

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

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Germany and Loyalist Spain Come Near War

MOST of the ingredients of a good European war were tossed into the pot by loyalist Spain and Germany, but it seemed likely the statesmen of England, France and other countries would be able to prevent the lighting of a fire beneath the pot. To start with, two Spanish airplanes dropped bombs on the German battleship Deutschland, killing 23 men and wounding 83. The German vessel, participating in the international naval patrol, was lying off Ibiza island, one of the Balearics under rebel control. It replied to the attack with anti-airplane guns, and the claim of the Valencia government was that the vessel was the first to fire.



Adolf Hitler

Nazi Germany was tremendously aroused by the incident and Reichsfuehrer Hitler and all other prominent government leaders gathered at once in Berlin. Immediate revenge was demanded by all Nazis, so the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and four destroyers shelled Almeria, southern Spanish loyalist port, without warning, killing twenty or more citizens and destroying many houses. Coastal batteries replied, probably without effect, and after 90 minutes of firing the German vessels departed.

Germany announced it would no longer participate in the international patrol of Spanish coasts until it could be assured such incidents as the bombing of the Deutschland would not be repeated; and Italy announced it also had withdrawn from the international committee and firmly supported Hitler.

The Valencia government asserted the Deutschland had no business being at Ibiza. It also charged that an Italian submarine launched a torpedo that sank the 3,946-ton Spanish passenger liner Ciudad de Barcelona 37 miles northeast of Barcelona. It was declared 50 members of the crew were drowned and a number of others injured.

Five Killed, Many Hurt in Steel Strike Battle

URGED on by C. I. O. organizers and other agitators, a mob of some 1,500 steel strikers and their sympathizers undertook to invade the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago and drive out the loyal employees. The rioters were met on company property by 150 city policemen and warned to turn back, but they replied with a shower of missiles. The police first used tear gas, but when the strikers began shooting they opened fire in earnest and a desperate battle ensued. Four men were killed and nearly a hundred, including 26 officers, were hurt. Two days before the police had dispersed a crowd that sought to close the steel plant, and later a fatal riot developed from a meeting held to protest that action. Mayor Kelly of Chicago upheld the course pursued by the police and he and the police commissioner said the situation could be handled without the aid of the National Guard. Authorities blamed Communist authorities for the riot.

Loyal workers in Republic Steel plants at Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, were besieged by strikers and were supplied with food with difficulty. At first food was mailed to them, but the government refused to guard mail trucks in Warren which the pickets stopped, and the acting postmaster there said United States District Attorney Freed at Cleveland had authorized him to refuse packages of food intended for delivery through the picket lines.

The Republic Steel was continuing to operate, but the Inland Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube

corporations, the two other companies against which the S. W. O. C. had declared strikes, had closed down their plants.

Green Ordered to Press War Against the C. I. O.

THE A. F. of L. executive council closed its conference in Cincinnati with the heads of affiliated unions, after directing President Green to push vigorously the campaign against Lewis and his C. I. O. First steps were to order the Chicago and New York labor federations to expel all unions affiliated with the Lewis organization. Similar orders were to be sent to all other central bodies and state federations. The council also ordered the collection of a war chest, all members to pay two cents a month instead of one cent for the national federation.

The C. I. O. replied with announcement of a drive intended to penetrate every industry which has no organization or where existing unions "are not taking care of their members." An impending contest between the two factions is for control of the maritime workers.

Neville Chamberlain New British Premier

STANLEY BALDWIN, prime minister of Great Britain, entertained the king and queen at dinner and then retired from his high office. He is succeeded as head of the government by Neville Chamberlain, who has been chancellor of the exchequer, and a few other changes in the cabinet were made.

Mr. Baldwin is to become Earl Baldwin of Bewdley and sit in the house of peers. But Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister and afterward lord president of the council, who retired from the cabinet with Baldwin, has declined to accept a title, presumably because he didn't wish to be laughed at by the Laborites. He probably will be given membership in the Order of Merit.

If another war comes, the British empire will not be caught unprepared. The imperial conference in London turned its attention to this matter and a special committee was formed to organize all the empire's resources for an instant shift to war footing if that becomes necessary.

Duke of Windsor Will Get \$250,000 a Year

EDWARD, duke of Windsor, and his bride will not have to wonder where the next meal is coming from, for King George has arranged that his brother shall receive a pension of \$250,000 a year, practically for life. The money will come from the crown revenues, and therefore the consent of the government was necessary. This was granted, and Sir Walter T. Moncton, attorney general for the duchy of Cornwall, flew to the Chateau de Candé with the papers for the duke to sign. It was believed the settlement included the transfer to Edward of part of the revenues allotted to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King George VI, and heiress presumptive to the throne, from the duchy of Cornwall until she comes of age or marries.

In another respect the duke has lost out. The last act of the Baldwin cabinet was to have the king announce in the London Gazette that Windsor was "entitled to hold and enjoy for himself only the title, style or attribute of royal highness so, however, that his wife and descendants if any shall not hold the said title, style or attribute."

As one step in settling the duke's official status, King George has bestowed on Edward a special banner as a knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The banner has a label with a crown on it, signifying that Edward is a former king. It is hanging in the chapel of the order in Windsor castle, immediately after the banner of the duke of Gloucester, Edward's brother, which is next to that of the king.



Duke of Windsor

Court Bill Assailed by Raymond Moley

VALIDATION of the social security act by the Supreme court was most pleasing to President Roosevelt, but he did not agree with the general opinion that this would put a stop to his program for enlargement of the highest tribunal. He more than intimated in a press conference that the fight for his court bill would be fought to a finish and that he was not satisfied with the apparently slender "liberal" majority in the court, since a number of important administration policies are still to be passed upon by the Supreme court. He cited four issues raised by the new wages and hours bill, namely, child labor, minimum wages, maximum hours, and the question whether goods produced under unfair practices can be regulated by the government. He also mentioned TVA, the problems of flood control on the Ohio watershed, the right of municipalities to borrow federal funds to construct electric light plants, and whether the government can condemn property for a housing program.

One of those who believe the President's court plan is doomed to defeat is Raymond Moley, former head of the "brain trust." Addressing the Illinois Bankers' convention in Chicago, Dr. Moley scathingly attacked the scheme. "The President," he said, "has spoken of the dangers of a government of men. Well, there is something worse than a government of men; it is a government by a man.

"Most law and all constitutional government down the ages are really halters and check-reins upon this unlovely tendency in rulers to lose their heads in the intoxication of power. . .

"There are incidental factors that have contributed to the defeat of the President's proposal to violate in this way the spirit of the Constitution. The change in the philosophy dominating the majority opinion of the court has helped. The scattering of the attorney general's insincere, insubstantial statistics by the chief justice is another. The retirement of Justice Van Devanter has helped, too.

"But behind all this has been a slow and powerful surge of public opinion. The people prefer the stability of constitutional institutions as against the unpredictable will of leaders, even very popular leaders."

Golden Gloves Tourney Results in a Tie

EUROPE'S eight amateur boxing champions, from Italy, Germany and Poland, battled with the eight best of the Chicago area in the Golden Gloves tourney in Chicago, and each side won four matches. More than 21,000 persons saw the fights. The net receipts of the tournament go to charity.

George F. Baker, Rich Banker, Dies on Yacht at Honolulu

GEORGE F. BAKER, chairman of the First National bank of New York and reputedly one of the wealthiest men in the United States, died aboard his yacht in Honolulu harbor, Hawaiian islands, of peritonitis. He became ill as the yacht, carrying a party of his friends, was heading toward Honolulu on the way from Fiji. An operation was performed at sea but his life could not be saved. Mr. Baker was fifty-

nine years old. His father, George F. Baker, one of the greatest figures in the financial world, died six years ago.

Goebbels Makes Fierce Attack on Catholics

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, Nazi minister of propaganda, in a speech at Berlin that was widely broadcast by radio, replied to the strictures of Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago with a fierce tirade against the Roman Catholic church. He reiterated the charges of gross immorality against priests and monks who have been tried or imprisoned in Germany, and charged that leaders of the church had done nothing to remedy the alleged conditions. The propaganda minister demanded that Catholic attacks against the Nazi regime be stopped, both at home and abroad. Should they continue, he threatened drastic measures against the church, hinting at wholesale expulsions of Catholic clergymen from Germany.



Raymond Moley

Many Mexicans Killed When Dam Gives Way

SCORES, perhaps hundreds of persons were killed at Talpajahua, Mexico, when a dam gave way and the town was partly buried in mud, sand and rock. The dam was high in the mountains and was used by a gold mining company to hold back the deposits gathered in its cyanide processing operations. Weakened by heavy rains, it broke just before daylight and let millions of tons of "tailings" rush down the ravine in which the town lies. Hundreds of houses were swept away or buried. An official of the mine said the dead were "conservatively estimated at more than 100."

Reorganization Program May Be Postponed

PROBABLY the President's governmental reorganization program will not be enacted into law during this session of congress, and Senator Joe Robinson told the joint committee that has been considering it that he didn't think this would be a great public calamity.

The joint committee couldn't come to an agreement, so it was decided that the senate and house groups should act separately. The former will offer a single bill comprising the whole program, but the house members will split the President's recommendations into four measures. These would:

Abolish the office of the controller general, who is responsible to congress, and substitute therefor an auditor general subject to the political control of the administration.

Create two new executive departments—conservation and public welfare—and empower the President to transfer some 100 bureaus, commissions, and independent agencies to the ten existing and two proposed departments.

Abolish the civil service commission and substitute therefor a single civil service administrator; also blanket under civil service, without competitive examination, all federal jobholders below the rank of assistant cabinet officer.

Give the President six presidential assistants to serve as liaison officers between him and the department chiefs.

Organizers Beaten Up by Ford Employees

FORD employees at the Rouge plant, Detroit, took matters into their own hands and severely pummeled a number of U. A. W. A. men who undertook to distribute at the plant gates handbills designed to offset the "Fordisms" card that had been given Henry's workers. Among the union men beaten up were Walter Reuther, R. T. Frankenstein, J. J. Kennedy and Robert Canter. Frankenstein telegraphed John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, at Washington, asking:

"Will the C. I. O. co-operate in simultaneous nationwide demon-

stration before Ford salesrooms to protest brutality at Ford's today and establish the right to organize?"

The Ford company charged the whole thing was a frame-up. At the same time a strike of C. I. O. men closed the Ford assembly plant at Richmond, Calif., forcing 1,800 workers into idleness. The local union head there predicted strikes might spread rapidly from that beginning, possibly to all the Ford plants.

Golden Gate Bridge Is Opened With Big Fete

SAN FRANCISCO put on a wonderfully brilliant festival to celebrate the opening of the Golden Gate bridge, the fulfillment of the city's dream of half a century. The battle fleet of the United States navy was there, and so were representatives of the states, of numerous cities and of many foreign nations.

The Golden Gate bridge is a single deck suspension bridge, the longest single clear span in the world. It is 6,450 feet in length from end to end, and 4,200 feet center to center of piers. It crosses over San Francisco bay at a height of 250 feet.

Checking Up on Farmers With Air Maps

IN ORDER to determine the performance of co-operating farmers in the soil conservation program, the Agricultural Adjustment administration has employed thirteen aviation firms to make aerial maps of 377 agricultural counties in 22 states, the cost to be \$753,909.

From a study of the photographs agricultural experts will be able to tell how much of this acreage each farmer retired from production and put into soil-building legumes. Their reports will be the final test of claims for farm subsidies under the new AAA. Department of Agriculture officials estimate there may be from 200,000 to 300,000 overpayments to farmers.

Revolt in House Delays Relief Bill Passage

ACTING, as Maury Maverick of Texas shouted, "like a mob," the house of representatives, sitting in committee of the whole, was



on the point of adopting the relief bill in a form that would have left the Democratic majority split wide open. The members, many in revolt against the policy of giving the administration a "blank check" for a billion and a half to spend as the President might see fit, yelled and quarreled and insisted upon amendments earmarking \$505 millions for projects that would get them votes, taking that amount out of the hands of Harry Hopkins relief administrator. In the midst of the row Majority Leader Sam Rayburn got the floor and said:

"I have just been in conversation with the President. The leadership in this house has been overthrown. Our tempers are such and the atmosphere is so violent that reasonable legislation is impossible. We are badly split.

"Three major amendments have been added to this bill which destroy the President's relief program. Let us put this bill over until next week and in the meantime get together with the men who must administer this law. I pledge you that matters can be worked out so that we will all win a victory which will find us united again instead of hopelessly split."

The rebellious group displayed especial enmity for Hopkins and shouted with glee when his salary was cut from \$12,000 a year to \$10,000 by a vote of 137 to 114.

Leaders of the recalcitrants were Joseph Starnes of Alabama, Alfred Beiter of New York and Wilburn Cartwright of Oklahoma, all Democrats. The small Republican group sat quietly, enjoying the row.