

News Review of Current Events the World Over

General Strike in San Francisco Area Collapses—North Dakota's Hot Political Row—Mrs. McAdoo Divorces the Senator.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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ONCE more it has been demonstrated that the general strike is not a successful weapon in the hands of organized labor in the United States in industrial disputes.



Harry Bridges

The San Francisco unions, dominated for the moment by radicals, undertook to use this weapon, and within two days were forced to admit their failure. Governor Merriam, Mayor Rossi and other officials, strongly backed by public opinion, were determined that San Francisco and the surrounding communities should not be deprived of the necessities of life, that the embargo on food shipments should be broken and that transportation should not be stopped. Nearly 8,000 members of the National Guard were mobilized to aid the police, and their efforts were seconded by hastily formed bands of vigilantes which raided the headquarters and gathering places of the Communists. The central committee in charge of the strike soon realized the movement was collapsing and the conservative members, regaining control, relaxed the restrictions, and made an offer of arbitration under certain conditions.

On Thursday the general strike was formally called off and the men ordered back to work. General Johnson, NRA administrator, acting as spokesman for the federal maritime dispute board there, was on hand determined to bring about a peaceful settlement. The Pacific coast maritime strike, on behalf of which the mass walkout was called, remained a difficult problem, for the longshoremen and maritime workers were insistent that the main dispute in their case, control of the "birthing halls," should not be subjected to arbitration.

To the average person the whole thing looked unreasonable and unnecessary. The longshoremen, like their fellow workers all along the west coast, have been on strike for changed working conditions, and were joined by the marine workers and teamsters. Then Joseph P. Ryan, national president of the longshoremen, signed an agreement that the men would return to work pending arbitration and a labor dispute board was appointed by President Roosevelt. But Harry Bridges, an Australian radical who is head of the local maritime workers, gained control of the situation and absolutely blocked the move for arbitration, persuading the men to repudiate the Ryan agreement. In the unions of the San Francisco metropolitan area it is said the conservatives outnumber the radicals, but the latter are trained in the tactics of intimidation and are seeking to wreck the trades unions for the benefit of the cause of Communism.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi announced a pledge to run every "Communist agitator" out of San Francisco. The pledge, announced through an emergency citizens' committee, said: "I pledge to you that I, as chief executive in San Francisco, to the full extent of my authority, will run out of San Francisco every Communist agitator, and this is going to be a continuing policy in San Francisco."

THERE was disquieting strike news from many parts of the country. The unions of Portland, Ore., were pushing their plans for a general strike, and their officials said nothing could now be done to prevent it. The truck drivers of Minneapolis and their helpers voted for a renewal of their strike which in May tied up transportation and resulted in fatal riots.

Representatives of 40 out of 42 locals of the United Textile Workers in Alabama decided on a state-wide strike which will affect 15,000 operatives. The date was not announced. Demands made to the employers include: Thirty hour week with \$12 minimum pay, abolition of the "stretch-out" system, reinstatement of all jobs abolished under the stretch-out system; re-employment of all workers discharged for union activity and recognition of the textile workers' union for collective bargaining under provisions of the NRA.

Employees of Walter J. Kohler in Kohler village, Wisconsin, are out on strike and began picketing the plant, though it has been closed since July 4. These workers for whom Kohler built and maintained an "ideal" industrial town and who have been treated with remarkable generosity by the company, demand recognition of their union, a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. The company has its own employees' union, a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, and a 40-hour week.

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Bankhead cotton act is to be tested in the federal courts. Gaston Therrell of Columbus, Miss., has served notice that he will bring the suit in the United States district court at Meridian, directing it against Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Internal revenue and extension officials

In the state charged with execution of the act's provisions.

HOUSING conditions in the United States amply demonstrate the need for new housing. Acting Secretary Dickinson of the Commerce department said in making public results of a national "real property inventory," now being conducted by the Commerce department.

Sixteen per cent of 1,811,462 dwellings in 99 cities are in crowded condition "or worse," Mr. Dickinson said. An additional 16.6 per cent are in need of structural repairs and 44.7 per cent need minor repairs. The incomplete returns show 32,442 houses, or 2.34 per cent of the total, as "unfit for human habitation."

NORTH DAKOTA was in a state of political chaos, with two men battling for the governorship and the control of the state government and National Guard. William H. Langer, according to a ruling of the State Supreme court, was no longer entitled to hold the office of governor because of his recent conviction on charges of conspiracy to defraud the federal government. The court decreed that he must give up his office to Gov. Ole H. Olson. Langer defied the court, refused to move out of office, summoned the National Guard to support him and called a special session of the legislature, which he dominates.



Ole H. Olson

Olson countermanded these orders, and Adjt. Gen. Earle R. Sarles seemed to side with him, though he kept two companies of the National Guard on duty in Bismarck to quell possible disorders. It was reported that thousands of farmers were on their way to the capital city determined to support Langer in whatever action he might demand. It was believed the legislature would vote wholesale impeachments of state officials, possibly including the members of the Supreme court, who voted to oust Langer.

State Senator A. B. Bonzer, in an address at Bismarck, declared the jurists had "pretended to base their decision as though interpreting the constitution of this state."

"The Supreme court of this state," he said, "has linked itself with the federal courts in an endeavor to continue the persecution of one who has dared to be a leader for the common people—namely, Gov. William Langer."

Langer and several co-defendants were convicted in June. The federal government charged that the Langer group forced federal employees to contribute to a political fund. This fund, it was said, was collected supposedly for a newspaper. The government contended that the money eventually went into the campaign chest. Langer soon afterward was re-nominated by an overwhelming vote, and following this he was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

SENATOR WILLIAM G. McADOO of California was too fond of politics and travel to suit his wife, whose interests were in sculpture, painting and home life. So the former Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the war-time President, went before a judge in Los Angeles with her complaint and in 42 minutes had been granted an interlocutory divorce decree. "Mental cruelty" was the charge, and Mrs. McAdoo testified that the senator had been living almost entirely in Washington for two years, and that it was impossible for her to reside in the National Capital because the climate there was injurious to her health.

Senator McAdoo did not contest the divorce, and there was a property settlement the details of which were not made public. The custody of the two children was vested in both parents. It was revealed that the McAdoos have been separated since last December.

DAYS of torrential rain in the mountains of southern Poland resulted in raging floods that poured through the valleys, drowning perhaps as many as three hundred persons. More than 55,000 were without food and shelter. The property loss was tremendous, all the crops just harvested being ruined.

Many popular resorts crowded by summer vacationists were cut off. Eighty-three camps of Boy and Girl Scouts were evacuated, after the youths experienced harrowing difficulties.

FOR several hours earthquakes shook all Panama and Costa Rica, but the Panama canal was unharmed. The most serious damage was at David, Panama, not far from the Costa Rican border. There many buildings fell and scores of persons were injured. Considerable losses were sustained also at Puerto Armuelles, the United Fruit company's Pacific side banana headquarters. One American soldier was killed by jumping from a barracks window at Fort Davis.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY MAVIN MINTHIRE announced that the President had created a special committee to formulate a new federal policy concerning the generation and distribution of electricity, and in Washington this was looked upon as a probable move for the nationalization of the power industry. In a letter to Secretary Ickes asking him to head the committee, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Its duty will be to develop a plan for the closer co-operation of the several factors in our electrical power supply—both public and private—whereby national policy in power matters may be unified and electricity be made more broadly available at cheaper rates to industry, to domestic, and, particularly, to agricultural consumers."



Sec'y Ickes

"As time goes on, there undoubtedly will be legislation on the subject of holding companies and for the regulation of electric current in interstate commerce. This committee should consider what lines should be followed in shaping up this legislation. Since a number of the states have commissions having jurisdiction over interstate power matters, it is necessary that whatever plan is developed should have regard to the powers of these various state commissions as well as of the states in general."

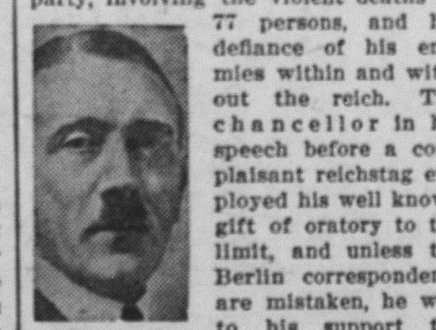
Besides Mr. Ickes, who is to act as chairman, the committee will consist of Dr. Elwood Mead, bureau of reclamation; Frank R. McNinch, federal power commission; Morris L. Cooke, of the PWA Mississippi valley committee; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers; Robert E. Healy, of the federal stock exchange commission; David E. Lillenthal, Tennessee valley authority, and T. W. Norcross, assistant chief of the forest service.

KING GEORGE of England officially opened the Mersey tunnel connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead, the largest underwater highway of its kind in the world. More than half a mile longer than the Holland tunnel near New York, the tube under the Mersey river stretches 11,280 feet from the main entrance in Birkenhead. In addition to the main tunnel, which accommodates four vehicles abreast, there are two-lane tributaries connecting the docks which give the whole undertaking a length of 15,465 feet.

The engineers responsible for the design of the \$35,500,000 tube, chief among whom is Sir Basil Mott, concede they owe much to the experience American engineers gained on the Holland tunnel. They waited until the American tunnel had been operated before completing their plans for the Mersey project's ventilation plant.

TAMMANY HALL has a new chief. In the person of James J. Dooling, elected at the urgent demand of Postmaster General Farley. He took his seat at the head of the once great Democratic organization and announced that he would undertake to do two things. The first is to restore harmony within the society by eliminating factional disputes; the second, and perhaps harder task, is to change the New York point of view toward Tammany.

ALL Germany and most of the rest of the world heard Adolf Hitler justify his bloody purging of the Nazi party, involving the violent deaths of 77 persons, and his defiance of his enemies within and without the reich. The chancellor in his speech before a complaisant reichstag employed his well known gift of oratory to the limit, and unless the Berlin correspondents are mistaken, he won to his support the great majority of Germans who were wavering in their allegiance to him.



Chancellor Hitler

Hitler not only defended the slaughter of the alleged conspirators, but also gave warning that a like fate awaits all other "traitors."

"Every one is to know for all future times," he said, "that if he raises his hand for attack against the state, certain death will be his lot."

Far from apologizing for the killings, he shouted: "I gave orders to shoot those who were mainly responsible for treachery. I gave further orders to burn out into the raw flesh the pest born of our internal well poisoning and the poisoning of foreign countries. I was the supreme court of the land for 24 hours."

His indictment of Roehm and the circle of perverts that surrounded him was terrific in its details and convincing to most of his countrymen. Just before the delivery of his address, Hitler and his government were notified by Great Britain and Italy that they approved the eastern European security pacts that France is fostering. These would include Russia, Poland, the Baltic states and Czechoslovakia, and unless Germany also signed up the result would be the forging of an iron band around the reich.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Unless all signs fail there is going to be a determined stand by many of the country's business interests for a limitation on the provisions of the national industrial recovery act when that question comes up for congressional action next January or February.

An undecurrent of information, to the effect that a movement to that end is under way, has begun to seep into Washington in a growing volume. It indicates that we will hear much about NRA during the coming campaigns. Indeed, some observers are convinced that President Roosevelt already is attempting to get the administration's side of the story to the country by sending General Johnson, recovery administrator, out for a tour of speakeasying to sell the blue eagle to the country.

The President, it will be remembered, already has declared that NRA must be made a permanent part of our economic structure. I have found few persons who disagree with that. There is a difference of views, however, and it is emphatic, as to the extent to which NRA should go in managing the country's business on a permanent basis. It is upon that question, therefore, that the battle apparently will be waged.

From what I can pick up around here, it is certain that a considerable portion of the business interests is desirous of a limitation on the recovery act provisions so that they will apply only just to establishment of maximum hours of labor and minimum wages, and to abolition of the sweat shop and elimination of child labor. They are determined in their opposition to retention in the recovery act of provisions that give power to fix prices, to control production and to grants of authority that bring private business books into the limelight whenever snooping government agents want to dig into private affairs of individuals or corporations. Frankly, I think that feature has done more to discredit NRA than any other phase of the law under which it operates. On the other hand, only the meanest and cheapest of individuals can oppose any move that is designed to provide better working conditions and hours of labor for those who live by the sweat of their brow.

While obviously none can foretell the result of this issue at such an early date, the opinions that I gather among observers here make me believe that there is quite a popular appeal in the argument which is being advanced for revision of the recovery act and limitation of NRA control. Folks generally will go along with propositions that work for betterment, but which do not at the same time include invasion of what they believe to be their personal rights. The administration contends, however, that extension of the recovery act powers—or at least, retention of the powers now existing in NRA—are not an invasion of personal rights beyond the necessity for creating greater human happiness. But the hard-headed business man, great or small, is going to be hard to convince, it seems to me, that government control to the extent of fixing his prices and doing some of the other things now permitted is not an undue meddling with his personal affairs.

The lessons of the four-year depression have been so severe that there is little evidence of important opposition to curtailment of hours of labor. Likewise, sound business leaders cannot justify opposition to minimum wages nor can they find a safe ground upon which to propose use of child labor or operation under sweat shop conditions. Politically, therefore, labor will be interested only in those four items; the women vote of the country probably will be interested only in accomplishment of those ends, and business interests worthwhile will not object.

Attention was called above to the tour which General Johnson is making in behalf of the blue eagle of the NRA, and it will be recalled that some months ago I reported on the probability of changes in NRA management. During General Johnson's absence, a board of five men constitutes the administrative authority of NRA. It seems to be in the nature of an experiment. If it works out satisfactorily, we may expect to see the veteran army officer retire to private life. He has said as much. He wants to get back into private business. Mr. Roosevelt, however, likes the fighting qualities of General Johnson, and it is still possible that he will remain on the job. He is responsible for the general plan of NRA administration and the theories embodied in the various codes. It would seem, therefore, that the man who worked out the codes should stay along and sift them down to the permanent level, if permanency be the goal.

Whether General Johnson continues at the helm, or whether the management of that work is entrusted finally to General Johnson's hand-picked group of five, it is certain that the summer and autumn will witness elimination of many petty features of codes that have proved to be only annoyances. I believe there is agreement among unbiased thinkers that development of codes at the rate necessary to make the initial drive for

recovery naturally brought many provisions of a worthless character. Many times, it has been shown, those provisions have very nearly upset the good that was obviously going to result from fair practice agreements. The job the five-man board has to do, if it remains as a successor to General Johnson, is to go through the codes with a fine-toothed comb and eliminate all of the questionable and useless provisions. My opinion is, if this were done, there would be much less opposition to the codes and consequently to continuation of the industrial recovery act.

The prevalent thought in Washington, then, is that as a result of the annoying features contained in the codes, the administration is likely to pull hard to revise as many of them as is possible before next winter. Much of this work obviously will have to be done before election and such political effect as may be will be reaped in the ballot boxes.

It always has been true that an invalid who is convalescing passes through a stage on the way to recovery where he develops a genuine grouch. Everything hits him wrongly. Food is not right and medicines are no good, and a thousand and one other things furnish grounds for complaint. This condition nearly always precedes the time when the patient gets out of bed and takes a few steps again.

The circumstance to which I have referred is such a common occurrence that it seems to me there is no better illustration of the condition in which American business now is represented to be. It is highly significant. In the first instance, it shows, according to the experts, that business has enough new life blood to start fighting back against administration plans and policies that cramp its style, and, secondly, vigorous opposition never has failed to be a healthy thing for the country as a whole.

From the information I get in many quarters, it is yet too early to tell whether commerce and industry is going to be a unit in any one course of its opposition. The strictly recovery phases of the New Deal are not going to be attacked, even by the Republican national committee. That question apparently is settled. But business interests apparently and quite logically are distinguishing between recovery and reform. Take the legislation that created the commission for control of security sales and policing the stock exchanges, as an example. I frankly do not see how the Republican leadership or business interests can expect to get far in criticism of that, even if it is solely a reform proposition. On the other hand, business interests can and will attack such projects as the government manufacture and sale of electric power in open competition with private plants, such as is taking place under the experiment in the Tennessee valley.

Not the least of the problems that are arising out of the work so speedily done in creating NRA and other recovery agencies are the horde of legal questions now on the horizon. One of these stands out. It relates to the rights of citizens after they have signed the codes of fair practice, and legal lights tell me it runs straight back to a base in the Constitution of the United States.

It is an old legal maxim that after a person has accepted benefits from a statute or regulation, which means a voluntary action, that person may not be heard to question the validity of the provision from which those benefits accrued. Now, business men signed the codes under what NRA lawyers claim was a voluntary act. Having done that, it is claimed they cannot test the constitutionality of the law or regulations (or the codes) written under that law.

It seems, however, that there is a difference of opinion between the lawyers of NRA and the lawyers at the Department of Justice. Many lawyers outside of the government are understood to be gathering up all of the pieces of argument they can find respecting the positions of the two governmental groups. As I understand it, lawyers representing code signers have put forth the argument that the signing was not a voluntary action. They contend that throughout the making of codes, General Johnson and his aides consistently stressed the point that unless those to whom the code was to apply, agreed the administrator would write a code for them and they would be bound by it. I never heard it used as a threat, but it nevertheless is a fact that most of those who had dealings with the NRA were afraid they would suffer from the licensing of their plants if they failed to sign the codes.

These technicalities may appear inconsequential, but they are of the greatest importance. There are going to be court tests of some provisions of the recovery act and the authority exercised by NRA. The consensus here seems to be that these tests will include many suits that ought never to have been brought as well as some that will serve to clarify the laws if they result in real court consideration.

Experiment With Honey as Source of Vinegar

Chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture are now experimenting with the production of vinegar from honey. This transformation of the sweet to the sour may be accomplished by fermentation, as has long been known.

The present studies are directed to finding just which of the honeys not in strong demand for table use are desirable as sources of vinegar, and the best methods of fermentation to produce a vinegar of such exceptional quality that it would command a premium on the market sufficient to make it profitable to use honey for the purpose. Unless some of the aroma of the honey can be carried over into the vinegar to give it a desirable "bouquet" and make the honey vinegar a table delicacy the process would not be profitable because there are other and cheaper sources of vinegar.

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And Destructive
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IS CRAZY WATER EPSOM SALTS

No, says Dr. W. E. Fitch in nation-wide broadcast over N.B.C. network

NOT A MAN-MADE DRUG

Tells why natural mineral water is so often beneficial for "rheumatic" aches and pains

On a recent Sunday afternoon broadcast on the National Broadcasting network the following discussion took place between Mr. Gene Arnold and Dr. W. E. Fitch, internationally known authority on natural mineral waters.

GENE ARNOLD: "I receive letters from people saying they heard that Crazy Water Crystals are made of nothing but salts—Epsom Salts or Glauber's Salts. These people want to know if it's true you can buy some of these salts for a few cents, and get the same effect as you do with Crazy Water Crystals."

DR. FITCH: "No, it is NOT true. Gene Arnold: 'I'm glad to hear you say that, because I know your opinion is worth a great deal. But will you explain a little more about it? What are the true facts?'"

DR. FITCH: "The facts are that it has always been hard for a few doubting Thomases and skeptics to believe that old Mother Nature knows how to prepare and compound natural mineral waters in a way that cannot be duplicated in a laboratory. In the course of my studies I have found that those same doubts were expressed Two Thousand Years Ago, in the early days of natural mineral water therapy. The truth is that natural mineral water and natural crystals from such waters are as different from synthetic or artificial salts as day from night. And that's why the medical profession has always been in favor of the Natural Waters—has always insisted that they are the one product of Nature that cannot be imitated successfully by man. People have tried for many, many years to make up synthetic concoctions to take their place, but they do not have the same effect. The preponderant chemical constituent of Crazy Water Crystals is sodium sulphate, but it is in its natural State, and has a far different physiological effect than the synthetic salts made in a laboratory. When you buy salts for a few cents you get just what you pay for—a dose of salts. But when you use Crazy Water Crystals, you get undiluted minerals in their natural state, taken from natural mineral water by evaporation with nothing added."

That is why Crazy Water Crystals have proven themselves so beneficial in the treatment of "rheumatic" aches and pains. Thousands of people in all parts of the United States testify to this. If you, or any of your friends, suffer from "rheumatic" pains we suggest you investigate Crazy Water Crystals immediately. Ask any of the millions who have used them. Then get a standard size box—it costs only \$1.50 and is ample for at least three weeks treatment. Crazy Water Company, Mineral Wells, Texas.

CRAZY
Water Crystals
are for sale by dealers displaying the red and green Crazy Water Crystals sign. Get a box today.