

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
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SPAIN'S civil war is becoming to a great extent a war between Italy and France fought on Spanish soil, and both those nations are exasperated and enraged, while Great Britain anxiously 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 victories won by the loyalists northeast of Madrid. Count Dino Grandi, Italian ambassador to London, told the subcommittee of the international committee on non-intervention 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 promoter, II 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."

DR. 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 counselor of the embassy in Washington from 1922 to 1928 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 sit-down strikers should evacuate the eight Chrysler plants in Detroit, and that the corporation should not resume production 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 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



Dino Grandi

enter into any agreement recognizing any one group as sole bargaining agency for all employees.

It seems likely that this Michigan case will put an end to the epidemic of sit-down 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 sit-downers 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 sit-down 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, says:

"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 sit-down strike there are at least five who want their job and don't want a strike."

AMELIA EARHART'S globe-circling flight ended, for the present, at Honolulu when she cracked up her \$80,000 "laboratory plane" at the take-off 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 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.

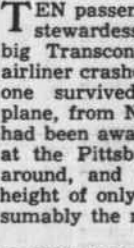
TEN passengers, two pilots and a stewardess were killed when a big Transcontinental and Western airliner crashed near Pittsburgh. No one survived the disaster. The plane, from New York for Chicago, had been awaiting a chance to land at the Pittsburgh airport, circling around, and suddenly fell from a 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 fierce 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, Periman, 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 and promised a reply at length.



Amelia Earhart



Governor Murphy

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.

NEAR 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 a tire.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES E. HUGHES created something of a sensation by sending to the senate judiciary committee a letter declaring 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 unit. 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 intervened between invalidation and overriding.

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 he 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.

SPANISH government forces were victorious in some heavy fighting on the Guadalupe 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.



Chief Justice Hughes

Top Hats Go With Rifles Among the Eton Boys



Not even so important an event as the first issue of rifles could impel these boys in the famous English school at Eton, recruits in the officers' training corps, to flout tradition. So they turned out for their drill wearing their top hats and swallowtail coats.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

WHERE MRS. GROUSE WAS SAMMY Jay had spread a false report all through the snow-covered Green Forest and over the glistening Green Meadows. He had told every one he met that Farmer Brown's boy had killed poor Mrs. Grouse and taken her home for his dinner. Now, it was true that he had taken her home, but it wasn't true that he had killed her. You see, he had found her very weak and helpless under the hard,



Some of Them Peter Rabbit Saw, and He Told Them Sammy Jay's Story Was Not True.

icy crust that Jack Frost had made while she was asleep down under the snow, and which she couldn't break. Sammy Jay and Peter Rabbit had both seen her carried away and both knew that she hadn't been killed. But it made a bigger story, a more dreadful story, to say that she had been killed, and Sammy Jay dearly loves to tell bad news. Besides, he is always ready to think evil of others.

"If he didn't kill her, then he will kill her when he gets her home," said Sammy to himself, "and so it's all right to say that he has killed her." So he flew about spreading that dreadful false story and actually enjoyed telling the dreadful news.

MOPSY



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inside, where it was as warm as in summer and where Farmer Brown's boy's mother stroked her with such gentle hands and said, "You poor, poor little bird." And then when she was warm she was taken out to the henhouse and put in a box with plenty of nice warm hay and there she was left with all the corn and oats and barley that she could eat. This was what she needed most, for you know it was because she had had nothing to eat for so long, while she was a prisoner under that dreadful icy crust, that she was too weak to fly when the crust was broken.

So she ate and ate until she could eat no more and then nestled down in the soft, warm hay to sleep, for she was tired, so very, very tired. And as she closed her eyes it seemed to her that she couldn't remember when she had been so comfortable — Certainly not for days and days. And she could sleep without fear of Reddy Fox or Hooty the Owl or any other danger. To be sure, she was a prisoner, but somehow she didn't mind. Not then, anyway. And — and — well, Farmer Brown's boy wasn't dreadful at all; he was rather nice.

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FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

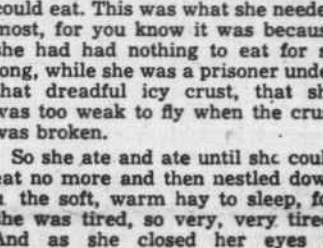
LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY TWO years ago a friend of mine bought a suburban house. The design of the house suited him and he was greatly pleased with the location of the property, which was at the foot of a gradual slope heavily covered with trees. As soon as he was installed he laid out a garden behind the house, and looked forward to the pleasure that he would have with it. Three months later a heavy storm blew up one night. The next morning, to his dismay, he found that a rush of water down the hillside had washed away part of his garden and cut gashes and furrows in the rest. On talking it over, he realized that his many visits to the house before buying were all made on pleasant days; that it had not occurred to him to find out what the place would be like in bad weather.

I have known of many similar instances; the development of unpleasant qualities that could have been foreseen if the buyer had looked the place over under all conditions. My advice to a prospective buyer is to visit the property in bad weather as well as in clear; late at night as well as in the daytime; on Sundays and holidays as well as in the middle of a week. Here are some examples of failures to do this:

One district that I know is charming in dry weather, but as the sewers are too small to take care of a heavy rainfall, the street may be flooded for hours at a time. A street that I know connects with an avenue leading to a public beach and amusement park some miles distant. On summer weekdays it carries but little traffic, but on weekends and holidays it is jammed with cars; traffic is heavy and noisy until late at night. A family bought a country property that answered all of their desires in house and garden. The section was isolated, the only neighbor being a similar house a few hundred feet away. On their first night a dance band started up in the neighboring house, and many cars collected there. The family then realized that the house, quiet

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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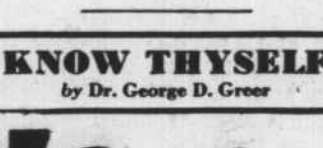


IT IS surprising how clearly well-balanced initiative or the lack of it shows in the conformation and placing of the forefinger. Other compensating influences within the hand may, of course, offset many an adverse indication in this element which so unerringly tells the trained analyst of the individual's trends in power and purpose. The importance of careful study of the forefinger as an aid to complete and correct interpretation of the inner self cannot be too strongly emphasized.

KNOW THYSELF

By Dr. George D. Greer

WHY DO THE SELF-MADE OFTEN SNEER AT COLLEGE EDUCATION? WHEN any one ridicules something which has been denied him, it usually means that this person is putting up a "defense mechanism"—that is, he is trying to raise himself by lowering the thing which makes him seem small. Most people who have not seen to college greatly overestimate the value and importance of college training and imagine that they lack something very essential. This sometimes drives them to ridicule the education they do not have and which they envy in others. There are some self-made men who realize that they missed something in the line of education and try to compensate for it by reading and becoming well informed. This is much better than ridiculing education and is a mark of superior intelligence.



COLLEGE COURSES

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The Things Delayed

By DOUGLAS MAI JOCE

ONLY a little month ago We faced the Allegheny snow And thought the spring would never come; But spring, at worst, is only slow, And winter only wearisome.

Some joys are oftentimes delayed, And hearts grow oftentimes afraid— Some joy desired will never be; And yet the snowy blanket made But greener grass and fairer tree.

The things delayed will yet appear; We need not worry, need not fear, Need only pray, and wait, and pray.

There is a springtime every year, Though mountains have their snow in May.

Far better have the flow'rs of June To come too late than come too soon While yet the winter lingers nigh. So I'll await tomorrow's noon If clouds today obscure the sky. © Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Smart Spring Hat



A rolled brim hat of novelty silk satin in white with navy blue and dusty pink stripes and having a gilet to match looks extremely smart with a navy blue tailored suit. The gloves and handbag are of dusty pink suede.

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