GOOD EVENING LADIES AND GENTLMEN:

The war-like events of yesterday were followed today by diplomatic moves that have a determined look - a determination to maintain peace. We find Great Britain and France standing together in cool-headed efforts to ease the tension and smooth things over. That's the salient fact today (London and Paris playing the part of peace-makers.

The two governments made joint representations to Berlin and Rome, representations frim but moderate in tone. There was no protest against the bombardment of Left Wing Almeria by a German squadron yesterday. London and Paris gave Berlin and Rome a warning - a warning that any further retaliation against the Spanish Socialist regime would be likely to lead to a general European war. So take it cool and easy, is the Franco-British admonition. And that was backed up by still another of the world's capitals, - our own! Secretary of State Hull sent notes to the German Foreign Office and to the Spanish Left Wing Government asking both to refrain from any further aggressive moves that might provoke war.) And theGermans themselves chimed in today with reassuring words, a statement just as curt and decisive as German action

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yesterday. Berlin informed London that the German government considers the incident closed - the bombing of Almeria a full and sufficient retaliation for the bombing of the DEUTSCHLAND. Germany will take no further action.

in Mussolini's own newspaper states the possibility that Italy
may send an expeditionary force into Spain to strike at the

Socialist regime - this in retaliation for the LEFT WING bombing

and the latest refers

attack on an Italian patrol ship. is that musseline has

ardued his warmiess to look some at Paris and

results Carrying war supplies to the Shamick Socialist.

The moderation of the London and Paris combination,

is further emphasized by the fact that Great Britain had sent a

protest to Left Wing Spain - a complaint about a bit of Socialist sky bombing a few days ago, in which a British warship on international patrol was attacked and almost hit. Moreover,

London is formally reproving Valencia for the bombing of the German battleship DEUTSCHLAND, and is telling the Left

Wingers that they are all wrong to hit at vessels on international patrol, and advising the LEFT WINGERS to stop it - for their own good. Britain is proposing a plan of having the Valencia government

guaran/tee zones of safety for all the ships on international patrol, getting Valencia *xx to say - 'no, we won't do it again, not in those safety zones.'

All of this lines London up with Berlin and Rome in condemning the bombing of the DEUTSCHLAND - also a similar attack on an Italian warship doing international patrol duty.

From the Valencia side of the argument, comes the contention that the German pocket battleship was anchored at a place where it had no right to be. And it is conceded that the DEUTSCHLAND was outside of the zone of German patrol and was in reality in the French zone. They say, in fact, that the German ship in Iviza Harbor was lying between a French and a British international patrol ship. Of course, the answer to this Left Wing contention is that just because a foreign warship is some place where it isn't legally authorized to be, is mighty small reason for bombing it with a heavy loss of life aboard. Valencia claims that the DEUTSCHLAND fired first, with antiaircraft gun. Berlin denies this. Valencia, moreover, declares

that the DEUTSCHLAND, supposed to be on neutral international patrol, was actually out to help the Franco Rebels - so they bombed it.

Out of this cloud of argument, the encouraging thing tonight is that determined attitude in European diplomacy - the determination not to let these latest Spanish events blaze up into a European war. Great Britain is working to get Germany and Italy back into the Non-Intervention scheme, and have things go along again just as they were before the bombing of the ship and the bombardment of the city.

All of which is might interesting to our neighbors to the south of us. To the hundred million people of these twenty former colonies of old Castile, this strife in the motherland has been the important news for many months. Neither the glamorous Coronation of George the Sixth as King of England, nor even the impending marriage of the Duke of Windsor and Mrs.

Warfield, has crowded the Spanish conflict off the front pages of Latin American newspapers.

Yet in spite of this intense interest there is no thought, on the part of the governments or peoples in any of these southern countries of being drawn into the conflict.

I have just recently made a trip through all but three of the South American republics. I talked to dozens of important officials and leaders. And without an exception they all scoffed at the idea of any of them becoming invlolved, deeply as they abhor the sufferings and the sacrifices of their own blood and kin.

In fact they are just as devoted to the idea of remaining aloof from wars in the old world as we are. And incidentally, it is well to bear in mind that at this very moment peace between nations, reigns throughout this entire hemisphere -- among two

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hundred and twenty-five million people of twenty-one different republics. A great Dominion and dozens of colonies, islands and possessions. With the exception of a few internal difficulties and disputes here and there, there is not a single soldier on the march anywhere between Alaska and Cape Horn.

MEXICAN OIL STRIKE

Just as in our own country, about themost serious internal difficulty in any of the southern republics at the moment is the nation-wide oil strike in Mexico. Four days ago eighteen thousand employees of seventeen companies, including American and English, walked out, paralyzing the four hundred million dollar industry.

Since then gasoline prices have been sky-rocketing.

Taxi drivers in Mexico City today were paying 53 cents a gallon for it — when they could get it. While bootleg prices were as high as 75 cents. I was told today that the government is taking care to protect American tourists, most of whom seem to be travelling northward over the International Highway to Lerado, Texas just as rapidly as they can, The government has provided them with sufficient gasoline to make the trip, and what's more at the pre-strike price of sixteen cents a gallon.

Although this morning President Cardenas described the situation as "grave", in contast to some of our own strikes, very little violence has occurred so far. Both sides in the dispute,

representatives of the employees, and heads of the strike-closed companies, are now engaged in negotiations for a settlement, and important developments may be expected within the next 48 hours.

maze of charges and counter-charges today. In Washington,

John L. Lewis made a charge that the Republic Steel Corporation

and the Chicago police were guilty of murder, planned in advance.

The counter-charge to that comes from Police Captain James L.

Mooney, who was in charge of the police in the battle that

resulted in the killing of five strikers. The Police Captain

declares that the attack on the Republic plant was from Police Captain

known Communists.

Meanwhile, the Coroner investigating the killing says that if it is found that outside agitators were responsible for the fatal clash, he recommend that they be charged with murder.

Strike leaders tell of a plan for settlement which they claim was turned down by the Republic Steel Company. The plan, they say, was - a ballot of the workers to be taken by the National Labor Relations Board Tepublic Steel then to sign up with the union that wins the election. But the Company turned down that plan, they say.

Today railroads joined in the argument. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Erie, went to court, asking for an injunction against the C.I.O. in the steel strike. The railroads are interested because the labor battle has kept the trains from moving freight in and out of the plants that are tied up. The railroads claim that the Union pickets have locked the railroad tracks, threatened the railroad men with clubs and gas pipes.

They put obstacles on the tracks to keep the trains from moving - all in the effort to tie up the steel business. This, say the railroads, in violation of their own rights.

Tonight the strike situation stands - two companies shut down and one fighting to keep operations going. Republic Steel doing the fighting.

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President Roosevelt had a good deal to say today about

taxes and tax-doging. He said it to Congress in a special and in a very firm manner.

message, The President complained to the law-makers about rich

men who evaded paying their share to the government. The

President called it tax-dodging by either fraudulent or semi
legal means - skirting the fringe of the law, He described this

as a burden on those less able to pay.

what does the President intend to do about it? He asked Congress to pass some new bills to stop the tax-dodging and plug up the loopholes in the law. He declared that the full power of the federal government will get behind the investigations the Treasury Department is making. And he wants those Treasury investigations to have a greater scope, more power to go into things. He wants the investigators to have the right to summon witnesses, to compel them to give testimony - as they can be summoned and compelled by a court of law.

These demands will bolster up the presidential strictures upon the devices that are used for tax evasion, tricks of dodging which Mr. Roosevelt called - amazing and bold.

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Today's closing session of the Supreme Court reminds one of a series of vigorous slaps on the back, then followed at the very end by a couple of taps on the wrist. The Court adjourned today after a term distinguished for the upholding of New Deal measures. One important Roosevelt policy after another, got the ckey of the nine justices. The Wagner Law, Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, Minimum Wages for Women, the Gold Policy.

Those were resounding slaps on the back.

Today, the Court, in its last session of the present term, handed down four decisions - and all four were against the Roosevelt Administration; That is, half-way against but of more or less minor consequence.

To any of you who fancy the lore of exploration, today is a time to sit back and think a bit - and remember the name of - Marquette. The discovery and exploration of this hemisphere presents a series of magical figures, Sir Francis Drake, and LaSalle. Soldiers, gold hunters, padres, Jesuits. And preminent among the Jesuits - Pere Marquette, whose Three Hundredth Anniversary is being celebrated today. He it was who found the upper reaches of the Mississippi, and with the Trapper Joliet sailed down the stream all the way to the Arkansas River.

Yet exploring was a secondary matter with him. He was a missionary to the Indians first of all. When he left France, a young Jesuit, he said it was his dearest wish to die in the wilderness. And that he did -- at the age of thirty-eight, just three hundred years ago.

There's an ominous threat in that epic of Soviet Russia's flight to the North Pole. (Professor Schmidt and his fellow scientists and aviators are comfortably encamped at the top of the world - as comfortably as one can expect to be at the North Pole. But that other aviator who was forced down on the ice pact before getting to the pole, is still waiting to be rescued. He was only twenty-five miles from the polar party when he landed. But he's on a drifting ice floe, ice drifting so fast that tonight he is reported fifty miles from the pole and safety. It seems odd to think of the North Pole as a haven of refuge. They claim that the polar party tried to fly to him, but couldn't make it. All it succeeded in doing was to use up some of the gas - the none too plentiful supply that the polar scientists have left. They have scarcely enough to get them back to Russia.

And speaking of flying: (Amelia Earhart landed this afternoon at San Juan, Puerto Rico and started refueling for continuation of her flight around the world.)

This second attempt by the Lady of the Sky in her adventurous plane with the Sperry automatic pilot is the opposite of the first. In the flight that ended in a crash, Miss Earhart planned to circumnavigate the globe from east to west, following the sun. This time she's trying it the other way around, from west to east, New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, then on south the Natal, Brazil, and thence across the South Atlantic to Africa. From there, flying always to the east, whe'll try to wing her way all the way around along the belt of the Equator.

Anyway, east to west, or west to east, it's the best of luck for the equatorial flyer.

And so long until you hear from Lowell Thomas tomorrow night.