

WALLIS TALKS WITH SOLICITOR ABOUT DIVORCE

Report She May Close Her London Home; Monte Carlo Visit Is Set.

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Simpson would not return to her town house for many months, if ever. They said also that she did not read any newspapers, and depended on telephone calls from London for all news.

Phone Line Installed

An additional telephone line, reserved for foreign calls, was strung into the Rogers villa.

The official, insistently repeated story is that the three men chartered an airplane, awaited its arrival at Croydon, flew across the English Channel and across fog-bound France—a most hazardous flight—so that Goddard could discuss the details of closing Mrs. Simpson's London home, on which she has a lease that will not expire for nearly a year.

Goddard, the story is, brought Barron to aid him in that big job and brought Kirkwood, one of London's leading gynaecologists, as his personal physician because he was not feeling so well.

Marriage Idea Denied

It was reported that the airplane actually was chartered by the British Air Ministry and in London friends of Mrs. Simpson asserted that even if the King indicated Mrs. Simpson definitely would not marry him.

To marry, she must obtain a final decree. Normally such decrees are issued only six months after the decree nisi, or of nullity, such as Mrs. Simpson obtained Oct. 27. In special cases, by court dispensation, a final decree may be granted sooner. In other cases a final decree never is issued.

There have been many angles to this romance and it was not natural that the plane arrivals as well as Mrs. Simpson should be watched. Yet Lord Brownlow, Edward's gentleman in waiting who accompanied Mrs. Simpson here and is her spokesman, said just before the Londoners arrived at midnight:

"My only knowledge of the occupants of the plane is that it contained Mr. Goddard, who came down on his own suggestion to discuss details in regard to closing Mrs. Simpson's town house, as she has no intention of returning to London for a considerable time."

"I have no knowledge of Dr. Kirkwood or the other occupants of the plane (Barron, Goddard's associate, the pilot and a radio man)."

Newspaper correspondents pondered over Brownlow's statement and found it difficult to reconcile it with such a dramatic airplane flight in a heavy fog. The prince easily this morning, just after midnight, had asked him to make another statement. He came out to the gates of the Rogers' villa and said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to thank you very heartily for the letter you sent me. (The request for a statement was made by note).

Denies Any Connection

"I give you my word of honor that the arrival of Dr. Kirkwood with Mr. Goddard tonight has nothing to do with Mrs. Simpson. I did not know he was coming until 7 o'clock. I have learned since that Mr. Goddard was coming at his own request to discuss with Mrs. Simpson the closing of her town house in London as she has no intention of going to London for some time. Mr. Goddard has not communicated with me. He has not notified us of his arrival. He assured me that Dr. Kirkwood is a personal friend who is a practitioner in Sloane Street in London. As Goddard is in a poor state of health and not used to flying, Dr. Kirkwood accompanied him, as did his assistant Mr. Barron.

"Dr. Kirkwood is not coming to the villa and will not have any contact with Mrs. Simpson at all. His presence here has no connection with her going to Monte Carlo tomorrow."

King's Decision-Held Up; Baldwin 'Hopes' to Make Statement by Tomorrow

Reports Grow That Edward Has Decided to Abdicate And That York May Not Ascend Throne; Elizabeth Then Next in Line.

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Afternoon for a further conference with his brother.

The Duke of York reached Fort Belvedere shortly after 4 p. m. Sir Godfrey Thomas, assistant private secretary to the King, returned in mid-afternoon after an absence of six hours.

The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of the King, left five minutes after the Duke of York arrived.

In London, it was understood that members of Parliament belonging to the governmental parties have been advised to cancel all other engagements tomorrow to enable a full attendance to hear Baldwin's statement, indicating that it will be of the utmost importance.

Waite T. Monckton, attorney general of the Duchy of Cornwall and legal adviser to the King, visited No. 10 Downing Street during Baldwin's absence in Commons and remained an hour. Sir Edward Peacock, Receiver General of the Duchy, was another visitor.

An army corporal dispatch rider was summoned to No. 10 Downing Street at 10:45 a. m. (Indianapolis time), collected a red dispatch case and immediately roared away, presumably to Fort Belvedere.

The dispatch rider arrived at Fort Belvedere less than an hour later.

Belief was growing, meanwhile, in usually well-informed sources that the possibility of abdication was stronger than at any time since the crisis arose.

There was talk that the Duke of York, heir to the throne, might not accept the crown and that Elizabeth, his daughter, would become sovereign and be regent named.

Edward held a long conference last night with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, the Duke of York and Kent and his legal adviser.

Kens Pleads With Him

The Duke of Kent, the King's youngest, favorite brother, his only supporter in the royal family in his romance with Mrs. Simpson, remained with Edward all night, pleading with him to think again of his country, his family and his own eventual happiness.

There have been many changes in the crisis over the King's insistence on marrying the American divorcee and it was impossible to say these would not be another.

But as cabinet members met this morning, the belief grew that Edward was going to abdicate, if not now, later.

The King was understood to have told Baldwin Monday night that he intended to abdicate. Baldwin persuaded him to think again. The King was believed to have reaffirmed his intention last night.

Also, between the two conferences, it was apparent every arrangement had been made for the eventuality of abdication, that the machinery had been perfected and that all plans had been discussed for any emergency legislation by the King's future income.

The King's heir presumptive, in the absence of a child of his own, is his brother, the Duke of York, who will be 41 years old next Monday.

Might Plead Ill Health

As hope dwindled that the King would change his mind, reports grew stronger that the Duke might plead ill health as a reason for not taking the throne.

In that eventuality, if the King abdicated, the regency would be named under which 10-year-old Princess Elizabeth, proud, imperious little daughter of the Duke, would be the sovereign.

King Edward was on the sixth day of his lonely ordeal at Fort Belvedere as the events of this momentous day began.

Mrs. Simpson remained at Cannes

for the moment.

\$1.50 LAW WAS DEFICIT THREAT, SURVEY CLAIMS

Indiana Would Have Gone \$43,000,000 in the Hole, Analysis Says.

BY TRISTRAM COFFIN

A tax deficiency of more than \$43,000,000 would have threatened Indiana in 1935 if property rates had been fixed at \$1 and \$1.50 maximums, an analysis prepared for the State Legislative Tax Survey Commission charged today.

The study, prepared from public records, was released by State Senator Floyd I. Hemmer, Huntington, commission chairman.

Limitation laws now on the statute books limit over-all property tax rates to \$1.50 in cities and towns and \$1 in townships, except when emergencies are declared.

Taxes levied in 1934 and collected in 1935 amounted to \$91,346,124.38.

Only \$47,330,422.82 would have been collected had no emergencies been declared, the report shows.

Township Taxes

Taxes charged in townships were \$23,593,561.90 as compared to \$15,567,403.04, which would have been charged under a \$1 limit. Property taxes levied in cities were \$57,219,204.69, compared to \$29,401,601.80, and from towns \$52,352,357.79 as compared to \$2,861,127.98.

The deficit would have amounted to \$43,514,981.56, according to the analysis.

Poll taxes levied in 1934 and collected in 1935 were \$398,317 in counties, and townships, in cities \$327,806 and in towns \$47,037.

Marion County

Marion County, with an assessed property valuation in 1934 of \$75,105,820, charged \$1,022,200.96 in property taxes, including poll tax. If the township rates had been fixed at \$1, the townships could have charged only \$726,231.85, exclusive of poll tax.

Total assessed valuation of Indiana property in 1934, in townships was \$1,521,574,35, and \$28,593,561.90 was charged in taxes.

At \$1 limit, \$175,960.04, exclusive of poll tax, would have been levied.

Total valuation of property in Indiana towns was \$187,609,653. Taxes amounting to \$5,532,357.79 were levied, as compared to a possible \$2,814,900.98, exclusive of poll tax, under the \$1.50 limit.

Marion County Towns

Assessed valuation of all towns in Marion County amounted to \$11,732,010, and \$247,154.44 was charged as compared to \$1,000,000.00.

Properties in Indiana cities were valued at \$1,938,233,694, and taxes levied amounted to \$467,218,204.69 as compared to \$29,073,805.80, exclusive of poll tax, under a \$1.50 limit.

The five townships in which Indianapolis is located levied varying tax rates in 1934. Center Township with a valuation of \$40,831,270 and a rate of \$2.58, charged \$10,968.143.77 compared to \$6,312,469.05, exclusive of poll tax, with a \$1.50 limit.

Township Taxes

Perry Township: Valuation, \$847,180; rate, \$2.75; taxes levied, \$24,113.45; limited without poll tax, \$12,707.70. Warren Township: Valuation, \$13,849,770; rate, \$2.55; levied, \$364,688.04; limited, \$207,746.55. Washington Township: Valuation, \$55,758,160; rate, \$2.57; levied, \$1,451,479.71; limited, \$834,372.40. Wayne Township: Valuation, \$15,309,400; rate, \$2.64; levied, \$417,071.16; limited, \$229,641.

By provision of the limitation laws, cities and towns are authorized to fix rates 50 cents higher than the townships on the theory that civil cities and towns are obliged to maintain services and incur debts which civil townships are not.

Chief services of cities and towns which townships do not have are police and fire protection, health services, parks and recreation, garbage disposal, courts, libraries, pensions, debts and interest payments.

Expense of Services

In 1934, total expenditures for these services cost the cities \$20,594,354.16, or a required rate of \$1.06.

Rates in other years to meet these services were 83 cents, 1928, 98 cents; 1931, 80 cents; 1933, 97 cents; 1935, 80 cents.

One of additional expenditures in towns totaled \$986,749.72, or a required rate of 45 cents in 1933. Rates required in other years were 50 cents, 1928; 54 cents, 1929; 52 cents, 1930; 46 cents, 1931, and 42 cents, 1932.

The average rate for poor relief in the 1016 townships of the state on the basis of taxes levied in 1934 was 18 cents. The average rate in the 896 townships in which no part of a city was located was 17 cents, and the average rate in the 120

townships in which some part of a city was located was 26 cents.

Poor Relief in Cities

Average rate for poor relief in cities of the different classes was

first class, 5 cents; second class, 23 cents; third class, 38 cents; fourth class, 26 cents, and fifth class, 26 cents.

Indianapolis poor relief rates were five cents in Center, Perry, Warren and Washington Townships and 3 cents in Wayne Township, an average of \$0.046.

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