

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Steel Workers Swing to the Lewis Forces

UNDER the general leadership of John L. Lewis the war for unionizing the steel industry and destroying the company unions is now under way. Some 250 company union representatives from the Pittsburgh, the Cleveland - Youngstown and the eastern districts met in Pittsburgh and were told by Philip Murray, chief aide of Lewis and chairman of the committee for industrial union, that a strike in the \$5,000,000,000 industry might result "if the industry continues to employ its dog-in-the-manger attitude," in dealing with trade unions.

Thereupon the delegates adopted resolutions unanimously condemning the company union plan as a "farce," and establishing a new organization called the "CIO representatives council," with this "declaration of principles:"

1. All steel workers be organized into a national industrial union.
2. Employee representatives use their influence to enroll the steel workers into the steel workers organizing committee's campaign.
3. All steel workers be thoroughly informed by employee representatives who know from experience that the company union is a device of the management and totally unable to win any major concessions for the steel workers.
4. CIO employee representatives remain inside the company union for reasons obvious to all.

The wage demands are:

A \$1.24 a day increase for all employees receiving over \$5 a day. A 30 hour, five day week.

Paid vacations of one week for employees of two years' service and two weeks for employees of five or more years' service.

Time and one-half pay for overtime within the regular working week.

Double time for Sundays and holidays.

Flat Glass Industry Paralyzed by Strikes

EXTENSION of the glass workers' strike to plants in Toledo, Charleston, W. Va., and Shreveport, La., brought the flat glass industry almost to a standstill. The closing of these factories is directed against the automobile industry, but the Ford company is equipped to produce its own glass and the other automobile makers are said to have enough glass in stock for a month. It was estimated that 14,300 men were idle at the plants of the Libby - Owens and Pittsburgh Plate Glass companies.

The new strikes were called after leaders of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers failed to reach an agreement with representatives of the two companies concerning strikes already in progress. Libby-Owens also was negotiating for a new union contract, their old one having expired.

Employers said the impasse was reached as a result of the union's determined demands for a closed shop, a checkoff system of union dues, and wage increases.

Glen W. McCabe, president of the Glass Workers' federation, denied the union was demanding a closed shop or that the checkoff system had to be granted.

Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota Dies

PETER NORBECK, United States senator from South Dakota since 1920, died at his home in Redfield, S. D., at the age of sixty-six after a long illness from heart disease and cancer of the tongue and jaw. Norbeck, a Republican with radi-

cal tendencies, entered politics in 1908 as a member of the state senate. Later he was lieutenant governor and governor of his state and then was elected to the United States senate. In that body he was an insistent advocate of agricultural relief measures.

Norbeck's death reduced to 16 the number of Republicans in the senate, but if the selection of his successor is left to the Republican governor-elect, there would be again 17. However it may be that Tom Berry, the Democratic governor about to go out of office, will be named to fill out Norbeck's term.

Half a Billion Wanted for Works Relief

HARRY HOPKINS, WPA administrator, and Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, were called into conference with President Roosevelt and plans were laid for seeking from congress an appropriation of \$500,000,000 to continue the federal works relief program until next June 30. Hopkins reported that the funds on hand would scarcely last through January and that quick action is necessary if the program is not to be interrupted. The estimate on the money needed was based on the fact that the same amount was taken from WPA funds for drought relief. Ickes states that his WPA program would release a substantial number of unemployed from WPA rolls.

Nanking Army Fighting to Rescue Chiang Kai-shek

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK not being released by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang within the specified time, the Nanking troops moved against the Sianfu rebels. Two of the mutinous battalions were captured and disarmed at Huh-sien. It appeared that Marshal Chang really was reduced to negotiating for his own life and safety, and there were reports that he was willing to surrender the dictator and quit the country, as has many a rebellious Chinese war lord before him. T. V. Soong, who is Chiang's brother-in-law, went to Sianfu to attempt to arrange for Chiang's release. American and British governments were concerned over the safety of their nationals in Sianfu if that city should be besieged by the National army. There would certainly be a distressing shortage of food and fuel, and to this would be added the dangers of probable bombardment by artillery and airplanes. Discipline among the mutinous troops is known to be very poor and already there have been many instances of murder and looting.

Japanese military authorities charge that Marshal Chang's revolt was part of a deliberate plan to line up western powers, including soviet Russia, against Japan. The Chinese ambassador to Tokio was told by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that the Chinese government would not be permitted to enter into any accord that would make it appear that it favored war against Japan. Arita made it plain that Japan would abandon its waiting policy if Nanking compromised with Marshal Chang.

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Hundreds Are Killed by Earthquake in Salvador

EARTHQUAKE shocks accompanied by volcanic eruptions devastated large areas in central Salvador, killing more than two hundred persons and injuring about four hundred. San Vicente, a city of 26,000, was the center of the temblors, and it was reported to be practically destroyed. Several thousand persons

there were participating in a religious procession when the first quake came, and many of them were crushed under falling walls. Other towns in the stricken region were wrecked. Roads from the capital were broken up and communications were destroyed, so that accurate information was slow in coming out.

All of the towns affected by the quake are in the vicinity of the San Vicente volcano. The area, important in manufacturing and agriculture, is in the rich tobacco and indigo-growing region.

Gen. Maximiliano Martinez, president of Salvador, hastened to the scene of the disaster to take personal charge of relief measures, and physicians and medical supplies were rushed from San Salvador, together with military detachments.

President Roosevelt Busy Preparing for Inaugural

RETURNING to Washington in fine health and spirits after his trip to Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt plunged into a great

mass of work that had accumulated on his desk. There were numerous reports on government activities to be read, plans for the inaugural on January 20 to be made, outlining of his inaugural address, and consultation with the full cabinet concerning the program for his second term. Still more immediate was the task of writing his annual message on the state of the nation and his budget message for the coming fiscal year.

The inaugural ceremonies will be simple in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's wishes, and the traditional ball will be omitted. After consultation with Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the inaugural committee, and Vice President Garner, it was decided that the parade should be limited to units from the army, navy and marine corps and from the West Point and Annapolis academies. Governors of all the states will be invited but they will be limited to three motor cars apiece. There will be no civilian organizations in the parade. Grand stands are being constructed on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue at the White House, and on the steps of the Capitol.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's first duties was a sad one—that of attending the funeral services for August Gennerich, his close friend and bodyguard, who died suddenly in Buenos Aires. The services were held in the White House and with the President were Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice President and Mrs. Garner and cabinet members.

Senator Black Has Plan to Curb Lower Courts

SENTIMENT in favor of legislation to lessen the powers of the Supreme court is growing weaker in Washington because the President seems to be opposed to it, at least for the present. But Senator Hugo Black of Alabama has announced that he will introduce a bill designed to strip the lower courts of their injunctive powers. This measure would prohibit lower courts from enjoining the operation of laws of congress and require them to forward all records and complete transcripts to the Supreme court within 30 days after an appeal.

Pope Has Fainting Spell and Grows Weaker

HOPE for the recovery of Pope Pius dwindled day by day. He suffered a fainting spell and was reported to be exceedingly weak. His illness was complicated by high fever and there was danger of influenza. Senator Nicola Panda of Rome, widely known as a specialist on the ills of old age, was sum-

moned by Dr. Amanti Milani and both agreed that the pontiff must have complete rest. His visitors were limited to the ten cardinals who are prefects of executive bodies of the church and they were permitted to enter the sick room only one each day to obtain the pope's authorization for their most important decisions. The customary Christmas eve audience for cardinals and diplomats was canceled, and the pope also had to abandon his plan to celebrate mass on the 57th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

John Hamilton Remains Republican Chairman

JOHN HAMILTON is still chairman of the Republican national committee. At a meeting in Chicago 74 of the 76 members in attendance rejected his resignation, and he responded: "I'm gratified, and I'll keep right on working." The opposition to Hamilton was led by Hamilton Fish of New York, but it dwindled rapidly during the debate.

Mr. Hamilton was then voted a salary of \$15,000 a year and a base expense account of \$10,000 annually, and will be required to put in all his time on the task of rebuilding the party and reducing the deficit. This is the first time a national chairman has been put on a full time salary basis.

Before adjournment Hamilton was empowered to appoint a group of Republicans soon to formulate a plan to bring the party funds out of the red. Treasurer C. B. Goodspeed reported that the campaign expenditures were \$6,540,776, and that the deficit was \$901,501.

Air Liner Lost With Seven Men and Women

WITH five men and two women aboard, a big liner of the Western Air Express disappeared in fog and storm south of Salt Lake City and it was believed it had crashed and that all seven persons were killed either in its fall or by exposure. Searching parties found possible traces of the accident in a broken tree and "tracks" in the snow, but the weather was so severe and the region so isolated that the hunt was badly hampered. Those aboard the plane which started from Los Angeles were Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfe of Chicago, just married; Henry W. Edwards of Minneapolis; Carl Christopher of Dwight, Ill.; Stewardess Gladys Witt, and Pilots S. J. Samson and William Bogan.

New Cabinet Post May Go to Harry Hopkins

"SECRETARY OF PUBLIC WELFARE" may be the title of a new member of the President's cabinet, and it may be held by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator.

The creation of this department has been under consideration for some time and becomes probable with the plans for consolidation of several governmental agencies and activities pertaining to public welfare, from the social security program and the independent office of education to the children's bureau now in the Department of Labor.

There has been talk that the new department might be given to Miss Perkins, who is slated to retire from the labor secretaryship, but general opinion is that Hopkins, favorite money dispenser of the administration, will get the job.

Hitler Suggests Dividing Spain Into Two Parts

IT NOW seems likely that General Franco and his Fascist armies cannot conquer Spain without open and substantial aid from sympathetic nations, and that cannot be

given him without grave danger of precipitating a general European war. But Adolf Hitler has devised a plan for solving the Spanish problem and probably will soon offer it to the powers. His scheme is for the division of Spain into two countries, a Fascist state comprising the area Franco now holds and including Madrid, and a republican state centering in Catalonia. To arrange this Germany may propose a general peace conference.

General Faupel, personal aide to General Franco, went to Berlin and told the reichsfuehrer that the Fascists must have more help. But Hitler is moving with considerable caution, though he has recognized the Franco regime.

The Russian government has made official charges that the Spanish Fascists set fire to and sank the Soviet motorship Konsomol and warned them of grave consequences. Newspaper announcements told the Spanish insurgents they were "playing with fire" and called the act a "frightful new crime of incendiary war."

Von Ribbentrop Declares

Germany Must Have Colonies

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, German ambassador to England, addressing an English audience in London, told the world plainly that Germany intends to scrap "the discriminating part of the Versailles treaty" and that Adolf Hitler is determined to regain colonies for his country.

"One thing is certain," he said, "and this I cannot help stating: Germany has made up her mind to get rid of that discriminating part of the Versailles treaty which no great nation could have tolerated forever."

"To attain this aim by agreement, der fuehrer and chancellor made his offer to the world, but the world, still blind and wrapped up in the mentality which is generally known today as 'the spirit of Versailles,' did not respond."

"But der fuehrer sees now, as before, in the possession of colonies desired for supply of raw materials only, on one side, and in world trade on the other, two most essential means of raising the standard of life of his people from the present subsistence level."

"A reasonable solution to the colonial question, therefore, is most desirable and to my mind to the interest of all in the long run."

President Gomez of Cuba Breaks With Batista

PRESIDENT MIGUEL GOMEZ OF Cuba and his administration are at outs with Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff and the "strong man" of the island republic. Batista has been insisting on a bill for a 9 cents a bag sugar tax designed to produce \$2,000,000 revenue annually for rural schools to be operated by army sergeants. Gomez and his crowd have opposed this legislation, fearing it means the rise of fascism; but it is warmly supported by the farmers, tobacco raisers and cane field workers, thousands of whom marched to Havana to demand the passage of the bill. These people call Batista "defender of the common people" and "savior of Cuba."

The sugar tax bill was passed, but President Gomez persisted in his opposition, and vetoed the measure. The Batista followers demanded his resignation and also prepared to have him impeached by the house of representatives. At this writing it is expected Gomez will quit his office.

Several months ago Batista was quoted as saying he would not be afraid to head a dictatorship "if it were necessary for the good of the country." He may soon be called on to assume that position.



John L. Lewis



President Roosevelt



Chang Hsueh-liang



H. L. Hopkins



Joachim von Ribbentrop