

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Names Board to Investigate Growing Textile Strike—Senator Lewis Says Democrats Don't Support Sinclair's Socialistic Views.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© by Western Newspaper Union.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT took a hand in the textile strike by appointing a board of inquiry. The members he named are Gov. John G. Wigant of New Hampshire, Marion Smith of Atlanta, Ga., and Raymond V. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Smith is an attorney and the son of the late Senator Hoke Smith. This board was appointed on the recommendation of the national labor relations board and its duties were thus outlined:

1. To inquire into the general character and extent of the complaints of workers in the cotton textile, wool, rayon, silk and allied industries.
2. Inquire into problems confronting the employers in said industries.
3. Consider ways and means of meeting said problems and complaints.
4. Exercise in connection with said industries powers authorized to be conferred by the first section of public resolution 44.
5. On request of the parties to labor dispute, act as a board of voluntary arbitration or select a person or agency for voluntary arbitration.

The President directed that the board should report to him, through the secretary of labor, not later than October 1.

Starting immediately after Labor day, the strike spread rapidly and within a short time about 336,000 workers had quit their jobs. This would indicate the walkout was approximately 50 per cent effective over the entire cotton, woolen and silk industry, which normally employs in the neighborhood of 650,000 workers.

Leaders of the strike claimed that 450,000 had quit at that time and that more were joining the walkout daily. Predictions of violence were fulfilled, for there were bloody riots around the mills in New England, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and several deaths resulted. In the southern states the National Guard was mobilized.

GEORGE A. SLOAN, president of Cotton Textile Institute, who at first claimed that two-thirds of the workers had refused to join the strike, later admitted that he was wrong and said: "This thing is getting worse by the hour." He added that the reports he had received showed that additional mills were closing, and said:

"I am deeply distressed to learn that blood has been shed in Georgia. These sad events make it plain that the forces unleashed by the strike leaders are now out of their control.

"This is no longer to be viewed as the ordinary industrial warfare which the term 'strike' implies in America. It is not a matter of leaving work and of peaceful picketing.

"The strike call was an appeal for confidence. The appeal was denied by a vast majority of our workers.

"Now lawless bands of misled people, thousands in number, move across wide areas, against whole communities, smash mill doors, drag men and women from work they wish to perform, and threaten with violence all who do not yield. This is an assault on fundamental American rights."

Francis J. Gorman, director of the strike, announced that he would not revoke the strike call until the employers had accepted these demands:

1. Recognition of the United Textile Workers.
2. Reduction of working hours to 30 per week.
3. Machine load limit and wage scale yet to be determined.
4. Promise by the companies not to interfere with union activities.
5. Provision for a mediation board within the industry to adjust disputes between employer and employee.
6. Promise by the workers and employers that there shall be no strikes nor lockouts during the life of the agreement.
7. An understanding by both parties on the length of time the agreement shall be effective.

Frank Schwelzter, general secretary of the American Federation of Silk Workers, announced that with the walkout of 17,000 silk workers in the

Paterson (N. J.) district and with mills closing in other sections, the silk industry was approximately 80 per cent shut down. Schwelzter disclosed that many unions in other industries, notably the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were offering material aid to the strikers and supplying organizers.

The belief of the strikers that the government would indirectly finance their walkout by placing them on the relief lists was only partially justified by Relief Administrator Hopkins. He said the government took no sides in the matter and that relief would be given to strikers as to other individuals when it appeared they were destitute.

NRA was dealt a severe blow when the Retail Coal Code authority resigned in a body in protest against the way the NRA is handling the code. The seven members, who were the ruling body under the Blue Eagle for 80,000 retail coal dealers, are: Roderick Stephens, New York, chairman; Milton E. Robinson, Jr., Chicago, vice chairman; Clarence V. Beck, St. Louis; William A. Clark, Boston; Charles M. Farrar, Raleigh, N. C.; Edward B. Jacobs, Reading, Pa.; and John McLachlan, Pullman, Ill. Their resignation was due to the NRA's claim that it can revise any code at any time without giving notice to the industry involved.

EIGHT thousand, seven hundred employees of the Aluminum Company of America, who had been on strike for a month, were ordered by their union to return to their jobs when an agreement ending the walkout was signed. Both the company and the workers accepted concessions through the efforts of Fred Keightley, labor department conciliator.

AFTER Upton Sinclair, ex-Socialist who obtained the Democratic nomination for governor of California, had called on President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, he jubilantly asserted that his plan to "End Poverty in California" was identical with the New Deal. Then he went to Washington and sought the support of administration leaders for his campaign. Mr. Roosevelt had said nothing publicly concerning Mr. Sinclair, but Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, made some pungent comments about the California nominations.

"There has been no California Democratic nomination for governor," Senator Lewis said. "The nomination was made by Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska Republicans who had moved to southern California. It was Republicans from these states who nominated Mr. Sinclair, not the Democrats nor the Republicans of California. This gentleman's nomination can be charged to that class of Republicans in Los Angeles as a general protest against conditions."

"Senator Johnson came out for the whole of the Roosevelt policies, and was nominated by all parties. We rank him as a Democrat."

"President Roosevelt is not being disturbed by any presumption that he is endorsing the individual views of Candidate Sinclair. The President, in fact, expects very shortly before the congressional elections to make an address to America, in which he will express the Roosevelt policy and wherein the real democracy he represents offers remedies which prevent the radicalism of Socialism and the destruction of Communism."

"We under the name of democracy can never advocate or endorse a system which appropriates and confiscates honest property, whether it be the wealth of the millionaires or the weekly wages of millions of toilers."

DONALD RICHBERG, secretary of the executive council, made another report to the President on the New Deal efforts to relieve financial pressure, showing the government has loaned more than seven billion dollars to save businesses and homes. Here are the high lights of his report:

1. RFC actually has disbursed \$5,853,000,000.
2. The Home Owners' Loan corporation has advanced \$1,299,445,000, ending a real estate panic and saving the homes of 432,000 families from foreclosure.

3. Five banks insured by the FDIO have failed.

4. Federal home loan bank system loans are far below capacity because of faults now being corrected.

HUEY LONG'S plans to control the primary in Louisiana were curbed by two injunctions issued by a federal and a state court, but his exposure of the administration of New Orleans by Mayor Walmsley and his friends went on unhindered. Also the "dictatorship" laws passed by the senator's legislature became binding and put an end to much of the gay life in New Orleans, for the "old regular" machine which has ruled the city for years was helpless. Governor Allen, Long's henchman, has full power to enforce the new laws through the state police or the militia. Dissemination of horse-race news being now unlawful, the publications specializing in such information planned to leave the city.

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER of Germany renewed his warfare on Jews and also declared all other elements opposing his regime must be suppressed. The chancellor, addressing the annual convention of the Nazi party in Nuremberg, made a slashing attack against "Jewish influence" on German life. He was cheered frequently during his impassioned address, clarifying again his anti-Jewish, Pan-German philosophy of political and social science as the essence of his national-socialistic doctrines for ruling Germanic races.

Earlier, a proclamation by him was read to the delegates, warning that those who dared oppose the Nazi state under his rule would be ruthlessly dealt with, and outlining his achievements as head of the third reich.

Combined with Hitler's attack on the Jews came a bitter denunciation of those "sensational-hungry" correspondents interested only in external symptoms. Hitler declared they were responsible for a misconception of Germany abroad, insisted that Nazism was here to stay, and added violence and revolutions were ended.

RUSSIA'S ambition to be given a seat as a permanent member of the League of Nations council, favored by France and Great Britain, is opposed by Switzerland, whose delegates have been instructed to vote "no" when the question comes up. Turkey has applied for a nonpayment seat in the council, stating she seeks the place of China, whose term is expiring.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE thinks it may be necessary to guarantee the price of corn fodder in order to keep available supplies on farms in the drought area for relief purposes. The farm administration is to set up an office in Kansas City for the purpose of making a survey and locating all types of animal feed. The office also will assist county drought committees in arranging pools of individual farmers to make purchases. The government will not buy any feed itself for distribution.

BECAUSE of his unwavering opposition to what he considered the extravagant expenditures of the government and to its inflationary monetary policies, Lewis Douglas has resigned as director of the budget. He had long been fighting against certain of the administration's policies, without avail. The two-year budget plan with its prospective deficit of seven billion dollars, presented to congress last January, did not have his approval; nor had the billion dollar deficiency appropriation bill and the schemes for the purchase of gold and silver. It was said his resignation was finally brought about by the announcement of Secretary Morgenthau that the so-called profit of two billion eight hundred million dollars resulting from the devaluation of the gold dollar would be used to curtail the public debt incurred by the New Deal. Since currency is ultimately to be issued against this "profit," and since there is only about five billion dollars of currency now in circulation, the Morgenthau plan contemplates a 50 per cent inflation.

The President appointed as acting budget director Daniel W. Bell, a permanent employee of the treasury. It was understood in Washington that there would be a general rearrangement in the Treasury department which would concentrate all fiscal powers in the hands of Secretary Morgenthau. Several officials who are not in full sympathy with the New Deal will be weeded out.

AFTER five days of deliberation, the high council of the Salvation Army, sitting in London, elected Commander Evangeline Booth general of the army. Thus the supreme command of the organization is returned to the Booth family after a break of five years. Miss Booth, who is sixty-eight years old, is the only daughter of Gen. William Booth, founder of the army. For thirty years she has been at the head of the army in America.

Three Asian Cities



Milking a Rubber Tree Near Singapore.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THREE cities of Asia that have figured prominently in former England-to-Australia flights will be on the route of the London-Melbourne race which will take place in October. They are Baghdad, Allahabad and Singapore.

Baghdad is near the Persian frontier, hard by the traditional site of old Eden, man's birthplace. Here on the classic soil of Babylon, Nineveh, and Opis once flourished the pick of the human race; here was the center of the world's wealth, power, and civilization. And back to this ancient region modern men are turning, to reclaim its lost areas, open its mines and oil deposits—to restore the Garden of Eden!

From the deck of a Tigris steamer Baghdad looms up boldly, its splendid skyline of domes and minarets reminding one of some "midway" of World's fair memory. An odd pontoon bridge connects the two parts of the city, separated by the yellow Tigris. On the west bank is the old town, enclosed by date and orange groves. From here the new Baghdad-Mosul railway starts on its long run across the trackless desert. East of the river, on the Persian side, is "new" Baghdad, with its government offices, barracks, consulates, prisons, etc.

Beyond, as far as the eye can reach in every direction, stretches the vast, flat, treeless, empty plain of Mesopotamia—a region once more populous than Belgium.

Not the Baghdad of Ali Baba.

A great wall encircles Baghdad. Flat-roofed, huddled Moorish houses, many almost windowless and each surrounding its own open court, are a distinct feature of the older parts of the city. On these flat roofs Arabs spend the summer nights with tom-toms, flutes, water-pipes, and dancing women. Facing the river, removed from the Arab town, are built the imposing foreign consulates, mercantile offices, and the sumptuous homes of rich Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians—the men who made New Baghdad.

But the Baghdad of Ali Baba's day, with the splendor of Aladdin's enchanted age, is gone forever. The palaces, the mosques, and minarets are mostly in ruins. Even the tomb of lovely Lady Zobeide, favorite wife of Harun-al-Rashid, is tumbled down and decayed. It is into modern monuments to New Baghdad—into roads, bridges, public buildings, irrigation works, army organization, dredging the Tigris, etc.—that the prominent citizens put their money.

Modern Baghdad is in safe hands now; no dissipated royalty guards its gates. Sober, clear-headed men, drilled in the best schools of modern Europe, able to hold their own anywhere, administer its affairs. As late as 1830 the Tigris overflowed its banks, swept through Baghdad, and drowned 15,000 people in one night.

Allahabad Attracts Millions.

Normally, Allahabad, India, is a city of 175,000 people. It lies in the V-shaped region between the Jumna and Ganges rivers, at the meeting place of the two streams. It is this location that draws huge crowds to the town annually; and, at twelve-year intervals, tremendous hordes. Both the Jumna and the Ganges are sacred streams, and their meeting place is doubly sacred. The mystical Indian mind finds still a third reason for holiness: It is believed by the pilgrims that the Saraswati, a river which is swallowed up by the sands southwest of the Punjab, emerges at the junction point of the Jumna and Ganges.

Both the Ganges and the Jumna are coffee-colored streams, heavily laden with silt. At low water in late winter a large expanse of dusty sand is exposed below the Allahabad fort which stands on the bluff overlooking the confluence. It is on this beach that the millions of pilgrims assembled recently.

The Indian police have their hands full during the great religious fair or Kumbh Mela. All vehicles are excluded from the river plain, and all efforts concentrated on maintaining order among the multitude of men, women, and children that move about in the dust, slip on the wet clay near the stream banks, and attain merit by bathing in the murky waters.

A torrid sun beats down, and to screen its rays little shelters of rushes have been erected on the sands. Under these sit all manner of people wearing a minimum of clothing. Among them are holy men, their bodies smeared with gray coats of ashes. Groups of idols are set up that the faithful may contribute coins. Among the crowds go men carrying water-skins, sprinkling the water in an effort to lay the dust that millions of bare feet stir up.

Allahabad is old. In the enclosure of the fort is a pillar erected by Asoka, the great Buddhist king, during the Third century B. C. It may have been moved to the spot later, however, so it is not conclusive evidence that a town existed on the site of Allahabad during Asoka's reign. The first town known to history on this site was Prayag, about which a Chinese traveler wrote in 700 A. D. The Hindus still call the town Prayag, "the place of sacrifice." It received the name by which it is now known to the world from its Mohammedan conquerors in 1575.

Singapore a Great Free Port.

Singapore is an island 27 miles long by 14 wide and just misses being the southernmost point of the continent of Asia by a half mile water channel. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca which extends between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

Little more than a hundred years ago the island, owned by the sultan of Johore on the nearby mainland, was a deserted jungle save for a little fishing village. Ships in the China trade passed it by as they passed many another jungle shore; the only ports of call in that region of the world were those on the Dutch islands of Sumatra and Java. But these ports took a big toll in fees, and Sir Stamford Raffles, an official of the East India company, began to dream of a free British port that would facilitate trade. In 1819 he obtained the seemingly worthless island of Singapore for his company for a small fee. Developments soon proved him a prophet, for within two years the little trading center he established had a population of 10,000. It was 1822 before the British government consented to take an interest in the place.

In the little more than a hundred years since it was founded, the jungle of Singapore has given place to a huge city of close to 400,000 population, carrying on trade normally valued at a billion dollars annually—one of the metropolises of the British empire. Its quays and anchorages serve thousands of craft of all sorts and sizes, from the picturesque, graceful Malay sampans and the stodgy Chinese junks to the familiar freighters of the West, and what Kipling asserts are the "lady-like" liners. They build up Singapore's shipping to the tremendous total of 17,000,000 tons yearly.