

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Ambassador Dodd's Remarkable Warning of Fascist Plan for United States—Steel Workers' Strikes Started by the C. I. O.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

WILLIAM E. DODD, American ambassador to Germany, has stepped into the limelight and the result may be embarrassing to him and to the administration. In a long letter to Senators Bulkley of Ohio and Glass of Virginia he urges all Democrats to unite in support of the President and thus avert a dictatorship in the United States. It was assumed he meant the President's Supreme court enlargement bill should be supported, since that is the measure that split the party in congress. Dodd, former professor in the University of Chicago, said he had been told by certain friends that an American, not named, "who owns nearly a billion dollars," was prepared to set up a fascist regime which presumably he would control. There are not many American billionaires now, but no one has ventured to guess publicly the man Dodd has in mind.

"There are individuals of great wealth who wish a dictatorship and are ready to help a Huey Long," he wrote. "There are politicians, some in the senate, I have heard, who think they may come into power like that of the European dictators in Moscow, Berlin, and Rome."

Congressional leaders were quick to take up Dodd's assertion, Senator Borah of Idaho leading off with the declaration that the ambassador was an irresponsible scandal monger and a disgrace to his country. "I have an idea," said Borah, "that his supposed dictatorship is the figment of a diseased brain." Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, radical, introduced a resolution calling upon the State department to demand that Dodd name the billionaire in question.

In the house Representative Fish of New York denounced Dodd, and demanded that he be recalled and forced to give the name of the man who is ready to set up a dictatorship.

This reaction in Washington led Ambassador Dodd to amplify his warning by a prepared statement cautioning against perils which would result from defeat of President Roosevelt's recovery program and reiterating the assertion that Americans of great wealth are looking toward Fascist rule; but he still disclosed no identities.

THERE were persistent reports in Washington that the Supreme court controversy would soon be settled by the resignation of at least two of the justices, Brandeis and Van Devanter, and possibly McReynolds and Sutherland. It was said friends of these men had urged their retirement "for the good of the court itself."

It was claimed that the President would be compelled to withdraw his bill if as many as two of the associate justices should retire, or else face defeat. Proponents of the measure, pending the return of Mr. Roosevelt to the capital, said there would be no compromise.

Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite, returning to his seat after a long illness, declared himself flatly against the Supreme court enlargement bill; and his colleague, Senator Ernest Lundeen, another Farmer-Laborite, said he would not support an increase of more than two in the membership of the court.

PHILIP MURRAY, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee of the C. I. O., called the first major strike in the campaign of Lewis and his associates to unionize the steel industry. On his order the employees of Jones & Laughlin Steel corporation plants in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa walked out after Murray had failed to get from the company a signed collective bargaining contract. The strike call affected 27,000 men. Thousands of pickets surrounded the Jones & Laughlin mills and kept non-union workers from entering.

The company announced its willingness to sign a contract if it might grant identical terms to non-union employees and declared its disposition to deal solely with any group that could poll a majority of its employees in an election supervised by the national labor board.

Next day the strike spread to the plants of the Pittsburgh Steel company at Monessen and Allenport, Pa., where 5,900 men went out. Murray said it was inevitable that the Republic, Youngstown, Bethlehem and Crucible steel concerns would be involved very soon.

There was considerable disorder at Aliquippa, and the police used

tear gas bombs to disperse the pickets. Governor Earle hurried to the region to help settle the trouble, and he ordered the sale of liquor stopped in western Pennsylvania areas affected by the strike.

Employees of Fisher Body and Chevrolet in Detroit returned to work pending a conference with the management; but the plants of those concerns in Janesville, Wis., were closed by a dispute over the status of 14 non-union workers. Their plants in Flint and Saginaw also were shut down, as was the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland.

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., apparently killed any chances for peace with the A. F. of L. when, addressing the Lady Garment Workers' union convention at Atlantic City, he called President Green a traitor to organized labor and declared neither he nor any of the workers unionized in the C. I. O. campaign wants peace with the federation. Lewis charged that Green tried to prevent Governor Murphy of Michigan from settling the General Motors and Chrysler strikes.

TECHNICAL workers in the movie industry at Hollywood were disappointed when the screen actors' guild, settling its own troubles with the producers, refused to support their strike. But the C. I. O. took up their cause, assured them of active support and promised to place 340,000 men on picket duty in important cities throughout the country. At least, that is the assertion of Charles E. Lessing, head of the striking unions.

Lessing said the film boycott would be directed at theaters in industrial areas where unions are strong. He selected New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis and St. Paul as key cities for picketing.

BRITISH royalty and the British government are at outs concerning the wedding of the duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield.

The duke wishes it to be public and officially supported by King George and Mary, the queen mother, with whom Edward discussed the affair by telephone. The cabinet insists the marriage should be strictly private and not attended by any member of the royal family except as a private person. Edward postponed the marriage until June at the request of his brother the king, and it is said he would yield to the demand of the government and have a private wedding; but Queen Mary and King George believe the ceremony should be public and recognized as a matter of "fair treatment" for the duke, and that his bride should be formally recognized as the duchess of Windsor.

"REMEMBER, this is the President's pet project. He wants the CCC made permanent, not extended for a two year period." So shouted Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts at the members of the house. But the house would not heed the implied warning and voted, 224 to 34, in favor of giving the CCC two more years of life. This was in committee of the whole, and next day this action was confirmed.

The senate, forgetting all about economy, approved, 46 to 29, an amendment to the second deficiency appropriation bill which commits the government to the expenditure of 112 millions on a new Tennessee river dam at Gilbertville, Ky.

REPRESENTATIVE DIES of Texas has proposed to congress that President Roosevelt call an international monetary conference for the purpose of seeking an equitable distribution of the world's supply of gold and silver. Specifically, he would have the conference:

1. Stabilize currencies on some permanent basis that would prevent wide fluctuations in their purchasing power.
2. Establish a bimetallic—gold and silver—base for the currencies.
3. Distribute the world's gold and silver supply more equitably so as to give each nation proper support for its currency and an adequate medium of international exchange.
4. Make available to the countries involved the raw materials they need.

TO SETTLE the long pension controversy between railroad operators and their employees, a compromise bill was introduced by Senator Wagner and Representative Crosser amending the railway retirement act. Fundamental concessions to workers include eligibility for pensions for employees absent on account of sickness, increases in death benefits, and authority to include prior service in calculating length of service upon which annuities are based.

IN RESPONSE to the recent request of a foreign government, reported to be France, the administration has taken the position that it will not permit the export of helium for military purposes abroad. The request was for a very large amount of the gas, presumably for a large airship, and investigation convinced officials in Washington that the nation asking it was planning no such commercial service as was performed by the German government with the ill-fated Hindenburg.

CLAD in a cloth of gold robe embroidered with colored emblems and lined with white satin, King George VI of Great Britain knelt before the archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster abbey and the primate placed on the monarch's head the crown which Edward never wore. Then the queen's crown was placed on the head of Elizabeth, and the two took their places on their thrones. At the same time all the assembled peers and peeresses donned their coronets, drums and trumpets sounded and the guns at the Tower of London boomed. This was the climax of the grand spectacle that had attracted many thousands of persons to London and that held the attention of the world for a few hours.

First of the day's events was the procession to the abbey, which was observed by vast throngs in the streets, windows and stands. It was two miles long. The lord mayor of London, gorgeously clad and carrying the city mace, arrived first at the annex built at the abbey entrance, and was followed closely by the speaker of the house of commons, representatives of foreign governments, the prime ministers of the dominions and the princes and princesses of royal blood. Next came Queen Mary, and then King George and Queen Elizabeth.

When all the fortunate ones entitled to places in the abbey had taken their seats, the ceremony began with the ancient "recognition" ritual; the archbishop of Canterbury presented the king to the people, and four times the throng responded with "God Save King George." After the rite of coronation and the actual enthronement of the monarchs the doors of the abbey were thrown open, George and Elizabeth, wearing their crowns and carrying their scepters, stepped into their coach, and the second grand procession made its slow way to Buckingham palace.

Every detail of the spectacle and ceremony had been rehearsed until all were perfect in their parts and nothing marred the performance upon which the British government spent about \$2,000,000. It really was a gorgeous show and no one begrudged the money it cost, especially as visitors to London spent probably ten times as much. Though in general ancient routine was followed, there were some notable concessions to modernity: For instance, the abbey was equipped with telephones and loud speakers. Another innovation, on the days before the coronation, was the stationing of companies of soldiers from the various dominions as sentries at Buckingham and St. James' palaces. Never before had this duty been entrusted to other than the British guards.

Throughout the British empire coronation day was celebrated with parades and banquets, and wherever on earth as many as two Britishers came together, George VI was toasted.

In a chateau near Tours, France, Edward, duke of Windsor, sat before a radio listening to a broadcast of the coronation ceremonies; and by his side was Wallis Warfield, his fiancée, for whom he surrendered his throne.

It was announced that Wallis had formally dropped the name Simpson and would be known as Mrs. Wallis Warfield.

GEORGE LEONARD BERRY, veteran labor leader who has been serving as President Roosevelt's "co-ordinator for industrial co-operation," whatever that may mean, is now United States senator from Tennessee, having been appointed by Governor Browning to fill out the term of the late Senator Nathan L. Bachman. He will serve until the regular election in November, 1938.

Mr. Berry, who is fifty-three years old, is one of the largest landholders in the South. He owns a weekly newspaper at Rogersville, Tenn., and the International Playing Card and Label company. He has been president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America since he was twenty years old.

The new senator has been one of President Roosevelt's most ardent supporters, and was himself considered for nomination for the vice presidency in 1924.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Building the Navy

Washington.—President Roosevelt, from the time he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration, has always been regarded as a friend of the military forces of the United States. He has never been a fanatic about his position but has held consistently to the view that the military services must be protected against continuing political attack which would destroy their usefulness. Likewise, Mr. Roosevelt has constantly argued for a policy of building up the army, navy and marine corps.

Since he has been in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt has taken care always to see that sound policies of development were invoked as regards the military services and his interest in the navy in this direction has been marked. In consequence, the President has brought about a program of building in the navy that, examined from any angle, must be considered as having established a splendid first line of defense for our country. Whether one favors a big navy or a small navy, I think it must be admitted that the navy is the first line of defense and so the President, being fully acquainted with developments throughout the world, has seen to it that our navy shall be in a strong position as our first line of defense.

It may be, as some critics of the President contend, that the hundreds of millions expended under Mr. Roosevelt's policies constituted too much of a fund in this direction; that we have no need for a navy as large as that now contemplated, and that the creation of a large navy indicated a policy of aggression by the United States. My own feeling is that these objections are not well founded. The turbulent situation in international relations, both in Europe and in Asia, seems to warrant a definite move on the part of the United States to be equipped. In other words, who is there that would wish our nation again to be caught without any worthwhile fighting units ready for action as we were in 1917? Further, although we are a peaceful nation, we must avoid a repetition of the 1917 conditions because we can not afford the waste of money that characterized the building up of our armed forces at that time.

Neutrality Law

One reason for the comments that I have just made on the navy and the temporary neutrality law that was operative during the past year or so.

This new law probably is as good as any neutrality law that can be written. It represents the work of men in congress who are very serious in their desires to create machinery that will keep us out of war, or at least will slow down our entry into international conflict.

It lays down prohibitions against the sale of hundreds of items by American citizens or American corporations to any nation which the President may hold to be a "belligerent" nation, which is the way diplomats describe a nation at war.

The law has a further important and interesting provision. It requires that if any belligerent wants to buy products in this country, commodities that are not prohibited by the neutrality law, it must come to our shores and get them and must pay for them before the boat leaves. Thus, it has come about that the new law is called the "cash and carry" neutrality act.

That title sounds very satisfying. It sounds as though we will never make loans again as we did during the World War—loans never to be repaid except in some minor instances—and that none of our ships will become the targets of foreign gunboats because we are transporting munitions of war to any belligerent. Surely, this phase of the law will in a measure retard our entrance into any war and it will at the same time reduce the excitement in this country incident to the manufacture and sale of munitions of war because of the profits accruing under such circumstances.

But, it strikes me that, after all, this neutrality law is likely to be a rather futile gesture. Having observed governmental action over an extended period of years, I refuse to kid myself. I will not say that the new neutrality act will keep us out of war because, very definitely, it will not.

Let us see why. There are a thousand and one acts that a foreign nation can do to insult our national honor or damage our citizens and their commerce. These are called "overt" acts. When an overt act is committed, it is so easy to forget about the high principles stated in the present neutrality law. It can be repealed and a declaration of war substituted for it almost within twenty-four hours.

Look at the Facts

There have been a good many millions of citizens of the United States come onto this earth since the armistice of 1918. Among these are undoubtedly many who will learn of the present neutrality law with a feeling of safety; who will think that nothing now can happen and their mothers, wives and sweethearts will feel they need not worry about the time when these younger generations of men will have to march away, with drums beating and flags flying, never to return. For their peace of mind, the present neutrality law certainly is helpful. My suggestion is, however, that they look the facts in the face. When one of these overt acts is committed, in we will go regardless of the neutrality law.

I might advert to some of the things that happened between 1914 and April 6, 1917. President Wilson, a sincere advocate of peace, did the best he could to prevent our participation in the World War. It was a matter that actually brought about his re-election in 1916 because his campaign leaders used the slogan, "He kept us out of war." Events came through with such startling speed, however, that a month after he was inaugurated for his second term, he was standing on the rostrum before a joint session of congress asking for immediate passage of a resolution placing our country in the war on the side of the Allies and against Germany and the Central Powers. Two days later we were formally in the fight and then, once we were made a belligerent by the decision of our government, it became "a war to make the world safe for democracy."

I think I need not review all of the various slogans that were employed in the national propaganda to solidify our nation behind its military forces. There were many of them. The nation was ninety-five per cent behind the government in a war to end all wars. Hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars were borrowed from our citizens who bought, first, liberty bonds and later, victory bonds. For the first time in later history of our nation we had a tremendous national debt, more than ten billions of which were loaned to those nations with which we were associated in the war. The remainder of these funds was spent like money in the hands of a drunken sailor, ashore for the first time in the year. Nor is there criticism to be made of that spending because we were not prepared for war.

So, while I do not now foresee our participation in any conflict within the next few years, I am quite convinced that Mr. Roosevelt has pursued an absolutely sound program in advocating a strong navy and a strong army. It will serve us well and will cost us very much less than if this building up process had to be accomplished overnight as it was in 1917. It may be surprising to a good many people to know that our army at present ranks as number 17 in the list of armies of nations even though our country is one of the largest and one of the richest in the family of nations.

My belief is that if our navy is made to rank with the greatest and plans are worked out as Mr. Roosevelt is trying to work them out so that our army will be possible of expansion, taxpayers' money will be much better spent than through boondoggling or wasted through useless development of theoretical schemes.

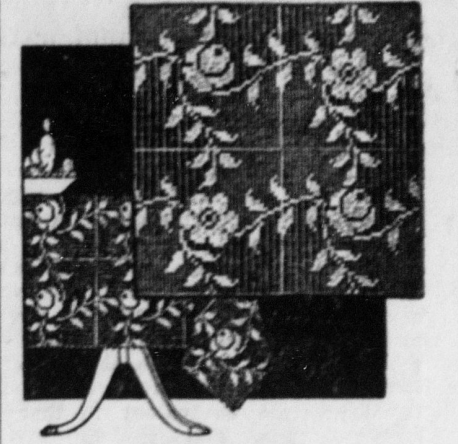
Supreme Court

As the battle over President Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme court of the United States with six new judges grows in heat, it becomes increasingly evident that members of congress are looking to the political aspects of the situation to a greater extent than obtained in the early stages of the fight. This circumstance certainly is working to the advantage of those who oppose the President's scheme and it is interesting to look at the picture from that angle.

My observation of congressional activities in the past leads me to believe that every President must expect in his second term a certain amount of defection, a certain amount of running away, among the supporters who stood by him unflinchingly during his first term. Of course, most of his stalwarts will stick by him through thick and thin but it always has happened that a rather deep fringe of his party will begin to balk or duck when they reach the second lap and know that the head of their party will not seek election to a third term. The reason must be quite obvious. All members of the house and one-third of the senate membership have to seek votes in their home districts every two years. With a President in his second term, the interest of these candidates for office must turn to what their voters think rather than what the President thinks.

Dinner Cloth of Crocheted Lace

Dress up your table, when company's expected, with this stunning lace cloth. Crochet either identical squares, or companion squares—they're easy fun, and either way makes a handsome design as shown. Crochet them of



Pattern 1410.

string and they'll measure 10 inches; in cotton, they are 6 1/2 inches. Join together, for tea or dinner cloth, spread or scarf. Pattern 1410 contains directions and charts for making the squares shown; illustrations of them and of all stitches used; material requirements.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Never a Full House

The House of Representatives of the United States has never had an opening session in any of the 74 congresses with every member present. The closest approach to a 100 per cent attendance was at the opening of the Seventy-second congress on December 7, 1931, when 433 of its 435 members answered the roll call.—Collier's Weekly.

"Black Leaf 40"

KILLS INSECTS
ON FLOWERS • FRUITS
VEGETABLES & SHRUBS

Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer

Safe in Silence
Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy.—Zimmerman.

A Good Laxative

The bad feelings and dullness often attending constipation take the joy out of life. Try a dose of Black-Draught at the first sign of constipation and see how much better it is to check the trouble before it gets a hold on you. Black-Draught is purely vegetable and is so prompt and reliable. Get refreshing relief from constipation by taking purely vegetable

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Mediation
To mediate is to get into the middle of a thing; to study it deeply.—Gerard B. F. Hallock.

Miss REE LEEF says:

'CAPUDINE
relieves
HEADACHE
quicker because
it's liquid...
already dissolved

Rainbow of Tears
The soul would have no rainbow, Had the eyes no tears.
—John Vance Cheney.

HELP KIDNEYS

To Get Rid of Acid and Poisonous Waste

Your kidneys help to keep you well by constantly filtering waste matter from the blood. If your kidneys get functionally disordered and fail to remove excess impurities, there may be poisoning of the whole system and body-wide distress.

Urining, scanty or too frequent urination may be a warning of some kidney or bladder disturbance.

You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

In such cases it is better to rely on a medicine that has won country-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Use Doan's Pills. A multitude of grateful people recommend Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

© Western Newspaper Union.