

Woman Proves Star As Defense Witness In Ballot Theft Case

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tified in his own defense. Records to show that Miss Griffith made for different statements at other times than she made today also were introduced.

Tomorrow, the state expects to put on one handwriting expert to offer testimony as to the persons who made the fraudulent election crosses in the attempt to elect William Dickens, another defendant, as County Commissioner.

Tonight, rumors were heard that Daniel C. Rapp, former Deputy Auditor, who confessed milk and bond grafting, soon may be indicted by another special grand jury. Court attaches said the entry for the special grand jury has not been filed. Rapp is supposed to have immunity from the election theft that he confessed on the witness stand. He and John Zeek may be recalled to tell their stories again.

There were stories, too, that a couple of state witnesses have disappeared. The state is helpless to do anything concerning it now.

The defense may have one handwriting expert after the state has concluded.

Street gossip continues to run toward a hung jury as a defeat for the state, but no victory for the defense, hopeful of an acquittal.

The case may not reach the jury before Friday night or Saturday.

WEBB ADDS DENIAL

Webb, former Court Bailiff, added his denial today to the others. Overnight, Pearl Pratt, whose showing yesterday was not encouraging, braced up and concluded his redneck and cross examination with better spirit than he showed on the previous day.

But it was Miss Griffith who was the hero of the afternoon in the eyes of defense sympathizers. She carried the war into the enemy's country, quizzing Burke at times and always striking back, with statements such as "You know, Mr. Burke, that isn't true." "Why, no, Mr. Burke, no such thing happened."

Miss Griffith left two weak places. One was her occasional claim that she had not been well when pressed closely on a point, and the other was an attempt to cast reflections on the transcribed notes of a court stenographer. "That was your stenographer, Mr. Burke," she said, when Burke was pressing her close. But her manner was firm and her voice was loud and clear. Burke had almost as hard a contest with her as former Judge A. J. Layne, of defense counsel, had when he failed to break Rapp. As Burke failed to break the girl, the more on these attempts was even.

PRATT IS HEARD

Pratt began the day by telling that he had heard the testimony of John Zeek and called it "absolutely untrue." His additional statement that it was a "fabricated mess of lies" was taken from the jury. Pratt denied he received any of the coal graft money and explained the signing of commission names by saying they were in "Burke's get away." Pratt had attested the signatures. He said he never was signed by him while the commissioners were present. No "cover up" was intended.

"Your memory has improved over night," Burke asked. Pratt, whose first voice was strong, dropped back into the subdued tones of yesterday.

"Did Miss Griffith ever tell you about the milk graft?" Burke asked.

"No," said Pratt in a low tone.

Burke then asked concerning Pratt's attempts to find out what R. A. Cranice told to the grand jury. Pratt admitted he had talked to Cranice concerning the affair. His examination closed with a sharp colloquy between Burke and L. R. Andrews of defense counsel, which Judge P. H. Wieland stopped abruptly.

Witnesses were introduced to say there was nothing unusual in the courthouse on ballot fraud days, Sunday, November 8. Harry Welch testified he saw Miss Griffith leave the courthouse at 11:30 o'clock that morning. He was tangled a bit when asked concerning his interrogation before state examiners and swore that when he made those statements he was "not under oath."

DENIES RAPP STORY

Webb, taking the stand, denied Rapp's story of whispering as a sign that the way was clear for the fraud. He said he did not know that a steal in the election was to be attempted. He denied statements attributed to him that he was surprised when he saw Miss Griffith come out of the relief office. He denied he told Frank Kelly "to get the B-I out of here."

A. B. Kilbourne, Huntington, W. Va., manager of the Orthopedic Hospital, was certain he saw Pearl Pratt there Sunday morning, November 8. He was unable to recall any other date when he saw any person, but explained that he remembered Pratt because it was the first Sunday after election.

M. E. Rucker, a Deputy Sheriff, by his testimony placed Webb at the Courthouse Saturday night after others said he was not there. This testimony was made on direct examination. The defense let it stand.

Miss Anne Elliott, county nurse, close friend of Miss Griffith, testified they were together in Huntington Saturday afternoon on a shopping trip and that Miss Griffith bought her a Coca Cola Sunday noon. The girls, she said, had a habit of carrying this drink to each other.

John Griffith, father of Elizabeth, placed her at home in the morning, but was not definite as to the time. He went to Sunday school, he said. Miss Avonell Griffith, a sister, confirmed the Saturday trip and accounted for Sunday morning movements. She could not recall what her sister did that night.

Miss Elizabeth Griffith was questioned by Andrews.

"You heard," he said, "the statements of Dan Rapp. Please state whether the statements are true or false."

In a strong feminine voice she responded: "They were false as far as I am concerned. I did not do it."

"As to Zeek, were they true or false?" she was asked.

"False as far as I am concerned," she answered.

Miss Griffith began many re-

sponses with "well," but in detail she covered denials of everything that had been said by state witnesses so far as they touched her.

Rapp, she said, had asked her to see school teachers and ask them to make no affidavits as to the amount of milk that was supplied for relief to pupils.

"I refused to do it," she said.

He (Rapp) told her, she swore, "all you got to do is not to remember anything."

"Did he say to you, 'If you talk there'll be one less black-headed girl?'" Andrews asked.

Tears gushed to her eyes as she said, "Yes."

"Were you afraid of him?" Andrews asked.

"More than I was afraid of him," she answered.

"Did these things excite some suspicion on your part?" Andrews asked. The flow stopped and Miss Griffith answered, "Yes."

"You heard," said Andrews, "Rapp say that he stole \$2,000 from the taxpayers and that you got part of it. Is that true?"

"It is not," said Miss Griffith, as she answered again.

"Have you any money now?" More tears.

"No, sir," she said.

"Are you in debt now?" There was a minor deluge.

"Yes," said Miss Griffith, bravely fighting back the tears.

Then she was questioned concerning the time after the flood when she began to suspect that Dan Rapp was not playing exactly fair with the county, and Andrews ended her interrogation with this query:

"Did you hear of any proposal to change the results of the November election?"

"I did not," she said, by this time again composed.

"You heard statements that you changed absent voters' ballots?" she asked.

"That never happened."

"Take her," said Andrews to Burke.

"Did Mr. Andrews ask you whether you could cry easily and stop easily?" asked Burke.

"Why no," said Miss Griffith.

"Did you tell Dr. Martin you shared the milk relief graft with Rapp?" she asked.

Miss Griffith denied it.

Burke asked concerning a statement attributed to her that she received only \$20.

"I can explain," he said. She told that on her birthday anniversary when Pratt, Rapp, and Miss Griffith still were friends, \$20 was given to her as a present and Rapp said, "You have been good to me."

Burke asked her concerning statements made to state examiners before the grand jury was called.

"You lied then?" Burke suggested.

"I did not," snapped Miss Griffith.

Miss Griffith and Burke had a long controversy over making up bills for the Sanitary Milk Company, one of Rapp's devices. She admitted she copied bills but denied she made up any "out of her head." Pressed on the time she began to get suspicious of Rapp, Miss Griffith said, "I was sick then and I am still sick."

"You told examiners all you know?" Burke asked.

"No, I didn't," said Miss Griffith.

"You lied then?" he persisted.

"No, I didn't," the young woman shot back.

URNS ON BURKE

After further exchange, Miss Griffith turned on Burke fiercely and said, "Mr. Burke, you either don't understand or you don't want to understand." Ripples of laughter followed.

"Don't you think you know more about relief bills than I do?" suggested Burke. But no answer was heard.

Asked concerning the coal business, Miss Griffith said she as Relief Director went out a few times to see that orders were filled, but after that trusted to honesty of dealers.

When a long series of questions followed concerning discrepancies in her statements now and before state examiners, she took refuge a couple of times in the expression "I don't remember."

Once she snarled "I didn't make any difference at that time."

Pressed again as to her statements previously, she said, "I don't believe that is what I said. It was your court reporter."

Burke took her over the old story concerning the ballot marking and related incidents and again state examiners, she took refuge a couple of times in the expression "I don't remember."

"Yes," retorted Burke, "you had a definite reason."

Burke took her over the Anne Elliott testimony and asked her whether this was not a preparation for state testimony to account for her presence in Klein's restaurant, where she is alleged to have obtained coffee and sandwiches for Pratt and Rapp.

At times, she shouted, "No, No, No," or "No, sir," "No, sir," as Burke plied questions.

SAYS SHE WAS ILL.

Miss Griffith denied she had refrained from answering state examiners concerning coal graft because she pleaded she did not have an attorney present.

"I wasn't a crook. I wasn't a run-away," she said as she explained she was ill when a group of men sought to quiz a lone woman.

Again in detail she denied the story of the meeting with Rapp, Pratt, and Zeek, or removing the ballot room door, the marking of ballots and once when Miss Griffith pleaded her late illness and said, "I don't know what I said when I was sick then but now I have a definite reason to think back."

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Elders Stay Obscure At Roosevelt Bridal; Couple Sails July 10

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Point, the bride's sister and maid-of-honor, leaned to rearrange her sister's twelve-foot tulle veil. Together the youth and his bride started back down the satin path between the pews, while the organist played Mendelssohn's "Recessional."

With radiant faces, they moved slowly toward the door, apparently unconscious of the deepening gloom of the church was caused by a storm developing outside. The bridegroom whispered to his bride and she whispered back. They both smiled broadly.

Along the aisle, proud relatives watched President Roosevelt's famous smile was full of fatherly pride. Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing flowered white chiffon and large white hat, gazed fondly at the bride. Just as kindly, but perhaps a little more tired, was the smile of the bride's father. He has been in personal charge, with the couple's help, of the elaborate preparations of the last three months which made today's ceremony run so smoothly.

Wilmington, Del., June 30.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt drove here from the wedding of her son tonight to tell a nationwide radio audience, "I don't know whether to be happy or sad."

It was her regularly weekly broadcast.

"I can only give my impressions of what was a very lovely wedding," she said. "I imagine the parents of young couples never see a great deal of the outward aspects of marriage. I, for one, always am torn between the realization of the adventure that two young things are starting on, and its possibilities for good and bad. I don't know whether to be happy or sad, but simply say prayers that fondly attached to their lives may develop so that they may be happy and therefore happy ones."

From the time the first guest, Mrs. Robert A. Ransdell, arrived in mid-afternoon, the entire proceeding went forward without a hitch.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, and other members of the family arrived at the church about 10 minutes before the ceremony began. There, as elsewhere, during the day and evening, they, like the du Ponts, remained in the background.

There were many notable guests. They included Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and several other Cabinet officials; Bernard Baruch, Fredrick Delano, Admiral and Mrs. Caryl Chessum, and Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins.

"SLOW DOWN," HE SAYS.

Eugene du Pont, as father of the bride, was busily occupied at the outset of the ceremony. It was he who walked down the wide aisle with the bride, and who adjusted his daughter Aimee to "slow down" when the ushers in black cutaways and the bride's attendants in floating white mouseline de sole led the bridal party up the aisle.

They gathered in a semicircle at the front of the nave. Rev. Frederick T. Ashton, rector of Christ Church, started the service with the familiar "Dearly Beloved."

Du Pont, a short kindly man, nearly bald, stepped forward and spoke firmly in reply when Rev. Ashton, who when Ethel, asked:

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

Then he joined his wife, a sweet-faced woman in a long, rose-bedecked gown, pale orchids, and a large picture hat of matching hue.

JOHN FINDS RING.

The young couple walked to the entrance of the chancel and stood before the eighty-year-old Rev. Peabody, who has played at both of President Roosevelt's weddings. Also in the bower of green fern and white lilies and peonies were Aimee du Pont and John Roosevelt, the best man.

John produced the ring without hesitation. The minister blessed it at the ily-covered marble altar and handed it to Franklin.

"With this ring," Franklin repeated after Mr. Peabody, looking steadily at his bride, "I thee wed."

Leaving the church, the new Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., stopped only to pose for photographs at the door. Chauffeurs, police, and others waiting outside cheered. The couple smiled.

No one, not even the bridegroom, kissed the bride in the church.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE WAITS.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt waited for the bridal party. The President then walked up the aisle with his son, Elliott, an usher.

Om... oo' P.

Mrs. Roosevelt followed with James, her eldest son, also an usher. Other women members of the party were the President's eighty-three-year-old mother wearing a black and white flowered chiffon; Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, his sister-in-law, wearing black and white chiffon, and Mrs. James Roosevelt, his daughter-in-law, Hall Roosevelt, brother of the first lady, rode with her.

The bride's costume, seen for the first time when she appeared at the church one minute ahead of time, caused gasps from onlookers. She stopped in the green and white bridal party tent and posed smilingly for the eager photographers.

The bouffant white tulle skirt was caught in with a narrow grille of wax orange blossoms, like those which caught the same material together in a soft "V" at the neckline, and those forming the Juliet clip, which held her three-tier tulle train.

She carried an antique carved ivory prayer book to which were fastened sprays of dove orchids, baby's breath and lilies of the valley.

Her eyes were starred as she panned with her father at the entrance.

"Wait a minute, Aimee," she whispered.

TROOPS SET

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of three persons who received hospital treatment.

Police arrested Roy Whitlam, 46 years old, who said he was a Committee for Industrial Organization automobile worker, and two other persons. Police Captain Joseph Canepa said he saw Whitlam hurling nuts and bolts at American Federation of Labor unionists in the 15-minute skirmish.

Meanwhile Martin J. Becker, Vice President of Canton's striking Committee for Industrial Organization steel workers' union, charged an unidentified Ohio National Guardsman totally clubbed a picket last night, in the second of the day's outbreaks near the Republic Steel Corporation's plants.

Becker, addressing a Committee for Industrial Organization open-air rally, declared a man named as Chris Lopez, a striking Republic employee, had been struck on the head a few minutes earlier by a guardman who ordered him to "move on."

Police Sergeant Ed Woodley, however, claimed the picket was a victim of heart failure.

Dr. Ed Reno declined to express an opinion, and ordered an autopsy performed upon Lopez, who was declared dead upon arrival at Mercy Hospital.

The coroner later announced preliminary examination showed an autopsy showed no marks of violence or head bruises on Lopez's body.

ANOTHER MEETING DUE.

In Johnstown, Pa., remaining there despite a warning to leave town, James Mark, leader of the Bethlehem Steel strikers, announced last night that a mass meeting of union men would be held Sunday three miles from Johnstown.

"We want to show the nation whether we can get 40,000 men into Johnstown or not," Mark told reporters.

Earlier, Mark asked Governor George H. Earle for restoration of martial law. This followed Mayor Daniel J. Shields's action in having police bring two strike leaders before a special session of the City Council, where he warned them to leave because city officials could not be responsible for their safety. Mark was one. State police later refused him a bodyguard.

POLICE RAP REDS.

In Washington, Chicago police said that certain radicals would be tried on charges of inspiring the Memorial Day riot at the plant of the Republic Steel Company.

One after another, ranking officers of the force testified before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee that in their opinion the conduct of the police in the strike disturbance was both necessary and entirely justified.

Confronted with a coroner's report that seven of ten persons who died had bullet wounds in the back and the other three wounds in the side, they stuck to a contention that but for the police action there would have been a loss of life running into the hundreds.

Captain James L. Mooney, grizzled veteran of 43 years on the force, who was in charge of police at the scene of the riot, blamed it all on "Reds and Communists who make a pastime of assaulting police." He said they were paid and instructed by Moscow.

"Was there anyone in this disturbance that was in Russia's pay?" inquired Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, Utah.

"I wouldn't be surprised," Mooney answered, adding later: "They must have been."

Another court issue involved in the seven-state strike appeared in the Senate Civil Liberties Committee when Lee Pressman, Committee for Industrial Organization counsel, announced he had received a telegram from Gus Hall, strike leader, saying he would surrender to Warren, Ohio police on charges that he was the "brains" of a dynamic terror conspiracy aimed at Republic Steel.

TAFT GOES ABROAD.

Meanwhile Charles P. Taft II, Chairman of President Roosevelt's Federal Mediation Board, sailed for Europe.

Although Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has officially conceded that the board's peace-seeking efforts have "collapsed," Taft said the board was not disbanded and that he would return from abroad "at a moment's notice should the contingency arise."

The National Labor Relations Board in Chicago continued its hearing on a union complaint against Inland Steel, on charges that the company refused to bargain collectively by declining to sign a labor contract in violation of the Wagner Act.

Dr. David J. Saposs, chief economist for the Federal Labor Board, testified that in his opinion a written contract was fundamental after employer-employee collective bargaining had taken place.

"Terms arrived at (after collective bargaining) are naturally embodied in a written trade agreement," he said.

New dynamite blasts sounded along the strike front in Ohio, with explosions damaging a water main at Canton and ripping out a metal culvert on a road alongside the Republic Steel plant at Massillon.

The blasts came within 24 hours after Police Chief Barney Gillen, of Warren, announced he had "smashed" a bomb-throwing "terror" ring.

caused if the court orders withdrawal of the troops.

"The Governor has the right to send troops into the Mahoning Valley, but the troops have no right to do what they are doing there," countered Marshall.

Lamb asserted that if "the Governor runs wild and flouts the Federal Constitution, we must have an immediate hearing."

Judge To Give Ruling Today On Recalling Of Ohio Troops

Columbus, Ohio, June 30.—(AP)—The state fired three legal blasts today in its effort to prevent hearing in Federal Court tomorrow on the Committee for Industrial Organization's suit to enjoin use of troops in Ohio's strike-beset steel sector.

Attorney-General Herbert S. Duffy sent his expert legal talent into Federal Court contesting the jurisdiction of Federal Judge Mell G. Underwood to consider the suit; seeking dismissal of the action; and asking for postponement of the hearing.

Judge Underwood said he would rule on the first two motions by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. His action on the third will be guided by decisions on the others.

A. F. O'Neil, first assistant to Duffy, questioned Judge Underwood's jurisdiction, contending a three-Judge court should hear the case. His argument was disputed by Carrington T. Marshall, former Ohio Chief Justice, and Edward Lamb, Committee for Industrial Organization attorneys.

The motion to dismiss contended that the Committee for Industrial Organization had not stated facts sufficient for "cause of action," and that it had "no legal right or capacity to sue."

Postponement of the hearing was sought on the ground witnesses to be called by the state lived outside this Federal Court district, and it would require more time to obtain their testimony.

O'Neil, requesting continuance to a "reasonable date," said a "great and dangerous condition" might be

Review of News

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TOKYO.—Russian gunboat sunk, another disabled, and third forced to flee, Japanese report after clash of Russian naval vessels and Japanese Manchoukuoan artillery. (Berlin)—Government takes charge of finances of German Protestant churches. (Paris)—Chautemps' government cuts franc loose from gold content limitations, leaving the French monetary unit to find own level. (Valencia, Spain)—Defense Minister reports naval demonstration by unit of the German fleet of Balearic Islands. (London)—Great Britain awaits German and Italian moves to head widening breach in nonintervention cordon for Spain. (Rome)—Withdrawal of Italian and German observers in Spanish neutrality patrol announced. . . . Duce's newspaper asserts Italy will not withdraw volunteers from Spain. (Madrid)—Insurgents reported concentrating heavy forces on Jarama front to cut line of communications between Madrid and Valencia. (Sao Paulo, Brazil)—Germany seeks 5,000 bags of coffee for studies to lead to buying of 10,000,000 bags for extraction of "important chemicals."

FOREIGN

DAY IN WASHINGTON.—Treasury Department attorney tells Senate-House committee number of wealthy persons save \$1,000,000 in Federal taxes by incorporating yachts, racing stables, and country estates. . . . Treasury reports tax collections for the last fiscal year are largest in 15 years. In Maritime Commission announces first direct ship subsidies to provide steamship lines average of 60 per cent as much as received under former mail subsidies. . . . Works Progress Administration promises to cut \$13,300 persons from rolls by July 15, reducing total to 1,855,477.

HEADLINES.—(Wilmington, Del.)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Ethel du Pont wed in Christ Church, Christiansburg, Del., with President and other persons high in nation's government, industry, and society as witnesses. (New York)—Hundreds demonstrate in street as 100 sit-down demonstrators are ejected from Works Progress Administration Adult Education project. . . . Robert Irwin enters plea of not guilty to charges of murder in deaths of three persons in Gedeon apartment Easter Sunday morning. . . . Court sets July 15 as final day for motions in case to indicate trial will be delayed until late summer. . . . "Father Divine," Negro cult leader, on application of Veranda Brown, short "cangel" of Dime's "heaven," as his New York house is described by the Negro. (Canton, N. Y.)—Three men held up bank, escape with \$5,000. (Los Angeles)—One man held as suspect in slaying of three small girls after bag is found containing blood-stained shirt, bits of rope, and pair of shoes. . . . Hunt opened to Mojave Desert. (Newark, N. J.)—Ellis H. Parker and son sentenced to Federal prison under conviction of kidnap and torture conspiracy against Paul H. Wendel, who conspired Lindbergh kidnap-murder under duress. . . . Appeal to delay execution of sentences.

LABOR.—Violence continues on turbulent steel front, with one picket reported killed and several injured in Canton, Ohio; a Committee for Industrial Organization organizer ordered out of Johnstown, Pa., and refusing to go, with Governor Townsend of Indiana preparing to reopen today, and with Governor Townsend of Indiana ordering National Guardsmen in North Indiana to report for "training." . . . Again, mounted police break up a mob at Cleveland. In Washington, Chicago police testifying at Senate Civil Liberties quiz say radicals will be tried as instigators of Memorial Day riot. . . . Representative Herbert Bigelow, Cincinnati, urges compulsion in forcing employers to recognize labor's rights; while in New York, United States Circuit Court of Appeals denies motions by the National Labor Relations Board for an order requiring Remington Rand, Inc. to comply with board rulings. . . . Thursday's focal points in the labor picture are Columbus, where a Federal Judge promises to rule one way or another on Committee for Industrial Organization move to enjoin troops in Ohio strike zones, and Indiana, where two corporations plan to reopen their steel mills today.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE.—(New York)—Prices in bond market rebound. . . . Moderate to fair-sized gains scored on Curb. Rail rally aids price advance in stock market. . . . Sweeping readjustment of commission rates to be recommended today by Governors of Stock Exchange, say "usually reliable" Wall Street quarters. (Chicago)—Advances of cent and half per bushel are transformed into losses of approximately three cents as gloomy tidings of showers in Canadian drought region smite hopes of wheat traders. . . . Corn, oats, and rye "gave way with wheat," while buying power in corn market is described as poor.

OHIO.—(Columbus)—Law extending immunity from taxation on intangibles for 1926-30 held unconstitutional by Ohio Supreme Court. (Bellevue)—Flood burst caused as waters pour through gap cut in railroad embankment. (Lima)—Francis W. Durbin, attorney and Democratic party leader in Allegheny County, announces candidacy for election to Congress to post vacated by Frank L. Koch, China, appointed to District Federal Court bench. (Bellefontaine)—Lake Ridge Island Hotel, Indian Lake landmark, razed by fire that causes \$30,000 loss.

abroad "at a moment's notice should the contingency arise."

The National Labor Relations Board in Chicago continued its hearing on a union complaint against Inland Steel, on charges that the company refused to bargain collectively by declining to sign a labor contract in violation of the Wagner Act.

Dr. David J. Saposs, chief economist for the Federal Labor Board, testified that in his opinion a written contract was fundamental after employer-employee collective bargaining had taken place.

"Terms arrived at (after collective bargaining) are naturally embodied in a written trade agreement," he said.

New dynamite blasts sounded along the strike front in Ohio, with explosions damaging a water main at Canton and ripping out a metal culvert on a road alongside the Republic Steel plant at Massillon.

The blasts came within 24 hours after Police Chief Barney Gillen, of Warren, announced he had "smashed" a bomb-throwing "terror" ring.

caused if the court orders withdrawal of the troops.

"The Governor has the right to send troops into the Mahoning Valley, but the troops have no right to do what they are doing there," countered Marshall.

Lamb asserted that if "the Governor runs wild and flouts the Federal Constitution, we must have an immediate hearing."

Court Barks Order Move Against Remington Rand

New York, June 30.—(AP)—Noting that difficulties between Remington Rand, Inc., and its employees apparently had been settled, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals denied today, without opinion, motions of the National Labor Relations Board for an order requiring the corporation to comply with board rulings.

The court, now in recess as far as hearings are concerned, acted in a memorandum there was no reason for disturbing the status quo of the case, before