or Kansas and Charles L. McNary of Oregon, all listed as Republicans, were re-elected; and so was George Norris of Nebraska who ran this year as an independent with the approval of Mr. Roosevelt. Minnesota Democrats meekly accepted the wrecking of their state ticket by New Deal orders and helped elect Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, to the senate. New Hampshire, the only state in which the Presidential vote was at all close, sends a Republican to the senate in the person of Gov. H. Styles Bridges. Other governors who won in senate contests were Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, who defeated Senator Metcalf; Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, victor over Senator Dickinson, and Ed C. Johnson of Colorado, who defeated Raymond L. Sauter.

Farley Resumes Place as Postmaster General

JAMES A. FARLEY, manager of the triumphant Roosevelt campaign, resumed his office of postmaster general, attending the first post-election meeting of the cabinet. He said he would serve out his term but refused to comment on predictions that he would not be in the next cabinet. Mr. Farley is about to leave for a short vacation in Ireland.

The Democratic national chairman, commenting on the election, called attention to his exact forecast that Roosevelt would carry every state except Maine and Vermont, and added: "We would have carried Maine if we had put forth the same effort there as we did in the September election."

Most Governorships Are Won by Democrats

AT LEAST 25 states elected Democratic governors, and the number may be 27. In only three were the Republican nominees winners. William Langer, independent, won the governorship of North Dakota from which he was ousted some time ago. Elmer Benson, Farmer-Laborite, was victorious in Minnesota, and Philip F. LaFollette, Progressive, in Wisconsin. New York re-elected Gov. Herbert Lehman,

but he ran far behind President Roosevelt. Gov. Henry B. Harris of Illinois, Democrat, also won the vote, too, was far less than the head of the ticket.

King Edward's First Speech From Throne

KING EDWARD VIII, making his first parliamentary speech since he succeeded to the throne, opened parliament in all the traditional ceremonial throne stood alone in the house lords and beside it rested the crown which has not yet been placed on his head. Robed in crimson gold, the monarch read his message to the nation, beginning with affirmation of the Protestant faith.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly," he said. "The policy of the government continues to be based on membership in the League of Nations."

He took up in turn the points of his government's proposed program. It would be promoted with other nations through league, for peace. It would assist in efforts "to build a new carno treaty and to extend the al armaments limitations we signed last March by France and the United States."

The government, he announced will call an imperial conference London next May, and that his coronation he would go to be crowned emperor.

Mrs. Wallis Simpson, the American friend, had a chance in the diplomats' gallery, seated and accompanied by two other women.

Daladier Fears Germany Will Attack France

DEFENSE MINISTER EDUARD DALADIER sees a possibility of a swift attack on France by Germany, so he urged upon the chamber of deputies army committee the immediate fortification of the Belgian and Swiss frontiers and the speeding up of manufacture of war materials. He asked the committee to recommend an appropriation of 500,000,000 francs to fortify the borders with another "Maginot line" of steel and concrete "pill boxes" and underground passages.

Obligatory physical training all Frenchmen, beginning at the age of eighteen, was proposed by Daladier as an aid to building the French army.

The number of professional soldiers in the army, he asserted, had increased in the last few years from 106,000 to 144,000.

London Gangs Terrorize Jews in East End

GANGS of young toughs in London, taking advantage of the political unrest marked by the election, are terrorizing the Jews in the East End. Between Sir Oswald Mosley and the Socialists and communists, have been terrorizing parts of the metropolis, chiefly by Jews. Houses and shops occupied by Jews have been pillaged and Jews are being attacked on the streets.

The cost of insurance against damage due to riots in the East End is rising rapidly. Many shops and shopkeepers who have previously been insured against such risks are hastening to obtain new policies.

Roosevelt May Make Trip to Buenos Aires

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, leaving Hyde Park for Washington to "try to balance the budget," he said, authorized the announcement that on November 17 he will start on a cruise on the warship USS Albatross for a rest of about two weeks, and that it was possible he might go to Buenos Aires, Argentina, to open the Pan-American peace conference on December



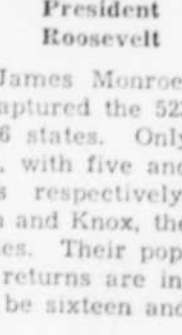
Voroshiloff



E. F. McGrady



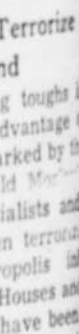
Edmund E. Day



Roosevelt



Daladier



Mosley