

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Johnson Averts Textile Strike and Tackles Steel Workers' Threat—Steps for Drouth Relief—Fletcher Made Republican Chairman.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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GENERAL JOHNSON, administrator of the NRA, evidently must be given credit for a skillful piece of work in negotiating the agreement which forestalled the threatened strike of some 400,000 workers in the cotton textile industry. The immediate peril was to the workers themselves, for the cotton mill owners, embarrassed by over-production, would be willing to shut down their plants for a considerable time. Of course, the New Deal would have suffered a black eye, so General Johnson tackled the problem energetically and persuaded Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and George Sloan, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, to accept a compromise, and the call for the strike was revoked.

The employers are permitted to go ahead with their program of curtailing production 25 per cent, and the laborers have the promise of an NRA investigation into the matter of higher wages and other points of difference. The union also is assured of increased representation on the industrial relations board of the cotton textile code authority and on the NRA advisory board.

The next great labor trouble, the dispute between the steel masters and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, promised to be more difficult for General Johnson to handle, and it seemed that prompt action by President Roosevelt would be necessary to avert the threatened strike. The men demand the right of collective bargaining through the union agents. Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated, declared it was up to Mr. Roosevelt to provide "prompt and unqualified enforcement of the law" on this point. He said the government had failed the steel workers and "their patience is exhausted."

General Johnson offered a compromise in the form of a special labor relations board for the steel industry, similar to that which was created for the automotive industry in March. But the proposition was rejected by both the steel masters and the spokesmen for the union.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the strike threats are due to the activities of union leaders who seek government intervention "to maneuver themselves into positions of power and domination over the steel workers of the nation." In a formal statement, the Institute asserted relations of steel companies and a great mass of their employees are "peaceful," and that the whole difficulty lies with the Amalgamated association.

The "closed shop" is the one point at issue, the statement says, and for the employers to "accede to such a request would be rank treachery."

ROUSED to action by the drouth, which is the worst the country has ever experienced, President Roosevelt telephoned from Groton, Conn., to the federal relief administration, directing that a special relief work program be put into operation immediately in the middle western states. On his return to Washington he called a council of war to expand his plans and hear proposals from various government officials. It was stated by Mr. Roosevelt that farmers should be given cash income from work and also employment on projects so that their immediate distress might be alleviated.

Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, at once allocated \$6,500,000 to 13 states so that the work could start. The states receiving allotments are: Wisconsin, \$2,100,000; Minnesota, \$1,000,000; South Dakota, \$1,050,000; Idaho, \$250,000; Kansas, \$200,000; Montana, \$350,000; Nebraska, \$276,000; New Mexico, \$100,000; North Dakota, \$500,000; Utah, \$600,000; Wyoming, \$150,000.

Projects employing men and women in the canning of meat, fruits and vegetables also will be used to conserve food resources of the area and furnish cash income for the families. Road work, as well, will provide considerable emergency employment.

HENRY P. FLETCHER of Pennsylvania has been handed the rather difficult job of managing the Republican party. The national committee at its session in Chicago elected him chairman to succeed Everett Sanders. This would seem to be a wise choice, for Mr. Fletcher is an able and energetic man, notable for his diplomacy and tact and also for ready wit. In 1898 he abandoned law practice to become one of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and after the campaign in Cuba he transferred to the infantry and served through the Philippine insurrection. He entered the diplomatic service in 1902 and after valuable service in Cuba, China, Portugal and again in China, he was successively ambassador to Chile, Mexico, Belgium and Italy. For a time during the Harding administration he was undersecretary of state, and after his retirement from the embassy in Rome he was chairman of the federal tariff commission.

The national committee adopted a statement of principles for the party in the fall campaign which in temperate but firm language condemned the doings of the Democratic administration, without any personalities, and more specifically set forth what the Republican party thinks should be done to restore the nation to prosperity. Opening with the statement that "American institutions and American civilization are in greater danger today than at any time since the foundation of the Republic," the statement plunged immediately into discussion of the need for social legislation.

There was assurance of liberal treatment of these problems in this paragraph: "Our nation is beset with problems of infinite complexity—the problems of recovery; of unemployment, with its unending tale of human suffering; of agriculture, with its lost markets and relatively low prices; of forever checking abuses and excesses that have become all too apparent, and thereafter the problems of a wider spread of prosperity, of relieving the hardships of unemployment and old age, and of avoiding these tragic depressions. These problems must be approached in a broad, liberal and progressive spirit, unhampered by dead formulas or too obstinately clinging to the past."

Solution of the problems, however, said the statement, should be "within the framework of American institutions in accordance with the spirit and principles of the founders of the Republic."

Further on the platform said: "We are opposed to revolutionary change without popular mandate—and all 'change by usurpation,' the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

"We believe that the present emergency laws vesting dictatorial powers in the President must never be permitted to become a permanent part of our governmental system."

During its session the committee raised more than enough money to pay all its debts.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD ICKES journeyed to Chicago and testified in the disbarment proceedings brought by him against two Chicago lawyers, C. W. Larsen and J. M. Malmin, the latter once a federal judge of the Virgin Islands. Mr. Ickes asserted the defendants had tried to blackmail him in order to obtain for Larsen the position of governor of the Virgin Islands and a federal post for Larsen. He said their "conspiracy" was based on "trumped-up charges" growing out of a probate court case he handled as an attorney some years ago.

The secretary's charges were later flatly denied by the defendants. The case was being heard by the grievance committee of the Chicago Bar association.

GREAT BRITAIN formally notified the United States that it would not pay anything on the war debt installment due June 15; that it would make no more payments until the

United States consents to a downward revision of the debt, and that any discussion of revision at this time would be useless. All of which means plain default. The British note was sent in response to a blunt notification from President Roosevelt as to the sums due. It was evident, from foreign dispatches, that the other debtor nations, except Finland, would follow the course adopted by the British.

THERE was rejoicing in Belgium when it was announced that a son had been born to the new king and queen, Leopold and Astrid. Mother and child were reported to be doing well. The monarchs, who were married in 1926, have two other children, Josephine Charlotte, six, and Baudoin, three, heir apparent to the throne.

MUCH interesting information was given the special house committee that is investigating "un-American" activities in the United States, these being especially the activities of the Nazis.

Facts and figures were presented showing officials of the German government had spent money for the dissemination of pro-German information in this country, the German ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther, and the German consul general in New York, Dr. Otto Klep, both figuring in the testimony.

Dr. Klep was said to have paid \$4,000 to a New York city publicity and business promotion firm to "obtain publicity in this country" of anti-Semitic statements. He was said, also, to have contributed, unofficially and in behalf of a third person, \$300 in \$50 bills for the publication of a pro-German pamphlet. Doctor Luther was described as the financial backer and sponsor of the pamphlet.

Under examination, Carl Dickey, partner in the New York firm of Carl Byoir and Associates, said his firm has a contract with the German tourist information office, receiving \$6,000 a month "giving advice, counsel, and getting together material for travel information."

About twice a month, too, he testified, a sheet titled "German-American Economic Bulletin" is prepared and mailed to a "list of about 3,000 newspapers and some few business institutions."

One witness, Rev. Francis Gross of Perth Amboy, N. J., linked Ambassador Luther with alleged pro-German propaganda in a letter which he read to the committee. Father Gross, a retired Catholic priest, told how he had published a pamphlet entitled, "Justice to Hungary, Germany and Austria."

Later the committee heard a story of the nation-wide distribution of Nazi "propaganda"—some of it allegedly brought into the United States without customs inspection. Evidence was presented to show that German consuls had encouraged organization of pro-German clubs to which the "propaganda" was sent.

Representatives of the State, Post Office and Labor departments were interested listeners to the testimony produced.

LOUIS BARTHOU, foreign minister of France, appears as the dominating figure in the negotiations that may dispel the war clouds hanging over Europe. The most important thing he already has accomplished is the engineering of an accord between France and Germany on conditions for the Saar plebiscite and setting the date for that vote on January 13, 1935. The agreement gives assurance that France, under the pretext of preserving order, will not use force to prevent the return of the Saar basin to Germany. It also means that the Germans now have everything to lose and nothing to gain from a push in the Saar, so the possibility of a clash in the near future is virtually eliminated. Of special importance is a clause that amounts to recognition of the rights of Jewish and anti-Nazi minorities in the Saar.

In the disarmament conference in Geneva M. Barthou has been equally forceful though not so peaceful in his doings. He has stood out firmly against the German demands for arms equality and has greatly angered Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary. In connection with Counselor Rosenberg of the Soviet embassy in Paris, Barthou has been forming what is called an eastern Locarno pact to be signed by Russia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, with France as its moral guarantor. This would be rather a shock to Germany and Poland, and the Franco-Russian bloc thus formed would force Great Britain into the background in matters concerning continental Europe. To block this scheme the British would be glad to have the arms conference agree on a minimum program and then adjourn.

### How They Go to Their Work at Boulder Dam



WORKMEN riding the inclined rail skip from the Nevada rim of Black canyon to the top of Boulder dam during a shift in the construction of the greatest engineering feat of the present day.

### BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

#### PETER LEARNS MORE ABOUT THE VIREOS

"SPEAKING of the Vireos, Redeye seems to be the only member of his family around here," remarked Peter.

"Listen!" commanded Jenny Wren. "Listen! Don't you hear that warbling song way over there in the Big Elm in front of Farmer Brown's house where Goldy the Oriole has his nest?"

Peter listened. At first he didn't hear it, and as usual Jenny Wren made fun of him for having such big ears and not being able to make better use of them. Presently he did hear that song. The voice was not unlike that of Redeye, but the song was smoother, more continuous and sweeter. Peter's face lighted up. "I hear him," he cried.

"That's Redeye's cousin, the Warbling Vireo," said Jenny. "He's a better singer than Redeye, and just as



"That's Redeye's Cousin, the Warbling Vireo," said Jenny.

fond of hearing his own voice. He sings from the time Jolly Mr. Sun gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night. He sings when it is so hot that the rest of us are glad to keep still for comfort's sake. I don't know of anybody more fond of the treetops than he is. He doesn't seem to care anything about the Old Orchard, but stays over in those big trees along the road. Over in that Big Elm he's got a nest as high up as Goldy the Oriole's. I haven't seen it myself, but Goldy told me about it. Why anyone so small should want to live so high up in the world I don't know, any more than I know why anyone wants to live anywhere but in the Old Orchard."

"Somehow, I don't remember just

what Warbler looks like," Peter confessed.

"He looks a lot like his cousin Redeye," replied Jenny. "His coat is a duller olive-green, and underneath he is a little yellowish instead of being white. Of course he doesn't have red eyes, and he is a little smaller than Redeye. The whole family looks pretty much alike anyway."

"You said something then, Jenny Wren," declared Peter. "They get me all mixed up. If only some of them had some bright colors it would be easier to tell them apart."

"One has," replied Jenny. "He has a bright yellow throat and breast and is called Yellow-Throated Vireo. There isn't the least chance of mistaking him."

"Is he a singer, too?" asked Peter.

"Of course," replied Jenny. "Every one of that blessed family loves the sound of his own voice. It's a family trait. A good thing is good, but more than enough of a good thing is too much. That applies to gossiping just as much as to singing, and I've wasted more time on you than I've any business to. Now hop along, Peter, and don't bother me any more today."

Peter hopped.

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#### QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN... The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
I am a boy sixteen years old and I have an ambition. I want to do something startling. Something that is bound to cause a commotion. What do you suggest?

Truly yours,  
I. DEALIST.

Answer—Something that will startle people? Very simple. Go to a ballroom during a dance on a hot summer's night and throw about ten eggs in the electric fans.

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
A friend of mine said that he knew a man that was in the hospital having splinters taken out of his tongue. Could that be true? If so, how do you account for splinters in a man's tongue?

Truly yours,  
ANG. TIOUS.

Answer—That is probably true. It most likely happened this way: The man was very stinky. He had just paid for a drink and it split on the floor. See what I mean?

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
Do you think it is right for men to work on Sunday, thereby breaking the Sabbath?

Truly yours,  
E. VANGELIST.

Answer—I do in some cases. For instance, if it's a question which one is "broke," the man or the Sabbath, I say the Sabbath.

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
I am a boy eight years old. We have just started physiology in school. Tomorrow I must tell the teacher all about "The Five Senses." Please tell me what are the five senses?

Yours truly,  
I. BALL.

Answer—The five "senses," my child, are nickels.

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### DADA KNOWS



"Pop, what is suspicion?"  
"Looking through a keyhole."  
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### In a Garden Chair

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I HEAR the sea, the tumbling sea,  
And smell the spray in the clean salt air.  
The gulls are sailing close to me,  
The sky is blue, the horizon fair—  
And I have not moved from my garden chair!

The mountains rise to snowy heights.  
I climb the trail, and the way is hard.  
My soul moves on to new delights.  
I glimpse high heaven! I am not barred.  
From beauty, though held to my own back yard.

On wings of fancy I may go  
To foreign countries and revel there.  
Old sights are sweet in memory's glow,  
And loveliness I may never share  
Is mine, as I dream in a garden chair!

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### Covered Shoulder



A new version of the covered shoulder is found in this chic printed evening gown designed by Stein and Blaine. Ruffled black organza shoulder epaulets accent the black floral design on the orange print chiffon tulle which is made for warm summer evenings.



"From what I read," says goofy Gertie, "the cannibal seems to digest the missionary more readily than his teachings."

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### Mother's Cook Book

SAUCES FOR ICE CREAMS

ONE would think of ice cream in itself as being wholesome, toothsome and satisfying, plain as it is; but the addition of a zippy sauce which is easily prepared at home makes the serving an added way of expressing the real spirit of hospitality, when one wishes to offer something more than commonplace refreshment.

A few chopped nuts sprinkled over plain vanilla ice cream and topped with a spoonful of whipped cream and a maraschino cherry makes a most satisfying sundae.

The careless preparation of a sauce to serve on or with any dish is always a convincing proof of the indifference paid to good cooking. To make a good sauce requires good taste, patience and judgment. To be good it must fit the dish where it is served—that is, be appropriate to it, smooth, artfully flavored and of the right consistency.

The opportunity to add one's individuality to a dish is well expressed in sauces served.

Maple Pecan Sauce.  
Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and one-fourth of a cupful of water, three tablespoonsful of corn syrup and cook to a stage before the soft ball when tested in water. Remove from the fire, add one-fourth of a cupful of cream, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of maple, one-half cupful of pecans chopped. This makes six servings.

Chocolate Sauce.  
Melt three squares of chocolate over hot water, add one-fourth cupful of water and stir until smooth; now add one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of corn syrup and boil to the very soft ball stage, or 234 degrees. Remove from the fire, add one cupful of cream and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat until smooth. This makes two and one-half cupfuls of sauce. Cut eight marshmallows into small pieces. Boil one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water to a heavy sirup. Whip two egg whites, add the marshmallows and beat well. Flavor with any desired flavoring.

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### Boys Build a Hydrofoil Speedboat



THIS speedboat, radical in design and expected to develop double the speed of present water craft of the same power, was completed by pupils of Rocky River High school in Cleveland, Ohio. The boat, powered with a standard outboard motor, is the first of its kind to be built upon the hydrofoil principle developed by Dr. Oscar G. Tietjens, nationally known research engineer. Every detail of the 15-foot craft was worked out by the students and their instructor, A. K. Skromp. The hydrofoil consists of a plane suspended underneath the boat which cuts through the water as the boat gathers speed and reduces the fluid resistance to a minimum.