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VOL. 100 NO. 93 Entered as second-class matter, Post Office, Tucson, Arizona. TUCSON, ARIZONA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1941 SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Arizona Daily Star

An Independent NEWSpaper Printing the News Impartially

WEATHER

	Yest.	Tr. ago
Maximum temp., F	66	69
Minimum temp., F	44	44
Sunday, 5 a. m., pre.	81	76
Sunday, 5 p. m., pre.	70	70
Rain, inch	.17	Trace

GERMAN TANKS MmassING NEAR BORDER TOWNS

Yugoslavia Expects War To Break at Any Minute

ZONES GUARD COAST

Two Ships Are Sunk When Belgrade Acts in Secret Move

BELGRADE, April 3.—(Thursday)— (AP)—Formidable concentrations of German motorized blitzkrieg units were reported in diplomatic messages early today to be stationed in Rumania just across the frontier from the Yugoslav town of Bela Crkva, but border points is less than 90 miles from Belgrade and near the Danube river.

The report caused alarm in the capital because it would be one of the logical points from which the Germans might launch an attack on Belgrade itself.

The diplomatic dispatches said the German divisions were massing near Szeged, in southern Hungary across from Yugoslavia.

Although a new Serb-Croat understanding was reported to have been reached, consolidating the Yugoslavian internal situation, the forces of war were seen by diplomats as greater than ever.

This was notwithstanding assurances of the Italians to stave it off by what the diplomats called "face maneuvering."

Daily Anxious

The Balkans were said to be attempting to get Premier General Dusan Simovic to go to Rome and meet Premier Mussolini "and" toward appeasing Adolf Hitler.

This said circles close to the government, General Simovic refuses to do.

The Italian desire to stave off war here was seen by some diplomats as prompted by Fascist fear that the Yugoslavs would invade northern Albania immediately and with the Greeks sweep Mussolini's forces into the Adriatic.

That the Yugoslavs already have taken defense measures in the Albanian area was revealed when seaborne Yugoslav mines sank two Yugoslav passenger liners in the Adriatic as the ships plied to and home ports in fear of war with the Axis.

Crews Saved

The vessels were the 1,293-ton Dubrovnik and the 1,750-ton Kralj Aleksandrolik Petar. They went down in the bay of Gravosar, 23 miles east and north of the Italian city of Zara, which is on the Dalmation shore. All crewmen were saved.

The mining apparently had been carried out within the week.

For the second time in 24 hours the Berlin press and radio came to grips, reminiscent of those launched in Germany before the attack on Russia which began the war, brought a brief and firm government denial of charges of "atrocities."

The communique simply said "all reports of terrorism against the German minority are without foundation."

Another communique denied Berlin reports that music of German composers had been banned by the Yugoslav radio. It said works of Beethoven and Bach were being played constantly.

Macek Awaited

A statement that the feud Croat-Serb tension had been settled was made by Dr. August Kosutic, emissary of the Croat leader, Vladimir Macek, who prepared to return to Zagreb from Belgrade to report to Macek. Dr. Kosutic said Macek would come to Belgrade later today.

Explaining the government order against evacuation of cities and being without permission, General Simovic said all persons who left their permanent homes for the duration would be compelled to return.

The only travel permitted to the Yugoslavs henceforth will be for the business reasons or for persons attempting to reach their permanent homes.

Going further point to a declaration by the Croat peasant leader Dr. Vladimir Macek that chances of avoiding war with Germany were slight, Skoljic had an air raid drill when three foreign planes of undisclosed nationality scouted over that important south-central city.

Town Alarmed

The planes merely reconnoitered over the city, which lies in southern Yugoslavia, midway between Belgrade and Albania in the military important Vardar river valley, and the townspeople were kept under cover for eight minutes.

"For all we know," remarked an official, "war may come to us any day this way."

An Italian legation spokesman denied that "certain conversations with Yugoslav representatives intended to see if any possibilities existed for establishing relations between Belgrade and Rome—had "attained no result and no negotiations are now in progress."

There had been rumors that Italy against whose Albanian colony the Yugoslavs might become at war with the Axis, was trying to smooth matters between Premier Dusan Simovic of Yugoslavia and Adolf Hitler's agents.

Troops Moving

The Yugoslav government, sending more troops to the northern and eastern frontiers in an action paralleling reports that the Nazis were moving many soldiers west-

Continued to Page 5, Column 4)

PIONEER DIES

Mrs. John Slaughter, one of Arizona's most noted pioneer women, died late Tuesday night at her home in Douglas, after a long illness.

NOTED PIONEER WOMAN IS DEAD

'Aunty' Slaughter Dies After Long Illness; Knew Geronimo

Mrs. John Slaughter, wife of Cochise county's most noted sheriff, died at her home in Douglas, late Tuesday night, after a long illness, according to Associated Press dispatches yesterday.

Funeral services will be held from the Episcopal church in Douglas Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Slaughter was a pioneer with the blood of Daniel Boone in her veins; she was the widow of Tombstone's most famous sheriff, John Horton Slaughter, and with him presided over the great San Bernardino cattle ranch in the southeastern corner of Arizona.

"Aunty" Slaughter

Dozens called her "Aunty" Slaughter because she had helped raise them in place of sons and daughters she never had. She raised her husband's two children by a former marriage; the late Mrs. W. A. Greene (Adelaide Slaughter) and William James Slaughter of Douglas. She tried to raise Apache Mac, an Indian girl her husband found in a tepee after Arizona ranchers did battle with Apaches, killing most and burning their village. She raised children of distant relatives and nursed back to health the children of friends in the east.

Mrs. Slaughter knew the hardships and thrills of several covered wagon trips, from the Mississippi valley to Montana and Nevada, from Nevada into New Mexico and from New Mexico to Arizona. She went with her husband on cattle drives from Texas to Arizona and accompanied him on dangerous cattle-buying trips into Mexico. She knew several of the New Mexico and Arizona badmen, some of whom tried to kill her husband while he was Cochise county sheriff. General Kotchitlaky, who founded the Mexican Rurales, often visited her San Bernardino ranch home and entertained the Slaughter family with ghoulish tales of his exploits.

Missouri Born

She was born Sept. 18, 1860, in Missouri, a daughter of a river boat captain, Thomas Howell, and of Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor Howell. Her father's mother was a granddaughter of Daniel Boone. The Howells left Missouri about 1871 to go by covered wagon to Galpin Valley, near Helena, Montana. Again in 1876 the family moved by covered wagon from Nevada, taking 19 months to reach New Mexico, where they bought a ranch, which one day a young cowboy visited, stacking his gun with those of his friends beside the fireplace. That cowboy was later to be known as Billy the Kid.

It was at that New Mexico ranch that John H. Slaughter courted Cora Viola Howell. One day in 1879 they were married at Tularosa, N. M. He brought his 19-year-old bride to Arizona, where he had begun driving cattle to supply soldiers at forts. On three of those drives from Texas she accompanied him, braving blizzards,

(Continued to Page 4, Column 1)

NEW COLORADO POWER DAM IS TO BE PLANNED

Tucson Area Included in Regions Designated To Get Current

FUND IS ESTIMATED

Big New Dam Is Asked in Plan to Develop River Work

WASHINGTON, April 2—(AP)—Plans for extensive reclamation and power development on the Colorado river were disclosed today when the reclamation bureau estimated the completed cost of Bullshead dam and power plant would be $41,200,000, and President Roosevelt said that the budget estimate for the Indian reservation irrigation development near Parker, Ariz., has increased from $110,000 to $560,000.

The President has requested an initial appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Bullshead dam, which will be built between Parker and Boulder dam.

Storage Provision

Reclamation bureau officials said the Bullshead dam would provide 1,600,000 acre feet of live storage capacity to regulate water released for power production at Boulder dam to conform with downstream irrigation requirements, and enable development of the power possibilities of the 140 feet of maximum head available between the tailrace of the Boulder power plant and the Bullshead site.

Bullshead power, they said, would be transmitted to commercial load centers at Phoenix, Tucson and Yuma, in Arizona, and to the Imperial valley, in California, and also would be used to supply power for pumping purposes on the Gila irrigation project near Yuma.

Bureau engineers were said to be considering installation of either a concrete or earthen-type dam at Bullshead, with the probability that the former would be selected.

Canal Sought

Congress was asked by the President to increase the appropriation for the Colorado river Indian reservation irrigation project so that a 17,000-foot main canal could be constructed from the Head Gate rock diversion dam to irrigable lands on the reservation.

In a letter to the house appropriations committee, Harold D. Smith, federal budget director, said that unless the canal is constructed in the next fiscal year, it would be necessary to construct the existing pumping plant at an estimated cost of $90,000 to $100,000.

The President recommended also that the committee eliminate from the budget a $35,000 item for continuing two units of the Coolidge Diesel plant on the San Carlos, Ariz., Indian reservation from fuel oil to natural gas operation.

Coolidge Discussed

The original estimate was prepared, it was explained, when operations of the two units appeared necessary to furnish power for the project. In the meantime, water storage behind Coolidge dam has increased to such an extent as to "assure an adequate supply of hydroelectric power for project needs during summer months for several years to come."

The President's recommendation pointed out that transmission lines are under construction to the area from Parker dam, making use of the Diesel plant unnecessary except for standby purposes.

BRAZIL PROTESTS BOMBING ATTACKS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 2.—(AP)—Brazil protested to Germany today against an aerial attack on the Brazilian freighter Taubate in the Mediterranean March 22, and demanded "legal and moral reparations."

The 5,099-ton freighter was reported bombed by German planes 100 miles northwest of Port Said. One man was killed and three wounded. The ship continued her voyage to Alexandria.

TREATY OFFERED

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(AP)—Brazil today offered the United States to ratify the new agreement between the United States and Mexico for reciprocal use of air fields in the two nations.

Japan Ready to Act Against U.S. in Any War, Rome States

ROME, April 2.—(AP)—Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese foreign minister, has agreed with Premier Mussolini and Adolf Hitler on a joint plan of action against the United States in the event of American involvement—declared or undeclared—in hostilities against the Axis powers, authoritative Italians indicated today.

The Japanese statesman said goodbye to Premier Mussolini before returning tomorrow to Berlin for further conferences with Hitler.

He also talked today with Pope Pius XII in a 45-minute interview at the Vatican, one of the longest any statesman has ever had with the pontiff. Those in a position to know said they surveyed the whole world situation.

Diplomatic observers ruled out any possibility of a Japanese attempt at mediation between Britain and the European Axis powers, taking as their cue Matsuoka's declaration of confidence in victory for Japan and her allies in Europe, Africa and Asia.

On the other hand, foreign observers still were skeptical as to how far Matsuoka had pledged his country's direct aid in the war effort of Italy and Germany.

The second self-styled ex-Communist to testify declared it was a Communist aim to foster strikes, paralyze industry and thus create civil war in America.

The witness, Ernst Chase of Los Angeles, testified he joined the party in 1931 and left it twice, the last time because he "could not go along."

Through Witness Chase, the government displayed its intent to connect Bridges, Australian labor leader of powerful west coast CIO waterfront unions, with an asserted

(Continued to Page 4, Column 1)

Italian Sailors Tell Of Surprise Attacks

British Shells Smashed Boats Before Crews Had Time to Fire, Survivors Declare In Reporting on Heavy Losses

ATHENS, April 3.—(Thursday)—(AP)—Survivors of the Italian cruisers Fiume and Zara, and the destroyer Alfieri, declared upon their arrival here last night that British warships destroyed their craft in last week-end's naval battle "10 minutes before we were able to fire a single shot, and caused enormous casualties."

Rescued by a Greek warship, the Fascist sailors asserted that hundreds of seamen and petty officers, trapped below decks, went down with the Italian ships when the British opened fire Friday night.

A 21-year-old gunner on the Fiume, one of the few on duty when the smashing British attack was launched, said:

"We were cruising along about 9 o'clock Friday night when suddenly in the distance, about three or four miles away, big searchlights flashed on us.

Surprise Attack

"For a few seconds we thought they were the lights of another Italian cruiser, although we had sighted one British warship just before dark.

"A salvo of shells almost immediately followed the searchlight and simultaneously we were hit by a torpedo.

"Before we could bring a single gun into action the ship was listing too badly to fire.

"The ship started settling. I just had time to jump aboard a life raft floating alongside as the Fiume's deck went under. I'm sure hundreds of others were trapped below deck."

Crews Confused

Other survivors told a similar story, but the action was so swift many did not know exactly what happened.

One young sailor told a harrowing story of how two men were mad on an overcrowded raft.

"Our raft," he related, "already was overcrowded and a foot under water when the men began fighting among themselves.

"The raft tipped and spilled all of us into the sea. Just nine of us were able to get back onto the raft. The others drowned.

"We were adrift 30 hours until picked up by the Greek ship."

Those rescued did not know what happened to the 35,000-ton Italian battleship Vittorio Veneto because they said it was several miles away.

The War At A Glance

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Axis threatens United States with action by Japan if United States refuses declared or undeclared hostilities; British coolly criticize Japanese course in China.

Italians declared abandoning Eritrea as fast as they can; British bombers and fleet maneuvers to entrap 100,000 in East Africa.

Yugoslav crisis heightens; reconnoitering planes fly over country; Croat leader sees war; mining of coast is disclosed in accidental destruction of two Yugoslav vessels.

RED DOCTRINES ARE DISCUSSED

Violence Advocated for National Changes, Witness Says

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—(AP)—Violent revolution is considered by the Communist party as the only means of bringing about a fundamental change of government, a prosecution witness declared today at the deportation hearing of Harry Bridges, CIO labor leader.

The witness, Benjamin Gitlow, said the party considered use of the ballot box an illusion, and had declared a decisive war against the entire bourgeois world."

Gitlow, former general secretary of the Communist International, who was expelled from the organization in 1929, read 21 points from a constitution which said that a 17,000-foot main canal could be constructed from the Head Gate rock diversion dam to irrigable lands on the reservation.

Points Listed

He said they included the "revolutionary overthrow of capitalism," "systematic Communist work in labor unions" and rendering of "every possible assistance to the Soviet republic."

Albert Sol Goercio, special examining inspector, asked Gitlow if the party thought it could achieve its purpose with the proletariat by any other means than violence?

"Only when and the party had concluded violent revolution was the only means.

The government is attempting to deport Bridges to Australia by showing he is or was affiliated with the Communist party and that the organization advocated violence by overthrow the government.

Bridges has denied he is a Communist, and evidence introduced at the deportation hearing as to his affiliation with Communism was ruled "inconclusive."

Attorney Assailed

The government also sought to show that Mrs. Carol King, one of Bridges' attorneys, was connected with Communist-controlled publications.

Del Guercio said the certificate of incorporation of the National Daily Worker Publishing Corporation, captained in the name of Mrs. King.

Gitlow also stated that the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., also was organized and controlled by the Communist party. Defense Attorneys Aubrey Grossman and Richard Gladstein objected and were sustained by Judge Charles H. Sears of Buffalo, N. Y., special presiding inspector, when Del Guercio asked Gitlow if all those connected with the firm were under control of the Communist party.

Red Control

Gitlow identified the Compro Daily Publishing Company as publisher of the Daily Worker and described it as "Communist-controlled."

Del Guercio introduced several pamphlets and books on Communism, including the Communist manifesto by Karl Marx in explaining the manifesto's relation to the Communist party.

He declared the Communist party interpreted the manifesto as saying it was necessary to use force in the overthrow of capitalist governments, and that it was distributed by the Communist party of the United States.

Gitlow ended his direct testimony late today with a stern criticism of the present Communist party and termed the Soviet state a "Frankenstein."

He was turned over to the defense for cross-examination but Attorney Richard Gladstein said he was "not interested" in Gitlow's testimony. He asked, however, that the witness available if the defense needed him in the future.

LEADERS CHECK ON AID POLICY

President Heads Meeting Of Officials at White House

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(AP)—New steps in the ever-expanding national defense program apparently were in the making today as President Roosevelt met with an enlarged cabinet and military group after discussing, at a previous conference, ways of meeting British requests for new ship tonnage.

Details Secret

With details kept strictly secret, the chief executive conferred late in the day with what has become known as his "lend-lease" cabinet council and with Harry L. Hopkins, Attorney General Jackson and the heads of the three armed services.

The original White House announcement listed only Secretaries Hull, Stimson, Knox and Morgenthau and Mr. Hopkins, unofficial coordinator, as participants in what Stephen Early, press secretary, described as a check upon all angles of the defense program.

Others Added

The conference assumed greater importance later when Jackson was added to the conferees, along with General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and Major General Thomas Holcomb, commandant of marines.

Whether strike disorders at defense plants and Axis ship seizures were subjects of discussion was not announced.

Before the conferees met, critics in Congress challenged administration leaders to state their views on the issue of convoys.

Tobey Bitter

If United States naval vessels are assigned to convoy supply vessels across the Atlantic, then war will follow "as sure as death," said Senator Tobey (R., N. H.). His views were supported by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), who said that if President Roosevelt took such action "the people will lose faith in their government."

VENEZUELA RAPS ACTION OF CREWS

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—(AP)—Gil Borges, foreign minister, sent strong notes of protest to the German and Italian diplomatic representatives here tonight for the sinking and scuttling of four Axis ships harbored in Venezuela.

The notes held that the Axis governments were responsible for the conduct of the crews.

Their acts of destruction at Puerto Cabello were characterized as "deliberate" and a "scandalous" violation of hospitality accorded them, as well as an offense against the national sovereignty of Venezuela.

The notes were handed to Erwin Poenigen, German representative, and Baron Giovanni Di Giura, Italian.

AXIS RENEWING PROTESTS OVER SHIP SEIZURES

U. S. Expected to Reject Any Compromise on Sabotage Issue

ONE TEXT RELEASED

Use of American Flag on Some Boats Is Called Mistake

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(AP)—New and stronger protests were lodged by Germany and Italy today over the seizure of Axis ships and crews while in United States prepared replies formally rejecting earlier notes.

The new Axis notes, said to be couched in stronger language than those delivered Monday, took special exception to the action of authorities in imprisoning members of the crews.

The German embassy made public its first note, demanding release of two Nazi ships and their crews and removal of the American flag, said to have been hoisted on one of them. It called the seizure a "clear violation" of treaty rights, and said it had "no legal basis in international law."

Notes Secret

The Italian embassy still guarded the contents of its notes, and the state department declined to discuss details on any of them.

The coast guard, acting about the time the second Axis notes were delivered, ordered removal of the American flag from any of the 69 ships—German, Italian or Danish—on which it was hoisted after the vessels were taken into "protective custody" last week-end on grounds of actual or prospective sabotage.

The Italian and German ships will fly no flags while they are in custody, the coast guard ordered, but Danish ships on which skeleton crews are being permitted to remain may fly the Danish flag when Danish officers are aboard.

Foreign Owned

Although no explanation was given for the orders, officials said the ships still belong to their foreign owners pending any forfeiture proceedings that may be taken later.

There was every indication that the new Axis protests would only delay rather than change the American answers rejecting them entirely.

Amid these developments in the capital, a federal grand jury at Honolulu indicted Ernst R. Heitmann, four officers and five members of the crew of the Italian tanker Pauline Friedrich on charges of sabotage.

The men, held at the Boston immigration station since they were taken off their vessel during a widespread week-end seizures of Axis merchantmen, will be placed in custody of the United States marshal pending their arraignment, Raymond L. Brandon, United States attorney, said.

Penalty Provided

Conviction of the sabotage charge carries a maximum penalty of a $10,000 fine, 10 years in prison or both.

The indictments came swiftly after Robert H. Jackson, attorney general, yesterday ordered prosecution of German or Italian agents who damaged or attempted to damage their ships.

Secretary of State Hull indicated clearly that the government's answer to the Axis protests will be rejection. In response to a question, he said he had not heard any suggestion the government would ask that the ships be released or that the government's stand be modified in any way.

Instead, it was learned that government agents are investigating sabotage of some of the Axis ships were seeking to determine whether any Axis officials in this country were involved.

If evidence were found that orders for the sabotage came from any Axis diplomatic or military officials here, officials said their governments might be asked to recall them or the nations might be handed their passports and ordered summarily to leave.

TEXT OF NOTE MADE PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(AP)—Following is the text of the first German note protesting United States seizure of two vessels, delivered

(Continued to Page 4, Column 3)

British Naval Victory Now Illumines Balkan Strategy

By COL. FREDERICK PALMER

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(NANA)—The spring campaign is on. It had a hot inauguration at sea, and it is getting warm on land, where it will become hotter and hotter. Official Washington has not yet heard from Athens about British prospects for many months.

The flash of the British naval guns in their victory over the Italian fleet illumines the strategy in the struggle struggle struggle for the Balkans. Adolf Hitler must strike soon if he is to prevent his Axis partner from being thrown out of Albania.

Accuracy Counts

Let us sum up the situation in its main factors. All naval interest here centers primarily in the technical lessons of the most important sea battles since Jutland in the World War.

"The British closed in," as one of our naval officers said. That tells the story.

The increased range of naval guns since the World War makes it possible for battleships to begin fire at a distance of 30,000 yards. But there is a question of accuracy at this distance, in windage and consequently, slight variations in powder strength, and of expending too much ammunition without effective results. Twenty thousand, 18,000, 10,000, 5,000 yards assure still more and more hits in ratio to the number of shots.

And the tradition of our own and the British navy has always been to close in, and if your marksmanship, guns and armor are better than the enemy's, then you have them.

The British fleet had the naval commander's prayer granted by catching the Italian fleet in detail by surprise. It had team work

(Continued to Page 4, Column 4)

Nazis Fight Mexican Officials Who Balk Ship Scuttling Plan

TAMPICO, Mexico, April 2—(AP)—German seamen on the 9,660-ton liner Orinoco resisted, but were overpowered by a Mexican boarding party tonight as the marines frustrated an alleged plot to scuttle and burn the Axis ships harbored here.

Vice Admiral Luis Hurtado de Mendoza said the captains and crews of nine seized vessels in Tampico harbor had plotted to destroy their ships sometime tonight.

He said marines had discovered in the exhaust of the Italian tanker Fede a TNT bomb so connected that it would explode the moment the engine was turned over.

The small Italian tanker Atlas was scuttled by its crew last night when Mexican detachments hastened to prevent sabotage on the refugee fleet of 10 Axis vessels here and two in Vera Cruz.

Discovery of the alleged plot against the nine remaining ships afloat here moved the navy department to send the gunboat Querteraro up with orders to remove the crews of all the ships immediately.

ITALIANS FACE TRAP IN AFRICA

British Claim Defenses Collapse in Final War Drive

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, April 2.—(AP)—The British radio, in a broadcast heard by CBS, said Italian troops are evacuating Massaua, the last major Eritrean city under Italian control.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 2.—(AP)—Between 30,000 and 40,000 Italian soldiers, the beaten remnants of the Fascist army in Eritrea, are fleeing southward toward Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, a fast dispatch said tonight.

The only major point left under the Italian flag in Italy's oldest colony is Massaua, Red sea port, and that city was described as on the brink of capitulation.

The Fascists reported leaving Eritrea plus approximately 60,000 other Italian troops virtually isolated in Ethiopia as the Italian troops left to fight in east Africa.

Squeeze Play

Amid intimations that the white flag of Fascist surrender might be flown over all Eritrea, the British army and navy teamed up to put the squeeze on those soldiers.

The navy announced the sinking of an Italian destroyer and capture of a German merchantman in the Red sea at Massaua, and the sinking of an Italian submarine and a tanker in the Mediterranean.

Army sources pictured 60,000 Italians as virtually isolated in the fields of Ethiopia and another 40,000 hemmed in between the Eritrean mountains and the British-dominated Red sea.

In the Libyan desert of north Africa, British and German advance units sparred inconclusively.

White Flag

Hastening on down up the remainder of east Africa before the rains come, the British announced at Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, that their advance at Asmara, the Eritrean capital, was speeded today by Italian emissaries bearing a white flag.

The Italians said resistance had ceased and asked that Asmara be considered an open town, the communique said, adding:

"It is not known yet whether leading to the Fascist plans, only contended that only maintenance workers, permitted inside by the union, were at their jobs. Operations in the plant, the world's largest, were at a virtual standstill.

In a prepared statement, the company charged that the object of the union was "to force another large American industry and thus cripple the national defense program."

Asserting that the C. I. O.-U. A. W. was "completely controlled," the statement added that the strike was the result of a "gigantic Communistic conspiracy to paralyze the industrial life of our nation."

The Ford plant violence prompted Gov. Van Wagoner to call out state police to maintain order. The governor said that the company had agreed not to reopen the plant during the mediation period.

The C. I. O. has been attempting to organize the Ford plant for two years, and R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. president, said the issues included reinstatement of workers discharged for union affiliation, a 10-

(Continued to Page 5, Column 2)

NAZI SHIPS SUNK, CREWS NOT FOUND

LIMA, Peru, April 2.—(AP)—The German merchant ships Muenchen and Hermonthis which fled Callao harbor Monday night were discovered burning and sinking more than 200 miles south of Callao, the Peruvian naval ministry reported tonight.

The Peruvian cruiser Grau located the ships and then began looking for the crews. Lifeboats were missing from the ships.

The armed Canadian merchantman Prince Robert was known to have been off this part of the western South American coast recently, since it had called at Callao harbor a few days ago.

STRIKE BATTLE CASUALTIES IN AMERICA GROW

Death, Injury, Curtailed Defense Program Are Among Results

RED INFLUENCE SEEN

Lewis Says Union Will Fight Interference of U. S. Mediation

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A plan to settle the paralyzing strike at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant was announced last night by a federal mediator while state police patrolled the area to guard against further violence.

The mediator, James F. Dewey, made his announcement following a conference with union officials and then closeted himself with company representatives at the Edison hotel suite of Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan.

Strikers and non-strikers had dogged each other with wooden staves, iron pipes and wrenches outside the plant during the day, while in the Harlan coal fields of Kentucky four men were killed.

Lewis Defiant

These acts of violence punctuated a day of fast moving labor developments. There were demands in Congress for legislation to curb strikes in defense industries, the house approved two separate investigations of the defense program, and John L. Lewis said in New York that the United Mine Workers would not permit the soft coal wage dispute to be turned over to the defense mediation board.

In addition, the government stepped in and ordered soft coal prices "frozen" at the levels of March 28 "to prevent runaway and excessive prices due to the bituminous coal strike."

The defense mediation board announced in Washington that an agreement had been reached for continuing production at the plants of the International Harvester company, Chicago. C. A. Dykstra, board chairman, said the agreement had been signed by the company and the A. F. L. but not by the C. I. O.

Operation Provided

The agreement provided for operation of the plants pending a settlement recommendation by the board. It also provided: That the mediation board be asked to hasten determination of collective bargaining agencies; no loss of seniority by employees; a formula for payment of employes if continuous operation of the plant is terminated immediately possible, and preservation of order by workers during the board's investigation.

The Harlan rioting, in which more than 100 shots were reported fired, also resulted in the wounding of five other men. The shootings occurred at the Crumbtick Creek Coal Company mine. This and other mines in the Harlan soft coal area were closed pending negotiations in New York for a new contract between the bituminous operators in eight states and the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.). The old contract expired at midnight Monday, but the negotiations have been going on since.

Strikers Hurt

The C. I. O. United Auto Workers union, which called a strike at the Ford plant Tuesday midnight, said that between 39 and 40 strikers were given medical treatment as a result of the Dearborn disorders. Many of them were bruised and cut in hand-to-hand fighting.

Union men barricaded streets leading to the Ford plant, and police contended that only maintenance workers, permitted inside by the union, were at their jobs. Operations in the plant, the world's largest, were at a virtual standstill.

In a prepared statement, the company charged that the object of the union was "to force another large American industry and thus cripple the national defense program."

Asserting that the C. I. O.-U. A. W. was "completely controlled," the statement added that the strike was the result of a "gigantic Communistic conspiracy to paralyze the industrial life of our nation."

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