

News Review of Current Events

C.I.O. STEEL POWER FADES

Thousands Back at Jobs as Companies Maintain Stand
... Congress Digs In ... Hitler Warns He'll Act Alone

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Steel Furnaces Glow Again

PLANTS of the independent steel corporations in Pennsylvania and Ohio were once more operating as state troopers kept the peace. Violence among strikers, workers and police dwindled to a handful of hand to hand fights in which injuries were comparatively few.

With Gov. George H. Earle having lifted martial law in Johnstown, Pa., it was estimated that nearly half the 15,000 workers of the Bethlehem Steel corporation's great Cambria plant were back on the job.

It was apparent that the real grip of the strike had been broken. Mayor Daniel Shields declared it was all over, but there were still about 250 pickets on hand. The day before the plant re-opened the C. I. O., in a last-minute attempt to save its cause, promised a mass meeting near Johnstown of 50,000 miners who would then aid the steel strikers in keeping the plants closed. Only about 1,500 showed up, and after listening to speeches by union leaders they dispersed peaceably.

Plants of the Republic Steel corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube company in Ohio's Mahoning valley, where half of the total numbers of state militiamen were protecting the public peace, again were operating. Steel plants in Chicago were preparing to reopen. Still none of the independent steel corporations had signed contracts with C. I. O. unions. Their refusal to sign had been the sole issue of the strikes.

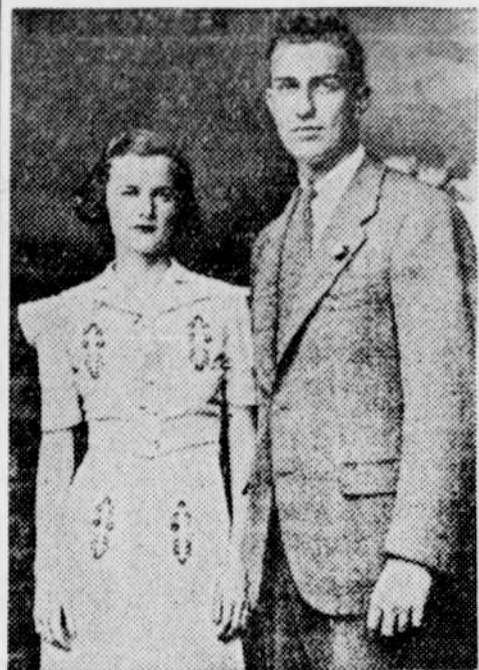
Der Fuehrer Scores Neutrals

"FROM now on," Adolf Hitler told 200,000 Nazis at a party rally in Wurzburg, "we will prefer ... to take the freedom, independence, honor and security of our nation into our own hands and protect ourselves alone. Disgusted, Germany withdrew from the non-intervention patrol of Spain, as Italy did likewise. Der Fuehrer warned that the Nazis would take independent action to protect themselves from attacks by the Spanish government. He described how Germany had been condemned for shelling Almeria after a Spanish airplane had bombed the cruiser Deutschland, and how, when the cruiser Leipzig was attacked by a submarine while on patrol duty, the non-intervention committee had done nothing about it.

A remedy suggested by Great Britain and France was that the patrol duty be left entirely to them, with Italian observers on French patrol ships and German observers on British ships to "judge the equitable, impartial working of the system."

Mediation Board Gives Up
THE mediation board of three, named by Secretary of Labor Perkins to sit in Cleveland and attempt to negotiate a settlement in the steel strike, gave up in despair. Its chairman, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and the other two members, Lloyd Garrison, former president of the national labor relations board, and Edward F. McGrady, trouble-shooting assistant of Mme. Perkins, were unable even to persuade Tom Girdler, Eugene Grace and other steel officials to sit around a conference table at which union leaders were present. The board explained its failure, "The only hope of settlement lies in such a meeting."

In criticizing the companies for their stand the board said, "Nothing



Love surmounted the hatred of two political dynasties as Miss Ethel du Pont married Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr.

can be made clearer today than that management and organized labor, when it really represents the wishes of the men, have got to learn how to live together, to reach agreements and to abide by them when made."

Steel officials handed Taft a written resume of their stand, that they would not make any agreement with Lewis' "irresponsible" C. I. O. They admitted that the Wagner act might force them to negotiate with the union, but declared another law provides that no one need make a contract he doesn't want to make.

Governor Davey of Ohio revealed that after the board had given up, Secretary Perkins telephoned to ask him to subpoena steel chiefs to the state capital, Columbus, and "keep them there until they sign an agreement." Meanwhile state troops would keep the mills closed, Mme. Perkins suggested. Governor Davey refused, saying:

"Secretary Perkins' suggestion would be the exercise of the most autocratic and dictatorial power ever attempted. In private life it would be kidnapping."

"Until the courts have decided that the companies have to sign contracts or agreements I have no right to take anybody and hold him. I have no right to keep plants closed except in case of riot ... The troops are in the steel district now for the purpose of maintaining law and order; to protect the rights of those who want to go back to work."

Montagues and Capulets

WITH all the family blessings save those of a political classification, Miss Ethel du Pont, daughter of Eugene du Pont, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President of the United States, were married at Christ church near Wilmington, Del., in a "simple" wedding attended by a "handful" of about 400 picked guests. Bitter political hatreds of the older generations were buried in the protests that this was "the youngsters' day."

Looks Like a Long Summer

CONGRESS will be in session for a long time yet, probably until September 1. That was the consensus of the 240 senators and congressmen who attended President Roosevelt's week-end outing for majority members on Jefferson island in Chesapeake bay.

Although they insisted the meeting was purely social, it was generally accepted that attempts had been made to swing back certain of the New Deal lawmakers who had been getting out of line lately.

The result is that a heavy program of legislation desired by the administration will be attempted before the members of congress can leave for home.

The President's court bill—presumably in its original form, although it seems to face certain defeat, either through a vote or through filibustering—headed the list. It was closely followed by government reorganization and wage and hour measures.

Gedeon Slayer Surrenders

ROBERT IRWIN, New York sculptor once treated for insanity, who killed Veronica Gedeon, beautiful New York model; Mrs. Mary Gedeon, her mother and Frank Byrnes, boarder in the Gedeon home, on last Easter Sunday, surrendered to police in Chicago. He was flown back to New York City where indictments were being prepared. He prepared to defend himself from the electric chair by a plea of insanity.

Budget Trouble, French

BUDGET trouble is bothering France in a serious way; in fact it led to the resignation of Premier Leon Blum and his People's Front government, to be succeeded by Camille Chautemps. One of Chautemps' first acts was to appoint Georges Bonnet, ambassador to the United States, as minister of finance, with orders to begin attempts to balance the budget.

Bonnet's first moves were to close the stock exchange and suspend foreign exchange and commercial payments pending a decision on whether or not he would be made an economic dictator temporarily.

France, like the United States, operates on two budgets—ordinary and extraordinary. France's deficit in her ordinary budget, as estimated by retiring Finance Minister Vincent Auriol, is about \$200,000,000, and the deficit in her extraordinary budget approximately \$1,600,000,000. Rene Brunet, Bonnet's undersecretary, said they could be balanced in three years.

Most of the expenditures from the extraordinary budget are for defense.

Budget Trouble, U. S.

TREASURY figures indicated that the end of the fiscal year would find the President's economy program missing its mark by about \$200,000,000. Last April he warned all departments that expenditures would have to be drastically cut, and revised his budget to \$295,000,000 less than the forecast in January. His revised budget estimated that expenditures from July 1, 1936, to June 24, 1937, would be \$7,781,000,000; actually they turned out to be \$7,883,000,000, or \$102,000,000 above the estimate. It was believed that, at that rate, there would be a difference of about \$200,000,000 in the budget and actual spending for the entire fiscal year.

Seeks Changes in Wagner Act

SEN. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG of Michigan proposed three amendments to the national labor relations act designed to broaden the rights of employers under the Wagner act, forbid "sit-down" strikes and other "unfair" union practices, and provide severe penalties for unions which violated contracts with employers. His amendments:

1.—To give employers the same right which only employees now enjoy to appeal to the national labor relations board for an election to determine the representatives of employees.

2.—To require agreements in writing and to permit strikes only after a majority vote of all employees. Any group which broke its contract and did not repair the break after being ordered to do so by the board would be suspended from representation.

3.—Establish a code of practices for labor. This would: Prohibit compulsory political as-

sessments on union members.

Require that all union officers, agents and representatives be United States citizens.

Forbid union organization by coercion.

Prohibit damage to property, strikes intended to force any person to violate a contract or federal laws, and violations of "any person's rights in real or personal property."

The Mail Must Go Through

FEDERAL warrants were issued at Cleveland for six C. I. O. leaders in the strike at Youngstown and Warren, charging them with preventing delivery of the United States mails to loyal employees of the steel company plants there. Their names were not revealed.

The order for the obtaining of the warrant was given by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings after he had looked over testimony at the senate post office committee's hearing. Charges have been made that C. I. O. leaders were censoring the mail in Ohio cities and refusing to permit delivery of parcel post packages containing food, clothing and other "irregular" articles for workers in the plants.

"All mail that the post office department sees fit to attempt to deliver must be delivered," said Cummings. This did not conflict with the post office department's refusal to deliver packages to the plants, but sought to prosecute persons who would prevent the delivery of mail the department had okayed.

"Humanizing" the Majority

AS MAJORITY members of congress met on Jefferson island in Chesapeake bay with President Roosevelt, to have their relations with the chief executive "humanized," the belief in Washington circles that the President is willing to accept a third term expanded to the greatest proportions yet known.

The spark which touched off the latest cloakroom whisperings of a third term was the declaration by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania that he would give "unqualified and final" support to a Roosevelt-for-President movement in 1940. Further reports had it that John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and leader of the sit-down strikes that have swept the nation, was working toward the same end. The President has only indirectly disavowed such an ambition. He said at his victory dinner:

"My great ambition on January 20, 1941, is to turn over this desk and chair in the White House to my successor, whoever he may be, with the assurance that I am at the same time turning over to him as President a nation intact, a nation at peace, a nation prosperous ..."

Rebels Again Eye Madrid

HAVING taken Bilbao after months of siege, Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander, turned his guns once more upon Madrid and the sector north of Guadalajara. New troops were moved into the sections about the western and south-eastern limits of the city.

The loyalist government set out at once to strengthen its own lines, although it was not believed Madrid was in much danger of attack before the insurgents have "cleaned up" the northern provinces. Since the capture of Bilbao the Basque and Asturian forces have been virtually isolated from those of the Madrid-Valencia government.

Nazi Fleet Moves on Valencia

FOR the second time Germany and Italy withdrew from the four-power non-intervention patrol of Spain, asserting that by this act their "freedom of action" was restored. Hitler immediately ordered the strongest units of the Nazi fleet to Valencia, the loyalist capital, the while assuring Great Britain he

would commit no rash act. Britain, in turn, let it be known through her ambassador at Berlin that she would regard any hostile act against the Spanish government "most seriously."

The reason for the Fascist nations' withdrawal was that Great Britain and France had refused to join them in a naval demonstration at Valencia to protest the alleged loyalist submarine attack against the German cruiser Leipzig on May 18. Germany and Italy, who support the rebels, were assigned to patrol the eastern, or loyalist, coast of Spain under the four-power patrol agreement. Although they have quit co-operating with the patrol their ships remain in the patrolled waters.

Hopkins Slices WPA Rolls

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION HARRY L. HOPKINS is busy trimming 314,759 names off the WPA rolls, to shave the total to 1,655,477 by mid-July. The cut was to be effected "simply through not replacing men who found jobs in private industry" and by combing the lists for ineligible. WPA officials emphasized the need for economy by comparing the estimated \$2,175,000,000 spent in 1937 with the \$1,500,000,000 approved by congress for relief in fiscal 1938.

Louis Is Champ by K. O.

JOE LOUIS, the "Brown Bomber" from Detroit, became heavy-weight boxing champion of the world when he knocked out Champion James J. Braddock of New York in the eighth round of a scheduled 15-round bout at Chicago. A total paid attendance of 41,675 saw the furious battle in which the young Golden Gloves graduate came back to win after being knocked down himself in the first round.

John Eliot Was Known as "Apostle to the Indians"

John Eliot, known as "the apostle to the Indians," is probably even less known to persons interested in Indians than Sequoyah, who invented the Cherokee alphabet, although Eliot, a native of England, obviously faced a task so monumental that only a man with a broad love of humanity and an indomitable will could have seen it through, relates a writer in the New York Sun.

After arriving in this country he came to share the opinion, widely held in his time, that the Indians were the lost tribes of Israel; that in process of time they made their way after the captivity from the extreme parts of Asia into America. He believed that in their language he would find some traces of the Hebrew.

But although a good Hebrew scholar there never was any evidence that his knowledge of that language assisted him in any way in understanding the Indian language. In 1643, when thirty-nine years old, he began to study that language. He told how he set out on his task.

"I found," he wrote, "a pregnant-witted young man who had been a servant in an English house, who pretty well understood his own language and hath a clear pronunciation. Him I made my interpreter ... And thus I came at it ..."

Three years later Eliot began to preach to the Indians in their own language. Fitting symbols to sounds and teaching his wards how to read and comprehend was a task that caused many of his friends to look on his efforts as hopeless.

A biographer has written: "One is appalled, humiliated as he thinks of the remarkable labors of this wonderful man." One can hardly imagine the difficulties which beset Eliot in the work of translation into the Indian language.

The Tidal Wave

A tidal wave is a great rise of water along the shore due to exceptionally strong winds, such as occurred at Galveston, Texas, September 8, 1900. In that instance a West Indian hurricane blew steadily for eighteen hours, reaching a velocity of 135 miles an hour and piling up enormous waves which swept over the city. Sometimes a tidal wave follows an earthquake.



Adolf Hitler



Senator Vandenberg