

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

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Split in Labor Ranks Is Now in Effect

LABOR DAY, for organized labor, was considerably marred by the fact that the suspension of the ten unions which followed John Lewis had just become effective. However, the holiday was celebrated as much as usual all over the country and the workers were addressed by many notables, President William Green of the A. F. of L., speaking at Knoxville, Tenn., declared that only labor's enemies would profit from the schism. He made a plea for a higher wage level, shorter working hours, freedom to organize, additional social security legislation and adoption of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

He also assailed the idea of an independent labor party and pledged the federation to a non-partisan policy in the present presidential campaign.

John L. Lewis made a radio address at Washington but did not mention the split. He maintained that American industry could "easily pay a minimum income to unskilled labor of \$2,500 a year." Urging labor to organize to better its condition, Lewis said that "able economists have already shown that the entire scope of American life—social, economic, physical, and spiritual—may be vastly improved."

Secretary of Labor Perkins, also speaking over the radio, ignored the civil war within labor's ranks and painted labor's future as rosy. "Some 1,000,000 men and women who were jobless at this time last year have been added to the ranks of workers in private industry and the amount of money in pay envelopes has been increased nearly 42 million dollars in weekly wages," said Miss Perkins.

None of the noted speakers seemed to wish to comment on the situation in Minneapolis, where strikes have resulted in the shutting down of that city's immense milling industry. It is expected this strike will be extended next to Buffalo, second American milling center, and later to Chicago. The issue is the closed shop; the milling industry never has been unionized.

Iron Falls to the Rebels; San Sebastian Next

FIERCE attacks by the Spanish rebels resulted in the capture of Irun, on the French border, and the defenders were mercilessly slaughtered save for those who were able to take refuge in France. The town was reduced to smoking ruins, and the victors promptly started an advance westward against San Sebastian, their main objective in the north. Recognizing the fact that this large resort city could not long be defended, the government administration there offered to surrender the place if full amnesty were promised; but declared if this were refused the city would be burned to the ground and the 625 fascist prisoners held there would be shot. There was great discord among the defenders, the anarchists insisting on destroying the city anyhow.

South of Madrid the government forces were said to have made progress and there were claims that Talavera had been taken and that the Alcazar in Toledo was practically battered to pieces by loyalist artillery. The rebels' advance on Madrid from the south and west was supposed to have been halted.

The Madrid government was reorganized and Francisco Largo Caballero, left wing Socialist, was made premier.

French workers in Paris in a great demonstration insisted that

the government abandon its non-intervention policy and give active aid to the Spanish government. Premier Blum, while not concealing his sympathy with the Madrid crowd, declared that if France dropped neutrality, Italy and Germany would be able to give the Spanish rebels much speedier and more effective aid than the French could give to the loyalists.

Representatives of twenty-four powers were scheduled to confer in London on plans for the establishment of a nonintervention control committee. Portugal, however, was still holding out.

Mrs. Markham Flies Atlantic, Landing in Nova Scotia

MRS. BERYL MARKHAM of England put her name on the roll of fame as the first woman to make a solo flight across the north Atlantic from east to west. She started from London for New York, but her fuel gave out and she was forced to land her small monoplane at Baleine cove near Louisberg, Nova Scotia. Except for a few scratches she was unhurt, but the plane was badly damaged.

Another woman, Louise Thaden of the United States, gained fame by winning the \$15,000 Bendix trophy race, a transcontinental dash from New York to Los Angeles; and yet another woman, Laura Ingalls, took second place. In the Los Angeles air meet Michael De Troyat, French race and stunt pilot, won high honors.

Nine persons were killed when a sight-seeing plane crashed near Pittsburgh. The only survivor was a girl passenger.

France to Spend Vast Sum for Military Defense

FRANCE'S government has decided that conditions in Europe are so threatening that it must spend a huge sum for national defense. So it adopted a program for increasing the efficiency of the army which will cost \$930,000,000 in the next four years. The proposal was made by Edouard Daladier, minister of defense. The first installment of \$280,000,000 will be disbursed in 1937.

The program calls for an intensive increase of mechanized units and also for rearmament. Furthermore, it provides an increase in the size of the professional army and the creation of a specialized group of long service noncommissioned officers such as already exist in the French navy.

The program also provides for strengthening the frontier fortifications. But the chief improvement will be made in the air force which will be increased by 2,000 planes.

Japan Will Build Big Submarine Fleet

JAPAN proposes to build up a submarine fleet approximately 30 per cent larger than that of either Great Britain or the United States. Such was the substance of a note delivered by the Japanese embassy in London to the British foreign office. The decision replaces the submarine parity among the three powers established by the 1930 London naval treaty.

Japan notified Great Britain that it was determined to keep afloat 11,059 tons of destroyers and 15,598 tons of submarines above the 1930 London treaty quotas. This tonnage, if the treaty's provisions were carried out, would be scrapped at the end of this year.

The Japanese note was in reply to Great Britain's memorandum of July 15, 1936, invoking the "escape clause" of the first London treaty in order to increase its destroyer tonnage above the pact's allowance.

Japan gave the lack of sufficient excess destroyers as its reason for retaining a surplus in submarines.

The United States, like Great Brit-

tain, has decided it must keep in service after the end of the year 40,000 tons of over age destroyers in excess of the total permitted by the 1930 treaty.

Relief Work Will Be Continued for Farmers

IN HIS radio talk the President asserted every governor with whom he had talked on his trip to the drouth area gave approval to his policy of providing federal work relief for the distressed farmers on projects that will protect their crops in the future. This policy, he said, would be continued. He did not give specific details of the drouth relief plan, which will be based on the report of the President's drouth study committee.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that work relief for the unemployed in the cities has restored consumer purchasing power, sustained every merchant in the community, and provided a backlog for heavy industry.

Declaring re-employment in private industry is proceeding rapidly, the President announced allocation of an additional \$2,500,000 to the United States employment service.

Roosevelt and Landon Confer on Drouth

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and Alf M. Landon, rival candidates for the Presidency, met in somewhat dramatic fashion in Des Moines, Iowa; but they met as chief executives of the United States and of Kansas respectively for the purpose of discussing plans for the relief of drouth stricken farmers. The conference, held at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion and including the governors of the other states that had suffered especially from the drouth, began in the state house in Des Moines, where Governor Herring entertained the distinguished visitors at a luncheon. The President and Mr. Landon, it was said, did most of the talking at this repast and exchanged a lot of joking remarks. Then the conference was started in earnest, each state being taken up in turn.

When it came to Kansas, Governor Landon presented in manuscript form a definite plan, in large part the same as he submitted to Harry Hopkins two years ago.

Early in the evening Mr. Roosevelt entertained the governors at dinner aboard his special train. On that occasion he and Mr. Landon had their most intimate talk. Results of the conference, if any, were not made public at once, the President reserving announcement of his plans for a radio address.

Richman and Merrill Fly to Wales

HARRY RICHMAN, night club entertainer and aviator, and Dick Merrill, veteran pilot, successfully flew across the Atlantic in their monoplane Lady Peace, but failed to reach London, their destination, by some 200 miles. Running into a hard rainstorm over Ireland, they lost their way and were forced to land near Llandilo, Wales, because their fuel was exhausted. Neither the aviators nor the plane were injured. Richman said the flight was pleasant most of the way.

Lithuania May Abandon Fascist Regime

FASCISM in Lithuania, established about a year ago by Antanas Smetona, the president-dictator, is likely to come to an end very soon. The new parliament is now in session and has begun to study possible revision of the constitution.

The Lithuanian government has had serious trouble with Germany

over Memel, which, though mainly populated by Germans, was turned over to Lithuania for use as a port by the League of Nations. The country's second source of woe is its broken relations with Poland. There have been no formal relations between the two countries since Poland seized Vilna, the original Lithuanian capital.

Revised Budget Figures Increase the Debt

REVISING the 1937 budget figures he submitted to congress in January, President Roosevelt now estimates that expenditures caused by the bonus and the AAA invalidation will put the public debt at the all-time high figure of \$34,188,543,494. He says, however, that better business will run tax receipts up \$12,000,000 higher than was expected. The President's revision covered the fiscal year that began July 1 last and will end June 30, 1937. During his absence from the capital it was issued by Acting Budget Director Daniel W. Bell.

The chief items changed by the estimate were:

1. Receipts, fixed at \$5,665,839,000.
2. Expenditures at \$7,762,835,300.
3. Gross deficit for the year at \$2,096,996,300.
4. Public debt on June 30, 1937, at \$34,188,543,493.73.

These estimates compared with January figures as follows:

1. Receipts of \$5,654,217,650.
2. Expenditures of \$7,645,301,338.
3. Deficit of \$1,998,388,720.
4. Public debt at end of year of \$31,351,638,737.

The \$2,000,000,000 deficit Mr. Roosevelt estimated is the lowest of the New Deal. Regarding this figure the President said: "The estimated deficit for 1937 is \$2,096,996,300 which includes \$580,000,000 for statutory debt retirement and \$560,000,000 for further payments under the adjusted compensation payment act.

"Deducting the amount of the statutory debt retirement leaves a net deficit of \$1,516,996,300.

"This does not mean that there will be an increase in the public debt of this amount of the reason that it is contemplated during the year to reduce the working balance of the general fund by approximately \$1,100,000,000."

What Mr. Roosevelt meant by this was that instead of borrowing money to cover the difference between receipts and expenditures, the Treasury would dip into the general fund for \$1,100,000,000.

Railway Labor Act Is Attacked in Court

IN AN appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the Virginian Railway company made an attack on the provisions of the railway labor act authorizing collective bargaining between representatives of the employees and the carriers.

The railroad appealed from rulings by the Eastern Virginia Federal District court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring it to negotiate concerning disputes with a unit of the American Federation of Labor. It contended the legislation, passed in 1926 and amended in 1934, violated the Constitution by depriving it of liberty and property, and attempting to regulate labor relations with employees engaged solely in intrastate activities.

High Labor Costs Drive Big Concern From New York

BECAUSE labor costs in New York city are too high, the Charles Schweinler Press, largest magazine printing house there, has decided to close the plant in which it employs 1,000 men and women

and move where costs are lower. Executives of the company said they did not object to the scales imposed by New York unions, but found the differential between the local scale and the one in force elsewhere so great that it was "impossible" to continue in New York.

When the Schweinler Press plant will take with it an annual payroll of \$1,750,000. Publishers of seventy magazines printed by the company have been notified of impending closing. Among them are The Literary Digest and The Nation.

Six Men May Be Cited for Contempt of Senate

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY L. C. GARNETT Washington was asked by President Garner to present to a federal grand jury the case of Railway Audit and Inspection company officials who failed to appear before a senate committee two weeks ago. Those cited by Garner were: W. W. Groves, president of the company; W. B. Groves, vice president; Earl Douglas, vice president; J. E. Blair, secretary-treasurer; R. S. Judge, auditor, and J. C. Boyer.

The committee, headed by Senator La Follette, is investigating alleged use of labor "spies" by employers in disputes with their employees. At the time of the hearing an attorney for the company asked the committee an injunction was sought in federal court to prevent the officials' appearance and to prohibit production of their records.

Arabian Horses Are Bred in the Desert of Arabia

Generally speaking, little is known regarding the Arabian horse. He is celebrated for his bravery, courage, intelligence, gentleness and endurance. The Arabian is bred by Bedouin tribes in the desert of Arabia and is a species, differing from other breeds in head, skeleton and physical characteristics. His type and origin coincident with the dawn of history and his blood mixed with northern blood has produced some of the breeds known to history.

The size averages from fourteen and a half hands to fifteen and a half hands at the withers with average weight of from 800 pounds to 1,000 pounds. The color ranges from 50 per cent bays, 30 per cent grays, 20 per cent chestnuts and browns according to the Arabian Horse Club of America at Berlin, N. H.

One or more white feet are common with markings stars or blazes and the coat is fine and silky, the head being carried gayly at all times. Gaits are a fast walk, a fair trot which improves with cultivation, springy and easy canter, and a full run for his size, with jumping ability.

The peculiarities of the breed are a wedge shaped head like gazelle; small muzzle; dish like thin lips, long nostrils, thin capable of much distension in the throat; great width between the eyes; a large, loosely hung windpipe, complete freedom from wrinkles; eyes set more nearly in the center of the head measuring lengthwise; width across the head; excess actual cubic inches of brain capacity; ears, fine and in mares, short in stallions, erect and alert, pricked together near the points; neck long and finely arched close to the head.

Palm Tree Use Taxed

Before the English occupation of Egypt, in the last century, the possible use of the palm tree for an excuse for some tax or other and the tax on this most important tree grew so heavy that many tree growers up the young seedlings rather than pay taxes on the tree year after year.