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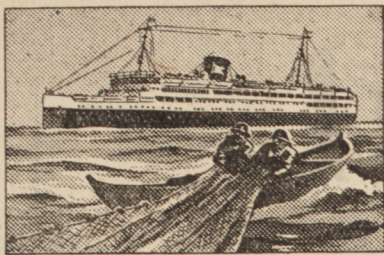
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BETTER TIMES PROMISE SEEN IN STRIKE SPREAD

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30—Not for years have there been so many strikes in the industrial world as there have been in the last year. This is one of the usual developments when better times are being experienced after a depression. The gradual renewal of activity brings differences over wages and working conditions. During the lowest period of a depression, workers do not feel themselves strong enough to strike. Also, employers in such times are inclined to tell the workers to go ahead and strike, as there is no profit in the business at such a time anyway.

New Tactics

With reviving activity and demand for goods, the worker begins to feel that he is in demand again and can enforce his demands. The employer does not want to miss the better business conditions. So a great many strikes occur in such a period.

There has developed a marked difference between the old-fashioned strike and the modern one. In Europe, especially, communists have been more active. The series of strikes in France, when, ships and factories were seized, amounted almost to civil war. The French workers put on an especially good show when they strike. It is impossible to guess what they will do next. One of the most extraordinary performances occurred some years ago when the railway employees demanded some concessions. The French railways are owned by the state and so the workers were government workers. When they struck, the government called on them as reservists and directed them to operate the trains. They had to obey but then followed the strangest sort of strike in all history.

France Had To Yield

The Frenchmen decided to embarrass the government by obeying the rules to the letter. In every bureaucratic organization a vast mass of rules and regulations accumulate. This was especially true on the French railroads. In practice in ordinary times, most of the rules were disregarded. As a strike measure, every rule was followed. The ticket seller laboriously filled out forms while long lines of customers chafed. All the outmoded rules of train operation were followed. The men could not be disciplined because they were obeying the rules. The result was almost complete demoralization of French railway service. The men's demands had to be granted.

It is difficult for Americans to understand the situation in such countries as Italy and Germany. There, strikes have been declared illegal. Imagine the United States government notifying the United Mine Workers for instance that it would henceforth be illegal for them to strike! That is just what has been done in the Fascist-governed countries. Strikes have been attempted, nevertheless, and have been accompanied by bloodshed. Leaders have been given long prison terms and, in some cases, have been executed. Little news leaks out because of the censorship.

Disturbing Type

The most disturbing type of strike with which employers have had to deal has occurred in Europe with great frequency in the last year. It is the occupation strike. Workers in a factory, for instance, will go on strike, stop work, but remain in the factory, usually at their benches or machines. They do not work, but their presence prevents the employer from sending in strike breakers. Relations or friends of the workers bring them food and there they sit until their demands are met. As many as 2,000 striking miners have remained below ground for days.

The United States has had its share of strikes, and strike continue. For the year 1935 there were 2,014 strikes which involved 1,120,000 workers. About half of these were small strikes affecting less than 100 workers, but there were nine strikes each of which affected more than 10,000.

More than half of all the strikes occurred in seven states. The industrial East was the hardest hit. New York led with 349 strikes and Pennsylvania was second with 320. Ohio, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Illinois each had from one to 200 strikes.

There were more strikes in the textile industry than in any other. They numbered 497 and they affected 201,000 workers. While that industry led in number of strikes, it did not lead in number of workers affected. There were 90 strikes in the mining industry, chiefly coal mining. They affected 480,000 wage earners.

In the transportation and communication field 193 strikes occurred affecting 64,000 workers. In the lumber industry there were 135 strikes involving 63,000 men. This was one of the more seriously depressed industries. There was scarcely any activity for an extended period. The

fact that there were 135 strikes in one year is a clear indication of reviving business. There seems something anomalous about people on relief striking. But last year there were 95 strikes among WPA and relief workers.

The strikes, for the most part, were of brief duration. One out of every three was terminated within a week. More than half of all—57 per cent.—were ended in two weeks, while one-fifth of the strikes ran three weeks. Only 5 per cent lasted more than three months.

Causes Underlying Strikes

One almost automatically thinks of strikes of being for higher pay, but the last year's strikes were chiefly to enforce union recognition and such organizational matters. Rates of pay and hours of labor were involved in only a minority of the strikes. To be sure, to gain full union recognition places an organization in a stronger position to demand more money and other material benefits.

In about 2,000 strikes—or some 44 per cent.—the settlements reached brought substantial gains to the workers either in wage increases, recognition of the union, or in some important matter. In 18.7 per cent. of all the disputes, compromises were reached which brought the strikers not all they had sought but some concessions. In about one-third of the strikes, the strikers lost completely or won only negligible points.

Direct negotiations between employers and union representatives was the method by which more than 38 per cent. of the disputes were settled. Government conciliators and labor boards brought peace in 31.3 per cent. While the government agencies settled a smaller number of strikes than the union leaders, more than twice as many workers were involved.

NATURE'S ALPHABET

A's for Arbutus, fairest and first
Of all the fair infants Flora has
nursed.
B is for Blue-bell the Scotch Lassie's
thimble,
And like her true self, nodding and
nimble.
C is for Columbine blushing to hear
The ruby throat humming a song in
her ear.
D is for Dutchman's Breeches that
blow
Like Flora's Pyjamas hung in a row.
E is for Eglantine Bonny Sweet Brier
The spirit of June in fragrant attire
F is for the forget-me-not
The little blue ears, oh they hear a lot
G is for Gentian with the fringed vase
Drink of her beauty sons money-
sons straws.

H is for honeysuckle so sweet
The ruby throat humming bird comes
for a treat.
I is for Iris, Flora's blue bunting
Telling the bee where to go hunting
J is for Jack in the Pulpit and he
Unhonored in his own country must
be.
K is for Kalmia who would not drink
Of Kalmia foaming with deep crim-
son pink.

L is for Lavender—Nymph of the sea
And known to the meadows as
Marsh Rose Marie.
M is for Morning Glory where find
A lady's night cap more daintily lined
N is for Nancy-over-the-grounds
White foam on the floor of the for-
est around.

O is for Oxalis—Wood Sorrel why
Are you lifting your leaf as if try-
ing to fly.
P is for Poppy the strangers within
Our gates—Thrice overcome to him
and his kin.
Q is for Quaker bonnet of blue
Left by the wayside and nursed by
the dew.

R is for Rhododendron Rhodora
The bosom friend, methinks of Flora.
S is for Strawberry-Spirit of Joy
Clothed to the taste of a barefooted
boy.

T is for Trillium—Wakening to spy
If her friend the robin is nesting
nearby.

U is unknown and grows everywhere
Waiting for someone to name it with
care.

V is for Violet, whispering hope
For winter with March in his arms
did elope.

W is the white Waterlily
Maid of the Mist forever she will be.
X pray tell the world what it is
If it isn't the Xmas tree exquisite.

Y is the yellow pond Lily of June
That opens to say—The meadow's
in tune.

Z is the flower that still is to be
Perfect complete and finished is Z.

DUBLIN, July 30—The Irish Free State has made no decision on whether it will be represented at the coronation of King Edward VIII. President Eamon de Valera indicated to the Daily yesterday. In response to questioners, he said the Government had "no observations to make" regarding a proposal that the Dominions send official representatives to the coronation.

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"LIAR" TERM SHOCKS

Father Coughlin's Use of Word in Regard To Roosevelt Puts Campaign on Personal Basis

WASHINGTON, July 30—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's use of the term "liar and betrayer" in referring to President Roosevelt will probably come as somewhat of a shock to most people who are accustomed to speaking, publicly at least, in more restrained words about candidates for political office.

But Father Coughlin was addressing a political convention and was presumably speaking as a citizen in a political contest and not as a member of the clergy. Somehow or other the word "liar" has become an integral part of political campaigning and may be said to be a permanent part of the political vocabulary of the day. Thus President Roosevelt on May 14, 1935, in a speech to a farmers' convention which gathered on the White House lawn, said:

"As you know, a great many of the high and mighty—with special axes to grind—have been deliberately trying to mislead the people who know nothing of farming, by misrepresenting—no—why use a pussyfoot word?—by lying about the kind of farm programme which this nation is operating today."

The President was characterizing critics of the AAA programme, and the definition of a lie, as given in Webster's dictionary, is as follows:

"1—A falsehood uttered or acted for the purpose of deception; an intentional statement of an untruth designed to mislead another. The use of the word 'lie' usually implies moral censure and a charge of intention to affect wrongfully the acts, opinions, or affections of another.
"2—Liar—a person who knowingly utters a falsehood; one who lies."

Now, in political debate in the past, President Roosevelt had a precedent for describing those who disagreed with him as lying. It will be recalled that President Theodore Roosevelt created what he called the Ananias Club.

Father Coughlin might have used some of the pussyfoot words which

are, of course, frequently employed in political discussion when opponents are accused of being "inconsistent" or at least of saying "contradictory" things.

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt's record of public statements on many questions would appear in some respects to be inconsistent and, when the term is used, the public at least gets the impression that perhaps there is some explanation for the inconsistency and that the man who has made the inconsistent statements at least did not do so with intention to deceive.

The question of how far deception may be excused on the ground of political justification is one that will be answered differently, depending on whether it is asked in political circles or among the citizens generally.

The latter are inclined rather strongly to the idea that there is no different code in private life, that hypocrisy and misrepresentation and "inconsistency" of speech are as much to be deplored when prompted by desires of political expediency as when made in reckless statement by private persons.

As for Father Coughlin, he might have used a pussyfoot word and received less criticism. Somehow, a member of the cloth speaking out positively in just the same way that the political orators do is somewhat of an unusual spectacle. If some Republicans had used the word "lie" in charging the New Deal candidate with inconsistency, probably the incident would have attracted little if any attention.

Father Coughlin, by reason of his dual position as clergyman and political orator, will undoubtedly be criticized as having been indiscreet, though his friends will doubtless say that he had as much right to discuss the personality and sincerity of a candidate for high office as any other citizen.

The incident is regrettable because it puts the campaign on a personal basis when it really ought to be fought out on issues rather than personalities.

SENTENCE IS DEFERRED UNTIL SEPT.

LOS ANGELES, July 30—Sentencing of Robert James, convicted of first degree murder in the rattlesnake-drowning death of his seventh wife, was deferred today until September 8 on a defence motion for a new trial based on the claim of "newly-discovered evidence."

Charles Hope, the former sailor who pleaded guilty to murder and testified against James, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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SASKATCHEWAN CROP PROSPECTS WORST IN WEST

TORONTO, July 30—Saskatchewan crop prospects are poorest in Western Canada, but Alberta is not much better off, it was shown in the weekly grain review of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, released yesterday. Cooler weather over a large portion of the Prairies and scattered light rains lessened deterioration but the drought area extended further to take in more than 12,000,000 acres of wheat.

Cutting of wheat and barley has started in a few southern districts of Manitoba and most of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. Heavy local hail damage was reported in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and extensive losses through grasshoppers were reported in some localities in both provinces. Rust infection in Western Saskatchewan has caused no appreciable damage yet.

Persistent drought continues over a large part of the American grain belt. With much of the spring wheat territory beyond recovery, and a crop of less than 150,000,000 bushels in prospect, attention has been directed to effects of drought on the corn crop, which suffered severely notably in Iowa, the report said.

There is little change in the European new wheat crop situation, except that harvesting has been delayed by unfavorable weather in some sections, and that Germany reports a harvest somewhat larger than that of last year, the report continues. Southern Hemisphere crops are developing favorably, with increased acreages in both Argentina and Australia.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has again changed its station lineup for the third, fourth and sixth English transmissions. GSF (15.14 meg.) has been substituted for GSD on the sixth transmission between 9 and 11 p.m. EST.

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