

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Memorial Day Address at Gettysburg—Major Labor Disputes Trouble Administration—Attempt to Assassinate Ambassador Caffery in Havana.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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BEFORE a vast multitude of persons gathered at Gettysburg battlefield President Roosevelt delivered a Memorial day address that was in effect a vigorous attack on critics of his plans for national recovery.



President Roosevelt

Introduced by Governor Pinchot as "the first citizen of the world," Mr. Roosevelt first paid eloquent tribute to the men of the North and South who fought bravely on that historic field, and described how the sections of the nation had been welded into one, its unity being aided by foreign wars, until now all sectionalism has disappeared. He continued:

"We are all brothers now in a new understanding. The grain farmers of the West do not set themselves up for preference if we seek at the same time to help the cotton farmers of the South; nor do the tobacco growers complain of discrimination if, at the same time, we help the cattle men of the plains and mountains.

"In our planning to lift industry to normal prosperity the farmer upholds our efforts. And as we give the farmer a long sought equality the city worker understands and helps. All of us share in whatever good comes to the average man. We know that we all have a stake—a partnership in the government of our country.

"Today we have many means of knowing each other—means that have sounded the doom of sectionalism. It is, I think, as I survey the picture from every angle, a simple fact that the chief hindrance to progress comes from three elements which, thank God, grow less in importance with the growth of a clearer understanding of our purposes on the part of the overwhelming majority.

"These groups are those who seek to stir up political animosity or to build political advantage by the distortion of facts; those who, by declining to follow the rules of the game, seek to gain an unfair advantage over those who live up to the rules; and those few who still, because they have never been willing to take an interest in their fellow Americans, dwell inside of their own narrow spheres and still represent the selfishness of sectionalism which has no place in our national life."

GOING from Gettysburg to New York, the President embarked on the cruiser Indianapolis, put out to sea and reviewed the American fleet, which, as assistant secretary of the navy, he helped to command during the World war and in which he maintains the warmest interest. With him were Secretary Swanson and Josephus Daniels, the war time navy secretary. There were some other distinguished guests, but members of congress tried in vain to get aboard.

The Indianapolis was anchored about a mile from Ambrose lightship, and 88 fighting ships passed proudly in review. The Pennsylvania, flying the four-starred flag of Admiral David A. Sellers, commander of the fleet, led the parade and then, with the Louisville, turned out of line and anchored near the Indianapolis. It was an imposing spectacle, such as had not been witnessed since the early days of President Coolidge's administration.

UNDER the present administration the navy is doing quite well, but the army feels that it is neglected. Secretary of War Dern and Newton D. Baker, who held the portfolio during the war, appeared before the house military affairs committee and urged the passage of the Thompson bill, which would increase the strength of the army to 165,000 enlisted men and 14,000 officers. That the present regular army is inadequate in the face of present disturbed world conditions was declared by both gentlemen.

The American army as now manned would not simultaneously protect our outlying possessions, train civilians, and repel "any sudden invaders," Secretary Dern insisted. A more satisfactory army would cost the nation \$35,000,000 annually, he said in explaining that he had not suggested an increase to President Roosevelt because of the President's desire to balance the budget.

Our present army has but 113,000 men and 10,000 officers.

Mr. Baker could not "imagine an army less than five times the present size of ours having the slightest effect

on the military policy of any other nation." Of course, he did not advocate any such increase; he said four divisions, one in each section of the country, with a fifth free to train civilians, would suffice.

THOUGH administration leaders have asserted that labor troubles are to be expected in a time of recovery and that they are not alarmed by the strikes that are now in effect or are threatened for the near future, it was evident in Washington that these optimists were disturbed by the prospect of general strikes in the cotton textile and steel industries. It was believed President Roosevelt would have to intervene in the effort to bring about peace. Frequent conferences of officials were without result.

As General Johnson refused to change the order permitting cotton mills to reduce their output by 25 per cent for twelve weeks, the United Textile Workers of America summoned all cotton mill employees to quit their machines, and it was predicted that 300,000 would respond. The workers claim the reduction would amount to 25 per cent cut in their wages, and say they will not stand for this. They also demand a 30-hour week with no reduction of pay.

Fighting for recognition of non-company unions, a point on which the steel masters will not yield, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers announced that a general strike would be called in mid-June unless its members win the right to choose spokesmen freely for collective bargaining.

The union leaders, who contend the collective bargaining guaranty in the NRA has been violated by employers, asked:

"Is the American Iron and Steel Institute more powerful than the President of the United States?"

ENDEAVORING to learn what smarts business throughout the country thinks about the NRA, the national industrial conference board has been conducting a survey that has not brought definite results. Tabulating these results as best it can, the board states it found that 34.4 per cent favored the NRA as a whole; another 12.8 per cent favored it with some reservations; 36 per cent were definitely opposed to it, while 6.4 per cent could not see that it made much difference.

CUBA is now entirely freed from United States suzerainty, through a treaty which was signed at the State department by plenipotentiaries of both countries and ratified by the senate. The pact abrogates the Platt amendment providing for the maintenance of the independence and territorial and financial integrity of the island republic and authorizing the United States to intervene therein for the protection of the country and the preservation of order. In the new treaty the United States retains the lease of Guantanamo as a naval base.

The people of Cuba rejoiced exceedingly over the abrogation of the Platt amendment, and President Menendez declared a three days national holiday.

HAVANA police learned that there was a plot to assassinate Jefferson Caffery, American ambassador to Cuba, and to destroy American property on the island.



J. Caffery

They took extraordinary precautions to protect Mr. Caffery, but despite the presence of soldiers at the entrance to his home some unidentified assailants drove by in a car and poured a stream of bullets from sawed-off shotguns just at the time Mr. Caffery usually leaves for the yacht club. He was not injured, but one of the soldiers was grievously wounded, his right leg being torn off by an explosive bullet. Mr. Caffery went on to the yacht club calmly and refused to say who he thought the assassins might be.

Cuban government officials were greatly excited by the attempt on the ambassador's life, and there was an inclination to blame the Communists, but leaders of that party denied their followers had anything to do with it. In recent demonstrations the radicals have attacked Mr. Caffery in their speeches. Presumably the sole purpose is to stir up trouble between the

governments of the United States and Cuba.

DELEGATES from the five New England states, New York and Pennsylvania have signed a solemn pact for the protection of women and minors in industry, which has been under negotiation for several years.

The compact, which must be ratified by the legislatures of the several states, contemplates minimum standards of wages for women and minors and contains a provision that "no employer shall pay a woman or a minor an unfair or oppressive wage." State boards are to be set up with authority to investigate pay rolls and require compliance.

CHARGES are made by the house agriculture committee that joint stock land banks have been using federal funds made available under the 1933 farm loan act to buy in their own bonds at 35 cents on the dollar while pressing foreclosures on their debtors.

The committee approved the Fulmer bill to authorize farmers who have obtained loans from joint stock land banks to buy on the open market joint stock land bank bonds, tendering same to the joint stock land banks in payment of their indebtedness. The bill would also enable farmers to repurchase their lands that have been previously foreclosed if said lands are still in the possession of these banks.

STATESMEN from many nations met in Geneva and reopened the sessions of the disarmament conference, with a full realization of the fact that their failure may mean the renewal of war in Europe in the not far future, and possibly the end of the League of Nations. Such hope as they had of breaking the impasse seemed to rest on the plan which Foreign Commissar Litvinov of Russia said he was ready to offer. It was believed he would concentrate on a policy of political security as a basis for disarmament. Norman H. Davis, American ambassador-at-large, presented the views of President Roosevelt, urging an accord emphasizing supervision of arms and a more rigid control of the international traffic in arms.

Louis Barthou, foreign minister of France, showed no inclination to yield to the German demands for rearmament. The French are said to believe Hitler is due soon to run up against domestic troubles that will tie his hands; they will continue to promote their defensive alliances until the German chancellor gives in, and just now are counting on a pact of mutual assistance with Russia and the little entente which will be signed if, as expected, Russia enters the League of Nations.

Mussolini of Italy, in a speech before the chamber of deputies, said that disarmament talk was foolish and in so many words suggested that war was the only way out of the economic adversities that beset Italy and Europe generally.

THE Irish Free State took another step toward becoming a republic when the dail eireann passed a bill abolishing the senate. After this action had been taken President Eamon de Valera said: "We want England to get out. We do not want to have anything to do with Britain. If there is to be any form of association, it must be in the common interest of both. We must be the judges of whether it is to our advantage or not."



Eamon de Valera

No definite plan was mentioned, and none is expected to be put forward before March, 1935, when abolition of the senate will become effective. Until that date any action of the dail would have to have senate approval.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the joint resolution of congress empowering him to stop arms shipments destined for countries at war, and immediately proclaimed an embargo against shipments of arms or munitions from the United States to Bolivia and Paraguay. His action was the first of its kind in American history. Because of existing treaties he could not forbid actual shipment of arms but he did prohibit their sale in the United States to the warring countries.

Costa Durels, Bolivian representative in Geneva, before an open session of the League of Nations council invoked Article 13, the arbitration clause of the league covenant, as a basis for settling the conflict with Paraguay. If his demand is granted the dispute will automatically go to the World's Court of Permanent Justice for settlement. Durels said an arms embargo would mean the "finish" of Bolivia.

CODOS and Rossi, French flyers who hold the distance record, sought to better their mark by making a non-stop flight from Paris to California. They got across the Atlantic ocean all right, but a weakness of one wing of their big monoplane developed and they were forced to land at New York.

OREGON STATE NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Scio — The receiving station for strawberries at Lacombe, Linn county, has been closed for the season. The 2 cents per pound advanced by packers was not sufficient to cover the cost of picking. Tons of berries will not be harvested.

Pendleton—Pendleton, with 342,350 bushels of wheat on hand in warehouses of the O. W. R. & N. company, has a greater amount of wheat than any other city in the Northwest with the exception of Pomeroy, Wash., which has 739,195 bushels.

Prineville—After being devoid of snow during the greater part of the winter months, 12 inches of snow fell in the Maury section near here last week. The Lookout area and other parts of the immediate country surrounding Prineville were cloaked in white.

Umatilla — The old age pension commission of Umatilla county has discontinued one pension of \$19 a month and reduced another from \$18 to \$10 on information that the pensioners had come into some money that they had not reported to the commission.

Amity — Voters in the Yamhill county non-high school district will vote, June 18, on continuance of school buses another year. This is in keeping with a promise made last year that a ballot would be had at the end of the first year's operation of transportation.

Amity—The first steps toward establishing a strong market in the East and in the South for Tennessee anthracnose-resistant clover seed grown in Yamhill county have been taken in the organization of the Yamhill County Clover Seed Growers' association.

Salem—Marion county will operate a cannery this summer, as it did last year. Operations will begin in July with the canning of beans. Last year the cannery put up 97,000 cans for relief needs. Funds for operating the cannery and providing the cans come from state relief moneys.

Eugene — Lane county Pomona grange has adopted resolutions favoring a new method of old age pension financing the publication of names of income taxpayers and amounts, government control of munitions manufacture and the sustaining of prices on home agricultural products.

Huge Cherry Crop Due
La Grande—With the peak of the cherry harvest due about June 15, Union county orchardists are looking forward to picking a bumper crop of both black varieties and Royal Annes this year. Approximately 340 tons of cherries will be harvested.

Petrified Wood To Be Used
Redmond — Central Oregon petrified wood will be used in a new fireplace at the J. R. Stewart home in Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart spent last week in central Oregon obtaining petrified wood from Brink's petrified forest in Crook county. It was brought to Redmond in a trailer and trucked from here to Salem.

\$1000 Nugget Found
Grants Pass — One of the largest nuggets of gold ever discovered in southern Oregon, so bankers here say, was brought to Grants Pass last week by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns. The lump of virgin gold weighs 34 ounces and 7 penny-weights and is valued at over \$1000. It was found at Burns' Stovepipe placer mine near Leland.

Marion Hog Fund To Be \$80,000
Salem — Approximately \$80,000 of federal money will come to Marion county farmers who participate in the corn-hog control program in case the board of review approves the 575 original contracts, officials announced. Figures compiled here showed that more than 21,000 hogs were produced in Marion county during the last two years.

Money Found After 18 Years
Medford—Romance yielded a financial return for Mrs. Weldon Sage here, when her daughter brought a \$5 bill from among her souvenirs. It had rested in a letter for 18 years, while the family weathered the depression, badly in need of the things it would buy. The letter, written to Mrs. Sage by her husband from Poplar, Mo., had been mailed to Portland, where she welcomed the arrival of their first daughter, Edith, in 1916.

Sound Production Not Uncommon With Fishes

Whatever the motive, if any, of "singing fish," the mechanism by means of which such sounds are launched upon the air or water is of interest. Though without true lungs, larynx, or vocal chords, there is ample means for sound production in the average fish's makeup. Many can emit loud stridulations on gill-plate principles, using the bases of certain fins, fin rays and gill covers to perform the functions of strings and bows.

One Indian catfish even employs part of its spinal column, scraping the first bone of its dorsal fin against the spines of the fourth and fifth vertebrae. The trigger fish, surgeon fish, bore fish and our common stickleback are all in the class of what one might term fish violinists.

So far as can yet be ascertained, no fish deliberately produces sounds either to intimidate a foe or to warn its fellows of danger. Least of all does it show the slightest esthetic appreciation. The suggestion that the singing fishes' chorus had possibly some connection with mating, may appeal to the poet, but not to the scientist.

"Tums" Builds a Home

St. Louis, Mo.—The palatial new building being erected by A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., is a fitting exemplification of the enthusiastic sentiment of millions of users of Tums.

It will present a striking appearance in its contrast of blue-black terra cotta base with mottled cream above the second floor and glittering gold finish on high vertical mullions. Upper windows, fifty feet high, will have gold effect stripes between them and furnish abundant light, while lower portion will have etched windows and stainless steel decoration.

The building, machinery and equipment will cost between \$100,000 and \$150,000 and is to be used exclusively for the manufacture of Tums.—Adt.

And How?

"I took a flyer in Wall Street."
"And where did you come down?"
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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