F. D. R. EYEING THIRD TERM?

Belief He Is Grows in Capital . . . State Troops Act For Peace in Strikes . . . Mediation Board Hits Snags



Being human at bar on island where President Roosevelt "humanized" relations between the White House and majority members of congress: Senators Key Pittman (left) of Nevada and John H. Overton of Louisiana.

the Apex Hosiery company plant at

Philadelphia were forced to

evacuate under a federal court evic-

tion order. During the seven weeks

the sit-downers had occupied the

plant they had wrought damage to

machinery and books totaling \$3,000,-

000, according to company officials.

FOR the second time Germany and Italy withdrew from the

four-power non-intervention patrol

of Spain, asserting that by this act

their "freedom of action" was re-

stored. Hitler immediately ordered

the strongest units of the Nazi fleet

to Valencia, the loyalist capital, the

while assuring Great Britain he

would commit no rash act. Britain,

in turn, let it be known through her

ambassador at Berlin that she

would regard any hostile act against

the Spanish government "most seri-

The reason for the Fascist nations'

withdrawal was that Great Britain

and France had refused to join

them in a naval demonstration at

Valencia to protest the alleged loy-

alist submarine attack against the

German cruiser Leipzig on May 18.

Germany and Italy, who support the

under the four-power patrol agree-

ment. Although they have quit co-

operating with the patrol their ships

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINIS

KINS is busy trimming 314,759

names off the WPA rolls, to shave

the total to 1,655,477 by mid-July.

The cut was to be effected "simply

through not replacing men who

found jobs in private industry" and

by combing the lists for ineligibles.

WPA officials emphasized the need

for economy by comparing the es-

timated \$2,175,000,000 spent in 1937

with the \$1,500,000,000 approved by

THE federal government took a hand in the settlement of the

dispute between John L. Lewis'

Committee for Industrial Organiza-

several states, threatened new out-

breaks of violence which might be

beyond the powers of local or even

of effecting a compromise, a dozen

persons had been killed in strike

riots and scores more injured since

the strike against Republic, Bethle-

hem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube,

and Inland started May 26. Eighty-

five thousand workers already had

lost approximately \$10,000,000 in

Charles P. Taft II, Cincinnati

lawyer, son of the former Presi-

dent and chief justice, and a mem-

ber of the "brain trust" of Gover-

nor Landon's presidential cam-paign, was named chairman of the

mediation board. Appointed to sit

with him were Lloyd K. Garrison,

former president of the national la-

bor relations board, and Edward F.

McGrady, assistant secretary of la-

bor and a former A. F. of L. or-

The mediation board had a job

cut out for it. It was to conduct an

investigation of the strikes and the

grievances of both sides, then make

recommendations for a settlement.

It has power to act as arbitrator only if both sides request it to do

ganizer under Samuel Gompers.

As the mediators began their task

state governments to control.

tion and the big in-

dependent steel

companies, as the

mediation board of

three, appointed by

Secretary of Labor

Frances E. Perkins,

sat in Cleveland to

hear the cases of

both sides. The

government's move

was prompted as

the steel strikes, af-

fecting plants in

congress for relief in fiscal 1938.

Miss Perkins Names Three

Secy. Perkins

wages

TRATOR HARRY L. HOP-

remain in the patrolled waters.

Hopkins Slices WPA Rolls

ously."

Nazi Fleet Moves on Valencia

"Humanizing" the Majority

A S MAJORITY members of congress met on Jefferson island in Chesapeake bay with President Roosevelt, to have their relations with the chief execu-

tive "humanized," the belief in Washington circles that the President is willing to accept a third term expanded to the greatest proportions it has yet known. The spark which

touched off the latest cloakroom whisperings of a third President term was the dec-Roosevelt laration by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania

that he would give "unqualified and final" support to a Roosevelt - for - President movement in 1940. Further reports had it that John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and leader of the sit-down strikes that have swept the nation, was working toward the same end. The President has only indirectly disavowed such an ambition. He said at his victory dinner:

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

The "humanizing" on Jefferson island was interpreted as attempts to salvage the New Deal programs, which have been getting a mild kicking around in congress of late, through heart - to - heart talks between Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters in the Capitol.

Several pieces of attempted legislation, most notably the President's Supreme court bill, have apparently created a split between the conservatives and liberals in the Democratic party. The President's continued silence throughout the C. I. O. strikes has been a factor, too. Democratic members of congress are puzzled to decide whether the President is unwittingly bringing about the split, or is doing so deliberately with an eye to freezing out the conservatives and creating a completely liberal party. They would also like to know whether he is silently supporting John L. Lewis or is simply giving the C. I. O. leader plenty of rope with which to hang himself.

States Patrol Strike Areas

A S NATIONAL guardsmen, ordered out by Gov. Martin L. Davey, arrived on the scene to protect the public peace in Ohio cities where C. I. O. steel strikes have caused bloodshed and threatened more, violence dwindled, temporarily at least, to the throwing of a few stones and choice epithets.

At Warren, troops dispersed pickets and allowed loyal workmen to move in and out of the Republic Steel plants. A general strike which the C. I. O. had ordered and claimed to be 40 to 70 per cent effective was recalled after a day, with the threat, "The next time our men are called out, it will be on even a larger scale."

At Youngstown the strikers were celebrating the order by which several hundred state troops were forcing the four plants of Republic and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company to remain closed. Then Gov. Davey reversed his order, commanding troops to keep the plants

Shortly before the arrival of the troops, in Youngstown two C. I. O. strikers had been killed and 25 persons injured as strikers and local police fought for hours in front of a Republic plant.

Bethlehem Steel's plant at Johnstown, Pa., was closed and kept closed for several days by Pennsylvania state police under instructions rom Governor Earle. Martial law so. The first stumbling block it encountered was the refusal of Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic, to from Governor Earle. Martial law was finally lifted.

sit down strikes was given some-thing of a setback when strikers in representatives.

FACED with one of those finencial crises all too frequent in recent French history, Premier Leon Blum asked the senate for powers which

French Premier Quits

would make him financial dictator of France for about six weeks. He did not believe it possible to bring order into the treasury without so drastic a measure. When it was refused he and the 20 members of his cabinet resigned. He had served 117 days of his second year as premier of France-

Premier Blum

omething of a modern record. President Albert Lebrun designated Camille Chautemps, radical socialist and a former premier, to attempt the formation of a new cabinet. A successor to Blum was not immediately

The Popular Front government was one of the bulwarks of leftist tendencies in Europe, as opposed to extreme Fascism, and openly expressed its sympathy for the Spanish loyalists. Its passing is extremely important in international affairs.

The Mail Must Go Through

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

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

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

Bilbao Falls at Last

BILBAO, capital of the Spanish loyalists, fell before an attacking force for the first time in history; it

had withstood many sieges dating from medieval ages. In the bombing and shelling which broke the "iron ring" of defense the loyalists had so steadfastly maintained the city was literally torn to shreds and the death toll, which included many women and

children, was enor-

mous. But as the Fascists moved in, parading jubilantly, to take possession of the city for Gen. Francisco Franco, not a shot was fired. The last defenders had fled toward Santander, 45 miles to the west. The Basques were estimated to have used 75,000 men in defending Bilbao; 10,000 were either killed or wounded.

Louis Is Champ by K. O. JOE LOUIS, the "Brown Bomber"

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

The Tax Parade

AS A congressional committee opened hearings on tax evasion and avoidance by wealthy citizens, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was among the first to testify. He said the nation was losing hundreds of millions of dollars in annual revenue through such tactics. Then his under-secretary, Roswell Magill, suggested three changes in the present tax laws: That depletion reductions be eliminated, that communityproperty provisions now in effect in some states be circumvented, and that higher levies be put upon the American-earned incomes of nonresident aliens.

The first names mentioned in the hearings were connected with the practice of forming foreign corporations to which individual incomes are transferred, a scheme which treasury officials said was usually within 'the letter of the law." Among the first names were: Philip De Ronde. former president of the Hibernia Trust company of New York, now Paraguayan consul in New York: Jules S. Bache, New York banker: Jacob Schick, ex-army officer and electric-razor inventor, and Charles Laughton, motion-picture actor.

Barrie's Last Curtain

S IR JAMES M. BARRIE, novelist and playwright, whose whimsical pen gave to the world many important works of literature, including "Peter Pan," "The Little Minister." "Dear Brutus," and "What Every Woman Knows," died of bronchial pneumonia in London. He was sev-

enty-seven years old.

• Western Newspaper Union.



tions of the congress lately deserve Democrats and three Republicans more than ordi-Congress nary attention.

Makes News One of these was

probably as courageous a position as any group of senators ever has taken. The other action-by majority of the housewas shot through with the utmost cowardice and selfishness.

Lately, a group of senators, nearly all Democrats, took their political lives in their hands and delivered to the senate a report from its judiciary committee advising defeat of President Roosevelt's proposal to add six new justices of his own choosing to the Supreme court of the United States.

In my time in Washington, I believe I can say without qualification, there never has been a committee action in the house or senate in which the President, as the leader of the dominant party, received such a castigation on a legislative proposal as was given Mr. Roosevelt by Democrats who constituted the majority of the senate judiciary committee. They did not mince words in any respect. Whatever may be the merit of Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to add six justices of his own choosing to the highest court, the majority report of the judiciary committee left no stone unturned in disclosing objections to the proposal as opponents of the court reorganization scheme see

Almost on the same day that senate Democrats were, in effect, breaking or revolting from the President's leadership, the Democratic majority in the house killed off a proposal for new taxes in the District of Columbia that would have resulted in taxing the salaries of representatives and senators and their office staffs. They were brazen about it. They were not going to vote an income tax upon themselves and they made no effort to conceal their reasons for refusing to accept the recommendations of a special tax subcommittee which was acting for the permanent committee in the house of the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia committee, examining the budget for the seat of the federal government, was confronted with a deficit in the district finances and instructed its tax subcommittee to develop new sources of revenue in order that the District of Columbia might not get into debt. Among the taxes proposed was a tax on income of residents of the District of Columbia, which is synonymous with Washington, and it provided for taxing earnings here whether the person who earned the income was a resident of the capital city or not.

That was too much. The majority in the house of representatives just could not take it. They voiced their objections openly and, being superior in numbers to those who believed that income in the District of Columbia should be taxed, they forced the tax bill back to the District of Columbia committee for revision. Indeed, they went further. The line of criticism of an income tax that would touch the sacred salaries of congressmen and senators was such as to have the effect of forcing the committee to bring in a tax bill that would increase the tax on property in the federal area. Now, it is a fact that few members of the house and a very small number of senators have bought residences in Washington. They usually live in apartments or hotels or lease homes for the period that congress is in session. Consequently, a real estate tax will not concern most of the representatives and senators.

The indictment brought against the President's court plan by the senate judiciary Court Plan committee was Report quite unusual in

many respects. In the first instance, it was approximately fifteen thousand words in length; being in that regard probably the longest and most comprehensive analysis that any congressional committee ever has made of a piece of legislation. Certainly, it is the most extensive examination to be included in a committee report in the last quarter of a century.

Every argument advanced by the administration in support of the plan was picked to pieces and held up to public gaze; every possible reason for expansion of the court by the addition of six new justices was scrutinized and denounced and. then, the committee put forth some of its own ideas.

"It applies force to the judiciary," the committee said in a sentence that constituted one paragraph and thereby was emphasized.

"The only argument for the in-crease which survives analysis," the report added, "is that congress should enlarge the court so as to make the policies of this administra-tion effective."

Washington,-Two actions of sec- | The bill was found by the seven who constituted a majority of the senate judiciary committee, to be "a needless, futile and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle." It charged that the 'American system' of independence of the courts would be violated and that if the bill were to be enacted into law, "political control" over the judiciary branch of the

government would pass into the

hands of the President.

With the presentation of this terrific attack on the bill to the senate, a second unusual circumstance developed. Those Democrats who were opposed to the President's proposal decided to go about the job of fighting the measure on the floor in a manner seldom seen in the congress. These opponents from the Democratic ranks got together and chose Senator Wheeler of Montana as leader of the Democratic opposition to the Democratic President's court revision program. They gave him full authority to act, including the selection of a steering committee, a committee on strategy, to aid him.

Thus, in the senate now we have three major leaders. Senator Wheeler will speak for the court opposition; Senator Robinson of Arkansas as the leader of the Democratic party in the senate will lead the fight for passage of the court bill; and Senator McNary of Oregon will head up the Republicans as usual. Since all of the Republicans and Independents excepting only Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, are opposed to the court revision plan, Senator McNary and Senator Wheeler are working hand in glove against the regular Democratic line-up headed by Senator Robinson.

It appears that the President is going to be badly defeated on this piece of legislation, but it is too early to be sure. Mr. Roosevelt is a powerful figure and he has political knowledge that must be described as remarkable. He has with him in the senate some exceedingly able political strategists. It is thus a battle of wits.

Mr. Roosevelt has times that he will accept no compromises. There is a very definite feeling at the Capitol, however, that the President will be glad to have a compromise if he can get one and save the bill from complete wreckage. On the other hand, Senator Wheeler and his strategy committee have announced in no uncertain terms that they will defeat the bill or any compromise that is offered. Time alone can answer the question of what will come out of the President's proposal. At this writing, the odds certainly are against the President on the proposition.

Speaking of taxes and the selfishness that was evident in the house action, as men-

Hunt Tax tioned earlier, Evaders calls to mind the investigation by the joint house and senate committee that is now under way. This committee, made up of five representatives and five senators has begun a search to find out how taxpayers avoid taxes or reduce the amounts they would otherwise have to pay by various trick schemes. The committee has been given fifty thousand dollars with which to make the investigation and it is receiving able assistance from Under Secretary Roswell Magill and other Treasury experts on taxation.

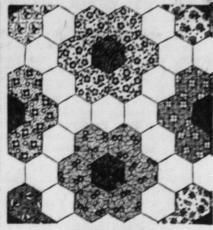
Contrary to the outlook when Mr. Roosevelt released a vicious attack on tax dodgers and tax avoiders, this committee is getting down to real business and there is every reason to believe it will be able to recommend to congress changes in the law that will stop some of the schemes and tricks to which large taxpayers have resorted. I have sat in on a number of the

hearings thus far, including the opening session when Secretary Morgenthau made the opening statement and disclosed to the satisfaction of everyone that he was not conversant with the problem at hand. Like the President, Mr. Morgenthau attempted to place the tax problem confronting the government on moral grounds. His statement did not click with the committee at all. With two or three exceptions, the committee members recognized the problem as purely a question of law and Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, vice chairman, said that there was no point in making the investigation "a Roman holiday." Therefore, the thing settled down very quickly to an earnest study of cases where men have resorted to various kinds of subterfuges of law, to reduce their tax liability.

In this connection, it seemed to me that too much credit cannot be given Under Secretary Magill who apparently is anxious to get to the bottom of the problem.

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Foreign Words and Phrases

Vultus est index animi. (L.) The face is the index of the mind. Troppo disputare la verita fa errare. (It.) Too much dispute puts truth to flight.

Omne trinum perfectum. (L.) Every perfect thing is threefold. Bavardage. (F.) Idle talk; prattle; garrulity.

Patience passe science. (F.) Patience exceeds knowledge. Macte virtute. (L.) Proceed in

Rara avis. (L.) A rare bird; a prodigy. Ruit mole sua. (L.) It falls to

ruin by its own weight. Pour faire rire. (F.) To excite

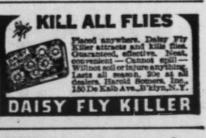
Questo vento non criba la biada. (It.) This wind winnows no corn.



Exaggeration We exaggerate misfortune and

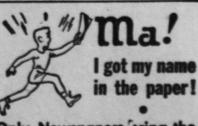
happiness alike. We are never either so wretched or so happy as we say we are.-Balzac.







WNU-4



Only Newspapers oring the news of vital interest to you Headlines may scream of death and

Headlines may scream of death and disaster without causing you to raise an eyebrow. But if your son gets his name in the paper — that's real news!

It isn't by accident that this paper prints so many stories which vitally interest you and your neighbors. News of remote places is stated briefly and interpreted. Local news is covered fully, because all good editors know that the news which interests the readers most is news about themselves.

New is a good time to learn more.

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