

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Cuban Congress Ousts President Gomez—Another Archbishop Attacks Edward, Duke of Windsor—Treasury Plan to Curb Credit Inflation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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MIGUEL MARIANO GOMEZ, president of Cuba, was on his way out because he defied Col. Fulgencio Batista, the real ruler of the republic, by vetoing the sugar tax bill to raise funds for the building of schools that would be conducted by army officers. Despite plenty of warnings, Gomez persisted in his opposition to the measure which, he said, would lead to fascism. So the house of representatives, dominated by Batista, impeached him and he went to trial before the senate with the certainty that the decision would be against him. He was accused of attempting to coerce the congress unconstitutionally to defeat the tax bill, and of mal-administration. It was the first bill of impeachment ever voted in the history of the Cuban republic.

Gomez defended himself vigorously but was resigned to his fate. The prosecution was conducted by three members of the house—Carlos Palma, veteran Republican leader; Eduardo Martinez Fraga, Nationalist, and Felipe Jay, Democrat.

Vice President Federico Laredo Bru was ready to succeed Gomez automatically. He is a lawyer, sixty-one years old and was a colonel in the Cuban war of independence.

ARCHBISHOPS of the Church of England just can't let the duke of Windsor and his love affair alone. The Most Rev. Dr. William Temple, archbishop of York and second only to the archbishop of Canterbury, took his turn in lambasting the abdicated king, in a Christmas diocesan letter that displayed little of the Christian spirit. Said the archbishop:

"It has happened to many a man before now to find himself beginning to fall in love with another man's wife. That is a moment of critical decision and the right decision is that they should cease to meet before the passion is so developed as to create an agonizing conflict between love and duty."

"This decision often has been taken by men of honor. And when the power of personal attraction is reinforced by the glamor of the throne the moral obligation is the more urgent for that reason."

"Let us remember that any kind of love which can be in conflict with duty is not the love of which the gospel speaks."

The British press and a great many of the English people are disgusted with these repeated attacks on Edward by the prelates and there is a growing danger of a split in the Church of England.

Dispatches from Edward's haven in Ennsfeld, Austria, say that he is planning to make Mrs. Simpson the duchess of Windsor in May next, immediately after her divorce becomes absolute. Meanwhile he probably will remain at the castle of Baron Eugene de Rothschild without seeing Mrs. Simpson.

There were reports that the duke might take legal action against the archbishop of York, presumably for slander.

SIMEON D. FESS, former senator from Ohio and for years a leader in the "Old Guard" of the Republican party, died suddenly in the Carlton hotel, Washington. He had been in retirement from national politics since 1932 when he was defeated for re-election to the senate.

ACCORDING to a decision of the United States court of appeals in New Orleans, the national labor relations board has authority to compel employers to bargain collectively with their employees. The tribunal upheld the board's cease and desist orders against Agulines, Inc., which operates the Clyde Mallory Steamship lines, in connection with the dismissal of seven employees for alleged union action.

THE Supreme Court having upheld, in the Chaco arms embargo case, the neutrality powers of the President, Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that he would ask congress to revise the present neutrality law to give him broader discretion in his relations with foreign governments. In other words, the "teeth" which he and the State department have always thought the statute lacked. Just what the President would ask was not told to the press, but there were indications that he wants authority to:

1. Declare an arms embargo "upon the outbreak or during progress of" a war, and forbid the passage of American citizens or transport of American goods on belligerent ships, except at the traveler's or shipper's own risk.
2. Determine the actual volume to

which commodity shipments would be limited and enumerate the items becoming contraband beyond those limits.

Government officials looked upon the Supreme Court's decision as the most sweeping approval of a New Deal law the tribunal has yet given. They read in it an inferential approval of the reciprocal trade treaty program, still untested, and a broader inference that the President should be given more latitude in negotiations of all kinds with foreign governments.

DELEGATES to the inter-American peace conference in Buenos Aires signed the 69 accords approved during the sessions and the conference came to an end. Farewell congratulatory speeches were made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas and the head of the Peruvian delegation, Carlos Concha. They all urged that the peace efforts be continued in the next Pan-American conference, which will be held in Lima, Peru, in 1938.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU and Chairman Marriner Eccles of the federal reserve board announced a new program for curbing credit inflation, and it is likely to involve \$1,000,000,000 of borrowings in 1937.

About a billion dollars worth of gold is flowing into the country annually, and if this continues next year, it was said by officials, the treasury will take that amount out of the money market, to offset the effects of the gold influx on domestic credit.

The plan, which probably was devised by Mr. Eccles, is intended to hold the excess reserves, which are the reserves that member banks deposit with the federal reserve system in excess of legal requirements, on the same plateau where they are now. Previously gold flowing into the country was channeled up as excess reserves upon which an inflationary credit boom could be built.

THREE new indictments against major oil companies, oil trade publications and individuals were returned by a federal grand jury in Madison, Wis., in order to avoid delay in the trial of the anti-trust cases. With few changes the new true bills are similar to those returned previously by the 1935 grand jury and contested as invalid on grounds that the grand jury was illegally impeached.

It is understood that the government plans to bring the cases to trial in March.

UNDER the general leadership of John L. Lewis the war for unionizing the steel industry and destroying the company unions is now under way. Some 250 company union representatives from the Pittsburgh, the Cleveland-Youngstown and the eastern districts met in Pittsburgh and were told by Philip Murray, chief aide of Lewis and chairman of the committee for industrial union, that a strike in the \$5,000,000,000 industry might result "if the industry continues to employ its dog-in-the-manger attitude," in dealing with trade unions.

Thereupon the delegates adopted resolutions unanimously condemning the company union plan as a "farce," and establishing a new organization called the "CIO representatives council," with this "declaration of principles":

1. All steel workers be organized into a national industrial union.
2. Employee representatives use their influence to enroll the steel workers into the steel workers organizing committee's campaign.
3. All steel workers be thoroughly informed by employee representatives who know from experience that the company union is a device of the management and totally unable to win any major concessions for the steel workers.
4. CIO employee representatives remain inside the company union for reasons obvious to all.
The wage demands are:
A \$1.24 a day increase for all employees receiving over \$5 a day.
A 30 hour, five day week.
Paid vacations of one week for employees of two years' service and two weeks for employees of five or more years' service.
Time and one-half pay for overtime within the regular working week.
Double time for Sundays and holidays.

HOPE for the recovery of Pope Pius dwindled day by day. He suffered a fainting spell and was reported to be exceedingly weak. His illness was complicated by high fever and there was danger of influenza. Senator Nicola Pandolfi of Rome, widely known as a specialist on the ills of old age, was summoned by Dr. Amanti Milani, and both agreed that the pontiff must have complete rest. His visitors were limited to the ten cardinals who are prefects of executive bodies of the church and they were permitted to enter the sick room only one each day to obtain the pope's authorization for their most important decisions. The customary Christmas eve audience for cardinals and diplomats was canceled, and the pope also had to abandon his plan to celebrate mass on the 57th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK not being released by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang within the specified time, the Nanking troops moved against the Sianfu rebels. Two of the mutinous battalions were captured and disarmed at Hui-sien. It appeared that Marshal Chang really was reduced to negotiating for his own life and safety, and there were reports that he was willing to surrender the dictator and quit the country, as has many a rebellious Chinese war lord before him. T. V. Soong, who is Chiang's brother-in-law, went to Sianfu to attempt to arrange for Chiang's release. American and British governments were concerned over the safety of their nationals in Sianfu if that city should be besieged by the National army. There would certainly be a distressing shortage of food and fuel, and to this would be added the dangers of probable bombardment by artillery and airplanes. Discipline among the mutinous troops is known to be very poor and already there have been many instances of murder and looting.

Japanese military authorities charge that Marshal Chang's revolt was part of a deliberate plan to line up western powers, including soviet Russia, against Japan. The Chinese ambassador to Tokio was told by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that the Chinese government would not be permitted to enter into any accord that would make it appear that it favored war against Japan. Arita made it plain that Japan would abandon its waiting policy if Nanking compromised with Marshal Chang.

BARON NUFFIELD, one of England's wealthiest industrialists and a generous contributor to philanthropic causes, has just donated \$10,000,000 "to stimulate employment in Great Britain's poverty stricken depressed areas." Four trustees are given full discretion in use of the sum. Baron Nuffield, who is Sir William Morris, is head of a vast manufacturing organization including automobile plants, export companies, a publishing house and affiliated subsidiaries.

EARTHQUAKE shocks accompanied by volcanic eruptions devastated large areas in central Salvador, killing more than a thousand persons and injuring about four hundred. San Vicente, a city of 26,000, was the center of the temblors, and it was reported to be practically destroyed. Several thousand persons were participating in a religious procession when the first quake came, and many of them were crushed under falling walls. Other towns in the stricken region were wrecked. Roads from the capital were broken up and communications were destroyed, so that accurate information was slow in coming out.

All of the towns affected by the quake are in the vicinity of the San Vicente volcano. The area, important in manufacturing and agriculture, is in the rich tobacco and indigo-growing region.

PETER NORBECK, United States senator from South Dakota since 1920, died at his home in Redfield, S. D., at the age of sixty-six after a long illness from heart disease and cancer of the tongue and jaw. Norbeck, a Republican with radical tendencies, entered politics in 1908 as a member of the state senate. Later he was lieutenant governor and then was elected to the United States senate. In that body he was an insistent advocate of agricultural relief measures.

Norbeck's death reduced to 16 the number of Republicans in the senate, but if the selection of his successor is left to the Republican governor-elect, there would be again 17.

SENTIMENT in favor of legislation to lessen the powers of the Supreme court is growing weaker in Washington because the President seems to be opposed to it, at least for the present. But Senator Hugo Black of Alabama has announced that he will introduce a bill designed to strip the lower courts of their injunctive powers. The measure would prohibit lower courts from enjoining the operation of laws of congress and require them to forward all records and complete transcripts to the Supreme court within 30 days after an appeal.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington—On the eve of the opening of a new congress, the seventy-fifth, there is great hullabaloo and clamor about social and economic legislation and particularly about the alleged necessity for constitutional amendments giving congress more power to deal with these problems. Much of the noise emanates from minorities, highly organized pressure groups, and it is difficult, therefore, to tell exactly what the attitude of the country, as a whole, may be.

There are those both in congress and out who contend that the overwhelming vote for President Roosevelt's re-election constituted a mandate for immediate action on a number of these highly delicate and difficult questions. There are others whose contention is that the great vote given President Roosevelt was, in fact, a tribute to his personal popularity and that it was in no way connected with the various problems that are now before the country in individual capacity. Whatever the answer to these contending forces, the fact remains that we are due to hear something of them on the floors of the house and senate in the next few months.

One of the things about which we are hearing many, many words at the moment is a proposal for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting child labor. It is the argument that such an amendment should be annexed to the Constitution and that it should give congress additional authority to enact legislation setting forth the details of this new type of prohibition.

Yet, while all of this raving and raging is going on, how many people are there who are aware of the fact that a constitutional amendment doing this very thing has been pending before the states for a little more than twelve years? How many people are there who recall that this amendment has been ratified by twenty-four states? Whatever their recollection is, it is a fact and it remains a fact that to all intents and purposes, enough states have refused to ratify the amendment to kill it off.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, being alive to what he considers the meaning of the recent huge vote for President Roosevelt, has attempted to revive the fight for ratification of that child labor amendment above mentioned. He has written to the heads of the various state and local labor groups urging them to work for favorable action on the amendment in the states that have heretofore rejected it.

This brings up a new legal question. Stated succinctly, the question is whether a state legislature that has once rejected a proposition to amend the Constitution can reverse itself and approve the resolution after having once killed it. Mr. Green contends that this is possible. The American Bar association takes a contrary view.

So, we are confronted with a problem within a problem and one that is likely to be distorted and twisted and misrepresented by those interests that have sought for a long time to make the Constitution appear outmoded. To become attached to the Constitution, an amendment must be ratified under the terms of the Constitution itself. That is thirty-six. Since twelve more states must ratify, there is likely to be a hard drive to gain some of the remaining states and to bring about reversal of positions already taken. It nearly always happens in "drives" that there is much loose mouthing and many unwarranted and unjustified statements. It probably will be so in this instance and the country must be on guard to sift the truth from the propaganda and must be prepared to make up its mind whether it desires to place in the Constitution a hard and fast rule that no child under eighteen years of age may be allowed to work gainfully.

For the sake of the record, herewith is the language of the proposed amendment that is now pending:

"The congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress."

From these words, it will be seen that an attempt is made to give congress greater power over the rights of states to legislate for themselves. Such a purport brings up in my mind the old question of whether a state or the federal government shall be supreme. There certainly

are times, there are circumstances and there are conditions in which the federal government alone can deal with problems better than states can deal with them individually. But after all, conditions are not the same in any two states of the Union and it seems to me that the states ought to give careful thought to any proposition that takes away from them forever whatever rights are left to them under the Constitution. They ought to be free as far as they may be to handle their own problems on the basis of local requirements. And this is written, let me emphasize, not in opposition to any proposal that would abolish child labor.

Social Welfare

The country cannot know definitely until President Roosevelt delivers his message to the new congress, dealing with the state of the Union, exactly what his position is going to be on the so-called social welfare problems of the country. This is a general category and involves such things as the so-called social security legislation and legislation giving the federal government greater control over private business. The two phases go hand in hand and as far as I have been able to discover, it will be impossible to deal with one without in some manner dealing with the other.

For example, the present social security statutes have a direct effect upon business through their taxation provisions. While basically they are designed to protect against the sufferings of unemployment and the destitution of the aged who are without resources, it can be readily seen that somebody must pay the bill. The Roosevelt administration's theory is that private employers, meaning business as a whole, shall be the logical source from which to draw the financial protection that is conceived to be necessary.

But in this theory there is involved very definitely the right of the federal government to enter into the fields that are now occupied or may be occupied by the states. It is largely a taxing proposition that the federal government must use if it is going to reach those classes able to pay. But the Constitution, federal laws and traditional practices of our people have built up certain lines of demarcation between federal and state rights. The question therefore becomes simply one that requires determination by the people whether they are going to allow the federal government to encroach further upon the fields that hitherto have been reserved for the states.

We hear much talk about a revival of NRA; a revival of it on a basis that will make it constitutional and one with provisions that will reach a greater percentage of business than was reached by the original NRA. Organized labor seems to be in favor of this proposition and naturally will exert considerable power in congress, but some lawyers among the representatives and senators tell me that they do not see how the purpose can be accomplished without a constitutional amendment.

On the basis of all of the information and opinion that I have been able to gather, my guess would be that before this session of congress is over something tangible in the way of a new constitutional amendment will be offered. It would seem, on the basis of the present trends, that it will be possible for the different schools of thought on this subject to get together only upon a constitutional resolution. My guess is, further, that it is utterly impossible for all of the groups and blocs to reach an understanding on legislation along these lines. Few of them are willing to compromise and without the attitude of compromise on highly controversial legislation, nothing except stalemates results. Some observers even now hold the belief that it will be impossible for any agreement to be reached within congress on any of these social welfare propositions simply because the range of views as to what is good for the country is so wide.

There are certain bits of evidence now to be seen that indicate a more determined position on the part of business itself. I think it could be said without equivocation that the business interests have been the target for political demagoguery in the last few years to a greater extent than ever in history. Of course, business has not come forth with clean hands. Yet, it is made to appear now that business has taken about all of the maltreatment to which it is entitled and it would seem, therefore, that the time has arrived for it to be given some consideration by the government which has supervision over it as well as over individuals.

What About Business?

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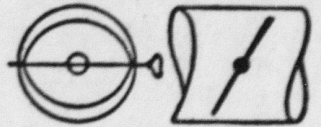
Home Heating Hints

By John Barclay Heating Expert

How to Check "Chimney Loss," Greatest Waste in Home Heating
WHAT is "chimney loss"? Well, that's a term we heating experts have for heat that goes up the chimney and is wasted.

Yet it's really a simple matter to save money by reducing this loss—convert "chimney loss" to "useful heat," as we call it. Here's the remedy:

Next time you refuel the fire, move the handle of the turn damper (that disc or plate-like damper inside the smoke pipe) 1-1/2 inch toward the closed upright position. Then, if the fire keeps



Sectional View Side View Turn Damper in Smoke Pipe

on burning too freely, turn the damper another sixteenth of an inch. Repeat this operation until you find the correct adjustment—one that will deliver the greatest amount of useful heat with the least "chimney loss."

Once you have found this ideal adjustment of the damper, mark the position on the smoke pipe with a piece of chalk or something that can be plainly seen, and leave the damper set at that mark.

Bear this in mind: The nearer the turn damper is set to the closed position the smaller the "chimney loss" and the greater the volume of "useful heat" that goes to properly heating your home. And, of course, the lower your fuel bills.

Uncle Phil Says:

Tomorrow Disappoints
Tomorrow always promises well, but remember there is reasonably certain to be one disappointment.

One loves even a precocious little boy with his front teeth out. He's meeker for the time being.

Some men have great patience, but Henry D. Thoreau put it another way by saying they lived a life of quiet desperation.

Bills that you run fall due and fall due and fall due; but if you pay as you go, you forget all about your expenditures.

We have to go along from day to day, even when we know we are frequently treading on toes. Some become indifferent.

No matter how good your advice is, others will first measure it with their own judgment.

WATCH YOUR BALANCE

Medical Authorities recognize the value of a balanced Alkaline Reserve as an aid to cold prevention.

LUDEN'S

contribute to your Alkaline Reserve because they contain an ALKALINE FACTOR 5.

Courage Essential
Courage is on all hands considered as an essential of high character.—Froude.

Don't Irritate Gas Bloating

If you want to really GET RID OF GAS and terrible bloating, don't expect to do it by just doctoring your stomach with harsh, irritating alkalies and "gas tablets." Most GAS is lodged in the stomach and upper intestines and is due to indigestion of the food in the constipated bowels that are loaded with ill-causing bacteria.

If your constipation is of long standing, enormous quantities of dangerous bacteria accumulate. Then your digestion is upset. GAS often presses heart and lungs, making life miserable. You can't eat or sleep. Your head aches. Your back aches. Your complexion is sallow and pimply. Your breath is foul. You are a sick, grumpy, wretched, unhappy person. YOUR SYSTEM IS POISONED.

Thousands of sufferers have found in Adierka the quick, scientific way to rid their systems of harmful bacteria. Adierka rids you of gas and cleanses foul poisons out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adierka. Get rid of GAS. Adierka does not gripe—is not habit forming. At all Leading Drugstores.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

All great musicians we are told have suffered more than most folks do. And now I have to practise scales I realize that this is true.

