

LABOR RELATIONS BOARD PLANS TO RETURN TO CITY

Voyta Wrabetz Makes Brief
Visit Here—Assures Lead-
ers Local Situation Is
Not Abandoned

Prospects that the Wisconsin industrial relations board will return to Oshkosh soon in an effort to bring about another conference between local woodworking plants and striking millmen appeared bright today following an unannounced visit here late yesterday afternoon of Voyta Wrabetz, chairman of the board.

The visit was brief and was merely a stopover while Mr. Wrabetz was enroute to a northern Wisconsin city where a labor dispute is in progress.

He took the time, however, to confer with local leaders, including B. A. Philipp, president of the Millmen's local No. 1363, and briefly went over the developments on the local situation since the mediation board left Oshkosh last Friday.

Mr. Philipp said he could not disclose details of the conference, but declared Mr. Wrabetz assured him that the mediation board has not abandoned the local situation, and will return here at an early date to see what can be done.

EXPLAIN SENTIMENT

Union leaders explained to Mr. Wrabetz the sentiment of the 1,300 Oshkosh woodworkers, who Saturday afternoon rejected almost unanimously the proposal for an agreement which was worked out before the mediation board last week.

While that meeting was closed and union leaders have declined to reveal anything that went on except the general result, it was believed the mediation board chairman was told that the principal obstacle to ratification was the wage question.

The rejected proposal offered 40 cents an hour to the millworkers with a "preferential" shop. So far as can be ascertained no serious objection is entertained by the union to the preferential shop plan but reports have it that the men are holding out for around 45 cents an hour.

It has been reported unofficially that some of the workers contend the 40 cent minimum wage increase, since the average prior to the strike about 4 cents an hour on bonus.

The men insisted that the bonus arrangement be dispensed with and that the workers receive a straight hourly wage, wholly independent of production.

ELIMINATED BONUS
Mill owners complied with this demand in their proposed agreement eliminating the bonus plan entirely, but refused to raise the hourly minimum wage rate above 40 cents, contending they have no way of knowing whether production, without the bonus incentive, would enable them to pay the higher wage and still compete in the open market.

Mill owners insist that their original offer of 5 cents an hour raise, coupled with the bonus plan, would have given many of the men approximately 43 cents an hour since the majority were receiving a base wage of 34 cents an hour.

Union officials contended that a majority of the workers, prior to the strike, were receiving 34 cents, although in at least one plant wages of 30 cents an hour were being paid, they said.

Union leaders reiterated their willingness today to negotiate with any mill owner individually or with representatives of the owners collectively.

They said that no other negotiations have been held and none are definitely scheduled.

Union leaders are waiting for the mill owners to call upon them for a resumption of negotiations.

SEVEN OF TEN DEAD IN RIOT SHOT IN BACK

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that a majority of people are saying just one thing about the strike. "A plague on both your houses."

He refused to elaborate on the quotation from "Homo and Juliet," but White House officials interpreted it as a reference to those who want to fight and those who refuse to negotiate, but not to the great majority of employers and employees, organized or unorganized, who do not believe in violence.

KEEPING EYE OPEN

The mediation board, meanwhile, was disbanded after failing to bring about peace. Secretary Perkins said, however, that the federal government still is keeping an eye on the strike.

The senate civil liberties committee called four Chicago police officers Wednesday to testify about the fatal Memorial day "battle" between steel strike sympathizers and police. Police testimony will be compared with a suppressed news reel of the disorders. Ten union demonstrators lost their lives.

The "Good Neighbor"
Jones leaned over the garden fence and beckoned to his neighbor.

"I say, old man," he said, "I understand that you have Brown's neighbor nodded."

"said Jones. 'If you'll let me see that occasionally I'll have my garden roller when I want it.'"

STEEL PLANT CLOSED BY BLASTS



The huge Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was closed, throwing 6,000 men into idleness, after two dynamite blasts ripped off pipelines leading to the plant, at Johnstown, Pa. A crew of workmen is shown here starting repairs to the two 12-foot sections of the 36-inch supplementary water supply main.

TRANSFER ORDERS ARE RECEIVED BY HOLC OFFICE HERE

(Continued From Page 1)

There are nine field men who have been working in this territory. Mr. Doherty said he has received no information regarding their future assignments or location.

Knowing of the plan to close the local HOLC office, efforts had been made to retain the office in Oshkosh. Even up to today, there had been a slim ray of hope that the Oshkosh office might be continued. C. E. Broughton, of Sheboygan, national Democratic committee man from Wisconsin, joined in the protest against closing the office here.

OTHER PROTESTS FILED
His protest against the proposed closing of the Oshkosh office was filed with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and those sent in by other municipalities located in the 27 counties in which loans are being serviced through the Oshkosh office.

Those familiar with the routine of the local HOLC office declared that transfer of the local agency to Milwaukee would not result in any economy, and if anything, might result in slower and more complicated transactions regarding HOLC loans.

In the first place, it was pointed out, operating expenses of the office would not be materially changed. Staff size and salaries would remain practically unchanged, except that the group would be located in Milwaukee instead of here.

The local office has been maintained without overhead expense. It was housed in the federal postoffice where it occupied quarters rent free, and without any charge for light, heat and other miscellaneous services. Transfer to Milwaukee will not provide any economy that was not already available here.

Staff workers, in explaining the routine of the work, said that in most instances conferences—in person—provide the only satisfactory means of ironing out details. It was commented that many people do not have the knack of expressing themselves clearly in writing, and that much time and correspondence would be needed to accomplish as much as could be handled in a single person-to-person contact at the Oshkosh office.

More than 7,000 loans are being serviced through the local HOLC office.

HEARING OF HAROLD BEST POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

Prairie du Chien, Wis.—Dist. Atty. James P. Cullen said today the juvenile court hearing of Harold Best, 15, of Soldiers Grove, in connection with the murder of Mildred Louise Best, his sister, on June 4, was indefinitely postponed.

Cullen said the hearing, set for today, would be held up pending the outcome of examinations and sanity tests now being given the youth at Madison.

Sheriff Oliver White said he has a signed confession from Harold that he shot and killed his sister while they were alone in the farm home of their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Orin Shaw.

College Head Quits



Galesville, Wis.—(P)—The Rev. J. O. Jones, Gale college president, offered his resignation yesterday to the board of trustees. His successor will be selected at a meeting of the board soon. Mr. Jones received a call from a Minnesota church but has not accepted.

TAX BILLS GO TO GOVERNOR TO BE GIVEN SIGNATURE

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ing final action on only one bill in two hours.

Without debate the senators approved a change in state laws to permit acceptance of federal highway aid.

Once the solons came close to a vote on the administration's new judicial retirement bill, but a call of the house prevented further action on the matter.

Twice during the morning senators threatened to attempt filibusters until the time for final adjournment Friday noon.

Sen. Roland Kammberg, Progressive, Wausau, first made the threat when the senate declined to take up one of his bills. His statement brought from Sen. Joseph Clancy, Democrat, Racine, the reply "I want to tell the senator from the Twenty-fifth (Kammberg) that he's the biggest overgrown baby I have met in 47 years on this earth."

NELSON REPEATS THREAT
Later Sen. Philip Nelson, Republican, Maple, repeated the threat when Sen. Earl Leverich, Progressive, Sparta, blocked action on a measure favored by Nelson. Leverich's move for a call of the house resulted from an objection by Kammberg to taking up the Leverich resolution praising the late Sen. Howard Teasdale of Sparta.

So it went until finally the senate adjourned.

The senators had one hearty laugh during the morning when Sen. E. M. Rowlands, Progressive, Cambria, chairman of the committee on committees, reported that group "has selected Senators Nelson and Rowlands" as the senate contingent in the legislative representation at the 1939 world's fair in New York. Nelson also is a member of the committee.

UNION ORGANIZER SOAKED WITH DYE

Fond du Lac, Wis.—(P)—Alfred C. Benson, state C. I. O. organizer, was soaked with a painful of dye yesterday as he prepared to address a street meeting for Rupeing Tannery employees.

With his light hat, white suit and brown shoes turned into a smeary blue, Benson gave his address and then hurried to a hotel to change into a new outfit of clothing.

Benson, when he returned to his home in Milwaukee last night, said the pail contained leather dye and declared the dye was thrown from a window of the tannery.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has already arranged to file further charges against the company with the state labor board," Benson said, "and also to start a civil action, with the dye incident as a basis. The charges already filed claim interference with union organization efforts and also declare the company is attempting to turn the company union into an independent union."

**TEACHERS REDEFINE
ACADEMIC FREEDOM**

Detroit — (P)—Long a champion of "academic freedom," the National Education association grided itself anew for the struggle at its 74th annual convention today.

Reports to the representative assembly, legislative body of the N. E. A., redefined academic freedom as a necessity for proper conduct of "democratic affairs" and demanded enactment of teacher tenure laws in all states.

A five-point antiwar program involving a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the United States to declare war only with the voted assent of the people, except in case of invasion, was prepared by the resolutions committee.

Other phases in the program would be education for peace, teaching of war aims, nationalization of the munitions industry, and universal draft laws to include the nation's material and industrial resources as well as manpower.

WORKERS HURT WHEN PICKETS THROW STONES

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dependent steel companies to sign labor contracts.

The concerns are Republic, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Inland Steel and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

At Johnstown, Pa., where the Cambria works of Bethlehem was harried yesterday by roaring dynamite blasts which snapped two water pipelines, Mayor James J. Shields ordered C. I. O. leaders to leave the city, for their own welfare, and declared the city could no longer be responsible for their safety.

James Mark, C. I. O. leader in Johnstown, and C. W. Jones, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, were called before council meeting last night and told their presence was inimical to community peace.

REFUSE TO LEAVE
The labor leaders refused to go. Said Mark:

"We are both good American citizens. We intend to stay here until we leave of our own accord."

At the same time, Mark telegraphed Gov. George H. Earle, governor of Pennsylvania, asking that martial law again be declared in Johnstown.

He called Shields "this mad mayor."

At Youngstown and Warren, the mills of Sheet and Tube and Republic continued operations, which company officials said were approaching normal for this time of the year.

Republic announced last night it would reopen its Canton mills today.

Some time during the night, explosives damaged a six-inch water main in front of the alloy steel plant of Republic. The damage was quickly repaired. Plant operations were not affected.

Telephone wires were ripped from poles today.

In the Canton plants, 2,000 men have been interned since the beginning of the strike, May 26. These workers were being taken out.

PICKETS ARE MASSES
Pickets massed around the entrances of the plants.

Brigadier William L. Marlin ordered a gas patrol to disperse them.

Guardsmen pushed the pickets out of the way and kept them patrolling in twos and threes.

The pickets were vocal but there were no major disorders.

The alloy plant normally employs 3,500. Company officials said 800 men entered the plant this morning, making a force now at work of 2,800.

The Stark rolling mills, another Republic subsidiary, employing about 1,500, opened, but company officials said they were unable to say immediately how many men returned.

The Berger Manufacturing Company, normally employing 800, also opened, with company officials saying 100 were back.

It was here at Canton that the steel strike began with barricades and picket lines after the corporation declined C. I. O.'s demand for a signed contract.

TO OPEN TOMORROW
Tomorrow morning, at Indiana Harbor, Ind., more steel plants will open. The Inland Steel Company announced. But C. I. O.'s Van A. Bittner, regional director there, said the union would "do everything possible to stop the plant from opening"; that 99 per cent of the 13,000 Inland Steel employees were members of C. I. O.

Both sides were silent concerning President Roosevelt's comment that he believed the majority of people's opinion of strikers and steel companies alike was well summarized in Shakespeare's line: "A plague on both your houses."

White House spokesmen were quick to point out, however, that the president had not meant the comment as applicable to both sides in general, but rather to the extremists of both sides.

Bethlehem Steel's plant here with its 15,000 employees, closed under martial law but subsequently reopened and operating—its manager said—at near normal, is now shut because of dynamite blasts which ripped water lines yesterday, forcing closing "indefinitely," although repairs are being hurried.

SMOKEY ONCE MORE
The Youngstown steel district, busy and smoky once more, scarcely noticed last night when the first nighttime change of shifts in five weeks took place.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, back on a three-shift basis for the first time since the mills reopened last week, changed shifts at 11 p. m. with only two pickets in sight.

Some policemen, deputy sheriffs and a group of militia men watched as several hundred men entered or left the plant.

The hunt went on for Gus Hall, the C. I. O. organizer who is named with five others in charges of plotting violence and terrorism in the Warren area. C. I. O. officers said, too, that Arthur Scott, one of the three alleged terrorists now held in jail at Warren, was on the union's payroll as an organizer; but spokesmen for C. I. O. were quick to disavow violence as a strike weapon and to appeal to their members not to resort to it under any circumstances.

HAZARDS OF FOREST FIRES ARE REDUCED BY PROJECTS OF RA

Dikes, Dams Built by Workers Have Impounded Thousands of Acres—Are Effective Breaks

Black River Falls, Wis.—(Special)—With the water table restored to its original level on thousands of acres, vast sections in this area are safer from the hazards of forest fires than any time in about 30 years, as the result of the resettlement administration's work on its 160,000-acre central Wisconsin game projects.

Dikes and dams built by some 450 of the 1,000 workers employed by the resettlement administration near here have impounded thousands of acres of open water and saturated many surrounding tracts. The ponds and marshes constitute effective breaks to stop the spread of fire, and the saturated areas reduce likelihood of any starting.

The area has long been a problem for the state department of conservation. It has required and received vigilant watching and energetic fire suppression work for years. The reforestation program is not expected to obviate the need for continued watching, but is expected to reduce the frequency and size of fires.

FAMED FOR MARSHES
Years ago, the territory was famed for its extensive marshes and ponds, the favorite nesting places for an abundance of waterfowl and the habitat of other water-loving wildlife. Then, land speculators dug miles of drainage ditches through the peat bogs and sand lands at great expense. They sold the drained land as farms to unknowing persons. The soils were unfavorable for farm crops, and the frost dangers were great.

Agricultural efforts, in the main, proved to be futile, and a high proportion of rural population was an relief in 1935 when the resettlement administration, at the request of the governor of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin, went to work in the area.

It is buying out the destitute settlers in two localities, one near Needah, and another near Black River Falls, totaling approximately 160,000 acres, and developing a game, fish, forestry, and recreational project.

The program to restore the water table to its natural level is one of the major activities. The chief economic and human ills of the territory can be traced to the mistake of draining and trying to farm lands unsuited to agriculture. After the water had been drawn off by the speculators' ditches, the tinder like peat frequently caught fire. The flames spread into surrounding forests, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of homes, buildings, equipment, and timber were sacrificed.

MOSTLY RESETTLED
Most of the inhabitants have resettled themselves on good land as they received payments for their submarginal acres from the government. Others have received additional help from the resettlement administration in the way of loans and technical advice in choosing new farms. A number of them have gone into other occupations. A few who are too old or physically handicapped to undertake farming are on pensions or other forms of public aid.

The works progress administration plugged many of the drainage ditches several years ago to halt the runoff and build up the ground water.

In December, 1935, the resettlement administration began its vast reforestation program. A recent report by Elias J. Knudsen, project manager, and Elmer Bray, project engineer, shows that in the Needah portion of the project, which covers about 100,000 acres,

and left big holes in the ground. These later filled with water and today are the thousands of lakes in the state.

Patterson made sure they brought along the 10 foot poles Paul uses for toothpicks because Bunyan was a great eater in his day. The way the Scouts here cook beans is something to see, but Paul's accounts of his cooks dwarf even this.

BOOKKEEPER, TOO
Patterson says Johnny Ink-slinger (he's Paul's bookkeeper of the good old days and was brought along today in plywood form) tells how Paul made a pancake griddle stretching across several states, then strapped hundred pound blocks of butter on the feet of a few of his loggers and had them skate across it to grease the pan.

When Paul made stew for his camp he just dumped several wagon loads of vegetables and a couple of cows into a boiling spring in the morning and at night the men would gather round and eat the stew out of big dippers.

JUST MICE TO PAUL
The Scouts also brought a live skunk and coyote from Wisconsin, stuffed pheasant and rabbits from South Dakota, and a gold exhibit from Lead, S. D.

Patterson said Paul wanted to tell how these animals were mice compared to those that ranged the forests in his day but the Scoutmaster wouldn't listen to him.

"He'd go on like that indefinitely if you'd let him," observed Patterson.

HAD MIGHTY SWING
Patterson said if Paul got his axe and acted like he did years ago, he would knock down every tree in the District of Columbia with one swing and take the Washington monument down too.

Back in Wisconsin they tell how Babe got to stomping around 10 miles of dikes have impounded a total of approximately 1,200 acres of open water in eight ponds and created a marshy condition in hundreds of surrounding areas.

Two of the largest flowages are still under construction. The Ryerson flowage will comprise 1,500 acres of open water in an irregularly shaped expanse two and a half miles long by two miles wide at the widest point. The Scott township flowage of 530 acres of open water will be a mile and a half long by a mile wide.

When these are completed, the total expanse of open water on the project will be about 3,200 acres, while approximately 600 adjacent acres will be restored to marshland.

In the Black River Falls portion of the project, which covers about 60,000 acres, 1,500 acres have been reflooded by the creation of ponds. About 300 acres of marshlands surround the open water. One of the most interesting of the newly-created bodies of the line between the townships of East Komensky and North Millston. The impounding dike serves a double purpose. Townline road runs along the top of the dike for two and a half miles, giving motorists an intimate view of the flowage. The pond extends south from the road for approximately three-quarters of a mile, comprising an open water area of 300 acres surrounded by about 100 acres of marsh.

The second largest body of water in the area is known to the resettlement administration engineers as flowage No. 17. It is in the township of North Millston. Still under construction, it will impound 270 acres of open water and create about 40 additional acres of marsh. The open water will measure two miles long by a half mile wide.

To create the 15 bodies of water in the Black River Falls area, approximately eight and one-half miles of dikes and nine timber dams have been built. A half mile

Paul Bunyan Has 'Tummy-Ache' At Scouts Jamboree

Washington—(P)—Paul Bunyan, legendary lumberjack figure who years ago would log whole counties of forest land with one swing of his huge axe, came to Washington today with a stomach-ache.

Paul is made of plywood but he had a stomach-ache just the same. Tom Patterson, scoutmaster of Superior, Wis., troop No. 28, said Paul blamed the 1,200 Scouts from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, and North and South Dakota, who brought him here for the Scout jamboree.

He complained, said Patterson, that the Scouts kept him doubled up for the entire trip.

30-FOOT TALL
"But Paul boasted," Patterson said, "that when we set him up tomorrow to his full 30 foot height, he would let the boys walk between his legs. And he said if he could get his 15 foot axe we brought along he would show Washington how he and Babe—that's his blue ox, you know—used to log in the good old days."

But Paul's immediate guardians, Scouts from Superior, Wis., and St. Cloud and Hibbing, Minn., were not sure he could have his axe.

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PORTION REFLOODED
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of dike and an additional dam are under construction.

This phase of development has provided employment to approximately 450 men in the two areas, 300 in the Needah project, and 150 near Black River Falls. All of the men are from the relief rolls.

GARDENS BOOSTED
St. Louis — (UP)—An annual award to operators of filling stations, sandwich stands and other roadside enterprises, who landscape and beautify their grounds, has been established by the Garden Club of America. Each filling station and stand will be judged individually.

INVESTORS ACTIVE
Ottawa, Ont.—(UP)—There is no scarcity of investment money in Canada. The Canadian government recently decided to convert

the country's last income tax-free Victory bond issue, totaling \$236,000,000, into short-term bonds. Within one week nearly half of the loan was subscribed.

EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS
Agricultural implements—employment in May 1,397, in April 1,375, in May of last year 1,291—payroll in May, \$1,826, in April, \$1,800, in May of last year \$1,424.

Lumber and allied products—employment in May 714, in April 706, in May of last year 641—payroll in May \$678, in April \$683, in May of last year \$544.

Boots and shoes—employment in May 948, in April 993, in May of last year 881—payroll in May, \$736, in April \$816, in May of last year \$565.

Paper and pulp—employment in May 1,201, in April 1,191, in May of last year 1,094—payroll in May, \$1,218, in April \$1,196, in May of last year \$963.

On the same basis, employment and payrolls in May compared with April 1937 and May 1936 in industries important in Wisconsin are as follows:

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SUMMER SCHEDULE OF LIBRARY HOURS BEGINS THURSDAY

The "summer schedule" of hours