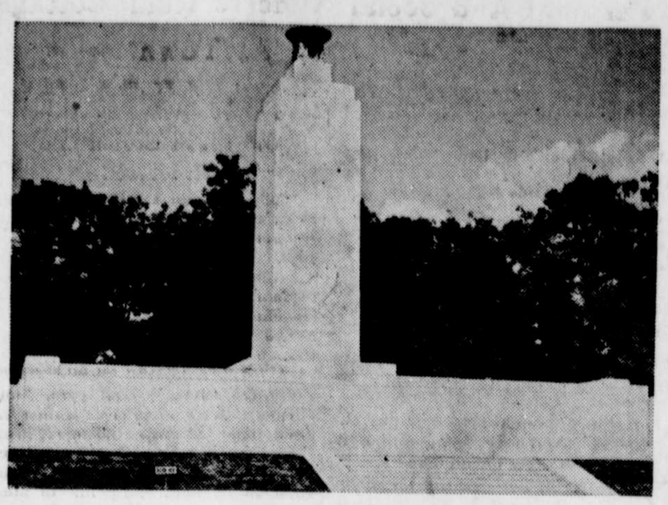
News Review of Current Events

BLUE AND GRAY MEET

Veterans of Gettysburg Celebrate Together on Field of the Crucial Civil War Battle



Here is the new Peace Memorial in the Gettysburg National Military park which was dedicated by President Roosevelt during the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, in which veterans of the Northern and Southern armies participated. On the top of the shaft burns "The Flame of Eternal Peace."

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Yanks and Johnny Rebs

SEVENTY-FIVE years after they faced each other in deadly conflict, some 2,000 old soldiers gathered in friendly concert to celebrate the great Battle of Gettysburg. The Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars flew side by side on the once bloody field, and the veterans of the Northern and Southern armies that fought there in one of history's biggest battles wandered together over the hills and meadows or sat in their tented city, exchanging reminiscences and renewing old friendships.

The war department had done everything possible to make the now feeble old warriors comfortable and safe, and the Pennsylvania National Guard and Boy Scouts attended carefully to their every want. There were feasts, parades, and military displays in plenty, but the veterans were not called on to do the entertaining. They were the entertained.

In the Gettysburg National Militery park, comprising the battlefield, had been erected a beautiful peace memorial, and President Roosevelt was there to dedicate it on the afternoon of July 3. At the top of the monument's shaft is a burner for natural gas that supplies "The Flame of Eternal Peace." This was kindled by the President as the climax of the day's celebration.

There were no re-enactments of battle scenes. The observance was all of peace, and peace and harmony of all the land breathed all through the talks made by Mr. Roosevelt and other speakers.

From a common platform Commander-in-Chief Overton H. Mennet of the Grand Army of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief John M. Claypool of the United Confederate Veterans spoke to their comrades.

Politics in Relief

CHAIRMAN SHEPPARD of the senate campaign funds committee put it up to the members of that body whether they should investigate charges that the WPA had increased relief wages in Kentucky and Oklahoma to aid the candidacies of Senators Barkley and Thomas.

Harry Hopkins

Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins denied that the WPA has been made a political instrument in Kentucky.

In a statement accompanied by exhaustive documentary evidence, Hopkins challenged 22 charges that his agency has subjected WPA workers to political pressure. He said the facts do not substantiate the charges, but reiterated his promises of summary and stringent action in all cases where political coercion could be proved.

"Every charge in which a WPA worker or official was named has been thoroughly investigated and documentary evidence conclusively establishes that out of more than a score of cases in which political activity was alleged, only two instances of improper conduct could be found," he said.

Hopkins' statement referred to a series of articles on the Kentucky senatorial primary fight between Alben W. Barkley, senate majority leader, and Gov. A. B. ("Happy") Chandler. The articles enumerated specific instances where, it was asserted, political pressure was being exerted on relief workers in behalf of Barkley.

Real Drive on Depression

WITH the start of the new fiscal year the administration began what the President calls "the real drive on depression." In the coming fiscal year relief agencies, army and navy, public works departments and federal lending corporations may pour out approximately $8,500,000,000. Some of this money is returnable to the treasury.

Administration officials said this huge sum—equal to more than $66 for every person in the nation—was needed because there are approximately 10,500,000 unemployed in the country. This estimate, furnished by a federal economist, was 4,500,000 higher than last October, when the recession's effect became visible.

Officials left little doubt they hope to get business positively on the upgrade by Labor day, although economists estimated it would take a year from the upturn to recover the ground lost since last summer.

Upholds Free Press

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT delivered two speeches in New York, on the site of the world's fair that is being built. First he spoke at the laying of the cornerstone of the federal building at the exposition after dabbling in cement with a silver trowel.

Then the Chief Executive appeared before a convention of the National Education association, and declared that the mission of America is to carry the torch of free thought and free learning in a world in which dictators have smothered the fires of freedom.

He did not mention Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy by name, but he condemned in most positive language such purges as burned libraries, exiled scientists, artists, musicians, writers and teachers, dispersed universities and censored news, literature and art.

"If in other lands the press is censored," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "we must redouble our efforts here to keep it free. If in other lands the eternal truths of the past are threatened by intolerance, we must provide a safe place here for their perpetuation."

In his address to the teachers the President warmly defended the spending of his administration on the ground that the outlays of federal money had increased national and human resources.

"The only real capital of a nation is its natural resources and its human beings," he said. "So long as we take care of and make the most of both of them we shall survive as a strong nation, a successful nation, and a progressive nation—whether or not the bookkeepers say other kinds of budgets are from time to time out of balance.

"This capital structure—natural resources and human beings—has to be maintained at all times. The plant has to be kept up and new capital put in yearly to meet increasing needs. If we skimp on that capital, if we exhaust our national resources and weaken the capacity of our human beings, then we shall go the way of all weak nations."

Strike at New York Fair

MORE than 6,000 workers were affected by a general strike of construction men at the New York world's fair, called by the Building Trades and Construction council, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. All construction work was tied up except structural steel work. The strike was precipitated by a jurisdictional dispute.

Heads N. Y. Exchange

WILLIAM McCHESNEY MARTIN of a St. Louis brokerage firm and chairman of the New York Stock exchange since last May was elected president of the exchange at a salary of $48,000 a year. His selection was the final step in the reorganization of the executive personnel of the exchange which was brought about through the insistence of the securities and exchange commission and the "liberal" group within the exchange membership.

Rail Wage Parley Set

REPRESENTATIVES of the Railroad Trainmen and of the Carriers' Joint Conference committee agreed to meet in the Stevens hotel, Chicago, on July 18 to start negotiations over the 15 per cent wage reduction proposed by the railroads. The trainmen, numbering about 150,000 workers, are headed by A. F. Whitney, who declares they cannot and will not accept the wage cut.

On July 20 the 18 other railroad brotherhoods affected by the proposed wage reduction will start their negotiations with the managements under the leadership of George M. Harrison, chairman of Railway Labor Executives' association.

Indiana G.O.P. Picks Willis

RAYMOND E. WILLIS of Angola, Ind., a newspaper publisher and veteran political leader, was nominated for the senate by the state Republican convention in Indianapolis. Willis was named on the third ballot, defeating four rivals, among whom was James E. Watson, former senator.

The nominee, who is sixty-two years old, has been the active editor and publisher of his weekly paper, the Angola Republican, since its establishment in 1898. He is president of the Steuben Publishing company, and, with another editor at its head, publishes the Angola Herald, a Democratic organ.

Spending Is a Stop-Gap

DECLARING the New Deal's objective is to give wages for real work and that he is opposed to the outright dole for bare existence, President Roosevelt said in a press conference that he is still looking for a permanent solution of the unemployment problem. He made it clear that he did not believe relief or public works afforded anything more than a stop-gap remedy for a little understood dislocation of the nation's economic and industrial life. In fact, he said, no country in the world had as yet worked out a method for dealing with the most acute unemployment situation in the history of the world.

President Roosevelt

He noted that public works expenditures had worked better in Sweden than in this country, because the Swedish government had been able in recent prosperous years to put on heavy taxes and pay off its borrowings. He said the Swedish method was being given close study. The President warned that the prosperity which vast outlays for rearmament appeared to have brought to European nations was unsound. When the munitions plants close down, he predicted, the nations of Europe will find themselves weaker in an economic sense than ever before. No nation, he argued, could spend its way back to prosperity by laying out vast sums in unproductive goods like weapons of war.

All federal spending agencies received instructions to launch the big spending push July 1, Mr. Roosevelt said. Funds will pour out through the Works Progress administration, the Civilian Conservation corps and the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

France to Execute Spies

DEATH on the guillotine will hereafter be the fate of persons convicted of peacetime spying in France. The government issued this decree, according to officials, because of the increase of espionage in France. In the Strasbourg area alone—near the German frontier—there were 150 convictions on espionage charges in 1937. This year such convictions have averaged nearly four a week.

Forms of espionage for which the death penalty may be imposed include entering into a contract with a foreign power with the intent of weakening the national defense, taking up arms in a foreign army against France, and supplying information to a foreign power concerning inventions, manufacturing processes, studies, industrial methods, maps, documents or military plans which might be used against France in time of war.

Disaster in Japan

NEARLY 200 persons were killed in Japan during two days of violent storms and floods and the disaster was aggravated by rather severe earthquake shocks. Many thousands of houses were destroyed and the main railway lines were put out of commission by landslides and wrecked bridges.

Italy Checks Franco

VIRGINIO GAYDA, noted editor and spokesman for the Fascist regime in Italy, declared that Italy had advised Franco, leader of the Spanish insurgents, to use "moderation" in his efforts to prevent British and other foreign ships from bringing supplies to government Spain. Gayda said, however, that Italy approved the bombing of vessels carrying contraband, but disclaimed any Italian responsibility therefor.

Representations by the earl of Perth, British ambassador to Rome, had opened the way to an agreement to end the bombings. Mussolini was reported as ready to act only to spare Prime Minister Chamberlain from embarrassment.

Speaking of Sports

Ohio's Johns Create New Diamond Lore

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

IF BY some baseball miracle, Cleveland and Cincinnati should win the American and National league pennants, respectively, and fight it out for the world's championship next fall, they will have to thank two Ohio Johnnies for helping them—Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati's quiet-spoken southpaw who rose to fame with two straight no-hit, no-run games and Johnny Allen, Cleveland's truculent right-hander who fights harder to win than perhaps any other pitcher in the game.

JOHNNY VANDER MEER

Baseball men will tell you it wouldn't be such a miracle, after all, if these two Ohio teams should finish first in their respective circuits this year. They almost did it once before, missing each other by only one year. Cincinnati won the National league pennant in 1919 and Cleveland won the American league flag in 1920.

Both teams have been on or near the top since the season began. Both have added some sensational rookie players who have been factors in their rise. Both showed their strength by the number of their players selected on the All-Star teams this year. Cincinnati came up with five—Catcher Ernie Lombardi, Pitchers Vander Meer and Derringer, First Baseman McCormick and Outfielder Goodman. Cleveland drew three—Pitchers Allen and Feller and Outfielder Averill.

Teams Have Color

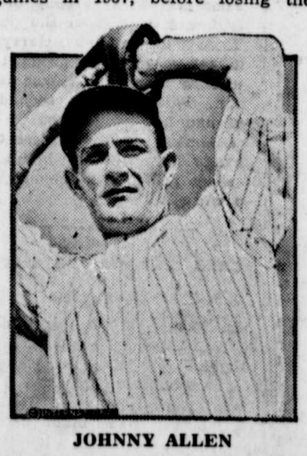
Oddly enough, both teams have new managers this year who have imparted color and zest to hitherto listless outfits—Cleveland's Oscar Vitt and Cincinnati's Bill McKechnie.

But it is to the two Johnnies that these two teams owe a lot of the drive that has made them serious pennant contenders.

Pitching scoreless innings has become a habit with ruddy-cheeked Johnny Vander Meer. Out of the first 111 innings he pitched for Cincinnati this year 95 were scoreless, including 23⅓ straight hitless frames for a new National league mark. As a first year man Johnny startled the baseball world by blanking the Boston Bees without any hits a while back and then duplicating this performance against the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Vander Meer is a solid youngster of twenty-three who takes it easy in the knife and fork league to keep his weight at 180 pounds. His ruddy look belies the fact that as a kid of fourteen he was puny and sickly and spent eight months convalescing from an operation on an appendix.

Johnny Allen may not be the most popular player in the American league, but he is one of the most respected. He believes in standing up for his own rights and has a stormy temper that bodes opponents or teammates no good when they cross him. He won 15 straight games in 1937, before losing the season's final to Detroit. He dropped the first game played this year and then won the next eleven straight.



JOHNNY ALLEN

With Bobby Feller and Mel Harder he has given Cleveland a pitching staff that is without an equal in the majors. Feller gives promise of being eventually an even greater pitcher than Allen, but at this writing Allen has the experience and the record on his side.

Golfing City

WHEN Charley Yates of Atlanta won the British golf championship a while back he was the second native son to capture that honor and gave that city all but two of the world's major golf titles. Only the Professional Golfers' Association championship and the Western Open crown have escaped Atlanta golfers over a span of 25 years.

It all started in 1909 when George Sargent won the U. S. Open and the Canadian Open three years later. Then Alexa Sterling had an impressive run of victories, taking the Southern Women's championship in 1915, 1916 and 1919. She also took the United States Woman's championship in 1915, 1916 and 1919.

Bobby Jones began to add luster to Atlanta's golf reputation by winning the Southern Amateur title in 1917, repeating in 1920 and 1922. The holder of probably more golf titles than any other mortal, Jones has to his credit the United States Amateur, which he won five times; the U. S. Open, which he won four times; the British Open, three times; and the British Amateur, once, in addition to many tournaments of lesser importance.

Other Atlantans who have helped make the city the world's golf capital are Perry Adair who won the Southern amateur championship in 1921 and 1923, Watts Gunn who also took this title in 1928 and won the United States Intercollegiate title in 1927, Dorothy Kirby who won the Southern Women's title in 1937 and David Mitchell who won the United States Public Links championship in 1934.

Hornsby Lights

FOUR times a major league manager and once a candidate for the managership of the New York Giants, Rogers Hornsby is now trying his hand in the Southern association as manager of the Chattanooga Lookouts.

Hornsby this year had been serving as coach, pinch hitter and utility man for the Baltimore Orioles in the International league, until he was offered the new job.

Probably the greatest right hand hitter of modern times, the Rajah led the National league in batting six consecutive times. He set the highest modern batting average by hitting .424 in 1924 while playing with St. Louis in the National league.

ROGERS HORNSBY

Hornsby began his big league career with the St. Louis Cards and was manager of the team in 1926 when they won the pennant and the world's championship. He was successively manager of the Boston Bees, the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Browns in the American league.

The Chattanooga team is one of the fan owned clubs in the country. It was purchased by the fans of Chattanooga from the Washington Senators through the sale of stock at $5 a share plus a substantial sum furnished by Joe Engel, the club's president.

Here and There—

THE Cubs could have purchased Claude Passeau and Bucky Walters from the Phillies and Van Lingle Mungo from the Dodgers for less than the $185,000 they are reported to have given the Cardinals for Dizzy Dean . . . Football players at Michigan State college were given new balls to take home with them during vacation. They have to bring them back in the fall and the condition of the ball tips off Coach Charles Bachman as to how much practicing the boys have done.

Two hours after fining Johnny Allen $250 for walking out of a game in Boston Manager Oscar Vitt of the Indians took the pitcher to a movie . . . Alex Kampouris, Giant second baseman, owns more luggage than any other player in the major leagues . . . More than one thoroughbred with a broken leg has been saved besides Insco, sire of Lawrin . . . Back in 1931 Ben Marshall was saved . . . He was a son of Dis Donc and he won two races at New Orleans after recovering from the injury . . . Joe E. Brown has a horse in his stable which was doomed to be destroyed because of a broken leg, but Brown ordered him saved . . . The horse is racing again . . . New York baseball writers are now saying that it was a mistake to let Tony Lazzeri get away from the Yanks, because he was too valuable as a coach, if not as a player . . . Julian Black, one of the managers of Joe Louis, made a healthy sum betting one to twenty that Louis would flatten Schmeling in the first two rounds.

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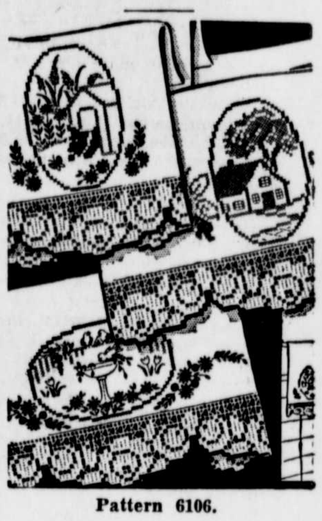

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