

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

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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, Marlon 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 335,000 workers had quit their jobs. This would indicate that 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 added: "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 Schweitzer, 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. Schweitzer 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.

"As now emasculated by the NRA, the code is a futile and unworkable thing, while as originally agreed upon it represented a constructive basis for improvement of conditions in this industry," the members told General Johnson.

In a public statement accompanying their letter of resignation, the authority revealed that the NRA's failure to prosecute coal code chisellers and its failure to back up the code authority in its attempts to stop destructive price cutting were at the root of the dispute.

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 Keightly, labor department conciliator.

AFTER Upon 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.



Senator Lewis

"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."

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 non-payment seat in the council, stating she seeks the place of China, whose term is expiring.

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 Walmley 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 horserace news being now unlawful, the publications specializing in such information planned to leave the city, and the newspapers announced they would carry no racing news "until further notice."

ON THE advice of Sol Rosenblatt, divisional administrator, the NRA has indefinitely suspended the provisions of the motion picture industry code designed to limit salaries of stars and executives and to eliminate alleged unfair competitive methods in bidding for stars under contract with another company. Mr. Rosenblatt made an investigation and in his report said:

"A star or executive is worth as much as the public can be led to think he is worth by paying to see his offerings. If individual producers find it difficult to gauge in advance the possible value of these services, it is patently impossible for a code authority to exercise any more effective judgment in the mat-

EAGLE CREEK

By Mrs. Hugh W. Copple.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cellers and family spent Sunday at Celilo.

The Hugh Ping family spent the weekend at their home in Portland

Harian Jones from Spokane, en route to California, is visiting Bill Morton and Ed. L. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Hickok attended a show in Stevenson Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Waring and daughter, Kathleen, spent the weekend in Portland arranging for Kathleen's school entrance.

Mrs. Mickey Durant of Lewiston, Ida., and Mrs. George Wagner of Hermiston were weekend visitors at the Earl Wilson home.

Bobby Carpender is spending two weeks with his aunt, Mrs. E. E. Lyon in La Grande.

H. Marshall and Alex McGilvery of Portland were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGilvery Sunday.

Frank Ratajszyk spent the weekend in Portland visiting with his sister who recently came from Wibaux, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Dye, Miss Janette Dye, Emery Dye, Miss Ruth Prentiss and Melvin Ivey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cosby. They enjoyed a picnic dinner at Eagle Creek park.

Visitors at the L. A. Belanger home this week were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brandmeier of Seattle and Mr. and Mrs. James Callaghan of Portland.

Misses Eva and Viena Annala of Hood River were recent guests of Mrs. Lyle F. Hickok.

Mrs. James Bell spent last week in Portland.

Mrs. Earl Wilson and son Jack, Mrs. George Wagner and Mrs. Mickey Durant spent Saturday in Portland.

Miss Gladys Oliver, who spent the summer here keeping house for her father, has returned to Portland to attend school.

Albert Carlgren and Miss Elsie Rosenquist of Portland were visitors at the John Ingerlund home on Labor day.

Bob and Howard Bauer of Portland spent a couple of week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson.

Allen Button and Tom Swanson of Hood River were Sunday guests at the Hickok home.

Fred Cellers and Mrs. M. Cellers and sons spent Wednesday in Portland.

Mrs. Jens Laugen, Mrs. Oscar Menger and Mrs. Harry Bauer of Portland were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson.

Mrs. S. E. Kissinger has returned from Champoug where she and her sister have been picking hops.

Mrs. W. E. Carpender enjoyed a visit with her brother, J. R. Spiker of La Grande, who stopped over Friday evening on his way to Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ingerlund entertained Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and daughter Gertrude at dinner Sunday.



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