Here is the latest coal news from Washington.

The miners wine they will get more pay. Just how much we cannot say at present. But it will be more.

Reports unofficial but quite positive, bring us word Trunk.
that Lewis has been negotiating with Secretary Ickes as Fuel Administrator. Earlier in the day, a spokesman at Ickes' Office declared that he knew nothing of any agreement by Ickes to negotiate a new wage contract. That, he said, was completely out of the Fuel Administrator's field. But the pleased expression on the faces of all leaders of the United Mine Workers were considered a pretty sound indication that things are going their way. One spokesman intimated that Ickes must have taken part in the conference himself, but through a representative. The unofficial reports about these negotiations went so far as to recite the details of terms. These terms would be that the miners would get six days' work a week wherever it is possible. For the sixth day they would receive

time and a half, meaning ten dollars and a half. The miners would also be paid for part of the time it takes them to reach the actual spot in the mines where they have to dig the coal. That would settle the much mooted "tortal to portal" dispute. It might add as much as a dollar and eighty cents a day to the average worker's pay. And finally, it is believed that the new contract would run for one year instead of two years.

We also hear that the Union leaders in

Washington are strong for Ickes. They are going about saying that now at last they have a sincere man and a fair man to deal with. Lewis, of course, is jubilant because he considers he has won a clear victory over the War Labor Board.

The first reaction to President Roosevelt's appeal to the coal miners was a light but steadythrickle of men going back to work under the American flag. For a while it was reported that only a minority of them did this. But by mid-afternoon we heard that about

half, more than two hundred thousand, had done what the nation's President asked. The others waited for tomorrow, the time set by John L. Lewis, their Union's President.

One dispatch from the mine fields reported that the men were rejoicing over one thing. They are glad that because of the fifteen day truce they do not have to choose between the President of the United States and the President of their Union. one typical county, every miner and his wife and his children listened to the President's plea on the radio. One good wife is reported as having exclaimed that she thought the President's speech was just wonderful and she certainly thought that after that there should be no strikes. Such men as could be interviewed by reporters, are quoted as being happy to be able to return to work, and saying they ought to listen to the government first.

A novel question was raised in Washington

today. If Uncle Sam is in the coal mining business, what will he do with the profits? That is, assuming there are profits. The enswer at the Office of Secretary Ickes was that this is no time to think about profits in coal mines. The first and only thought is to get the coal out.

John L. Lewis, they say, believes that by proclaiming the truce he has by-passed the War Labor Board. which he had snubbed so leftily. But a question at the White House brought out the reply that whatever new wage agreement is made for the miners, the War Labor Board will have to approve it. Secretary. Steve Early used this phrase: - "There is no word in the President's address that does not hold true two days from now, or two years from now."

Even in North Africa, there was keen interest in the President's broadcast. Enlisted men and officers alike came out with such words as: "It is about time,"

and "Now we really are cooking with gas." There are

Just a few minutes ago, John L. Lewis himself made a statement. It does not bear out the Washington report of an agreement with Secretary Eckes. In fact. it does not indicate any agreement at all. Lewis reputiated once again the pledge made by all unions not to strike. The United Mine Workers Union, he declared, is not bound. On the contrary, it will do everything possible to obtain a flat raise in pay of two dollars a day for all workers in bituminous and anthracite mines.

He described Secretary Ickes as the new employer of the miners. And it is up to this new employer, says Lewis, to make the first move in any negotiations.

The Americans have taken Mateur, one of our chief objectives in Tunisia. The key to the whole system of Nazi fortifications defending Bizerte and Tunis.

The doughboys broke through on a fifteen-mile front. In so doing, they have cut the only Nazi rail line of communication between Tunis and Bizerte. Yes, they have now pushed the Germans to the edge of their inner line of fortifications. Smashing their whole mountain defenses in porthern Tunisia.

LEAD - 2

The Nazi divisions and literally have their backs to the sea. Between them and the Allied front there is only that last inner line of the sea.

Radio Algiers, ment so for as to broadcast that the Germans are retreating for under a heavy fire from Allied air forces, and with the Americans on their

shoved along the rocky northern coast of Tunisia, They

left bake Achkel on one side and got within fourteen

miles of the great fortress. Bizerte itself. The

naval harbor is now threatened by a two-pronged Allied

menace, the French only fourteen miles away, the

Americans, at Mateur, twenty miles.

Our men are also only thirty-one miles
northwest of Tunis. Between them and Tunis is and a
narrow range of hills. If their luck holds, they can

even outflank the mountain positions of the Germans to the south.

British General Sir Harold Alexander Emgratuit Her was who congratulated the Americans. By disclosed the news that they had gone ahead fifteen miles in one push. Another encouraging aspect of it is that Nateur is on flat country, Where the United States Army can bring all its armored fire-power into action.

The French army in the north is described as the most motley and curious assortment that has taken the field since medieval times. It includes those native Goums, the fierce African militia trained by the French of whom we have heard so much. There are also crack shows of the French Africa Corps. In the Foreign Legion are not only Spaniards and Sammanians, but also Italians and Germans. Italians and Germans fighting Germans and

Italians.

plan to try an invasion of Britain to forestall the plans

was hard

the Allies for invading the Europe. These grapevine

tories come from Vichy by way of Madrid. They are

supposed to emanate from diplomatic and military

officials in close touch with the Axis high command.

The should resember that some of these three continues.

plans to stabilize the Russian front, then concentrate all his armed forces and big gamble, a seed attempt to land on the shores of Britain. It would take between eighty and a hundred divisions, from a million two hundred thousand to a million five hundred thousand men. Also thousands of transport planes and gliders, innumerable submarines and lighter warships, plus

three-quarters of the remaining strength of the Nazi

Aresent
air arm. The object of the desperate resistance in

According to Unia Viciny Jann,

Tunisia, is to give Hitler's generals time to prepare for

the invasion of Britain.

Military observers point out that Stalin and his generals Might have something to say about stabilizing the Russian front. Moreover, the Royal Air Force and the United States air forces in Britain are now so large that an invasion by air would have thousands of ships, and little little.

thousands.

Howevery Markers Hitler has always been a gembler.

Today's news from Russia is pretty much a repetition of the last few days, The heaviest fighting s on the Kuban front of the Caucasus. From the Russian side, we hear that there has been a heavy bombardment by the Red Army, shelling the German defense line particularly their betteries on the Kuban River. Berlin reports that Soviet generals have been sending waves upon wave trying to crash the Axis bridgehead. and they say they have repulsed these attacks, with heavy losses to the Russians, they says Hosses says asthing about that, but claims to have inflicted minor tranges apon the Germans. The Nazib stan claiming Adestroyed one-thousand-and-eighty-two Soviet planes during the month of April.

The Japs today were boasting that in their raid on Port Darwin -- Australia -- yesterday they got no fewer than twenty-one Australian and U. S. planes.

General MacArthur gives us no figures. But the communique from his headquarters does say: - that "our own losses were heavy, heavier than usual."

The Japs came over Darwin in the middle of the morning, bombing from an immense height. The damage they did was nothing much, no casualties on the ground.

But it is reported that during the afternoon, Allied pilots were still trickling back to their bases. Some rowing back in their collapsible boats.

There were twenty-one Jap bombers and thirty fighters, three of which were shot down, and the ten more damaged.

The main reason for this Jap raid was that Allied planes have been flying out of Darwin a great deal of late, attacking Jap bases on Timor, Celebes and elsewhere in that great arc of bases the Mikado men have built to the north of Australia.

PORT DARWIN - 2

In Australia they believe this latest air battle portends a stepping-up in the tempo of the air war over the islands of the Southwest Pacific.

Our high command is definitely speeding up its,

attention to the Japa in the Aleutians. During April planes raided the energy at Kiska on an average of more than five times a day. Last Saturday, so the Navy tells us, Army bombers, escorted by Lightning and Warhawk fighters, delivered no fewer than thirteen attacks on Kiska, thirteen in one day. They reported that they caused one heavy explosion, damaged the runway of the airdrome, and caused fires from which smoke was pouring as they left. On the seas day, another force of Maited States bombers attacked the enemy at Helita Day and Chicagai Harbor on Atta.

For some time three important agencies of the government have been competing each other This has been going on quietly but intensively behind the some for paite a while occasionally echoes of it reached the public. But now there is peace.

The three agencies were the Army, the Navy, and the Rubber Administration. The Army and the Navy wanted hundred octane gasoline for their planes. William to But Jeffers, the rubber boss, wanted butadiene, a petroleum product, for his synthetic rubber factories. The most outspoken part of the scrapping has been between Jeffers and Under-Secretary of War Patterson. But Today havever Patterson held out the olive branch. He did it in front of the Truman Committee of the Senate, a committee investigating the conduct of the war.

Secy. Patterson admitted today that he had no personal in fact

quarrel with Mr. Jeffers, holds him perxus personally

in high esteem; respects his character and patriotism. Patterson also regretted that recent remarks of his had Rubber Boss been interpreted as reflecting on Jeffers. He said he He said he considerathat

To stabilition on the contract, Jeffers has performed his duty in pressing the synthetic rubber program. On the other hand, said Patterson, it is his Patterson's, duty to keep up supplies of hundred octane gasoline and, he said, Jeffers should not resent that. Under- Sec. Or War Patterson then went on to tell the Committee there is a real shortage of aviation gas. Throughout May there is going to be a shortage of forty-four thousand Which will barrels a day. The means cutting down of the training program of combat crews. of this country. They shortage of which has been gas, he says, was brought about by the priorities given to the rubber program. N However, the War Under-Secretary

difficulties. Together with James V. Forrestal,

and the rubber boss have met and are ironing out their

Under-Secretary of the Navy, they are going to take a swing around the country, collaborating, instead of competing,

reversed itself. And that is now any week in the year.

It all concerns that question of those harmless but story

follow known as Jehovah's Witnesses, and a whom

were

were convicted at Jeannette, Pennsylvania, charged

with distributing literature without a license. In

with distributing literature without a license. In previous decisions, the high court had always held that municipalities or states or other local governments could exact taxes from people distributing tracts.

That ruling is reversed in the opinion handed down today. It was a close vote, five to four, but definite.

sore orudely, cheese cake

Once upon a time a shudder with have gone
through the whole nation if anybody on the floor of the
United States Senate, want of the
Well,
"Police Gazette.", Today, the Senators heard one of
their colleagues rise to defend that magazine, and others,
to what some art editors call log art, and others.

Postmaster General Frank Walker chakes his official head at chassesale and revoked the second class mailing privileges of the old Police Gazette. resented by Senator William Langer of North Dakota, Who se defender the Gazette, said it was requeble to morals of the youth of America. The has always preached against the use of cigarettes; The Senator even maintain that many an outstanding man ide of the substituoks we presume the Police Gazette.

Hugh, is that where you

Part of today I spent waiting through a lot of mail and telegrams that came in after I got through

Friday evening -- when I laughed and couldn't stop. Some listeners-in tell me they got a laugh out of it, and many demand to know what was the joke? — What set me off -- or us, because it included everybody here in the studio. All of us nearly choked. However, I still haven't gone through all the mail, and I'd like to quote from some of it. So I'll put off explaining until tomorrow night.

Meanwhile I hope I'll be able to get through this last bit of news without any such undignified hilarity.— But it should make us all happy indeed.

Here is a bit of news for Hitler and Tojo.

The Second War Loan Bries to the United States has been over-subscribed by more than four billion dollars, yes, four billions! Secretary of the Treasury Morgantham says that instead of the thirteen billions for which he asked, the people of America have bought more than seventeen billions. The country's thanks, he adds, are due to many people -- workers, advertisers, retailers, theaters. The Secretary thanked particularly

the Allied Newspaper Council and newspapers generally. He called it unparalleled in the history of promotion.