That W.P.A. strike seems to be getting nowhere so far as any solution of the argument is concerned. There was a statement by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which was quite unexpected. The A.F. of L. repudiates that strike, will take no responsibility for it. Nevertheless, said Green, the strikes on W.P.A. projects express the state of mind of the workers; It had been entirely spontaneous. Not one of them was ordered by the American Federation of Labor, and Green explains, speaking on behave of his organization: - "We fully realize that the remedy lies with Congress rather than through strikes." That's what he said to the head of some hundred and three member unions of the American Federation. And he repeated his pledge, the backing of everyone of the four million members of the Federation to Empress Congress thexrepse to repeal those provisions of the Relief Bill which cut down the hourly rates of pay of W.P.A. workers.

In New York four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four W.P.A. strikers have been fired, taken off the rolls. Pink slips were mailed to them today, to notify them. And as the law now stands, they've cut themselves off from any chance of getting

relief money. They are not eligible for relief work.

Commissioner Harrington went to Chicago today for a conference with state administrators. When he was asked, what about the strike, he replied:- "I didn't come here to talk strike, our policy on that is all settled."

that in his district more than eighteen thousand mechanics were working, seven hundred and seventy more than were on the job yesterday. Those figures were disputed by strike leaders. The W.P.A. officials claim that in Maryland, Maine and Connecticut, there is not a single man on strike, and that at Chicago, only twenty-eight thousand out of a total of a hundred and seventy-seven thousand. The condition is still serious in Minneapolis and St.Paul, but in Detroit men are going back to their jobs, and in Massachusetts only a few have walked out.

The national leader of the Workers' Alliance, the union of W.P.A. workers, uttered a strong threat today. He spoke a warning that if Commissioner Harrington insists on firing strikers who have been five days off the job, there'll be a new wave of strikes by the end of next month. That new wave, said this union leader, will make the present walk-out look like a tea party.



48

At Pontiac, Michigan, troops of the state police were patrolling the entrances to the General Motors Fisher Body Plant. That was in answer to the disturbances and threats of the last two days. This morning the state cops were on the job, armed with tear gas, and every man who wanted to go to work was allowed to enter the plant. The Company said two hundred and twenty men were on the job today; the Maxim Union said there were only twenty-seven. Nevertheless, the Union called off its picket line early this morning. There is to be another attempt at conciliation. The General Motors Corporation stands by its guns, it will not deal with either faction of the Union until some established authority has decided which is the union, the A.F. of L. faction or the C.I.O.

100

But the strike troubles in Michigan were a tea party

compared to the upheaval in Harlan County, Kentucky. The score there

today in that coal mine fight is one National Guard seriously

wounded, two pickets shot, another ene clubbed with the butt of a

rifle. That was at one coal mine. But at another point one

miner was killed, five wounded with bullets, and several others

clubbed. The firing started when a picket tried to yank off the

trolley of an electric coal car.

Governor Happy Chandler of Kentucky blames it all on the president of that district of the United Mine Workers of America. He says the violence was instigated by an incendiary speech that this union leader made last Sunday. Before that, says Governor Chandler, everything was quiet. So he's going to the speech making ask the grand jury to indict that union man.

President Roosevelt has not given up the fight to
have his own way on neutrality. He won't take yesterday's decision
by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee lying down. The word
from the White House today is that he is preparing a special
message to Congress. He will ask for a new law defining neutrality,
and he wants it at this session. He has urged the Democratic
leaders inCongress to bring all possible pressure to bear on
Congressmen.

that Mr. Roosevelt will send his message within the next forty-eight hours; a forceful, downright one. It is expected that the President will say to the Senators, in effect:- "The blame will be on your heads if your action or failure to act endangers the peace of the nation."

The State of New Jersey now has two laws against the German-America Bund. One of them was passed earlier this year. But on IndependenceDay the Bund had a big parade at its New Jersey camp, celebrated the Fourth by marching behind Swastika banners. Then it was discovered that the law against this sort of thing had no teeth in it. It forbade people to hold such parades but said nothing about punishment. So another law has now passed the Jersey Legislature and any people who disobey this one will go to prison for as much as three years and pay a fine of anywhere from two hundred to five thousand dollars. That's what you get for "wearing a foreign uniform for purposes of subversive intent in New Jersey." That's the way it reads,

The bill had already been passed by the lower House and went through the New Jersey Senate today though many of the Senators didn't like it. Some of them spoke caustically about the attitude of intolerance of so-called hundred per cent Americans. Nevertheless, they voted for it.

Jersey used to be a strong Ku Klux Klan state, but the

The Fascist government of Italy now proposes to the even

But
There's nothing our diplomats can do

about it, since the order of expulsion applies to everybody.

In such a case, no one government can protest, especially as the

Italians declare that it is done for reasons of a political and

military character. And because of the actions of certain

foreigners. In other words, some people have been observing the

large movements of troops and military supplies from Italy across

the Brenner Pass into Austrant. They've reported these troop

maneuvres, and are therefore spies in the eyes of the Italians.

The inference drawn in Paris is that Mossolini is reenforcing his defense line against airplane attacks, and constructing a Maginot Line of his own, a line of fortifications along the Alps.

It is noticeable that this expulsion of foreigners from Tyrol comes immediately after the recent display of British and French air strength. So it is believed that the Duce became alarmed, and saw visions of an attack by French bombers on the Italian munitions factories at Turin

That order of expulsion will be a hardship to a good many foreigners. A large part of the district from which they are kicked out is a favorite tourist region. Many foreigners, including Americans, own property there, either property or long leases.

The moral of that seems to be that you take your chances nowadays if you buy land anywhere outside the good old U.S.A.

Over this episode arises a whole flock of rumors. One of them, for instance, is that Mussolini is trying not to let people know how strong an influence Hitler is getting in Italy. Another rumor concerns a German naval base on the Adriatic. Of course Mussolini now has Trieste and Pola, which used to be Austrian naval strongholds. The German Fuehrer undoubtedly wants some outlet to the Adriatic. The Nazis suggested that they be allowed to lease or otherwise get hold of a naval base in Jugoslavia. But the Duce is believed to have turned that idea down emphatically. Instead of that, so the story runs, he's willing to give Hitler certain rights at Triests; though keeping the port and the Gulf strictly in Italian control.

3

There's a lot of guessing going on about the recall of Mussolini's Ambassador, Dino Grandi, from London. Indeed, it is hinted in some quarters that the Duce called Dino back because he was becoming too popular in London, too much inclined to see eye-to-eye with the British government; he did not approve of the Fascist tactics in accusing Great Britain of trying to encircle the Rome-Berlin Axis.

It is also made to appear that the new ambassador whom Rome will send to the court of St. James's will be one not likely to become pro-British. The betting is that the man who is now Ambassador to Hitler at Berlin will be sent to London.

of course all this guessing is unofficial and off the Harmanic record. The official reason for has recall is that the Duce needs Grandi to replace his Minister of Justice who has just resigned.

There, again, the off-the-record gossip hints at a disappointment for Grandi. How would have liked to go to Washington where he had a grand time and made quite a hit, the last time he was in this country.

Tempers were strained and harsh words flew back and forth in San Francisco at the Bridges deportation hearing. The lawyers Harry Bridges for the Australian let loose their fireworks at Major Milner, e.J.C. Labor Loader the chief witness for the government. Miss Carol King, chief counsel for Bridges, minital demanded that Milner be cited for contempt on a charge of perjury. The government counsel retorted by charging that Miss King with grandstand play, saying that any such action would make the federal courts laugh and that the charge against Milner is utterly absurd.

Milner, had admitted that he gave false testimony at a But trial at Portland. When he explained that he was acting as an intelligence officer for the Oregon National Guard, while he was investigating the Communists in the northwest. And he said he gave false testimony to win the confidence of the Communists and get their secrets.

The examiner at this Bridges hearing asked Milner whether that meant that he considered himself free to tell a falsehood during these proceedings. And Milner replied: "No, I'm free to tell all I know."

That meteor that appeared over Lake Erie gave more than a free fireworks show to the people of four states and part of Canada. Some of the folks who saw it were terrified; They thought it was a real visit from Mars. One of them described it as shooting down out of the western sky with great big red flames pouring out of it.

It was seen over all of Ohio, part of Pennsylvania, upper New York, and Michigan. In fact people in Detroit thought that it crashed into the earth near Mt. Clemens. An astronomer at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland said that it seemed to have come to earth up in Canada. There is no definite report to that effect, and, as the astronomers tell us, it's hard to tell about meteors, the distances are so deceptive.

56

In a small unobtrusive house in Woodbury, New Jersey, the Secret Service agents of Uncle Sam made a raid late yesterday. They found in that modest home in the modest Jersey town, a complete counterfeiting plant, a laboratory for the making of phoney United States bills.

All this doesn't sound particularly startling. But the people who operated this counterfeit laboratory were a sixty-five year old woman and her son.

We now have another one of those harrowing stories about

flames tearing madly throughout a large terror-stricken region

in the west. No summer passes without one of those calamities. The in South Dakota that a conflagration whooped up by a fifty

mile an hour wind, to driving people from their homes, destroying

houses, property, crops, livestock. Ten thousand acres of land

in the Black Hills forest is being ravaged by a fire that spreads

from tree-top to tree-top. The front line of men fighting the

flames is only fifteen miles west of Rapid City, South Dakota,

and already hot ashes are falling on the city streets.

Here are figures from Washington which have an aptimistic message. They tend to show that we are driving our motor cars more carefully in the United States. That's a movement that particularly interests my sponsors, the Sun Oil Company. These figures show that in Nineteen-Thirty-Eight the death rate from automobile accidents took a sharp drop. They fell from thirty point seven per hundred thousand in Nineteen Thirty-Seven to twenty-four point nine hundred thousand.

The state with the lowest death rate was Rhode Island, highest -- Nevada.

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with twelve point two; and close to it come Arkansas with fifteen

point two and Massashusetts, fifteen point three. The highest

death rate in Nineteen Thirty Eight was in Nevada, where no improvement was shown: - sixty-five point three in Nineteen Thirty

Eight as in Nineteen Thirty-Seven. In Arisona the death rate

dropped from sixty two point four to fifty point seven.

I hadn't intended to say anything about that ball game at Fenway Park in Boston today, the game where the NINE OLD MEN were to play against a team led by the Governor Massachusetts. Clem McCarthy and Bill Stern were both there doing a play-by-play broadcast. But, so many telephone calls have come in, asking how the game turned out that I'll give the gist of a wire that just came from those four stars of the Nine Old Men, Colonel Stoopnagle, Paul Webb, Homorist Ted Shane, and Former Heavyweight Champion of the World Eddie Eagan. They say the game was stopped in the sixth inning with the Nine Old Men leading by a score of eight to three. Stoopnagle pitched until he was relieved by Walter Johnson, who, by the way, was supported in the outfield by two of Smokey Joe Wood's sons. Sounds like youth to the rescue of the Nine Old Men.

Three years ago, a gentleman of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, named Howard F. Hatzenbuhler, had an almost tragic accident.

He fell from a tree, broke his back, and although he wasn't killed, the lower half of his body was paralyzed. His wife and children took over his business and kept things going. But the paralyzed victim had a dull time lying in bed, with nothing to do.

Do took up radio in a big way, became an accomplished ham, and joined a group of amateur high frequency operators. One of the members of that group was a doctor of Indianapolis. Last summer that doctor gave a dinner to the members of his group, which is paralyzada was a doctor of a last summer that doctor gave a dinner to the members of his group, which is paralyzada was a last to examine his crippled friend and told him, "Your case isn't hopeless."

Today Hatzenbuhler is in the hospital, recovering from an operation at Indianapolis, and his Station, W8RGV, is crackling with bulletins telling his friends how he's getting on.

At Omaha, Nebraska, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wiggenjost had a falling out on the Fourth of July. The husband is known to his friends and to Helen, the wife of his bosom, as "Wiggie."

For a week Wiggie did his utmost to get back into Helen's good graces. But the lady was obdurate. In fact she was adamant—toward ler adam.

Yesterday he had an inspiration. He hired an aviator,

a smoke writer, to fly high in the air above Omaha. And in letters
several miles long the aviator spelled out a message not only to

The amole message in the sky read;
Helen but to most of Nebraska, that "Wiggie loves Helen."

and did that make the course of true love run smooth once more? The betting is still open on that question. Helen admits that love has never been told that way before. But at latest reports Helen was still giving Wiggie the icquiq-wag. With which I wig wag to you s-l-u-t-m.

9/4

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