

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Rural Housewives of World in Convention

RURAL housewives from many countries began their third triennial conference in Washington with Mrs. Alfred Watt of Canada presiding. Their first meeting was held in 1930 in Vienna, and the second in Stockholm three years later. Secretaries Hull and Wallace and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, extended greetings to the visitors, but beyond that there were no set speeches and little formality. Instead, the farm wives held "exchange of experience" sessions, viewed elaborate exhibits of rural needlework and crafts of organized countrywomen of the participating nations, and attended "open houses" held by all branches of the federal government in which countrywomen are particularly interested.



Mrs. Alfred Watt

In exchanging experiences the women learned, among other things, that English groups have stimulated a remunerative revival of quilting to supplement the family income. Australian countrywomen maintain seaside homes for convalescents. Canada's Federated Women's institute promotes clubs for rural youth and combats maternal and infant mortality.

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Huge Deficiency Bill Passed by Senate

THE senate by a vote of 62 to 14 passed the deficiency bill carrying \$2,375,000,000, of which sum \$1,425,000,000 is handed to the President to spend as he pleases for "relief and work relief." As passed by the house, the measure turned the entire amount of relief money over to WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins.

Three Democratic senators voted against the bill—Tydings of Maryland, Bulkley of Ohio and Byrd of Virginia.

By the senate amendment, the bill authorizes the President to order a restudy of reports on the \$200,000,000 Florida ship canal and allocate another \$10,000,000 to carry on work upon it during the coming fiscal year.

Efforts to do anything for the Passamaquoddy tidal project in Maine had proved unavailing.

New York's Wage Law Is Held Invalid

NEW YORK state's law providing minimum wages for women and minors was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court on the ground that it conflicts with the fourteenth amendment by violating freedom of contract. The decision, written by Justice Butler, was concurred in by Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Roberts. Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo dissented. A number of other states have statutes similar to the one thus held invalid.

Zioncheck Nabbed for Test of His Sanity

MARION ZIONCHECK, the peculiar representative from Seattle, Wash., outdid all his previous performances in one day of wild deeds and landed in the Washington municipal hospital where his sanity was to be tested. He had

made two attempts to see the President, saying he wanted to ask for machine guns and tanks to blow up a hotel where he suspected his bride was hiding; sought a warrant for the arrest of Vice President Garner on the belief that he knew where Mrs. Zioncheck was concealed, and in various other ways persuaded the authorities that his mental condition should be investigated.

Civil War in A. F. of L. Expected Soon

NINE of the richest unions in the American Federation of Labor, having more than a million members, probably will be suspended soon by the federation's executive council, and at the next convention they will be expelled if the council can command the necessary two-thirds majority. Thus will come to a crisis the internecline contest between the craft unionists led by President William Green and the industrial unionists, who follow John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers.

Green wants to continue to organize industry by skilled groups while Lewis would seek to unite all workers, skilled and unskilled, by industries into one big union.

The craft unionists, it was learned, intend to suspend the charters of the nine industrial unions at the July executive council session, a power granted the council under the A. F. of L. constitution.

Lewis' group of unions includes 400,000 miners, Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers, David Dublinsky's International Ladies' Garment union, the oil workers, typographers, flat glass workers, hat, cap, and millinery workers, and textile workers.

Liner Queen Mary Fails to Equal the Record

BRITAIN'S magnificent new liner Queen Mary was given an uproarious welcome at New York as she completed the first leg of her maiden transatlantic passage. The giant steamship behaved well in every way but fell short by 42 minutes of equaling the record set a year ago by the French liner Normandie. The Queen Mary's officers offered no apology for this, but it was public knowledge that her speed had been cut down by a fog off the American coast.

The Queen Mary averaged 29.13 knots on a measured course of 3,158 nautical miles, between Cherbourg breakwater and Ambrose light, completing the journey between those two points in 4 days 12 hours and 24 minutes.

Pope, on His Birthday, Denounces Communism

CATHOLICS the world over celebrated the seventy-ninth birthday of Pope Pius XI, and the pontiff himself marked the day by attending a solemn mass in St. Peter's in the presence of 40,000 pilgrims who went to Rome especially for the occasion. These were mainly members of the Catholic Action organization which Pius XI founded and to them he spoke for nearly an hour. He denounced Communism, as he has done on other occasions, and declared the Catholic press was one of the best forces in combating the Communists.

It was evident to all observers the pope's age is beginning to tell on him and that he found the long ceremony very much of a strain.

That the pope's health is causing some concern also in Vatican circles was shown by the fact that the plans that were originally made for the pope to bless the crowd gathered in St. Peter's square from the outer balcony of the Basilica were abandoned at the last minute.



Pope Pius XI

Business Men Oppose New Guffey Coal Bill

BOTH the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers is firmly opposed to the new Guffey-Vinson coal control bill designed to replace the act declared invalid by the United States Supreme court.

Harper Sibley, president of the chamber, and James A. Emery, general counsel for the manufacturers' association, recalled, in almost identical language, that the most widely discredited phase of the defunct NRA was price fixing through codes. The new Guffey-Vinson bill, they said, like the old bill, is designed to establish price fixing by levying a prohibitory tax on products of mines which do not submit to its provisions.

"It is time," Mr. Emery said, "that we began to analyze these stop-gaps drafted hurriedly in an attempt to make permanent law of the things that are beyond control of congress and of the federal government; things which must, in the end, be harmful to the nation as a whole. Those who object to the new Guffey-Vinson bill did not even have an opportunity to present their valid reasons for objecting."

Japanese Find Excuse for Action in China

THERE was every reason to believe that Japan had found, or manufactured, excuses for further encroachments in northern China, and that serious conflict between the two nations would ensue unless China were submissive. The Japanese alleged that a bridge on the railway between Tangku and Tientsin was destroyed and that there was an attempt to wreck a troop train. The highest Japanese officers in North China were summoned to a conference in Tientsin.

Yakichiro Suma, Japanese consul general in Nanking, declared publicly that China must choose either "mutual interdependence with Japan or war with Japan," and he said he had informed Generalissimo Kai-shek, Chinese dictator, of this viewpoint. "Japan has gone too far to retreat now and must advance straight ahead with immutable convictions," Suma said.

The Japanese military command, meanwhile, disclosed frankly some of their demands upon China. These included:

1. Privilege of building railroads, military and civilian air bases and army barracks.
2. Establishment of regular air service between China and Japan.
3. An economic, political and military position for Japan in China.

Garden Homes Planned by Housing Administrator

STEWART McDONALD, federal housing administrator, outlined to newspaper men a new program which provides for the construction of "garden homes" outside of large cities that will aid in the gradual movement of industrial workers from urban and suburban areas to small plots several miles out in the country.

Emphasizing that "this is not anything in the way of a benevolent proposition" and that no grants of federal funds were involved, Mr. McDonald said it would be accomplished through a broadening of FHA regulations to permit government insurance of mortgages on such property. This will enable bankers and other leaders to advance funds for the development of

these "in between" areas for residential purposes, he said.

"The President believes that whenever possible people should be on an acre to two acres of ground with trees, gardens and shrubbery," he said. "This plan has been made possible by inventions and improvements in the last ten years. Now we have good roads, electricity, water facilities, and other conveniences for those areas in between the city and the country. Such a program was not possible during the last building boom."

Raymond Moley's Warning to the Administration

RAYMOND MOLEY, who used to be considered the chief of the "brain trust," fears that his friend President Roosevelt may be destroyed politically by the radicals within the Democratic party who at the same time would "destroy moderation and the very system which he attempted to improve." In a speech before the National Economy league in New York, Doctor Moley said he saw confronting the Roosevelt administration these dangers:



Raymond Moley

1. That federal relief agencies will be turned into political machines to perpetuate the rule of state and local politicians.

2. The tendency, "all too prevalent in this congress, to engage in muckraking, marauding expeditions which destroy the liberty of all of the people while they seek to restrain the abuses of a few. These orgies of public castigation... may be means of furthering individual political ambitions, they may be build-ups for those with Presidential aspirations, but so far as the public interest is concerned they are simply sound and fury."

3. The tendency "of those in charge of the New Deal to over-emphasize adherence to the belief in the philosophy of the movement and to minimize the importance of complete technical administration."

Doctor Moley defended capitalism; declared that already there has been a wide distribution of wealth in this country, and warned the average man that he eventually must pay the mounting bills for relief—that he is the "missionary being fattened for a cannibalistic feast."

Germany Celebrates Her Revived Navy

WITH three days of maneuvers, reviews and ceremonies, Germany celebrated the revival of her navy, and closed the big event by dedicating at Kiel the huge monument to the men and ships that went down in the battle of Jutland, Reichsfuehrer Hitler was aboard the dispatch boat Grille and from its topmast flew the old flag of the kaisers. In the maneuvers the new navy, about fifty battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines repelled an "enemy" attack on Kiel harbor. New submarines and speedboats, first units of the fleet being built under the Anglo-German treaty which wiped away the Versailles treaty limitations of the reich navy to 100,000 tons, were shown publicly for the first time.

Hitler, himself, did not speak during the ceremonies of the monument dedication. Instead he listened to Admiral Raeder, Vice Admiral Wolf, and Admiral von Prother, who was chief of staff during the Jutland fight. The latter two, both veterans of that fight, paid tribute to the English as well as the German heroes of the engagement.

Thousands of former sailors from all parts of Germany participated in the ceremonies. There were also

assembled former colonial soldiers dressed in their khaki uniforms. The presence of these colonial soldiers is assuming greater importance in German gatherings.

Huge Borrowing Announced by the Treasury

THE United States treasury announced the biggest borrowing operation in the history, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed in an announcement revealing the 650,754,416 of government bonds will be offered the middle of next month. This financing calls for an additional \$1,000,754,416 in addition to the \$1,000,754,416 to meet maturing obligations.

Serious Labor Troubles in Many States

FACTORIES and farms in many states, in all parts of the country, were affected by labor troubles which intermediaries were trying vainly to settle. Leaders of organized labor claimed that from 30,000 to 45,000 strikers already were on the job but employers challenged the claims that the strikes were effective.

Workers in six plants of Easton Rand, Inc., were out on strike after union leaders ordered a walkout at Syracuse, N. Y. They are 6,000 workers in the commonwealth of New York. Ohio and Connecticut plants were involved. Company officials asserted there were 4,000 affected.

Six thousand barbers in Manhattan, New York, were ordered to join 3,000 others in a strike which had spread over a wide area of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

Two hundred office workers of a company police in Painesville, Ohio, were besieged in the closed plant of the Wheeling corporation; and in Akron, employees of the Goodyear and Rubber company were ordered for violating an anti-strike law.

In other states the union leaders thus estimated the number of strikers:

- Arkansas—Three thousand tenant farmers.
- California—One thousand field workers.
- Oregon and Washington—Seven thousand loggers.
- Wisconsin—Twenty-five hundred workers in various industries.
- Minnesota—About 500 millwrights for fur and cereal workers.
- Indiana—About 175 in various industries.
- Iowa—One hundred employees of the Burch Biscuit company in Des Moines.
- South Dakota—Three hundred butchers at Morrell packing plant in Sioux Falls.
- Nebraska—One hundred highway workers.
- Texas—Sixty-two power plant workers at El Paso.
- Vermont—Two hundred marble workers near Rutland.

Arabs of Palestine in Fights With British

ARABS of Palestine, rebelling against British protection of Jewish immigration, are causing Britain a lot of trouble. English soldiers fought real battles with the Arabs in several localities, and the Jews throughout the Holy Land were arming themselves in self-defense. Casualties in the fighting were few, but the situation was serious that Sir Arthur Waugh, British high commissioner, asked the government for more troops.

A mandatory curfew was put in force throughout Palestine. British women and children were evacuated from Nablus, in Samaria, where British troops engaged a strong force of Arabs in a furious battle. The Arabs cut telephone lines between Nablus and Jerusalem.