P.J. Sunoco. Monday, January 23, 1939.

Death rode on the wings of the icy gale that swooped down on the northeastern United States last night. There were periods seventy-two miles an hour. No fewer than twelve people perished in the blizzard. One young man and a young woman went fishing through the ice of Oneida Lake. This morning they were found frozen to death half a mile from shore. odd motor drivers marooned in snowdrifts. State police

were busy all day rushing to the rescue.

To add to the freakishness of that blast from the north, thunderstorms were reported from several regions. The blizzard seems to have been worse in up-state New York. As for the property damage, nebedy has counted that up

SHIPS FOLLOW STORM

The gale was bad enough on land, but still more

ferocious at sea. From all parts of the Atlantic, came radio

calls for help. No fewer than eight ships reported themselves

in distress; a Chilean motorship, three Greek steamers, a Danish

freighter, another German ship lost a man overboard, officient

Off the French coast a British vessel had to be towed into Brest.

Two ships went to the rescue of the Dutch steamer PARKLAAN,

in distress halfway between Bermuda and the Azores.



On a New York pier today, there was a grim mixture of hilarity and tragedy. A terrific crowd was there to watch the oil tanker Esso Baytown tying up to the dock, bringing the five men and five women rescued from the CAVALIER disaster. one were owed, mingled with cheers for both the survivors and the crew of the tanker who had rescued them. The tragedy lay silent underneath the cheers and laughter. For way out in the Atlantic Ocean are the bodies of the three men who did not survive. Two passengers and the stewart. And one can only guess at the emotions of the wives of those two passengers, the women who were saved while their busbands perished. One of them, Mrs. Donald Miller of Lincoln, Nebraska, seemed to be visibly overcome by grief as she walked off the tanker, hiding her face in a heavy overcoat and man's hat, supported on the arms of two men.

Facts as they were brought to light took some of the edge off the horror of the original story. With an icy gale battering at our doors we all pictured those ten survivors as having floated around in the ocean for ten hours, chilled to the marrows by the bitterly cold waves. In fact, everybedy wondered

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The part of the ocean in which they fell was the Gulf Stream.

And Captain Spurr of the tanker says the temperature of the water was seventy-two degrees.

That explains the accounts given by members of the rescue ships! crew. When they pulled those five men and five women out of the water they climbed into the lifeboat laughing and singing. The women were conspicuously hilarious, a couple of the men more silent and reserved.

Later, just a few minutes ago, Mrs. George
Ingham, a young lady from Bermuda, that told her story.
to the United Press. Theseare her words:-

landing and we were obdered to get our life belts. I came out the door with which belts in my axxx arms. Then we all gathered together in the water and more or less held on to each other. It wasn't very rough, although it was choppy at times and after we'd been in it about six hours, it began to be very cold.

"There was no panic of any sort, even though when we crashed we only had been told that we were going to land and did noting not expect a crash. One man was injured but held himself up prayely. I don't know his name. We talked the whole time there in the water and tried to be as cheerful as possible under the circumstances.

"We knew we had been sighted because the ship gave three long blasts.

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In the water we sang a little bit, and

I don't remember just what we talked about. To water

general conversation. Once we that we saw a plane but im

not sure about. Then there was a boat that went past us

and we were a little bit blue for a while. Finally the

Baytown came along and we all shouted and started swimming

toward it. The water two men who was about the whom the

congressmen in Washington were as excited as most other people over that CAVALIER disaster. As usual, several of the lawmakers proposed new regulations. They commented acidly on the fact that the CAVALIER, a British plane, was not subject to the safety regulations which the Civil Aeronautics Authority imposes upon American airliners. And it was observed that American a liners operating from English airports abide by the rules of the British government for safety. But the Civil Aeronautics Authority has no jurisdiction over planes that the Imperial Airlines operate to Bermuda.

Senator Reynolds of North Carolina was shocked to hear that the CAVALIER had no de-icing equipment. Gross negligence, said the North Carolina Senator. He has backed up by Republican Representative Mans of Minnesota, a former pilot of Uncle Sam's Marine Crops. He said: "All trans-oceanic planes ought to have the latest de-icing devices and should be grounded until they have them."

boars using American airports aren't under the regulation of the

down in a distant part of the world. It was a big flying boat on its way from India to Southampton. Over the Island of Corsica the liner ran into bad weather, and descended on Lake Biguglia. However, to harm down, except the four passengers and the erew of five was forced to remain about the RIPSHIP.

The wind was so high over that lake that a boat sent out to crew and passenger. However, it is added

It looks as though the Republican Spanish government were making the last stand at entire less in Barcelona. The fighting columns of seneral Franco have battered their way to a point where they can republish see the city. Their front lines are no further than nine miles are from the defender. The streets in the suburbs are jammed with refugees, they want their homes at the order of their own government. All day bulletins have been coming in reporting that town after town on the road to Barcelona has succumbed to the insurgent armies.

The Republican generals have prepared another line of defense to the west.

around Gerona, The government called upon all able-bodied residents of Barcelona to drop their work and help in the apparently futile job of defending the doomed city; the government manappointed a military chief for the Province of Gerona, which would imply that they intend to maintain a subborn resistance there. Furthermore, martial law has been proclaimed throughout all those parts of Spain that are still in the hands of the Republican government.

A rumor that started in Amsterdam precipitated a new war scare in Europe. Its first symptom was a movement on the Royal Stock Exchange in London. People started selling not only the French Franc but the Netherlands' Guilder. The rumor was that there was a possibility of French intervention in Spain and that Mussolini was mobilizing the Italian army.

The mobilization rumor was founded on a report from Rome.

It was said that soldiers in the reserve, men in the class that is now thirty-eight years old, had been called back to the colors.

Rome did not take the war scare so seriously. Observers in Italy say that Mussolini was confident that the French would keep their hands off Spain. He was called those reservists to the colors just in order to be on the safe side and take no chances.

All this, of course, is an immediate consequence of the imminent fall of Barcelona.

All ears in Europe were listening to the radio this
afternoon a broadcast by Prime Minister Neville

Chamberlain, a broadcast calling for volunteers. Not volunteers for
instant war
for the radio this
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Chamberlain explained; "This is a scheme to make us ready for war. But, that doesn't mean I think war is coming." To

might be forced to take part in one begun by others or we might be attacked. Then he repeated the statement of his predecessor, Earl Baldwin, that the English Channel no longer protects England against attack from the continent.

Concluded Chamberlain: The better prepared we are to defend

ourselves, the less likely we are to be attacked."

The Senators today went on talking about Harry Hopkins.

But they confined themselves to thirty minutes each. Democratic Senator Schwellenbach of Washington spoke up in Hopkin's behalf:

"His opponents can't point to a single dishonest act that he committed while having charge of the spending of billions in relief funds," asserviated Schwellenbach.

Senator Neeley said Hopkins had done more for the country than anyone since George Washin ton," Neely's speech included the mention of the Crucifix ion, the imprisonment of Christopher Columbus, and the assassination of Lincoln. The Senator must have hit a new all time oratorical high.

Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, asked: "Does the Senator mean to put Hopkins in the same class with Christ, Columbus and Lincoln?"— as well as Washingont?" Neely replied that he would not compare the Secretary of Commerce to the Saviour of the World but he added: "I would compare Harry Hopkins to Lincoln and Columbus."

But the t alking came to an end this afternoon. The Senate confirmed Hopkins by a vote of fity-eight to KEVEN twenty-seven.

Madame Perkins, Secretary of Labor, came back at her critics in Congress today. She was replying to the Congressmen who criticized her because she hadn't deported Harry Bridges, the Australian leader the C.I.O. on the Pacific coast. She started by saying that Bridges had come into the country quite legally in Nineteen Twenty, - that before the strict immigration laws were passed. As for the charges that he is a Communist, she said: "No Congressman had backed up his accusations that with any proof", and she declared further: "It was not until the longshoremen strike in Nineteen Thirty-Four that any complaint was made about Bridges." And she added "The immigration sets do not forbid an alien to erganize workers, lead strikes, or engage in any other trade union activibles?

Madam Perkins also said: "There is no evidence that Bridges admated the overthrow of the government by force and violence and that he likewise advocated sabotage."

This reply of Madam Perkins was read to the House by Representative Mary Norton of New Jersey.

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Harry Bridges, C.I.O. labor leader on the west coast, has been the target for many acrimonious charges. Not the least of them is that he is a Communist and ought to be deported.

Today Harry Bridges comes to bat with accusations

against other people. He declares that some of Hitler's Nazi

agents are getting in their dirty work in couple of California

aircraft factories. The spies of Hitler, are

sabotaging planes that are being manufactured by the North American

Aviation Company of Los Angeles and the Consolidated Aircraft

Company of San Diego, California.

All this, Harry Bridges charged in a telegram to

President Roosevelt. He added the extraordinary statement that

officials of Uncle Sam's government as well as of the two

aircraft companies are fully aware of the sabotaging being done

by these Hitler spies. But, says Bridges, neither the government

nor the companies are doing anything about it.

At the end of his telegram Bridges wired: "We do not want a bunch of crackpots like the Dies Committee investigating



The row in the Automobile Workers Union is now in the courts. A bill of complaint was filed in the Circuit Court at Detroit today by the opponents of Homer Martin, President of the Union. This complaint charges that Homer Martin and four members of the board are conspiring with the Ford Motor Company to destroy the Union. And counsel asks the judge to issue an injunction restraining the Ford Company and the others from that alleged conspiracy. The bill of complaint also mentions two hundred and fifty people named "John Doe" as well as the National Bank of Detroit, **Detroit bank*, and a bank in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Before firing this when at Homer Martin, his adversaries elected one of themselves as the new president of the U.A.W. and the or version of the U.A.W. the or version of the U.A.W. the organization the U.A.W. recognized by the C.I.O.

President Roosevelt sent Congress today his long expected program for national health. It will add eight hundred and fifty million dollars a year to the public expenses. That is, Not immediately, but after a period of ten years. This expense to be shared by the states and Uncle Sam.

The message embodies the report of Mr. Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. The object of his program, he says, is "to make available in all parts of our country and for all groups of our people the scientific knowledge and skill at our command to prevent and care for sickness and disability, to safeguard mothers, infants and children." No explains "The average level of health or the average cost of sickness has little meaning for those who now must meet personal catastrophes. To know that a stream is four feet deep on an average is of little help to those who drown in ten feet of water." so he adds: "I recommend the report of the Interdepartmental Committee for careful study by the Congress." It is noticeable that his message is singularly devoid

of any peremptory tone; there's no suggestion of "must" about it.

evening -- Paderewski to make another concert tour in the United
States. The novelty is that he has made so many, over such a long
time. Paderewski, empenius of the piano, made his first
appearance in the United States forty-seven years ago, and
thereafter toured the country until he became a legended symbol
of the art of the black keys and the white. Thook time out to
figure as a Number One personality in achieving independence for
Poland, and the became his country's first premier.

Today Paderewski is seventy-eight; and he returns once more. Under the management of the Artists' Service of N.B.C. he will be here for ten weeks and will give concerts in twenty American cities. The first, on February twenty-sixth will be on the R.C.A. radio program, MAGIC KEY. Another tour by Paderewski. -- and Seems like old history coming back to life.

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At Tarentum, Pennsylvania, a lady sixty-one mears old had a vision. She saw her son, a grown man, perishing in a snowstorm. According to the vision, this son, who lives in Youngstown, Ohio, was driving to visit her. On the way his car had not of gasoline and in consequence he was marooned by the heavy storm.

All this happened ten days ago. Her husband was not old lady believed so firmly in her vision that she set out on foot carrying a jug of gasoline and walked along the roads to rescue her son. A couple of boys saw her, plodding gallantly but vainly along the highway some miles from her home. That was a week ago Friday night. From that day to this not a sign nor trace has been found of the elderly who sion Searching parties have combed every wood, every valley and every creek in the neighborhood and, atthe moment she set out to rescue and cold from her house a jug of gasoline to save her son, that son was safe and warm in

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his home at Youngstown, Ohio.