

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Strike in San Francisco Area Collapses—North Dakota's Hot Political Row—Mrs. McAdoo Divorces the Senator.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

It has been demonstrated that the general strike is an effective weapon in the organized labor in the United States in industrial disputes. The San Francisco unions, dominated for the moment by radicals, undertook to use this weapon, and within two days were forced to admit their failure. Governor Merriam, Mayor Ross and other officials, strongly backed by the business community, were determined to crush the strike in San Francisco and the surrounding communities should not be allowed to take advantage of the necessities of the embargo on food shipments which had broken and that the strike should not be stopped. Members of the National Guard were mobilized to aid in the strike and their efforts were hampered by hastily formed bands of strikers which raided the headquarters and gathering places of the strikers. The central committee of the strike soon collapsed and the conservative members, under control, relaxed the demands and made an offer of arbitration under certain conditions. The governor called off the general strike and ordered the men back to work.

Johnson, the NIRA administrator, acting as spokesman in the general maritime dispute, was on hand determining about a peaceful settlement of the Pacific coast maritime dispute on behalf of which the government was called, remained a problem, for the longshoremen and maritime workers demanded that the main dispute, control of the waterfront, should not be subject to arbitration. The average person the whole waterfront unreasonable and unworkable. The longshoremen, like the workers all along the waterfront, have been on strike for working conditions, and the waterfront by the marine workmen. Then Joseph P. Kamp, president of the longshoremen, signed an agreement that would return to work arbitration, and a labor dispute was appointed by President Roosevelt.

But Harry Bridges, a radical who is head of the maritime workers, took control of the situation and blocked the move for arbitration, persuading the men to reject the Ryan agreement. In the San Francisco metropolitan area it is said the counter number the radicals, who are trained in the intimidation and are seeking the trades unions for the cause of Communism. Numerous agitators were sent from other places, and strange men have been in the neighborhood of the city.

Angelo J. Rossi announced that he would run every "Communist" in San Francisco. He announced through an emergency committee, said: "I want you that I, as chief of San Francisco, to the effect of my authority, will run San Francisco every Communist, and this is going to be the policy in San Francisco."

He also advised the committee announcement said, that he would refuse to recognize the unions, including unions, "permits" to merchants to do business.

country. The unions of Portland, Ore., were pushing their plans for a general strike, and their officials said nothing could now be done to prevent it. The truck drivers of Minneapolis and their helpers voted for a renewal of their strike which in May tied up transportation and resulted in fatal riots.

Representatives of 40 out of 42 locals of the United Textile Workers in Alabama decided on a statewide strike which will affect 18,000 operatives. The date was not announced. Demands made to the employers include: Thirty hour week with \$12 minimum pay, abolition of the "stretch-out" system, reinstatement of all jobs abolished under the stretch-out system; re-employment of all workers discharged for union activity and recognition of the textile workers' union for collective bargaining under provisions of the NRA.

Employees of Walter J. Kohler in Kohler village, Wisconsin, are out on strike and began picketing the plant though it has been closed down since July 4. These workers for whom Kohler built and maintained an "ideal" industrial town and who have been treated with remarkable generosity by the company, demand recognition of their union, a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. The company has its own employees' union, a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, and a 40-hour week.

THE American Bar association's special committee on administrative law has reached conclusions that will not be pleasing to the New Dealers. Briefly summarized, these conclusions are:

The accelerated growth of independent commissions and federal executive agencies under the New Deal threatens the judicial branch of the American government with virtual extinction.

The stream of rules, orders, decrees and regulations which has poured out of Washington since March 4, 1933, makes the presumption of knowledge of the law impossible.

The rights of the individual are being lost in a labyrinth in which the clear-cut constitutional lines have been obliterated by vesting administrative agencies with combined judicial, legislative and executive powers.

NORTH DAKOTA was in a state of political chaos, with two men battling for the governorship and control of the state government and National Guard.



Ole H. Olson

William H. Langer, according to a ruling of the State Supreme court, was no longer entitled to hold the office of governor because of his recent conviction on charges of conspiracy to defraud the federal government. The court decreed that he must give up his office to Gov. Ole H. Olson. Langer defied the court, refusing to move out of office, summoned the National Guard to support him and called a special session of the legislature, which he dominates.

Olson countermanded these orders, and Adj. Gen. Earle R. Sarles seemed to side with him, though he kept two companies of the National Guard on duty in Bismarck to quell possible disorders. It was reported that thousands of farmers were on their way to the capital city determined to support Langer in whatever action he might demand. It was believed the legislature would vote wholesale impeachments of state officials, possibly including the members of the Supreme court, who voted to oust Langer.

Langer and several co-defendants were convicted in June. The federal government charged that the Langer group forced federal employees to contribute to a political fund. This fund, it was said, was collected supposedly for a newspaper. The government contended that the money eventually went into the campaign chest. Langer soon afterward was re-nominated by an overwhelming vote, and following this he was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

SENATOR WILLIAM G. McADOO of California was too fond of politics and travel to suit his wife, whose interests were in sculpture, painting and home life. So the former Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the war-time President, went before a judge in Los Angeles with her complaint and within 42 minutes had been granted an interlocutory divorce decree. "Mental cruelty" was the charge, and Mrs. McAdoo testified that the senator had been living almost entirely in Washington for two years, and that it was impossible for her to reside in the National Capital because the climate there was injurious to her health.

Senator McAdoo did not contest the divorce, and there was a property settlement the details of which were not made public. The custody of the two children was vested in both parents. It was revealed that the McAdoos have been separated since last December.

DAYS of torrential rain in the mountains of southern Poland resulted in raging floods that poured through the valleys, drowning perhaps as many as three hundred persons. More than 55,000 were without food and shelter. The property loss was tremendous, all the crops just harvested being ruined.

Many popular resorts crowded by summer vacationists were cut off. Eighty-three camps of Boy and Girl Scouts were evacuated, after the youths experienced harrowing difficulties. Gendarmes saved 500 Scouts who were forced to climb trees for safety.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY MARVIN MINTYRE announced that the President had created a special committee to formulate a new federal policy concerning the generation and distribution of electricity and in Washington this was looked upon as a probable move for the nationalization of the power industry.

In a letter to Secretary Ickes asking him to head the committee, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Its duty will be to develop a plan for the closer co-operation of the several factors in our electrical power supply—both public and private—whereby national policy in power matters may be unified and electricity be made more broadly available at cheaper rates to industry, to domestic and, particularly, to agricultural consumers.

"As time goes on, there undoubtedly will be legislation on the subject of holding companies and for the regulation of electric current in interstate commerce. This committee should consider what lines should be followed in shaping up this legislation. Since a number of the states have commissions having jurisdiction over interstate power matters, it is necessary that whatever plan is developed should have regard to the powers of these various state commissions as well as of the states in general."

Besides Mr. Ickes, who is to act as chairman, the committee will consist of Dr. Elwood Mead, bureau of reclamation; Frank R. McNinch, federal power commission; Morris L. Cooke, of the PWA Mississippi valley committee; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers; Robert E. Healy, of the federal stock exchange commission; David E. Lillenthal, Tennessee valley authority, and T. W. Norcross, assistant chief of the forest service.

TAMMANY HALL has a new chieftain in the person of James J. Dooley, elected at the urgent demand of Postmaster General Farley. He took his seat at the head of the

once great Democratic organization and announced that he would undertake to do two things. The first is to restore harmony within the society by eliminating factional disputes; the second and perhaps harder task is to change the New York point of view toward Tammany.

FOR several hours earthquakes shook all Panama and Costa Rica but the Panama canal was unhurt. The most serious damage was at David, Panama, not far from the Costa Rican border. There many buildings fell and scores of persons were injured. Considerable losses were sustained also at Puerto Armuelles, the United Fruit company's Pacific side banana headquarters. One American soldier was killed by jumping from a barracks window.

ALL Germany and most of the rest of the world heard Adolf Hitler justify his bloody purging of the Nazi party, involving the violent deaths of 77 persons, and his defiance of his enemies within and without the reich. The chancellor in his speech before a complaisant Reichstag employed his well known gift of oratory to the limit, and unless the Berlin correspondents are mistaken, he won to his support the great majority of Germans who were wavering.

Hitler not only defended the slaughter of the alleged conspirators, but also gave warning that a like fate awaits all other "traitors." "Every one is to know for all future times," he said, "that, if he raises his hand for attack against the state, certain death will be his lot."

Far from apologizing for the killings, he shouted: "I gave orders to shoot those who were mainly responsible for treachery. I gave further orders to burn out into the raw flesh the pest hole of our internal well poisoning and the poisoning of foreign countries. I was the supreme court of the land for 24 hours."

KING GEORGE of England officially opened the Mersey tunnel connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead, the largest underwater highway of its kind in the world. More than half a mile longer than the Holland tunnel in New York, the tube under the Mersey river stretches 11,380 feet from the main entrance in Birkenhead. In addition to the main tunnel, which accommodates four vehicles abreast, there are two-lane tributaries connecting the docks which give the whole undertaking a length of 15,465 feet.

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Bankhead cotton act is to be tested in the federal courts. Gaston Therrell of Columbus, Miss., has served notice that he will bring the suit in the United States district court at Meridian, directing it against Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and internal revenue and extension officials in the state charged with execution of the act's provisions.

FEEDING SNAKES IS LONG, TEDIOUS JOB

Feeding a full-grown garter snake is one thing, but feeding a litter of wriggling baby garter snakes is quite another and a problem that is almost too much for one person to handle, Miss Nellie Louise Condon, director of the Reptile Study Society of America, has found. Such a female garter snake in her collection became the mother of 16. Miss Condon has been hard pressed to attend to their gustatory needs.

Although field mice are the favorite food of adult garter snakes, the baby garter snakes require white worms, it seems, and unless the worms are good and lively the young snakes will not accept them at all. This, Miss Condon explains, is because the snakes have little or no sense of smell and can only identify their food by sight and motion. Moreover, it has been found necessary to feed each snake separately in order to avoid their rioting over the choicest worms.

LADY IN UPPER SIX



This is not a scene from a motion picture but a view of the new style upper berth in the sleeping cars with which the Union Pacific streamline train is equipped. Folding stairways take you to the upper, and a little platform provides room enough to stand up while dressing. A sliding aluminum panel completely encloses the berth, making it in fact a small compartment. All berths, both upper and lower, are provided with individual washstands. The new style sleeping car is one of the innovations being shown at A Century of Progress in Chicago as part of the Union Pacific's streamline train.

The Busybodies
"I've called to tune your piano, madam," said the piano tuner.
"But I never asked you to call," she snapped.
"No, madam; but your neighbors did."

Not So High Hat
"That car cost \$2,500. It will do absolutely anything."
"Er—haven't you something a little more—er—reluctant?" — London Passing Show.

Taught Housekeeping
In a new school in London, daughters of wealthy parents receive lessons in housekeeping, the care of babies, biology, politics and sports, the course lasting a year, and many of the "students" are brides-to-be.

JOLLY PARTY

BRIDGE OF GODS HOTEL

SUNDAY NIGHT

This is your invitation to join the crowd and enjoy the fun . . . If you don't have a good time, don't blame us.

Springdale Orchestra

THE LUCILLE BEAUTY SHOP

Mrs. Lucille Henderson, Prop.

A modern shop with the latest equipment and experienced operators.

Temporarily located next door to Men's Shop.