GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

may be averted in the steel industry, that there'll be no repetition of the tragedy of Eighteen Ninety-Two at Homestead, Pennsylvania. The hopes aren't particularly concrete as yet.

They are founded mostly on two facts. First of all, the Union has asked the leaders of the steel industry for a conference.

They want to negotiate before taking action, action that could plunge at least three states into bitter labor strife. If history were to repeat itself -- Homestead Strike history.

Indeed, the news looked ominous early today. To begin with, as everybody knows, the steel industry had announced that it would resist the Union, resist as it said, "with all its resources." To counter that came a statement from Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy of Pennsylvania that the resources of the State would be behind the steel workers if they struck.

Kennedy, in addition to being Lieutenant-Governor, is secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, which is the spearhead of the Unions. Investigators for the

Union then claimed that they had information to prove that the heads of the steel industry were drilling and arming large forces of deputies, which the steel heads vigorously day.

The second fact that gives us hope for peace is that
the government is intervening to bring about arbitration. The
National Labor Relations Board, as established by the bill of
Senator Wagner, is trying to compel the steel companies to accept
the provisions of that act in order to avert the terrible strife
that is threatened.

A determined man is John Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, and head of the Committee of Industrial Organization which is pressing the drive. Determined men also are the leaders of the steel industry, who are not at the top of their because they are weak. And, as we have seen during the past two weeks, Lewis also has the influence and power of the American Federation of Labor against him.

All together, it is a complication, many cornered, many headed fight. There have been several serious strikes in the last

three years, but this one might have the gravest, most terrific possibilities of any.

Allers reported its start on at his chief, Denil Startes . . .

An appointment just announced in Washington call up

memories of one of the bitterest feuds that ever shook the

capitol. Louis R. Glavis, the stormy petrel of the Taft

administration, is to become a chief attorney for the

Senate's Committee to investigate campaign activities. For the

last three years Mr. Glavis has been head of the inspection force

of the W.P.A.

He cought to be at home in his new post. Political excitement has been Louis Glavis' middle name for some thirty-two years. In Nineteen Four, when he was only twenty-one, Commissioner Richard Ballinger of the United States Land Office, gave him his first km job. That was to be chief of the Field Division of the Department of the Interior on the Pacific Coast. He hadn't been there long before an evil odor assailed his investigating nostrils. He ran into evidence that Uncle Sam's coal lands were being grabbed by a syndicate by means of dummy claimants. Glavis reported his discovery to his chief, Commissioner Ballinger. What did Ballinger do? He resigned his job with Uncle Sam and became attorney for the identical group that

Glavis was trying to get the goods on. Nevertheless, Glavis persisted. But in Nineteen Eight, William Howard Taft became President and one of the first things he did was to name Ballinger Secretary of the Interior. One of the first acts of the new Secretary of the Interior was to order Glavis to stop his investigation. Glavis went over the Secretary's head and took his story straight to President Taft. The President upheld Ballinger, Glavis was fired.

This helped bring on a Congressional investigation. It cleared Ballinger, but he resigned six months later. The man who followed Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior declared that Clavis had saved the government some two hundred million dollars in rich coal lands.

He stuck to a modest private practice until Nineteen ThirtyThree, he went to Washington, to try to get a job for a friend.

In the corridors of the Interior Department he accidentally met

Secretary Ickes. "Where the deuce have you been?" said the

Secretary, adding: "We need you right now." So he became head of

the Department's Bureau of Investigation.

Today the story going round Washington is that Glavis
now becomes chief attorney for the campaign investigating
committee at the request of President Roosevelt himself. Then
there's still another version that would have us believe that
the shift comes as the result of another row with Ickes. Glavis
and Ickes differing over department details. Glavis, as he had
done in Nineteen Nine taking his case over his boss's head to
the President. This time, instead of being fired, he gets shifted
to another job.

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what fascinating material there is for a great novelist and that treasure hunt story from Iowa! It isn't the usual treasure no pirate stuff, no buried loot. The workers who are digging around that old Iowa farmhouse at this moment are not looking for anything so romantic. What they are after is a piled uncle Sam's bank notes, hidden there years ago by three thrifty bachelor farmers.

The place of this extraordinary scene is a typical Iowa farm. From the outside you might say that there could be no romantic story concealed in such a place. So what is happening now just shows that there is no place on earth where you cannot find strange human stories - if you only know where to look for them. The tale behind this tale is one that would have kept the late Mr. Balzac up for many a long night saturating himself with black coffee while he wrote it. Or it might have inspired Sir Walter Scott to write another of those brief novels of his in some five hundred thousand words.

Several years ago that farm near Tipton, Iowa, was being worked by three elderly brothers named Iwers. As farmers they

were not particularly remarkable, as individuals they were.

In a friendly community they had no friends, Surrounded by chatty neighbors, they never chatted with anybody. And they never, except by accident, spoke to a woman. Nobody in the county ever dreamed that they had any money. They lived in a simplicity so stark and austere as to be positively penurious. Their home was bare, their clothes threadbare. Hardly ever bought a new suit. They didn't even own their eight hundred and eighty acres farm,

The last of the Iwers brothers died last year,
seventy-four years old. He left his property to a couple of
his cousins. They didn't think much of the bequest, knowing
that few of those eight hundred and eighty acres belonged to
the three miser brothers. And none of the other relatives got
excited about it or felt slighted at being left out. But in
rummaging round, they came acress two stout iron bound chests.

It isn't difficult to imagine their astonishment when they found
in those chests money including gold **EFFLIGHT* certificates to the
tidy total of two hundred and thirty-four thousand, eight hundred

dollars.

Now follows a sequel that has been used by many a playwright. The other relations of the Iwer brothers who had been quite indifferent when the Will was first probated, got up in arms. Seventeen of them banded together and hired a lawyer to break the Will. What is more, fresh information has come to light which indicates that more treasure may be buried on that Iwer farm. For it now turns out that the three miser brothers owned several rich mortgages as well as bonds. Whenever a check or a coupons came their way, they changed it for cash. All the bills found in those two treasure chests are old ones, dating long before President Roosevelt called in all the gold certificates. Therefore the heirs are asking: "What can have become of all the cash they handled in the last few years?" Hence the feverish activity with pick and shovel, a legal battle begun with all the bitter feeling, hatred and recriminations that only a family row can develop. to the utmosts

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Let's have a little rest from stories of strikes and rows and executions and international intrigue. For there's a really big, important question in the minds of millions of Americans today. Who is going to win that all-star ball game in Boston? For the fourth time, the crack of the American and National Leagues will line up at the Beehive, once known as Braves Field, and fight it out for the honor of their Leagues;

The question is particularly not this year because and the previous years the Americans have had it all their own way. That puts the National bor high up on their toes to break the jinx. So it remains to be seen whether Charlie Grim of Chicago, who is Manager of the Nationals, can out-fox Marse Joe McCarty, the Yankee chief who will run the Americans. **Strictly** speaking, the American League Manager this year should be Mickey Cochrane of Detroit. But Mickey is still on the sick list and that's why Marse Joe steps in.

The National League champions, tell us that their side

every time before
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The National League champions tell us that their side

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about JoE.

too fair with the cash customers. They've gone under the theory, that since the teams were chosen mostly by the votes of the fans, those who bought their way through the gate, had a right to see all the stars nominated for this special squad the entire seam in action. The American League Managers, on he the contrary, have fought to win and used few substitutes. The consequence was that several quite spectaciliar stars took a long journey just for the unusual experience of spending the afternoon sitting on a bench. Marse Joe intends, so it is said, to do the same thinggive everybody his turn either at the bat or in the field. He as going to use all his pitchers, even if the man who leads off is in perfectly good form, perfectly able to held the The betting is that Robert Moses Grove, commonly known as "Lefty", of the Red Sox, will start for the Americans, and that either Curt Davis of the Chicago Cubs or the dazzling Dizzy Dean of the Cardinal will start on the mound for the Nationals. $\mathcal{H}_{ ext{For eighteen of the players it will be a first experience in}$ that all-star game. Among these will be that spectacular lad from San Francisco, Joe DeMaggio. They're all talking

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The row over the Olympic games has burst forth again. That comes from the announcement by the American Olympic Committee that the fund is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars Unless that money can be raised; the United States cannot send a full team to Berlin. This revives in a measure the old argument that the country should not be represented at all in for political reasons.
Those who were opposed to sending a team for the Nazi capital. political reasons are saying: "Ah ha, I told you so! It's all the result of the sentiment against the Nazis in this country." So declares Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former President of the Amateur Athletic Union. Judge Mahoney took the lead in clamoring for the absence of American athletes from the Berlin games.

People who don't like the mixing of politics with athletics, have a different argument. They point out that the opposition now will merely work a hardship on those American athletes who won't be able to go. The Committee has enough money to send a team, but not a full team. If they don't raise their hundred and fifty thousand, they say, it would just

mean that several lads will lose their chance to take part in the games. Also, it will probably mean that some other country will run away with top honors, That's the situation today probably Sermany and that would please the Mazie!

The Japanese have their own way of doing things. There been almost a dead silence from Tokyo over the abortive military revolution of February, the revolution in which three Cabinet now -Ministers and another man were assassinated. Suddenly, we learn that in thexexi this intervening time a special court has been trying the rebellious young officers responsible for that attempt Everything has been so secret about that trial, that nobody outside the government knows even where it was held. It is presumed that the big Yoyogi parade grounds was the scene of the proceedings. It was observed that those parade grounds were under constant heavy guard, nobody admitted. Not even a list of the men on trial has been published.

In fact, we wouldn't even know that the trial had been taking place but for a short, sharp announcement from Tokyo today. It's grim enough. Sixteen officers of His Majesty's army and one civilian sentenced to death. Five of the officers to spend the rest of their lives in jail. There's the tragic end to that sanguinary chapter in history about which we were heaving in the news several months ago.

Good-bye to sanctions! The League of Nations today formally ended that sour comedy. The official date for the lifting of those penalties against Italy is July fifteenth.

That settles one sore spot in European politics. But the troubled question of Danzig still rears its head to threaten the peace.

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A weird variety of fears have disturbed the dreams of the diplomats after the turbulent speech of Arthur Greiser, the Nazi President of the Danzig Senate. Rintmu Riots, fighting, even a Nazi putsch, might follow Greiser's attack on the League's control of the Free City, As it happened everything as calm as a Sabbath
Baptist picnic. Riotous conduct was confined to the editorial columns of the newspapers. But it's plain as a pikestaff that the Nazis won't rest until Danzig is German again. And that again offers a fresh source of trouble, trouble between Germany and Poland. The last few years the been friendly, maintaining a solid front, so they claim, against Communist Russia. The only action taken on this question by Geneva that the League Council

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has appointed a committee "to watch the situation." on that committee

and while they watch the situation led say a - l - u - t - m.