

THE ENQUIRER

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DECLARATION OF FAITH.
BY THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
APRIL 16, 1937.

"If we fail, that failure shall not arise from a want of strict adherence to principle or attention and fidelity to the trust we assume."

THE ENQUIRER'S PLATFORM FOR CINCINNATI

Building of a system for sewage disposal and use of all means to purify the Ohio, the Miami, and other streams in the Cincinnati area.

Completion and Utilization of Rapid Transit System.

Continued Development of Park and Boulevard Plans.

Lessening of the Smoke Nuisance.

Advancement of Cincinnati's Prestige as a National Art Center.

Extension of Boulevard Lighting Plan.

The Perpetuation of Good Government.

THURSDAY, July 1, 1937.

DAILY THOUGHT

We all are wise when others are not, and yet we know not when we trip ourselves.

—Euripides.

A Police Problem.

The labor controversy in the steel industry has now passed beyond the stage of a conflict between union organizers and the steel company managements. Mediation was found impossible. Likewise a canvass of the views of steelworkers was found impossible, since John L. Lewis's forces did not want to risk a plebiscite. The question therefore has become simply one of resuming operations without violence or disorder.

It is merely a problem of police measures to enforce the ordinary rights of workers and corporations.

The worker has a clear-cut right to work without interference from any union or union organizer. The company has the right to protection of its property, including the property right involved in operation of its plant. These rights are just as vital as the right of workers to organize if they choose. And just now they are actually more important, because the bulk of steelworkers evidently are not interested in organizing.

It was to be expected that disorders would increase when plants were reopened. But that does not alter the basic problem, which is scrupulous enforcement of the law. It has been made plain that neither the companies, nor the bulk of their workers, nor the public, welcome the attempt of the Committee For Industrial Organization to bargain for steelworkers in the plants affected.

Consequently, there is but one sound and lawful course for the Committee For Industrial Organization—to abandon its attempt to compel organization by force, and to resume, if it chooses, the tactics of peaceful persuasion. If it can induce a majority of workers in any of these plants to bargain through it as a medium, the Federal law is there to protect its rights. But if it cannot win the workers by peaceful means, it has no complaint worthy of public consideration.

Not So Strange.

The marriage of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Ethel du Pont merely goes to show that love laughs at family political differences as well as locksmiths and, as recently proven, Prime Ministers.

While some may marvel at Cupid's insouciance in linking the daughter of a Wilmington du Pont with the son of the Hyde Park Roosevelt, there really isn't anything so strange about it after all. This very insouciance has been the trait that has enabled Cupid to do as well as he has down through the ages.

Shakespeare based one of his greatest plays, "Romeo and Juliet," upon just such circumstances. The Bard of Avon wrought an unhappy ending to the love of the son of the Montagues and the daughter of the Capulets of Verona, but even then Cupid had his way, though tragically.

It is to be feared that, after all,

there is no deeper significance in the meeting of the twain at Wilmington, Del., than the appreciation by the families that what is to be will be, when Cupid wills it.

Another Safe Fourth.

Since last year Cincinnati has had an adequate ordinance preventing the indiscriminate use of fireworks. Instead of several hundred injuries, including some cases of blindness, which had been the rule every Fourth of July, Cincinnati in 1936 had almost no injuries due to fireworks. The same law is in operation. If it is observed and enforced we can go through another holiday without the former toll of fingers lost and eyesight impaired.

It might be well to recall the provisions of the law. It prohibits the sale or purchase of fireworks, including firecrackers, roman candles, torpedoes, and all other explosives or combustible articles of the kind. An exception is made where the buyer obtains a permit from the City Manager after showing that the fireworks will be used for an exhibition and will be handled only by competent adults.

Now that the ordinance is no longer new there will be some to say that it is too harsh—that it deprives a lot of youngsters of innocent patriotic fun. Those who feel that way are advised to go to General Hospital and scan the records of July 4 and 5 in any year before 1936.

When they read of the lads whose "patriotism" cost them a finger or an arm at the age of 10, when they find out how many boys and girls are going through life with poor eyesight or none because of fireworks they will change their minds about "innocent fun."

The law is on the books; police are prepared to enforce it. But it is up to the parents of children in Cincinnati to observe it. Theirs is the decisive influence.

A Success Story.

In recent years Frank A. Vandervliet had not been an active figure in American financial life. But until his retirement shortly after the World War he was one of the outstanding bankers of the country. His rise from a humble farm boy to the leadership of one of the nation's largest banks is a "success story" quite in the American tradition. His blunt manner of speaking his mind was also a trait that we instinctively identify with the American character.

Mr. Vandervliet's career was orthodox—a rural boyhood, newspaper work, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and finally the headship of a great commercial bank. But his opinions were often equally unorthodox. This was notably true of his comments on public finance and monetary policy in the depression years. His biography conforms with remarkable fidelity to the pattern of American achievement.

British Public Opinion.

It has been plain for many months that British public opinion has gone far ahead of the British Government's policy in demanding more positive measures against Germany and Italy. Although not numerous in Commons, the Liberal and Labor opposition members actually speak for almost one-half the electorate. In addition a sizable bloc of Conservatives has urged a firmer policy.

But the cabinet has followed the path of discretion, even going so far as to make large concessions to Germany in order to placate the insatiable Nazis. Only grudgingly and in the mildest terms has the cabinet utilized diplomatic pressure or fleet maneuvers to oppose German and Italian intervention in Spain.

The interesting thing in this connection is the direct results obtained by public demands. When Sir Samuel Hoare tried to use the British Navy to block food shipments into beleaguered Bilbao, the tremendous outcry in Parliament and the daring of British merchantmen compelled the complete reversal of that policy. Further pressure led to the use of British ships to remove noncombatants from Bilbao.

After the bombing of Guernica and the wave of horror that succeeded it, the cabinet again spoke up, making it plain to Germany that she was being held more or less responsible. Finally, the vociferous debate in Commons last Friday showed so much hostility toward the cabinet that stronger measures against Germany are certain. For one thing, the British and French will take over the patrol of loyalist coasts against Italo-German wishes. This is a peace-at-any-price British Cabinet which may even be secretly sympathetic to the Spanish rebels is being compelled by public opinion to take a stand against the aggression of the Fascist powers.

United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt insists that reporters and cameramen attending functions of state in the Philippine Islands must wear puxedos. What he is trying to do, gag the press?

George Bernard Shaw says that the American Congress needs lynching. But then, where would we get enough speakers for Fourth of July exercises?

NEW YORKER AT LARGE

By JAMES ASWELL

NEW YORK—Portrait of a New Yorker: He is a theatrical booking agent, small time. He lives in a dingy, small hotel in the West Forties and he is always two weeks behind in his rent. In 1933 he got four months behind and was evicted. Now he is in another hotel, and business is a little better.

This New Yorker is young, perhaps 26 or 28. He is dark, with sleek, odorous hair. He wears spats and affects a gardenia. He is at once extremely ignorant and very wise. Which is to say, he knows all the answers; he knows all the methods by which money is extorted from the unwary along Broadway, and yet he has never been able to make very much for himself.

In the beginning he wanted to be an actor. That was when he was a boy and lived in the high Bronx. Broadway then was a fabulous halo of salty light around Times Square. There lay all ambition, all the glory in the world; a name in lights and \$400 a week, perhaps, and an apartment in the Ritz, with a Japanese valet. Two years of soft-shoe work with a ninth-rate vaudeville trio over the subway circuit cured him of his theatrical ambitions, although he still believes he could act better than any of the people he books.

His fortunes vary. Sometimes he has an office cubby-hole affair on a court just off Times Square. Or he has "desk room" in a larger suite. On occasion his office has been "the beach" in front of the Palace Theater. But since the death of vaudeville that is no good any more. Once, for a year, he was in clover, because of the little girl who placed third in the beauty contest at Palisades Park. He signed her up as an exclusive agent for a year—he could kick himself that he didn't make it 10, but at the time he was fascinated by her golden hair, and the contract was more to flatter her than

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN CINCINNATI

JULY 1, 1917.

What started out to be "Wagner Day" at Redland Field turned into Toney Day when the huge Red pitcher worked in both games of a double-header and defeated Pittsburgh ball team both games. Toney's work was about as perfect as it could be. He allowed only six singles in the 18 innings, equally divided between the two games, and no two bingles came in the same inning. He issued only two passes, one in each game. Another pitcher that figured in the day's festivities was a silver one presented to Hans Wagner by admiring Red fans who had enjoyed his work cavorting around the infield for some 20 years. The employees of the grounds gave honest old Honus a stand of beautiful flowers. May we hand one to Fred Toney.

After almost two months of dining on a soldier's simple rations at the Officers Reserve Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Major William Graham Everson,

pastor of the Harmon Memorial Baptist Church, Norwood, returned home and was presented with a box of candy by the children of his Sunday school. It was his thirty-eighth birthday anniversary. He expected to return to the camp the next day.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the May Festival Association the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: President, Lawrence Maxwell; Vice President, William Cooper Procter; Secretary, Charles Phelps Taft; and Treasurer, Chris H. Beunbold. The concert for the new year were set for May 7 to 11, 1918.

Weather Forecaster William Devoreaux, in his monthly report for June, announced that 11 thunderstorms visited Cincinnati during the month, and that the highest temperature was 92 degrees and the lowest 44 degrees, and this on Flag Day, June 14.

Weather—Clear. Temperature—89-66.

50 YEARS AGO IN CINCINNATI

JULY 1, 1887.

One of the noted characters of Cincinnati, "the Steeple Climber," died at his home, 79 Bank Street, after a short illness. His name in full was Joseph Rodriguez Weston, and for nearly 30 years he had been following his vocation of climbing steeples. One stunt was nailing the stars and stripes on the hand that once pointed heavenward from the old First Church on Fourth Street, here he almost lost his life, falling from the spire after the "flag-raising." After the fire at St. Xavier's Church, he fell from the steeple he was repairing, and was nearly killed there. He was but 41 years old, and besides his widow, left a small family.

The Common Pleas and Superior Court Judges reappointed the official stenographers at the Hamilton County Courthouse. They were Messrs. Bacon and Messrs. Cook and Dean, and were all quite worthy of this mark of confidence in their ability.

The Honorable W. P. Breckenridge, the silver-tongued orator of Lexington, Ky., addressed a large meeting of Democrats in Odd Fellows' Hall, Covington. The hall was well filled in spite of the inclement weather.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, June 30—(AP)—Ohio and Kentucky: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; warmer. Indiana, fair and warmer Thursday and Friday.

United States Department of Agriculture, Local Office of the Weather Bureau, Cincinnati, Ohio—Record for June 30, 1937, ending at 7:30 p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time, and a comparison with the corresponding day of the last two years and normal.

Ther. Hum. Wd. Vn. Rn. Weath.
7:30 a.m. 88 72 N-10 13 P. C.
Noon 89 59 N-9 0 P. C.
7:30 p.m. 66 50 N-12 0 P. C.

1937: 34, 35, 81.
Highest temperature, 72 98 90 84.
Lowest temperature, 64 68 68 64.
Average temperature 67 53 79 74.
Precipitation13 .45 .12 . . .

Sunrise, 5:16 a.m. Sunset, 8:07 p.m.

TWO SIDES

Exhibited On Result

Of President's Attitude At Jefferson Island Picnic.

Kent Says Friends Are Trying To Paint Executive Of Mind To Forget Rebuke On Court.

BY FRANK R. KENT.
(Copyright, 1937, by Baltimore Sun.)

ONE of the developments, not without humor, which has followed the Jefferson Island picnic flows from the concerted efforts by friends of the administration to change the psychology of the Senate situation on the eve of the court bill debate.

Chiefly these efforts concern themselves with that scalding Judiciary Committee which recommended the bill be rejected "so emphatically that never again would such a proposal be made."

Inasmuch as this is the first time there has been an attempt to reply to what concededly is an historic and unprecedented rebuke from a Senate committee to a President (it having been, in the opinion of the official presidential defenders, "too hot to handle" at this time), in view of this it is interesting to consider the facts.

As a reply to an indictment it is certainly as unique as it is ingenious; simple and at the same time subtle; amusing and yet with a skilful touch of pathos; in a class by itself, a perfect piece of bait for the booby. The essence of it is this, over on the lovely island, captured by the justly famous charm, the bad, bad old Senators who had written so rudely of our good and noble President suddenly became ashamed of themselves when they found, instead of being mad he smiled upon them kindly, exuding warmth, cordiality and forgiveness.

And those not ashamed, we are informed, became frightened when they discovered they had hurt themselves more than they hurt the President; that all the wavering Senators had resolved to support the President just to show that they are not in accord with the words used to describe his motives in trying to pack the Supreme Court. It is submitted that that takes the well known cake. As a defense to a serious charge made by responsible men it is certainly without parallel in politics. It is rendered the more remarkable by the singular fact that the people who present this interesting picture of a Mr. Roosevelt without rancor or feeling, magnanimously beaming upon his critics, at the same time assert that underneath he is deeply resentful of the committee castigation and will not forget the names of the Senators responsible. They curiously contradict themselves.

One set of interpreters paints him as a President, big and benevolent, who, to quote the completely misinformed Lady Astor, "does not hate back" while another on the same day gives a list of the Democratic Senators who oppose him on the court bill and declare that they are marked men, betrayers of the cause of humanity, New Deal deserters, soon to be thrown into the political bone yard. Yet we have two views of Mr. Roosevelt presented by his friends as a reply to an attack made by members of his own party so direct and unequivocal as to amount almost to an impeachment. One exhibits him as devoid of resentment, planning no reprisals; sweet, noble, kind, and generous, secure in the belief that the right will prevail and that he is right. The other portrays him as that of a vengeful man, keeping close tab on his foes, wanting no reconciliations, determined to do to his critics what they have done to him. It isn't possible to reconcile these views and their simultaneous presentation seems to indicate an unusual degree of frustration among administration propagandists.

The question which protrudes is not so much which is the real Roosevelt or whether either is, as what is the state of mind of men who under existing conditions think it an adequate answer to an arraignment of the President unprecedented in its sternness to blow kisses with one hand while swinging a club with the other. Does any sensible person imagine that the Democratic Senators who, as a matter of conviction, have taken their stand openly against Mr. Roosevelt on what they conceive a vital issue, and who have deliberately burned their bridges behind them, will be affected by either? Is it reasonable to think that Senators (if there were any) who had not made up their minds when they went to the island finding the President smiling instead of in a rage, suddenly decide that the committee report, submitted two weeks ago, was to harsh and therefore they must support the President? It does seem that this sort of stuff would hardly get past a feeble-minded child. It does seem that after three days of "powwowing" the evolution of these brilliant arguments marks a new low in political insincerity.

ESTATE WORTH 12 MILLION

New York, June 30—(AP)—Mrs. Sarah P. Duke, widow of Benjamin N. Duke, North Carolina industrialist, left a gross estate of \$12,713,802 and a net estate of \$11,830,757, it was shown today in the filing of an estate tax appraisal. Mrs. Duke died September 2, 1936.

QUEZON SAILS FOR HOME.

New York, June 30—(AP)—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth sailed on the Bremen today, bound for Manila by way of Europe. Quezon will meet his wife in Paris.

AS USUAL, THE BIG ONES GET AWAY



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TODAY AND TOMORROW The Reaction Against C. I. O.

By WALTER LIPPMANN

COMPETENT observers in Michigan and Pennsylvania report that for the time being the advance of the Committee For Industrial Organization has been checked by the resentment of the bystanders. It is said on very good authority that even in the plants where the Committee For Industrial Organization has had a big success there is much evidence that the new raw unions are finding it difficult to keep their members and collect their dues. In all the industrial centers there is a revolution of feeling and a disposition to organize vigilantes to rout the massed pickets and to prevent the Committee For Industrial Organizations from seizing plants by sitting down on them or by surrounding them with armed mobs.

The behavior of the three Governors confirms these reports. In Ohio the Governor, Mr. Davey, is using the military forces of the state to suppress mass picketing, the tactics by which workers from one plant besiege another. In Pennsylvania the Governor, Mr. Earle, after a most inglorious attempt to shut down the Bethlehem plant, where the Committee For Industrial Organization has as yet virtually no organization, has beaten a retreat and covered it with a smoke screen about a third term for the President. In Michigan, where at the moment there is no serious strike, the Governor, Mr. Murphy, is about to approve a statute which, in effect, outlaws the mass picket, the trouble communities particularly, but also throughout the land, they are producing the conviction that public authority is neither impartial nor strong. This is an incitement to all the irresponsible, unstable, and mischievous careerists who are out to exploit labor for their personal power or their ideological ends, and the behavior of these people necessarily provokes the by-

standers to lawless means to reestablish order.

For when government repudiates its obligations to be impartial and abdicates its authority in the midst of lawlessness there is no legitimate standard to which the sober citizens of the community can repair. They are left to choose between the devil and the deep blue sea.

THE remedy for this condition is to have the government affirm its obligations. The President's remarks at his press conference on Tuesday, while they pointed in the right direction, were altogether too casual and too ambiguous to meet the needs of the situation. There is a statesmanlike instinct in this government; the administration will promptly take decisive steps to stop the moral rot which is degenerating into a class war. It will not only have to speak more plainly and fully, but it will have to recognize that the Wagner Act must be supplemented so that it ceases to be an instrument of one faction and becomes in truth what it professes to be, a charter of industrial peace in which all the rights of all concerned are safeguarded.

I know, because I have made inquiries which are completely convincing, that all but the lunatic fringe among the New Dealers recognize that the Wagner Act must be supplemented. In private that is admitted. Why is it not done? It is not done because they are afraid to do. Yet if they had wisdom they would have courage, and they would know that if they do not rewrite the law voluntarily it will be rewritten for them by some means or other.

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SHIP REPORTED OK.

West Palm Beach, Fla., June 30—(AP)—Three ships turned from their course to aid the distressed yacht June 11, off the Northwest coast of Cuba today, but she later radioed that moderating weather conditions made assistance unnecessary.

ELEVATOR FALLS, 26 HURT.

New York, June 30—(AP)—A mid-town office elevator plunged 16 stories to the bottom of its shaft today, injuring 26 persons, two of whom were sent to a hospital.

OFF THE RECORD

—By Ed Reed

THE reaction now in progress against the C. I. O. has its spokesmen and symbols men who are fundamentally hostile to all genuine labor unionism and to the realities of collective bargaining. This does not seem to me an unfair or an inaccurate characterization of Mr. Girdler. For though Mr. Girdler now refuses to meet Mr. Lewis, there is no evidence that I know of that he was ever willing to meet and deal with any other labor leader, however well recommended and however carefully fumigated.

I do not think that Mr. Girdler is truly representative of the main body of American public opinion. But Mr. Girdler is winning his battle because the main body of moderate opinion has been compelled to choose between his rather arbitrary methods of continuing to produce steel and the no less arbitrary and much more disorderly tactics of the C. I. O. in their desperate attempt to stop the production of steel. Paced with these alternatives, a middle-class democracy, like the American democracy, will inevitably throw its support to the party which does at least promise to keep the community a going concern.

If in the high command of the Democratic party there are men of sagacity, surely they must see what all this portends. It means that the

Lady, I've already made up my mind where I'll put this, if you don't make up yours soon."

