

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Coronation of George Is London's Great Spectacle

CLAD in a cloth of gold robe embroidered with colored emblems and lined with white satin, King George VI of Great Britain knelt before the archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster abbey and the primate placed on the monarch's head the crown which Edward never wore. Then the queen's crown was placed on the head of Elizabeth, and the two took their places on their thrones. At the same time all the assembled peers and peeresses donned their coronets, drums and trumpets sounded and the guns at the Tower of London boomed. This was the climax of the grand spectacle that had attracted many thousands of persons to London and that held the attention of the world for a few hours.

First of the day's events was the procession to the abbey, which was observed by vast throngs in the streets, windows and stands. It was two miles long. The lord mayor of London, gorgeously clad and carrying the city mace, arrived first at the annex built at the abbey entrance, and was followed closely by the speaker of the house of commons, representatives of foreign governments, the prime ministers of the dominions and the princes and princesses of royal blood. Next came Queen Mary, and then King George and Queen Elizabeth.

When all the fortunate ones entitled to places in the abbey had taken their seats, the ceremony began with the ancient "recognition" ritual; the archbishop of Canterbury presented the king to the people, and four times the throng responded with "God Save King George." After the rite of coronation and the actual enthronement of the monarchs the doors of the abbey were thrown open, George and Elizabeth, wearing their crowns and carrying their scepters, stepped into their coach, and the second grand procession made its slow way to Buckingham palace.

Every detail of the spectacle and ceremony had been rehearsed until all were perfect in their parts and nothing marred the performance upon which the British government spent about \$2,000,000. It really was a gorgeous show and no one begrudged the money it cost, especially as visitors to London spent probably ten times as much. Though in general ancient routine was followed, there were some notable concessions to modernity. For instance, the abbey was equipped with telephones and loud speakers. Another innovation, on the days before the coronation, was the stationing of companies of soldiers from the various dominions as sentries at Buckingham and St. James' palaces. Never before had this duty been entrusted to other than the British guards.

Throughout the British empire coronation day was celebrated with parades and banquets, and wherever on earth as many as two Britons came together, George VI was toasted.

In a chateau near Tours, France, Edward, duke of Windsor, sat before a radio listening to a broadcast of the coronation ceremonies; and by his side was Wallis Warfield, his fiancée, for whom he surrendered his throne.

It was announced that Wallis had formally dropped the name Simpson and would be known as Mrs. Wallis Warfield.



King George VI

Trying to Solve Explosion of the Hindenburg

SEVERAL investigations into the disaster that befell the huge German dirigible Hindenburg were started, the most important being that of the air commerce bureau. There was not much in the blackened skeleton of the airship at Lakehurst, N. J., from which could be obtained an explanation of the explosion that brought it down in blazing ruin, killing 34 of its passengers and crew and one spectator. Among the theories the most likely was that the airship's hydrogen gas was ignited either by static electricity that ran up the landing lines or by backfire from a stern motor.

The airship, just arrived from Europe on its first transatlantic trip of the year, was about to land when there was an explosion toward the stern. Instantly flames broke out and ran the length of the ship. The tail sagged first, then the nose crashed down and the split sections telescoped as they fell. A few of the 44 passengers and some members of the crew were able to jump to safety, but many of the others aboard hadn't a chance for their lives. The navy men of the ground crew heroically plunged into the flaming wreckage and dragged out those victims who could be reached.

Among the victims of the disaster was Capt. Ernst Lehmann, who piloted the Hindenburg last year. He had relinquished the command to Capt. William Pruss but was aboard in an advisory capacity. He was terribly burned and died in a hospital. Captain Pruss was severely injured.

It was officially announced in Berlin that another airship would resume the service to North America in the autumn. It is now under construction.

New Roman Empire Marks Its First Birthday

PREMIER MUSSOLINI gave the people of Rome a fine spectacle in celebration of the first anniversary of the new Roman empire, and at the same time he warned the world not to interfere with "the thousands of years old civilizing mission of Italy" in Africa. The big parade which King Victor Emmanuel and the Duce reviewed was given vivid color by the detachments of native troops from Eritrea, Somaliland, Libya and Ethiopia, on Arab horses, on camels and afoot. With them were the mechanized forces of the regular Italian army.

Gibes in the London press at the Italian troops who were defeated in several engagements in Spain so vexed Mussolini that he barred from Italy all but three of the London newspapers and ordered all Italian correspondents in London to return home at once.

Italian Aviator Sets New Altitude Record

ONE of Italy's fine aviators, Col. Mariox Pezzi, set a new altitude record for airplanes by flying to a height of 15,655 meters, or 51,361 feet. The former record of 15,223 meters was held by R. F. D. Swain of England.

Colonel Pezzi, who commands the military altitude school at Monte Carlo, used a Caproni biplane powered with a 14-cylinder, 700-horsepower Piaggio engine. He reported encountering a temperature of 65.2 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Congress May Adjourn or Recess in July

BECAUSE the economy movement in congress makes undesirable the enactment of much social legislation that had been planned, the law makers find they haven't much business to do. Therefore they are getting ready for adjournment early in July, or at least a recess until autumn. Vice President Garner and House Majority

Leader Sam Rayburn are foremost in the planning for adjournment. Senator Joe Robinson, senate majority leader, is so sure congress will quit soon that he has engaged passage to Europe for July for himself and Mrs. Robinson.

If, after the return of President Roosevelt from his fishing trip, no compromise agreement on the Supreme court enlargement plan can be reached, congress probably will take a long recess and resume the fight over that measure in the fall. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, leader of the opposition, said some of the proponents of the plan told him of the possibility of putting the bill over until the autumn, and he interpreted this as a sign of weakness.

Merrill and Lambie Fly Across the Atlantic

FIRST of this year's airplane flights across the Atlantic ocean was made by Dick Merrill and his co-pilot, Jack Lambie. They flew from New York to Croydon airport near London in 21 hours 2 minutes, setting a new record despite the fact that they had to land first at North Weald, Essex, to obtain directions. Merrill said they had bad weather with rain all the way, but their Lockheed-Electra monoplane behaved perfectly. The flyers were under contract to start back with photographs of the coronation immediately after that event, regardless of weather conditions.

George Berry Appointed Senator From Tennessee

GEORGE LEONARD BERRY, veteran labor leader who has been serving as President Roosevelt's "co-ordinator for industrial co-operation," whatever that may mean, is now United States senator from Tennessee, having been appointed by Governor Browning to fill out the term of the late Senator Nathan L. Bachman. He will serve until the regular election in November, 1938.

Mr. Berry, who is fifty-three years old, is one of the largest landholders in the South. He owns a weekly newspaper at Rogersville, Tenn., and the International Playing Card and Label company. He has been president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America since he was twenty years old.

The new senator has been one of President Roosevelt's most ardent supporters, and was himself considered for nomination for the vice presidency in 1924.

Italy and Germany Have "Parallel" Views

FOR three days Premier Mussolini of Italy conferred in Rome with Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former minister of Germany. Then an official communique was issued indicating that the two countries were determined to prevent the creation of a communist state in western Europe, holding "a complete parallelism of views" on this and other subjects. It was added that the Italian and German governments will "continue to follow a concordat policy on all major questions."

It was understood in Rome that, though Mussolini and Hitler were eager to work for peace with Britain and France, they were prepared to take open part in the Spanish war if other means fail to prevent the establishment of a regime sympathetic to soviet Russia.

The Italian parliament passed Mussolini's national defense budget carrying \$289,300,000 for 1937-38. Admiral Cavagnari, undersecretary for the navy, told the deputies the Italian navy "from now on must be an ocean going navy" rather than

one confined to the Mediterranean. General Pariani, for the war department, said Italy was taking no chances concerning protection of her frontiers. The government, he said, intended to build up in the Italian peninsula an army which would be able to paralyze an enemy's advances and "win the war in the shortest possible time."

Hopkins Insists on Having Huge Sum for Relief

HOW to economize by cutting down government expenditures, as the President has demanded, and at the same time to continue with such huge expenditures as the billion and a half dollars Mr. Roosevelt asked for relief is a puzzle that congress doesn't know how to solve. Harry Hopkins, Works Progress administrator and most accomplished spender of the administration, took a hand in the discussion, telling a house appropriation subcommittee that an employment is a permanent problem, that the government should be prepared to support 7,000,000 jobless persons at all times, and consequently that congress must appropriate the billion and a half for relief instead of cutting the sum down to a billion.

Both Democrats and Republicans on the committee protested, and Chairman Woodrum of Virginia told Hopkins he would use every endeavor to have the appropriation reduced by at least a third.

Senator William H. King of Utah, Democrat, not only disagrees with Hopkins as to the amount needed for relief, but isn't satisfied with the way the administrator has been conducting the work. He introduced resolutions in the senate calling for an investigation of the works progress administration and taking the future spending of relief money out of Hopkins' hands. King said his purpose was to abolish the WPA.

In the house economy received a wallop on the head when the reforestation bill was passed, 171 to 153. This measure would appropriate \$2,500,000 annually for government aid to farmers who wish to turn part of their farms into woodlands. It was fought by a bloc led by Representative J. J. Cochran of Missouri, Democrat. "It has a worth while objective, but it is one of those expensive measures which we can defer passing for a while until the budget is in balance," declared Cochran.

Special Foreign Rights in Egypt Are Ended

EGYPT took another step toward complete independence when a convention was officially signed at Montreaux, Switzerland, terminating foreign "capitulations" or special foreign rights in the land of the Nile. Special courts for trying foreigners in Egypt will be gradually abolished during a twelve year transition period. Freedom for American scientists to carry on their work in Egypt, including excavations at Luxor and Sakara, is guaranteed, and all American educational, medical and charitable institutions will be permitted to continue their activities.

All foreign voice in the making of law in Egypt will end on October 15, 1937, and foreigners thenceforth will be subject to Egyptian laws and taxes.

Death Takes Harry New, Ex-Postmaster General

HARRY S. NEW, one of Indiana's well known citizens, died in Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, at the age of seventy-nine. He had lived at Chevy Chase, Md., since his retirement from active work in 1929, but the body was taken back to Indianapolis for burial. Mr. New rose from reporter to publisher of the Indianapolis Jour-

nal, and in later years he was head of the Bedford Stone and Construction company. However, he was best known in the field of politics and public service. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1907-08, senator from Indiana from 1917 to 1923, and then served as postmaster general under President Harding, establishing the first transcontinental air mail. From 1923 to 1925 Mr. New was grand consul of the Sigma Chi fraternity.

Mabel Boardman Honored by the Red Cross

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN was the guest of honor at the dinner of the American Red Cross during the annual convention in Washington, and she richly deserved that distinction and all the fine things that were said about her. For Miss Boardman was closing her thirty-seventh year of service with the organization, during which time she never has accepted either salary or expense money. Such selfless devotion to a humanitarian cause is not often met with and it is most seemly that it should be recognized. Since 1900 Miss Boardman has raised more than \$2,000,000 in gifts to the Red Cross.

Pope Pius Replies to Chancellor Hitler

REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER was informed by Pope Pius XI that the Roman Catholic church must be free to fulfill its mission in Germany. This reply to the German church note, which itself was a reply to the pope's pre-Easter encyclical accusing the German government of violating the 1933 church-state concordat, was delivered by Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli to the German ambassador to the holy see, Diego von Bergen.

The note was rather moderate in tone, but insisted that economic pressure must not be brought to bear against Catholics in Germany; that Catholic schools and the Catholic press should not be hampered.

Mrs. Rogers Asks Inquiry Into Aluminum Gambling

FREQUENT reports have been heard in Washington that government employees, including some high officials, took their "inside" knowledge that the attorney general was going to file suit to dissolve the Aluminum Company of America by selling the common stock short, thereby making immense profits. Just the day before the suit was filed President Roosevelt issued his order against stock speculation by employees of the government, but it came too late.

Attention of congress was called to the matter when Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Republican, demanded an investigation.

"I hold no brief for the Aluminum Company of America," Mrs. Rogers told the house. "I know nothing about the institution, but I am very anxious to know why the common stock of this huge enterprising corporation should decline over 300 per cent more than similar industrial stocks in the period just prior to announcement of the government's suit."

"To the 825,000 employees of the government the President's announcement was a most czaristic order," Mrs. Rogers declared. "I believe the money paid to federal employees is just as much their money to do with as they please as is the money paid to any employee working at any job in any place in the United States."

But government employees, she added, certainly ought not to have the advantage of knowledge withheld from the public.



H. L. Hopkins



George L. Berry



Queen Elizabeth



Rep. Rogers.