Tonight most of the coal mines of the United States are paralyzed again. The miners are on their third strike in two months. The latest from Washington is that the Government will probably settled that most difficult problem by nationalizing the anthracite bituminus mines for the duration of the war. Secretary Ickes, as Administrator of solid fuels, wants to take that step and is waiting only for the signal from President Roosevelt to go into action. Technically, all the mines have been under the control of Ickes ever since May First. Actually, they have been carrying on as before. John L. Lewis and the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers have already said that they would gladly work for the government. They will talk terms with Ickes the minute he says the word.

The matter of nationalizing the coal mines
will be decided first by the President and James F.Byrnes

that Byrnes and Mr. Roosevelt will consult the War Labor
Board before doing anything about it. The President's
position throughout the two months of quarreling has not
changed. He has given the War Labor Board sole
jurisdiction in the dispute and he does not intend its
authority set aside or flouted.

Some Congressmen believe that Mr. Roosevelt.

would have a great advantange if he would immediately
sign the bill which Congress passed making the strikes
illegal. However, that bill is not retroactive.

Furthermore, it does not enable the Government to
punish individual strikers. The President has another
recourse. He might instruct the Selective Service Boards
to cancel the ferr deferrments of striking miners.

Race riots in Detroit, seething . At present the city is bristling with pelice other forces to keep order. Some thirty-five hundred are on special duty. In addition, to the the State Director of Civilian Defense mobilized one thousand machinegun home guards and a thousand auxiliary police. state police headquarters has five hundred troopers standing by. Governor Harry F. Kelly When the conference of forty governors at Columbus when the gotothe news and he immediately chartered a special plane, and

In addition to the dead negroes, a sergeant of police is critically injured, having been shot six times with his own revolver. A white physician was

errived in Detroit, this afternoon.

driving by in his car. The negro rioters turned his car

over, dragged thedoctor out, and beat him savagely.

Another policeman was also severely injured.

This crowble in Debroit

white man and a negro at Belle Isle Park, a resort in the southern part of Detroit. Bystanders joined in, and the trouble might have developed then. Instead of that it spread slowly and came to a head this morning.

Most of the rioting centers in the colored

district, east of Woodward Avenue in Detroit, That is a

two-mile strip of dwellings and small business, triblings

other
Every window along that two miles is broken.

circulating that colored people are discontented in many other parts of the country. This was to an extent borne out by a report that a large body of negroes is on its way from Chicago to Detroit. The inference is

that they are looking for trouble. To corroborate that came another report that the Michigan State police have erected a blockade to prevent any further trouble coming from the outside.

The white people in Detroit made the situation no better. Bands of them paraded through the colored section, hooting at every negre they saw and shouting out warnings. Easter on their own side of town.

with six cops in each car, armed with marking riot guns and sawed-off shotguns, Their taction were break up any crowds that would gather. But the crowds that they describe up would reform on other crossings. Some of them appeared to be organized bands. All saloons were ordered closed to prevent inflamed people of both races from adding to the confusion.

This tragic business has had a direct reaction

upon war production in Detroit, the greatest center of war production

It in the country. Many workers did not show up at today. And as their factories, the riots got worse, others of term went home at the noon hour because they wanted to be with their families.

indicate that this race rioting has been brought about and fomented by enemy agents. But, it is pointed out that few things could help the enemy more than the spread of this rioting and the hand of the axis is probably behind it all— in some way.

Here's later word: \_ Gov! Kelley has declared martial law in three countries.

Forty out of the forty-eight Governors of the United States met at Columbus, Ohio, today, and some shar words were exchanged. Governor Dewey of New York told his colleagues that the O.P.A. has pegged the price of corn so that it has all been fed to hogs in the middlewest. The consequence is that there is not enough left over for the dairy cattle and laying hens in the east. If something isn't done about it, milk will be rationed in the Eastern states by October. What we have to do, said Dewey, is to push the hogs away from the trough.

Thereupon Governor Schweicker of Indiana
sprang to his feet and asked the New York Governor
whether he advised the killing of the pigs. "Yes,"
replied Dewey, "since they are competing successfully
with our eastern cows for corn. But I would have the
pigs eaten, not plowed under!"

Dewey went on to tell the Governors that the shortage of feed grain has become so acute that New York feed dealers are negotiating for some of the surplus grain in Canada. That aroused the ire of Governor Kerr of Oklahoma. The latter declared that if the northeast buys its grain from Canada, the middlewest will go elsewhere for its manufactured goods.

Governor Dewey told the others that Americans are going to have to change their diet if they want to have enough to eat and also to feed the starving peoples of Europe.

The food shortage was evidently uppermost in the mind of every Governor at Columbus.

A committee of Senators published a report tonight which gives voice to a most serious warning. The country is not sufficiently on its toes. We 1 towe should be having all-out production, and we are not getting it. The Committee puts the blame for this

on the lack of firm centralized practies and failure to mobilize all resources. The Committee believes further that civilian morale and effort on the home front have sagged dangerously.

It'4s a drastic report and pulls no punches. It criticizes not only government but business and labor. The business-as-usual attitudes have been retarding war production, not only on the part of business but also on the part of labor.

It talks about recurring strikes, the wrangling of control by competing government agencies. This it refers to it adds the black markets and shortage of food.

The Committee also talks about unwarranted attacks from forces who for selfish ends are willing to risk an internal crisis at a time when our armed forces are mobilized for an offensive. There has been failure to stabilize the domestic economy, which has sapped the sinews of our war effort by creating dissatisfaction among wide groups of the American people. The government spokesmen seem to have no clear policies to integrate the various agencies that deal with stabilization. That Production has not reached capacity because we are still sticking to peacetime practices. Even the placement of contracts is not coordinated. Strong stuff.

In the Mediterranean, the British and United States air forces carried out twelve more raids on Italian targets. Reynolds Packard of the United Press reports that tonight Sicily and the southern part of Italy lie battered and smoking. Wherever the human eye can reach it sees burning ruins. The Allied radio stations have broadcast warnings to the Italian people, What has happened to Sicily and southern Italy will soon be applied to the war installations all over the peninsula if the Italian people do not rise up and throw the Nazis out.

The radios also notified the Italians that the Allied high command advises all people living near war installations and factories to move themselves and their families to places of safety. The Allies intend to destroy all Italian factories and lines of communications

so long as they are serving the intersts of the Axis.

But they do not want to destroy innocent lives in Italy.

One broadcast used these words: "It is your alliance with

Germany that brings Erm our bombs down on Italian cities."

The British and American bombers are working around the clock. They take off not only from northwest Africa but also from Malta. They devastated three airfields in Sicily and wrecked both terminals of the ferry that runs across the Straits of Messina from Sicily to the Italian mainland. The ferry is already almost out of commission. Seventeen Axis planes were shot down and only five Allied aircraft were lost. Having done that to the ferry line, the Allies have Sicily blockaded.

communication from some of the citizens at the captured island of Pantelleria. Sixty-seven inhabitants of the island signed it, and the gist of it was to thank

Eisenhower for saving them from Mussolini and Hitler.

The way they describe it is, "the evil yoke of a negalomanic and satanic regime." The Pantellerians further said they believe all Italians will benefit when British and Americans conquer the country.

In the South Pacific, American fliers have been hammering away at the Japanese defense lines. A Navy communique tells us that they have been concentrating on the Jap strongholds in the Gilbert Islands. Washington observers interpreting the bulletin, believe themselves this is the commencement of the South Pacific.

The two islands that our planes have been formly are outposts of the powerful system of defense in those islands which the Versailles Treaty gave to under a league of Malinia mandate. Japan are needed. The heart and center of that system of defense is the Island of Truk, where they have a herber, an enclosed harbor, well fortified and large enough to contain all the navies of the entire world.

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The attacks on those two Gilbert islands also

SOUTH PACIFIC - 2

mean something else. They illustrate how our aerial strength in the Pacific has grown.

The friends and kin of men in the air forces
will be glad to hear that an American flight surgeon
has developed armored vests and aprons. Some fliers are
already wearing them, and two of them declare that this
body armor saved their lives.

The United States Army gives credit for this armor to Flight Surgeon Colonel Malcolm & Grow and his associate, H. G. Armstrong. They got the idea while they were stationed at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio, but it required a lot of mathematics, statistical records and experimentation. The American Flight Surgeon went to Scotland Yard in London and asked where this armor might be made. He was recommended to an English firm which has been manufacturing bullet-proof vests for policement. After a model suit was made, they tried it out on a dummy, and found that it would stop a

forty-five calibre pistol bullet fired from a distance

VESTS - 2

of thirty feet.

But then came the job of persuading fliers to wear the things. Here the inventors met with a good deal of resistance. But finally they made a sale. So Lieutenant Jack Fisher of Fresno, California, wore a full helmet armored west with a regulation been during a raid made by Flying Fortresses on Wilhelmshaven and Emden on May Twenty-First. Fisher was in the nose of the plane when it was hit by a twenty millimeter German shell. pierced the Fortress and exploded two feet away from Lieutenant Fisher. Not a fragment of that shell penetrated the armor, though the did look as though it had been hit with a shotgun ky at close range. Lieutenant Fisher said the armor probably saved his life and surely saved him from serious injury.

On another flight, Technical Sergeant Corl,

a radio man from Pine Grove Mills, Pennsylvania, had a

minilar experience. A fragment of a twenty millimeter hit him in the back over the right hip, and another fragment hit the front of his vest. He also was uninjured.

In case anybody is interested in technical details, the suits of armor are made of small overlapping sections of twenty gage manganese steel, about the thickness of heavy blotting paper. They are Quite a lot of weight to carry around. The full vest weights sixteen pounds, and the sections that protect the lower parts of the body weigh another twelve pounds. The men who have worn them think that in spite of their weight, every member of the large carry should be required to Low them.

An encouraging word about gasoline came over the wires late this afternoon. Not from Secretary Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator; nor even from James F.Byrnes, head of the War Mobilization Board. It came from Donald Nelson, head of war production. The word is, that there will be relief for civilians of the eastern states in the very near future.

Donald Nelson then went on to admit that the peculiar set-up in Washington, with overlapping authority, is largely responsible for what has been going on. He told this to a committee of Congressmen from the Eastern states. An easy solution, said Donald Nelson, would be to centralize the gasoline business, under Harold Ickes. The trouble with that idea, is the overlapping authority of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation. So Bonald Nelson acknowledged to the Congressmen that the shortage will have to be solved in some other way.

GASOLINE 2

Then he added:

But, he said, "we are now attempting to iron out
differences."

From what Nelson said, we are led to believe that Ickes is getting together with O.P.A. Chief Prentiss Brown and Transportation Director Joe Eastman.

Nelson told the Congressmen that the Government can

promise this relief this time as it could not before.

O.P.A. Director Brown also helped sooth the ragged feelings of the eastern Representatives. They complained particularly because of a regulation which forbade people to use gasoline to travel to their summer homes. Brown said he would look into that,

again.