## **News Review of Current** Events the World Over

Spanish War Bringing Italy, France and Great Britain Into Conflict—Lewis Ends Chrysler Sitdown Strike— Martin Warns Henry Ford.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD @ Western Newspaper Union.

a great extent a war between Italy and France fought on Spanish soil, and both those nations are ex-

asperated and enraged, while Great anxiously Britain strives to avert an open breach. Italy, too, is now furious against the British because English newspapers taunted her with the fact that Italian volunteers were defeated by French volunteers in recent vic-

Dino Grandi

tories won by the loyalists northeast of Madrid. Count Dino Grandi, Italian ambassador to London, told the subcommittee of the international committee on nonintervention that he would not discuss the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain and that not a single Italian fighting in the Spanish war would be ordered home until the conflict ended.

France's response was quick and startling. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos proposed to British Ambassador Sir George Clerk that France and Britain assume a naval blockade of Spain to keep Italian troops from landing to join the fascists. The British and French governments thereupon agreed, with full knowledge of other European powers within the non-intervention committee, on "all points" of a program to make non-intervention completely effective and decided it was imperative to prevent, even by force, any further Italian landings. No decision was reached to send warships at once for this purpose.

In Rome the belief was expressed that if France appealed to the League of Nations against alleged dispatch of Italian troops to Spain, Europe would come near to war. A spokesman for the government angrily repeated the official denial that Italy had sent any volunteers to Spain since February 20, when the international agreement for non-intervention was reached.

The indignant outburst by Grandi followed closely on a speech which Premier Mussolini delivered in Rome. Alluding to the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian war, of which England was the chief promotor,

Il Duce shouted: "It has been said that the Italian people forget easily. Error! Error! On the contrary, the Italian people have a tenacious memory and know how to bide their time. We waited 40 years to avenge Adowa, but we succeeded."

Mussolini had just returned from a visit to Libya, Italy's North Africa colony, and on that trip he made a patent bid for Italian leadership of the Moslem world. This, and his intention to build a naval base on the Red sea which would challenge British control of the Indian ocean are irritating Great Britain, which is not yet ready to check Mussolini by a display of armed force. She will be ready, however, before very long, for she is expending vast sums on her fleets and naval establishments.

Germany is not taking active part in these international spats just now, but is awaiting developments. Hitler is absorbed in his domestic difficulties and the threatened break with the Vatican.

D R. HANS LUTHER is soon to be replaced as German ambassador to Washington by Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, a veteran diplomat who is now secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was counsellor of the embassy in Washington from 1922 to 1926 and has been a staunch friend of Americans. Dieckhoff is described as belonging to the "Ribbentrop group" in German affairs, and is a brother-in-law of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German ambassador to London.

UNDER the persuasion of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., and Walter P. Chrysler, chairman

of the Chrysler motor corporation, were brought together in more or less peaceful conference at the state capitol in Lansing. The immediate result was an agreement that the sitdown strikers should evacuate the eight Chrysler plants in Detroit, and that the corporation should not resume pro-

Governor

Murphy

duction during the period of negotiations. Six thousand strikers had held possession of the plants since March 8 in defiance of court orders and the governor, as in the case of the General Motors strike, had been extremely reluctant to authorize forceful methods of enforcing the law. He had, however, insisted that the men must obey the law and court orders, and the and promised a reply at length.

SPAIN'S civil war is becoming to concession by Lewis was a victory for the governor, as well as for the corporation which had declared it would not negotiate while the men held its plants. Mr. Chrysler also has asserted the company would not enter into any agreement recognizing any one group as sole bargain-

ing agency for all employees. It seems likely that this Michigan case will put an end to the epidemic of sitdown strikes. Most of the smaller strikes in the Detroit area have been settled, and in Chicago and elsewhere vigorous action by the authorities has brought sitdowners to their senses.

President Roosevelt had steadily refused to take a public stand concerning this new weapon adopted especially by the Lewis labor group, but finally yielded to the pleas of his lieutenants so far as to agree to hold a conference on the matter on his return to Washington from Warm Springs. Secretary of Labor Perkins has shown a partiality for the sitdown strike, and various New Dealers have defended it; but others in the administration, like Secretary of Commerce Roper, have condemned it. And in the senate and the house it has been attacked by Democrats and Republicans alike.

IN THE big mass meeting of workers held in Detroit, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, addressed himself to Henry Ford, saying:

"Henry, you can't stop the labor movement. You can't keep your workers from joining the labor movement even if you have a 'fink' (company sympathizer) at every other post in your factory. The best thing for you to do, Henry, is to get ready to do business with your organized workers."

Mr. Ford is on record as saying that his company will continue to make cars as long as a single man will continue to work for it; and in reply to Martin's threat, Harry Bennett, Ford chief of personnel,

"What Martin calls 'organized labor' is not going to run the Ford Motor company. For every man in this (the Ford Rouge plant) that might decide he wants to follow Martin and take part in a sitdown strike there are at least five who want their job and don't want a strike.'

The Rouge plant employs 87,000 men. The minimum wage is \$6 a day, or 75 cents an hour for the eight hour working day. The plant operates five days a week, with the exception of the blast furnaces which must be kept going seven days a week.

A MELIA EARHART'S globe-encircling flight ended, for the present, at Honolulu when she cracked up her \$80,000 "laboratory

plane" at the takeoff for Howland island. By quick thinking and action she saved her life and those of Capt. Harry Manning and Fred J. Noonan, her navigators, but the plane was so badly damaged that it had to be shipped back to the Los Angeles

Amelia Earhart

factory for repairs. The daring aviatrix sailed immediately for San Francisco, asserting that she would resume

the flight as soon as possible. As the big plane rushed down the runway for the take-off it swayed badly, the right tire burst and the ship went out of control. The left undercarriage buckled and the left wing slashed into the ground. The ship then spun to the right, crashed down on its right wing, and the right motor snapped off the right wheel, Miss Earhart quickly cut the ignition switches, so there was no fire, and no one was injured.

EN passengers, two pilots and a stewardess were killed when a big Transcontinental and Western airliner crashed near Pittsburgh. No one survived the disaster. The plane, from New York for Chicago, had been awaiting a chance to land at the Pittsburgh airport, circling around, and suddenly fell from a height of only about 200 feet. Presumably the motor failed.

CONGRESSMAN RALPH E. CHURCH of Illinois raised a storm in the house by making a flerce attack on Adolph J. Sabath, also of Illinois and dean of the house. Sabath is chairman of the committee to investigate real estate bondholders' reorganizations, and Church accused him of "questionable practices," demanding in particular an explanation concerning benefits reaped by the Chicago law firm of Sabath, Perlman, Goodman & Rein as a result of Sabath's activities.

Democratic leaders rushed to the defense of Sabath, and finally stopped Church's attack by forcing adjournment. Sabath was furious

JOHN DRINKWATER, distinguished British poet, novelist and playwright, died suddenly of a heart attack in his sleep at his home in London. He was only fifty-four years

old and seemed in normal health. Drinkwater's historical plays were widely known in the United States, particularly "Abraham Lincoln, and "Robert E. Lee." He had just completed a motion picture for the coronation of King George VI of which he was both author and producer. The film deals with "the king and his people" from the time of Queen Victoria to the present.

N EAR Salem, Ill., a chartered bus carrying a roller skating troupe from St. Louis to Cincinnati crashed into a bridge abutment, overturned and burned. Of the 23 occupants, 19 were killed outright and another died in a hospital. The accident, listed as one of the worst ever occurring on an Illinois highway, was caused by the explosion of

CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES E. HUGHES created something of a sensation by sending to the senate judiciary committee a letter declar-

ing that an increase in the number of Supreme court justices, as proposed by President Roosevelt, "would not promote the efficiency of the court." He added: "It is believed that it would impair that efficiency so long as

the court acts as a

Chief Justice "There would be more judges to hear, more judges to confer, more judges to discuss, more judges to be convinced and to decide. The present number of justices is thought to be large enough so far as the prompt, adequate and efficient conduct of the work of the court is concerned."

Mr. Hughes said his letter was approved by Justices Van Devanter and Brandeis. He made it clear that he was commenting on an increase from the standpoint of efficiency and "apart from any question of policy," which he said, "I do not discuss.'

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Democrat, was the first opposition witness called before the committee, and he started in by reading Mr. Hughes' letter. Before entering the committee room he said he believed the administration would eventually accept a compromise plan. He advocates a constitutional amendment, permitting congress, by two-thirds majority, to override Supreme court invalidation of acts of congress, provided a national election had ininvalidation and ervened between overriding.

"The administration will compromise, don't worry," Wheeler said. They can't get more than thirtyfive senate votes for the President's plan. Public opinion, which swerved toward them for a while, is now swinging heavily against them."

Prominent among the witnesses for the opposition to the President's plan was Raymond Moley, former head of the "brain trust" and now professor of public law at Columbia university. He was outspoken in denouncing some of the Supreme court's decisions and favored the amendment method. He told the committee we might as well not have a constitution at all as to pack the Supreme court for the purpose of securing favorable judicial construction. Carried to its logical conclusion, he said, the President's proposal will mean "destruction of the Constitution.

President H. W. Dodds of Princeton; Dr. Theodore Graebner of St. Louis, prominent Lutheran leader, and representatives of the National Grange, oldest nonpartisan organization of farmers, also appeared before the committee to argue against the bill.

SEVERAL investigations into the terrible explosion that destroyed the fine London Community school in east Texas and killed nearly 500 pupils and teachers were under way, but at this writing the cause of the disaster has not been determined. The most plausible theory was formed when D. L. Clark, field foreman for the near-by Parade Oil company, testified that the school had been using "wet" gas from the pipe lines of the company. This is a residue gas rich in butane, a highly explosive compound of carbon and hydrogen, and it is considered too dangerous for home use. Clark said he first learned the school was using the gas when he was notified that Superintendent W. C. Shaw of the school wanted it shut off. School employees said the change from 'dry" to "wet" gas was made only a month ago on order of the school board chairman. That gentleman said the company knew of the use of the gas.

S PANISH government forces were victorious in some heavy fighting on the Guadalsjara front northeast of Madrid, their chief gain being the capture of Brihuega, headquarters of the insurgents. The latter, however, scored in the University City quarter of the capital, and on the southern front were preparing to attack Pozoblanco, the key to mercury, lead, sulphur and coal mining territory.

Paris claimed to have information that Germans had supervised and manned a line of fortifications along the Spanish Moroccan coast that threatens British control of the Strait of Gibraltar



the armistice in 1918, the country was suddenly awakened to the fact that living costs were extraordinarily high. It was a

condition that

Living

struck close home Costs to everyone. It was a condition that developed an unusual emotion. There followed, naturally, a wave that engulfed hundreds of thousands of people who felt that they were being subjected to high prices that were unjustified.

Most people will remember how "H. C. L." became an expression as common and one that figured in as many puns and jokes and wise cracks as the alphabetical agencies common now to the New Deal. It was a type of propaganda that came along spontaneously because the condition affected so many people.

The reason I have recalled that circumstance is because we are again headed straight into another era of "H. C. L." We have not reached the top of living costs by any means. It takes more than a fortune teller or crystal gazer to predict what is going to happen in the way of increased commodity prices. Suffice it to say, however, that a "vicious cycle" has started whirling and in the midst of the situation stands a very confused consumer, representative of all of the people in the United States.

There undoubtedly will be an increase in the propaganda concerning living costs again. Indeed, there already is a rather far-flung propaganda which results from the increased cost of living but it is directed rather on a slant and not pointed accurately into the heart of the condition now confronting us.

Undoubtedly a great many people have not thought of the frequent and recurring attacks on business and business practices as having anything to do with the increased living costs. But the truth is that this type of propaganda springs directly from the sporadic cries that are coming from many localities about the higher prices-complaints that the dollar does not go very far in buying food across the grocery

It seems to me that it is time for some calm thinking about this situation. It seems to me further that public officials everywhere ought to be honest enough to analyze the situation and tell the public what the real causes are. If this is not done, there again will be undoubtedly a perfect deluge of propaganda in protest against high living costs and the bulk of the people who suffer from these increased costs will not know the reason any more than they understood the reasons that brought about a counterpart of the present outlook back in 1918 and 1919.

. . . In any examination of an economic condition, one must dig considerably below Seeking the surface to find the Cause the factors that

have operated to bring about the results visible to the eye. Such is certainly the case in the present situation. One can not fairly say that the present booming prices in food have just happened. In truth, things never happen; they are brought about. They have been brought about in the present circumstance by factors that date back to 1933 and include numerous governmental policies that have been initiated since that time.

The trained economist will describe present conditions as due to inflation-which indeed they are. But inflation is such an all-inclusive term that the real story lies hidden. In an effort to spur and encour-

age production and aid recovery.

President Roosevelt devalued the dollar. He reduced its gold value. During 1933 and 1934 there came numerous pieces of legislation including the NRA and the AAA, each designed to foster increased prices and to build up the level of wages

for industrial workers. Subsequently, President Roosevelt sponsored legislation which had as its end and aim federal control of wages for workers. This legislation sought to give the federal government power to force business interests to recognize labor unions and to accept labor union scales of pay-all to the end that labor should be paid a greater percentage of the returns received by business.

There came also legislation designed to increase the price of silver and the United Then Came States Treasury was directed by Strikes this law to buy

millions of ounces of silver and to use that silver in our currency. In the meantime and recurring almost constantly the New Deal administration, from President Roosevelt on down, maintained a barrage of attacks on business interests seeking wider employment of labor at increased wages. Coupled with these attacks was violent criticism of banks and bankers. They were charged with being an obstacle to recovery because they were not lending money. It did not matter to the critics that no one wanted to

Washington.-Immediately after | borrow money; the criticisms were continued because loans simply were not being made and no examination of the reason why loans were not being made ever was under-

taken. Next in the chain of events and still continuing came labor troubles. The New Deal avowedly was on the side of labor and against employers. Strikes followed in increasing num-

The results of this combination of factors and circumstances now are showing. Considered from any angle, one can not fail to see why they constitute a cycle of events that lead to higher prices.

When the dollar was cheaper by devaluation, more dollars were required to feed a family than had been required before. Workers felt this sting. They demanded more dollars in pay for their work. Pressure from the New Deal administration together with labor's use of the strike weapon forced business to pay higher wages.

But, Jusiness must live. It can not live unless it gets back its costs of production. Agriculture can not subsist unless it receives a reasonable price for its production. Neither agriculture nor industry will go ahead unless there is a reward in the shape of a profit. Consequently, neither agriculture nor industry is going to absorb these increased costs alone. The natural and the only way it has to get back those expenditures is by charging higher prices to the buyers of those products. Thus, we have the complete cycle-and the consumer, as usual, is the goat. The consumer pays and if that consumer be not in a position to enforce a higher return for the services he renders, he is caught between the upper and nether millstones. It appears that the consumer is fast getting himself into the grip of that vise.

In connection with this increasing price level, and the dangers inherent in the general situation, I think Credit credit ought to be Eccles given to President

Eccles, of the Federal Reserve board of governors, for the bold statement he made a few days ago. Mr. Eccles warned the country very frankly what the dangers are in a situation where labor continues to clamor for a greater share of the profits of commerce and industry and where labor's leadership seeks to take advantage of the inability of employers to protect themselves.

The Eccles statement took occasion to link labor's position with the general money market and the effect labor's position is having on the country as a whole. He referred to the demands of some labor leaders for a working week of 30 hours and while not completely discarding that theory, he gave the very definite impression that shorter hours do not constitute a solution for our present problem.

"Increased wages and shorter hours," said Mr. Eccles, "when they limit or actually reduce production are not at this time in the interest of the public in general or in the real interest of the workers themselves. When wage increases are passed along to the public, and particularly when industries take advantage of any existing situation to increase prices far beyond increased labor costs, such action is shortsighted and an indefensible policy from every standpoint.

"Wage increases and shorter hours are justified and wholly desirable when they result from increasing production per capita and represent a better distribution of the profits of industry. When they retard and restrict production and cause price inflation, they result in throwing the buying power of the various groups in the entire economy out of balance, working a particular hardship upon agriculture, the unorganized workers, the recipients of fixed incomes and all consumers.

"The upward spiral of wages and prices into inflationary price levels can be as disastrous as the downward spiral of deflation. If such conditions develop, the government should intervene in the public interest by taking such action as is necessary to corect the abuses.

"The remedy for a price inflation when the country has unused man power, natural resources and capital, is through more, not less production, through an orderly, balanced use of these three fundamental factors and not by creating a needless, artificial shortage of any one of them."

Thus we have brought into bold relief a criticism of the final factor entering into the present increasing price level. I refer to the artificial shortage in food products that re-sulted from the ridiculous crop control program that was accomplished through AAA. We are now paying the price for the destruction of 6,000,000 little pigs.

I said at the beginning of this discussion that a calm examination of the factors involved was necessary now if it ever were necessary

in history.

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## My Favorite

English Mock Cheese Cake

1½ cupfuls flour ¼ teaspoonful salt ¼ cupful boiling water

% cupful butter % cupful butter % cupful sugar

cupful fresh-grated coconut 2 eggs

teaspoonfuls cream 1 teaspoonful vanilla Make a rich pie paste of the flour, salt, three-quarters cupful of

butter and the boiling water. Roll

out, cut in rounds, and line muffin tins with it. Make a filling of the quarter cupful of butter, well creamed; add the sugar and well-beaten eggs. cream and vanilla. Fold in the coconut, fill the lined tins, and

bake in a moderate oven until a delicate brown, and they are set. These may be topped with whipped cream when they are

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Respect as Due

I respect the man who knows distinctly what he wishes. The greater part of all the mischief in the world arises from the fact that men do not sufficiently understand their own aims. They have undertaken to build a tower, and spend no more labor on the foundation than would be necessary to erect a hut .- Goethe.

Don't Sleep When Gas Presses Heart

If you want to really GET RID OF GAS and terrible bloating, don't expect to do it by just doctoring your stomach with harsh, irritating alkalies and "gas tablets." Most GAS is lodged in the stomach and upper intestine and is due to old poisonous matter in the constipated bowels that are loaded with ill-causing bacteria.

If your constipation is of long standing, enormous quantities of dangerous bacteria accumulate. Then your digestion is upset. GAS often presses heart and lungs, making life miserable. You can't eat or sleep. Your head aches. Your back aches. Your complexion is sallow and pimply. Your breath is foul. You are a sick, grouchy, wretched unhappy person. YOUR SYSTEM IS POISONED.

Thousands of sufferers have found in Adlerika the quick, scientific way to rid their systems of harmful bacteria. Adlerika rids you of gas and cleans foul poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika. Get rid of GAS. Adlerika does not gripe—is not habit forming. At all Leading Druggists.

Knows the Value most for wasted time.-Dante.

## for WOMEN only

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Romance hasn't a chance when big ugly pores spoil skin-texture. Men love the soft smoothness of a fresh young complexion. Denton's Facial Magnesia does miracles for unsightly skin. Ugly pores disappear, skin becomes firm and smooth. Watch your complexion take on new beauty

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SKIN FRESH, YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL

Even the first few treatments with Denton's Facial Magnesia make a remarkable difference. With the Denton Magic Mirror you can actually see the texture of your skin become smoother day by day. Imperfections are weaked clean. Winkles gradually disappear. Before you know it Denton's has brought you entirely new skin loveliness. **EXTRAORDINARY OFFER** 



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