HOW YUGO-SLAV CRISIS AROSE

Continued from Page One

won such laurels at Geneva, though his presentation of the Yugo-Slav case against Hungary to the League made him unpopular at home, but this will depend on negotiations which may be very protracted.

It is believed that M. Yevtitch will try to form a Government in which a number of Opposition leaders would take part as individuals but not as party leaders.

Another possibility which is being discussed is that General Zivkovitch, a former Premier and "strong man" leader of the military party, will return to power.

M. Yevtitch brought about the actual crisis, when, angered by the action of certain members of the Cabinet in refusing to vote approval of the compromise between Yugo-Slavia and Hungary he decided to take the offensive, says the British United Press.

DICTATORSHIP PERIL

After consulting various political leaders and finding them ready to keep the would-be dictators among the army generals in check, he tendered his resignation.

Meanwhile Prince Paul, possibly forewarned of this move, summoned various political leaders to the palace and in a series of conferences this afternoon sought in vain a way of reconstructing the Government without accepting its formal resignation.

In the difficult and dangerous situation following the assassination of King Alexander, almost everything has depended on Prince Paul. He appears to be seizing the present occasion to try to reconcile the various antagonistic elements which make up the Yugo-Slav kingdom.

L.C.C. AND RELIEF

Vital changes in the administration of the Poor Law and Public Assistance in London were adopted in the L.C.C. yesterday after a five hours' debate.

The new scheme transfers the granting of relief from local voluntary committees to permanent officials, who would be under the control of the Council.

Mr. W. H. Webbe, leader of the Opposition, said that to put the matter under the control of the majority party in the L.C.C. would bring the disbursement of relief into grave abuse.

Mr. Morrison, defending the proposals, denied that Public Assistance was being brought into politics.

Schemes involving expenditure of over £600,000 were passed before the meeting adjourned until Jan. 29.

LIBERALS FIGHT NEW RELIEF SCALES

DIEHARD PEERS LOSE ON INDIA

Majority Of 177 For Reforms

By 239 votes to 62 the Government's motion that the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Indian reform should form the basis of legislation was carried in the House of Lords last night.

The smallness of the minority in the traditional home of the Diehards was a bitter disappointment to Mr. Winston Churchill, who had hoped for a bigger hostile vote after his success in mustering 78 Diehards in the Commons.

As he gloomily watched the little band of his followers coming out of the division lobby he seemed to realise—so depressed was his expression—that the final blow had been struck at his policy.

LORD READING'S APPEAL

The defeat of the Diehard point of view, mildly expressed in Lord Salisbury's amendment calling for delay in coming to a decision till the Government's Bill had been produced, was expected, but up to the last moment the Churchill followers confidently hoped for a comparatively close result.

Probably the doubts of some waverers were resolved by an eloquent appeal to the House by Lord Reading to take the risk of going forward rather than the admitted risk of standing still.

Speaking as an ex-Viceroy concerned only with the welfare of India and the Empire as a whole, he declared that if the House rejected or cavilled at the proposals before them they would do infinite harm in India.

WHY LABOUR ABSTAINED

Lord Ponsonby (Labour) so resented the bringing up of the backwoodsmen that he declared Labour would take no part in the division.

After the Diehard point of view had been expressed by **Lord Lloyd** and **Lord Fitzalan**, the Government's case was finally put by **Lord Hailsham** (War Minister). The Government, he claimed, were honouring a pledge to which every party in the State was committed. A policy of drift was not one of safety but of the greatest danger.

Bridesmaids leaving St. George's Church, Hanover Square, after the wedding of Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, and Miss Jacqueline Castellani, daughter of Sir Aldo Castellani

Laval Offers Hand to Hitler and Mussolini

LINKING ARMS WITH LITVINOV

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday.

FRANCE'S definite intention to reopen conversations with Germany, thus following up the invitation to join the proposed Eastern Locarno Pact, was announced by M. Laval today.

Speaking in the Senate, the Foreign Minister also read the full text of the recent Franco-Soviet protocol regarding the Eastern Pact, and, in a reference to the Franco-Italian negotiations, paid a tribute to Signor Mussolini.

"We are resuming our conversations with Germany, who will be invited to discuss with other nations on a footing of equality," M. Laval said.

"A Franco-German rapprochement in the international field would be an effective guarantee of peace. If Germany could be persuaded to act in accordance with this spirit a great step towards the necessary reconciliation of our two peoples would result.

"Germany will shortly be called upon to take her place in a collective pact. She can thus indicate the extent of her sentiment of solidarity."

The operative clause of the Franco-Soviet protocol, concluded between M. Litvinov and M. Laval, and read by the latter, is as follows:

"In their relations with the Governments called to participate in the (Eastern Locarno) Pact, and especially with those who have not yet given their consent in principle, neither of the two Governments shall enter into negotiations with a view to the conclusion by them of bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreements which might compromise the preparation and conclusion of a Regional Eastern Pact or agreements which are linked up with it, or which might be contrary to the spirit inspiring them."

M. Laval's praise of Signor Mussolini is the first tribute to the Italian Premier that had been heard in the French Parliament since the advent of the Fascist regime in Italy.

SALUTE FOR MUSSOLINI

"I have confidence in the success of the Franco-Italian negotiations, in which we propose to settle not only purely Franco-Italian problems, but also to seek a harmony of views on the principal problems of general policy," he said.

"Turning towards Signor Mussolini, for whom I have the highest esteem and saluting him as the eminent chief of a friendly Power, I insist upon paying homage to his conciliatory activities and desires for peace.

"I am able to state that in all recent efforts for European concord Italy was able to make the weight of her moral authority felt."

MILITARY PACT DENIED

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday.

Reports from London that a military agreement for five years has been concluded between France and Russia providing for mutual support in case of an attack on the respective countries by Japan or Germany, were formally denied by the French Foreign Office this afternoon.

CIVIL FLYING TO BE INDEPENDENT

MILITARY CHIEFS LOSE SHARE IN CONTROL

Civil and military aviation are to be separated in the Government's reorganisation plans, a forecast of which was given exclusively in the "News Chronicle."

The Director of Civil Aviation is to be raised to the status of Director-General, and in future no question of civil aviation will come before the Air Council.

The Director-General of Civil Aviation will have a position of equality with all military members of the Air Council.

The vote for civil aviation will be determined by the Air Minister, in collaboration with the Director-General.

To carry out this reorganisation a formal instrument is to be promulgated. Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, will make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow.

The Parliamentary Air Committee, to which the decision has been communicated, is satisfied with the proposals.

GLORIA AND HER MOTHER

Continued from Page One

ton. I used to be away all the week, and I used to come home and she used to be glad to see me.—Yes, but probably you were nice to her.

How were they not nice to you? What did they do that was not nice?—Well, they used to take things away from me, and in the morning she would not let me come to her room.

Whom do you mean by she?—My mother.

They always bought you nice clothes, toys dolls, fairy books, fairy-tales, things like that, didn't they?—Sometimes, hardly ever. In England they hardly ever used to pay any attention to me. They used to go out to parties and things.

The Appellate Court's vote not to stay Judge Carew's order until Mrs. Vanderbilt's appeal from it had been decided was unanimous, but the Court ruled that Mrs. Whitney must litigate that Mrs. Vanderbilt can see the child over week-ends without prejudice to her rights of appeal.

FAMILIES SUFFER

Cheap Food Wanted For Workless

"IDLE TO CLAIM AN IMPROVEMENT"

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

E. CLEPHAN PALMER

THERE were more complaints of the inadequacy of the proposed new unemployment relief scales in the House of Commons last night, when the debate on the regulations drawn up by the Unemployment Assistance Board was resumed.

To show that the Government were not justified in claiming the new scales were an improvement on the existing ones, Mr. Neil MacLean (Lab., Govan) read the following telegram which he and other members had received from the Town Clerk of Glasgow:

"Corporation regret effect in Glasgow of proposed scales of payment as attack on present standard of living of unemployed and also as inimical to physical well-being and prejudicial to continuance of family life. Earnestly request you to support proposals for rejection of said regulations."

It was idle, declared Mr. MacLean, for the Government to claim an improvement.

LIBERALS OPPOSED

On the Liberal benches there was no enthusiasm for the new scales.

Mr. Kingsley Griffith (Lib., Middlesbrough) said he would vote for the Labour motion for rejection because Parliament had surrendered its authority to the new Board, the proposed scales were inadequate, and nothing had been done to remedy the grievance of the household Means Test.

It was his view that only the resources of husband and wife should be taken into account and that other members of the household should not be compelled to contribute.

He protested vigorously against members not being able to move amendments. This was typical of the Front Bench attitude, which could be defined as "Let them talk! Let them talk till Christmas if they like! They cannot do anything."

CHEAP FOOD WANTED

Mr. J. S. Reid (Con., Stirling) defended the scales, but suggested that the Government might well distribute to the unemployed at nominal prices any glut of herrings, potatoes, or other foods.

Mr. G. Macdonald (Lab., Ince) was anxious about the regulation that relief should not exceed normal wages.

He gave the example of miners with four children who now received 32s. 6d. as wages for a full five-day week, but under the proposed scales would be entitled—if their low wages were not taken into account—to receive 38s.

"We fear," said Mr. Macdonald, "that the Board will take into consideration the average wage in the district and that such miners will get 5s. less than the usual scale."

His opposition to the regulations was based on the view that as permanent treatment for the unemployed they were not good enough.

SERIOUS GAPS

Mr. Geoffrey Mander (Lib., Wolverhampton, E.) conceded there were improvements in certain directions, but there were still serious gaps, his constituents were going to be badly hit, and there was no chance of moving the proper amendments to remedy such defects. For these reasons he would vote against the regulations.

Miss Rathbone (Ind., English Universities) complained that the allowances for children still fell short of ensuring that parents would be able to supply them with the necessities of a healthy life.

The House was being asked to believe that the country could not afford to keep its children adequately at a time when fish was being used as manure, fruit was left rotting on the trees, and the production of meat and coal was restricted

BLACKCOATS WORSE OFF

Mr. J. Wilmot (Lab., Fulham E.) thought the plight of brain workers down on their luck would be infinitely worse under the new Board than under the Poor Law.

Mrs. Tate (Con., Willesden) wondered why women should be allowed less than men, and **Mr. Barnett Janner** (Lib., Whitechapel)

could not understand why husband and wife and two boys should have a larger allowance than husband and wife and boy and girl—the girl needing a separate bedroom.

Mr. J. Lawson (Chester-le-Street) protested that owing to the discretion provided for in the regulations no one knew exactly what people would get. The only certainty was that many would get less. In Durham, where even the Government Commissioners allowed husband and wife 26s. the allowance would now be reduced to 24s. The Government had given a very wry Christmas-box to the poor.

The debate was adjourned.

LONDON YOUNG LIBERALS

Prizewinners in the Christmas subscription list of the London Young Liberal Federation are as follows:

1st—C1889: W. Hunt, Spring Cottages, Cold Ash, Berks 2nd—C1187: R. Hawkins, 23, Willowbank Crescent, Glasgow, C.3 3rd—A2815: H. E. Stalley, 50, Saxon Road, Luton 4th—B3547 Mrs A R Holden, 43, Hawaii Street, Littleborough, Lancs

Honours and Consolation Prizes.—1094 1404, A188, A762, A872, A1461 A2791, A3675, A3679, A2185

B82, B102, B272 B476, B651, B1893, B3860, B4504, B4528

C1210, C1211, C1881, C1899, C2008, C2115, C2163, C2199, C2295, C2368, C2386, C2600, C2652, C2690, C2693, C2693, D127.

Branch Prizes.—Stoke Newington.

Beef Pact Saved

QUOTAS FOR THE DOMINIONS

By Our Political Correspondent

Negotiations between Britain, the Dominion Governments, and the Argentine to reduce meat imports into this country almost broke down yesterday.

For some time Mr. Thomas and Mr. Elliot have been striving to persuade the Dominion and Argentine Governments to cut their exports of meat to Britain.

But with equal emphasis the Dominions, notably Australia, have been resisting Mr. Elliot.

Matters came to a head yesterday at a special conference in London between Mr. Elliot, Mr. Thomas and the Dominion High Commissioners.

MR. BRUCE OBJECTS

Mr. Stanley Bruce, on behalf of Australia, strongly expressed the view that the British Government was unjustified in pressing for a voluntary cut in Dominion meat shipments.

He objected especially to the British proposal that a quota plus a levy should be applied next year to Dominion meat on the scale suggested by the Government.

A further meeting is to be held at which a short-term policy will be discussed by the Government and the Dominion representatives.

Under the Government's proposed short-term policy it is hoped that between Jan. 1 and April 1 each Dominion will limit its shipments of meat to approximately the average for the first three months of 1932, 1933 and 1934.

This average for frozen and chilled beef was: **Canada**, 19,000 cwt.; **Australia**, 190,000 cwt.; **New Zealand**, 160,000 cwt. (including veal); **South Africa**, 19,000 cwt.; **Rhodesia**, 50,000 cwt.

The Government's beef subsidy ends on March 31.

SHORTER HOURS IN MINES

Miners' representatives have been asked to discuss with the Minister of Labour and the Secretary for Mines the international convention for reducing hours of work in mines.

Five thousand pounds was given to the Prince of Wales' General Hospital by Sir Albert Barratt, chairman of the governing body, at the party at Grosvenor House last night.

SYNTHETIC GUN FODDER

Death Merchants' Dilemma

From Our Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.

THE U.S. War Department is trying out its new bullets on a synthetic material which closely resembles living flesh.

This grisly piece of realism was revealed at today's hearing of the Senate Munitions Committee when military plans for future war were under consideration. Apparently the military mind is dissatisfied by the mortality rate of bullets in the last war and is seeking more lethal ammunition.

Correspondence showed that Mr. Edward Pugsley, vice-president of the Winchester Small Arms Company, was extremely interested in this synthetic gun fodder used in experiments. Two years ago he wrote to the War Department, asking if they would supply his company with details, but so far he has had no reply.

MILITARY PROTECTION

In default of this mysterious ectoplasm, as one observer called it, the Winchester Company is continuing to conduct its experiments with butchers' meat.

Mr. Pugsley said that each new type of cartridge had to be tested on meat, as they had never found any substitute for living tissue.

In the course of further evidence high officers of the army were pictured as protecting arms manufacturers from legislation that was offensive to them.

Correspondence was read showing that when Bills restricting firearms were before Congress or State Legislatures friends of arms firms in the War Department used their influence to block them. It was pointed out by Senators that this legislation was designed to check America's crime wave.

French Inquiry Urged—Page Eleven.

COCK-CROWING JUDGMENT

Judge Hargreaves granted an injunction at Chesham County Court yesterday to restrain Mrs. Shorter, widow of Clement Shorter, of Great Missenden, from keeping cockerels between June and October within 150 yards of the property of her neighbour, Eric Newton Beach.

Mr. Beach was awarded £20 damages.

He had stated that although he wore patent ear-pads, stuffed his ears with cotton wool, and covered the windows with blankets, he could not shut out the noise of the crowing cockerels.

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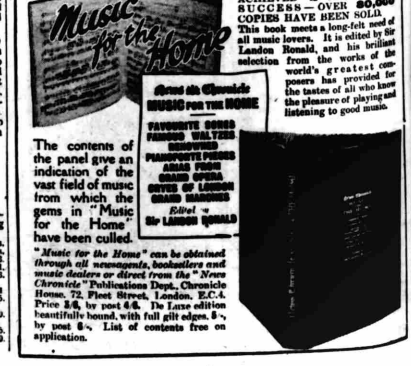

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