

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lewis Doesn't See Peace in Federation of Labor—Russia Resents Fascist Aid Given Spanish Rebels—Mormons All Off Dole.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L., who had just been calling on President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., told the newspapermen that the prospects for peace between the warring factions in the federation were better and that those participating in the controversy were becoming "more temperate." However, that same evening John L. Lewis, the dynamic leader of the Committee

J. L. Lewis

for Industrial Organization, rather dashed the aforesaid prospects for peace. In Washington he laid down, as the only basis for restoration of peace in the ranks of organized labor, a program consisting of these two propositions:

1. Revocation by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor of the order suspending ten C. I. O. unions on charges of insurrection.

2. Isolation of certain mass production industries which would be organized strictly on Lewis' "one big union" theory.

It had been stated that David Dubinsky, head of one of the suspended unions, had submitted a compromise peace proposal, but Lewis told the correspondents that he knew of no change in feeling between the battling factions; that he had made no move for peace and contemplated none; that the C. I. O. drive to unionize the steel industry was "proceeding satisfactorily" and that the Dubinsky proposal was similar to the one previously offered to and rejected by the A. F. of L. council.

POLITICAL expediency brought about a strange state of affairs in Minnesota. Fred Curtis and Patrick J. Delaney, respectively Democratic gubernatorial and senatorial nominees, withdrew from the race in favor of the Farmer-Labor candidates in return for Farmer-Labor support for the re-election of President Roosevelt. The members of the Democratic party throughout the state were rather dismayed by this action and some of the leaders protested vigorously.

John E. Regan, the party's 1934 gubernatorial candidate, issued a statement asserting that Minnesota Democrats had traded votes and engineered "coalition of parties" before, but "never has there been an absolute sellout."

Alric Anderson, St. Paul attorney who was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general two years ago, marshaled his followers into the "Democrats-for-Nelson Club." Martin A. Nelson is the Republican gubernatorial candidate.

Joseph Wolf, former national committeeman, and Judge J. D. F. Meighen, state central committee chairman, led that group of Democrats supporting both Farmer-Labor candidates and President Roosevelt.

ATTACKING abuse of the franking privilege, which has been practiced by followers of any and all parties when they got the chance, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan proposes that congress pass legislation that will put a stop to this evil, "for the sake upon the one hand of the postal revenue and for the sake, on the other, of political fair play."



J. G. Winant

When John G. Winant resigned from the social security board, his letter to the President was a strong pro-New Deal document. It was printed by the press bureau of the social security board and franked to a large mailing list, and Senator Vandenberg asked Mr. Winant whether he thought that was a legitimate use of the franking privilege. Mr. Winant replied promptly that, lest there be any question of the propriety of the matter, he had paid the mailing costs. This attitude was warmly commended by Senator Vandenberg, as it must be by all good citizens.

HELP given the Spanish insurgents by Fascist countries so enraged soviet Russia that she gave notice that, unless it ceased she would free herself from any obligations to the agreement for neutrality. The representatives of the 27 nations on the international committee of non-intervention in the Spanish war were about to meet in London, and Moscow's challenge caused a real sensation. Moiseyevich Kagan, soviet delegate on the committee, specifically named Portugal, Italy and Germany as the offenders and called for an investigation. It is believed that if Russia is not satisfied in this matter she will send airplanes and other war material to the Spanish government.

Kagan's communication made the direct charges that German airplanes reached the Spanish rebels from Germany, that poison gas reached the rebels from Italy, and that Portugal permitted its frontier to be used by the rebels.

Spanish Fascists pushed their lines so closely around Madrid that they called on the government to surrender the capital immediately and thus save it from a destructive bombardment. An airplane fleet showered the city with circulars telling the citizens that further resistance was useless. One of the most threatening of General Franco's advances was directed at Aranjuez, whose capture would cut off Madrid's food supply from the Mediterranean.

The government claimed that an army of loyalist miners had fought its way to the center of Oviedo against the desperate resistance of the rebel defenders.

Gen. Francisco Franco, chief of the insurgents, decreed a Fascist dictatorship and created a "junta of state" which will govern subject to his will. In his first statement of policy, Franco assured workers they would be "protected against the ills of capitalism and that steps would be taken to regulate favorable working hours."

SIX months ago the Latter Day Saints church—otherwise the Mormons—inaugurated a program to make every able bodied member self-supporting by October 1.

In the great tabernacle at Salt Lake City Heber J. Grant, president of the church, told an audience of thousands that the plan had succeeded and that the drive had taken all the needy members off public relief. The church has consistently opposed "pay without work." In reading his report President Grant took occasion to criticize the Townsend pension plan and government control of crops, and he warned the members to avoid "political entanglements."

Heber J. Grant

Under the church relief drive, land was leased and the needy provided with implements for tilling. Womens groups have made clothes and bedding. Members have contributed the financial equivalent of two meals monthly to a special fund.

In scattered storehouses, Mr. Grant reported, supplies have been laid up in generous quantities for distribution among the needy who helped produce them.

Under the program, the speaker declares, "the curse of idleness would be done away with, the evils of a dole abolished, and independence, thrift, and self-respect will be once more established amongst our people."

AS THE time for the expiration of the Washington naval treaty draws nearer, the utterances of Secretary of the Navy Swanson take on more and more the nature of sharp warnings to Japan not to get too glib in the Pacific. In a press conference the other day he said:

"Fortifications are intended to answer fortifications. One menace must be met by another menace."

And he gave notice that the navy should be ready to do the necessary meeting. About the same time the State department was studying a proposition, made to it and to Japan by Great Britain, for an extension of the treaty pledge of the three nations not to build new fortifications or naval bases in certain of their Pacific possessions. In Tokio it was said the government might agree to this provided certain changes were made giving Japan "fairer" treatment in the light of an altered international situation.

ACCUSED of complicity in the plot against Dictator Stalin for which 16 prominent Russians were executed in August, Karl Radek, brilliant journalist, is under arrest and in danger of losing his life. He disappeared just after the executions of the others, but was caught a few days ago.

In his last article, published in the official newspaper Ivestia, Radek confessed his unfaithfulness to the Communist party, but defended himself with a vitriolic attack on Trotsky and claimed he had "expiated" his sins by foiling Trotsky's attempted sabotage of the Stalin regime.

KURT BJORKVALL, Swedish aviator, made an attempt to fly alone from New York to Stockholm. Thirty-two hours after the start he was picked up from the ocean about one hundred miles off the coast of Ireland. Supposedly he had run short of fuel. The rescue was made by a French trawler. The plane was badly damaged and was abandoned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE C. B. KENNERMONT of Montgomery, Ala., issued an order halting collection in Alabama of a one per cent payroll tax to finance the unemployment program. The result, it is expected, will be a clear cut test of the validity of the New Deal's social security act, for lawyers had no doubt the case would be carried to the United States Supreme court. The order was granted the Gulf States Steel corporation of Gadsden, Ala., on a plea that the unemployment insurance program, operated in co-operation with the federal government, violates both state and federal constitutions.

JESSE ISADOR STRAUS, merchant prince and, until his resignation last August, American ambassador to France, passed away in his New York home at the age of sixty-four. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, but Mr. Straus had been in ill health for some time, this being the reason for his retirement from the ambassadorship.

Jesse I. Straus

Graduating from Harvard in 1893, Mr. Straus began work as a bank clerk. In 1896 he obtained employment with R. H. Macy & Co., big New York department store, and by 1919 was its president, holding that position until he was given the Paris post by President Roosevelt in 1933. He was a Democrat and was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He maintained a country estate at Mount Kisco, N. Y., as well as a city apartment.

FOLLOWING the example set by France and other countries, the Italian cabinet voted to devalue the lira, setting its value at approximately 5.2 cents, as compared with the latest previous figure of 7.6 cents. The cabinet also let it be known that it would take action to prevent rent and price increases; and it voted a new 5 per cent capital levy to which property owners are obliged to subscribe to the extent of 5 per cent of their wealth.

The gold value of the lira was placed at 4.677 grams of gold for each 100 lire. Gold reserves of the Bank of Italy will be revalued on the basis of the new lira with the surplus to be placed at the disposition of the treasury.

FRANCE may be on the verge of a civil war between Communists and Fascists comparable to the terrible conflict in Spain. In Paris desperate fighting already has begun. The Reds, numbering many thousands, and the nationalists, under orders from Col. Francois de la Rocque whose Croix de Feu organization was disbanded by the government, undertook rival demonstrations; and the result was a day-long series of street battles in which hundreds were wounded. Order was finally restored for the time being by a force of 12,000 republican guards and police.

In London, also, there was a big riot in which a hundred persons were injured. Sir Oswald Mosley's Black Shirts, a Fascist organization, planned a parade but Communists and Socialists numbering 100,000 were determined to prevent it and battled with a big force of east end police to get at their enemies. The authorities forbade the parade as scheduled but the opposing mobs got together in various localities and fought desperately.

RESIDENTS of Frankfort, Ky., dropped work and politics for three days and, with thousands of guests, celebrated the sesquicentennial of their pretty city. A pioneer touch was given the affair by the arrival of many families from other parts of Kentucky in horse-drawn vehicles and on horseback. There were historical parades and services, an old-fashioned burgo feast, and a formal banquet at which addresses were delivered by Admiral Hugh Rodman of the navy and Governor Chandler of Kentucky.

PRINCE ERNST VON STARHEMBERG of Austria ousted from the Fascist Heimwehr or home guard Maj. Emil Fey, once his trusted lieutenant, and thereby stirred up quite a fuss in Vienna. It was reported that Premier Mussolini of Italy had taken a hand in the quarrel by demanding that Chancellor Schuschnigg give complete control of the heimwehr to Von Starhemberg.

The prince declared in a public document that Fey's conduct at the time of the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss never was satisfactorily explained. The major, enraged, challenged the prince to a duel, but dueling is illegal in Austria.

THREE complaints were filed by the federal trade commission under the Robinson-Patman act, naming five concerns, launching the first move to test its powers under this far-reaching legislation which forbids the granting or receiving by merchandisers of discriminatory price discounts in interstate commerce.

The complaints named Montgomery Ward and Company, Inc.; Kraft-Phenix Cheese corporation, Chicago; Shefford Cheese company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; Bird and Son, Inc., and Bird Floor Covering Sales corporation, East Walpole, Mass.

Household Questions

To remove lime which accumulates on the inside of a tea kettle boil a strong solution of vinegar inside of the kettle, then rinse thoroughly before putting in water.

Use two spoons for turning a roast. A fork pierces the surface and allows the juice to escape.

Always store baking powder in a tightly covered container. If it is exposed to the air some of the strength will be lost.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Chevalier d'industrie. (F.) A swindler; sharper; an adventurer.
Deus vobiscum! (L.) God be with you!
In medias res. (L.) Into the midst, as of a subject.
Mauvaise honte. (F.) False modesty.
Nil admirari. (L.) To wonder at nothing.
Ecce. (L.) Behold.



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