

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Roosevelt's Message Rebukes Supreme Court and Asks Increased Federal Powers—Wisconsin University Regents Oust President Frank.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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THINLY veiled but unmistakable was President Roosevelt's rebuke to the Supreme court in his annual message on the state of the Union. Standing triumphantly before the lopsided Democratic senate and house in joint session, the chief executive said:

"The United States of America, within itself, must continue the task of making democracy succeed.

"In that task the legislative branch of our government will, I am confident, continue to meet the demands of democracy whether they relate to the curbing of abuses, the extension of help to those who need help, or the better balancing of our interdependent economies.

"So, too, the executive branch of the government must move forward in this task and, at the same time, provide better management for administrative action of all kinds.

"The judicial branch also is asked by the people to do its part in making democracy successful. We do not ask the courts to call non-existent powers into being, but we have a right to expect that conceded powers or those legitimately implied shall be made effective instruments for the common good.

"The process of our democracy must not be imperiled by the denial of essential powers of free government."

Sketching the program for his second term, the President said legislation he desired at this time included extension of the RFC, of his power to devalue the dollar and of other New Deal authorizations about to expire, deficiency appropriations, and extension of the neutrality law to apply to the Spanish civil war. Conceding that NRA had "tried to do too much," he continued: "The statute of NRA has been outlawed. The problems have not. They are still with us."

The President proposed federal and state supplementary laws to help solve the social and economic problems of a modern industrial democracy and challenged speculation, reckless over-production and monopolistic under-production as creating wasteful, net losses to society. It was indicated that later on he would seek enlargement of federal powers over industry, agriculture and commerce.

No members of the Supreme court were present to hear the rebuke by the President, but the house chamber was filled to its capacity and there was a spirit of jubilation that broke out in frequent demonstrations. The loudest of these was accorded to Jim Farley, the genial national chairman being fairly smothered with congratulations for the November Democratic victory.

THE senate and house met the day before the President addressed them and organized, with Mr. Garner of course as president of the former, and Speaker Bankhead again ruling over the lower chamber. The one matter of interest in this proceeding was the selection of Sam Rayburn of Texas as majority leader of the house. He had beaten John J. O'Connor of New York in the caucus, having the potent backing of Vice President Garner and presumably of Mr. Roosevelt. Of the total of 16 new senators only two were absent, Clyde L. Herring of Iowa and William H. Smathers of New Jersey, both Democrats. Two new Republican senators were sworn in, H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

Immediately after the President's address had been delivered on Wednesday, both house and senate hurried with the neutrality resolution applying specifically to the civil war in Spain. The senate adopted it quickly by unanimous vote, but there were parliamentary delays in the house, and meanwhile the freighter Mar Cantabrico managed to get away from New York with Robert Cuse's cargo of airplanes and munitions for the Spanish loyalists, valued at \$2,000,000.

GLENN FRANK, president of the University of Wisconsin, was removed from office by the board of regents of that great institution, by a vote of 8 to 7, on charges that his administration has not been capable and that he has been extravagant in personal expenditures for which the state paid. Allegedly, Dr. Frank was ousted because Gov. Philip La Follette demanded it. As one regent said: "He has not been very Progressive." Accused of play-

ing politics in this affair, the La Follette group replied that there is no politics in their attitude in the sense of political party affiliations or convictions, but that they have been extremely patient with Dr. Frank over a period of years, and that he has shown himself incompetent in many ways.

The "trial" of President Frank occupied two days and aroused intense interest throughout the country, especially among educators. Chairman of the Board H. M. Wilkie and Regent Clough Gates were the prosecutors. Dr. Frank made vigorous reply to the charges against him, declaring most of them to be "false statements." He explained that he had spent university money for his household furnishings because there were none in the big mansion provided for the president, and he forced Gates to retract some accusations.

As far as neglect of his duties for outside writing and lectures Dr. Frank noted that most of them were in Wisconsin, for which he never took any pay at all. He has been out of the state 137 times in ten years, he said, and eighty-eight of those trips were specifically with educational groups, alumni bodies or other university business. The remaining engagements, he said, were with groups whose problems were related to the problems arising in the various schools.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION flatly refused to consider collective bargaining in its 69 plants except through local management.

Whereupon 300 delegates from those plants in ten cities met in Flint, Mich., and granted to a "board of strategy" power to order a general strike. The board is headed by Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America, one of the Lewis C. I. O. unions. Eighteen of the corporation's plants already were closed by sit-down strikes and walkouts, and 50,000 of its employees were idle.

The auto workers in their Flint meeting, besides creating the board of strategy with power to call a strike, approved of eight demands on the corporation ranging from recognition of their union to higher wages and shorter hours. They also appointed a committee to negotiate with the corporation.

Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, is on record as insisting that no one union shall be the bargaining agency for the corporation's employees. As he left New York for Detroit he said: "Let them pull workers out. That's the only way I know to find out how strong the union is."

Homer Martin has declared that "the question of recognition of the union is not negotiable."

William S. Knudsen, executive vice president of General Motors, declared the company never would agree to collective bargaining on a national basis and, despite strikes, would continue to produce automobiles as long as possible.

Still there was hope of a peaceful settlement for the G. M. officials seemed likely, at this writing, to agree to a conference with the board of strategy. James F. Dewey, conciliator for the Department of Labor, and Governor Murphy of Michigan were active in the effort to further negotiations. One stumbling block was the insistence of General Motors that the sit-down strikers must get out of the Fisher Body plants in Flint before any conference could be held.

Judge E. D. Black of Flint, who issued an injunction against the Flint strikers, was bitterly attacked by the union men. Martin petitioned the Michigan legislature to impeach the jurist because he admittedly owned General Motors stock and so allegedly had violated Michigan law by taking jurisdiction in the matter.

The prime object of the C. I. O. is organization of the steel industry, and the crisis in the automotive industry was not expected by Lewis and his associates or wanted at this time. However, they are giving the auto workers their full support, morally and financially.

IT WAS announced at the White House that President Roosevelt's eldest son, James, will become a full fledged White House secretary and draw a salary of \$10,000 a year after June 1. Until the beginning of the new fiscal year, James will act as secretary but will be on the public pay roll as administrative officer drawing \$7,500.

At the elevation of James to the secretaryship, Assistant White House Secretaries Stephen T. Early and Marvin M. McIntyre will also become full secretaries.

MINNESOTA'S new governor, Elmer A. Benson, in his inaugural address took a hard slap at the Supreme court. Said he:

"I recommend that you petition congress to submit a constitutional amendment which would remove from the Supreme court its assumed power to declare unconstitutional laws passed by congress pertaining to child labor, regulating working conditions in industry and agricultural and industrial production, providing security against old age, unemployment and sickness and social legislation generally.

"Progressive America stands helpless to enact needed social and economic reforms while a reactionary Supreme court has usurped autocratic powers never intended by the framers of the constitution."

ANDREW W. MELLON, Pittsburgh multimillionaire and former secretary of the treasury, has offered to present to the nation his magnificent art collection, valued at \$23,000,000, together with a \$9,000,000 building for its housing in Washington and a fund for its maintenance and increase. The offer is made through President Roosevelt, with whom Mr. Mellon has been in correspondence and conference on the matter. It will be submitted to congress with the President's favorable recommendation.

The Mellon collection, part of which is stored in the Corcoran art gallery in Washington, includes many paintings of highest importance and some fine works of sculpture. Lord Duveen of Milbank, head of a celebrated art firm, says that its actual value is more than \$50,000,000 and that it is the "greatest collection ever assembled by any individual collector."

ITALY sent a note to the French and British governments offering to withdraw her support from the Spanish Fascists provided all other nations withdrew their support from the loyalists. This was Mussolini's reply to the Franco-British note urging that no more volunteers be permitted to go to Spain. Evidently it would call for long negotiations before nonintervention became effective.

Hitler had not answered the non-intervention note, but the German authorities indicated that their "war" of reprisal on the Spanish loyalists for seizure of a German steamship had ceased.

Probably realizing that his hope of final victory was slim unless he was ably seconded by Mussolini and Hitler or could speedily capture Madrid, General Franco directed a renewed and violent attack on the capital. Both Madrid and Malaga suffered severely from Fascist air bombardment.

The Spanish government at Valencia fled with the League of Nations a protest against alleged violation of its territory and its waters by Germany and Italy. But Germany isn't in the league, and Italy defies it, so the protest seems futile.

CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld were made man and wife at The Hague, and all the Dutch people rejoiced exceedingly. There were two ceremonies, a civil one conducted by the burgomaster in the town hall and a religious one in St. James church. The tall, plump bride wore a silver robe over her wedding dress and Bernhard was in the full dress uniform of the Blue Hussars.

Before the wedding there had been a series of disturbing incidents, including "insults" to the Nazi flag of Germany and protests by Reichsfuehrer Hitler. But apologies and explanations cleared everything up and Hitler sent to Queen Wilhelmina a cordial telegram of congratulations on the marriage of her only daughter.

The only other wedding permitted in Holland on that day was that of "the other Juliana," a peasant girl who was born at the same hour on the same day as the crown princess.

SUBMISSION, conviction and pardon of Marshal Shang Hsueh-Chiang Kai-shek of China, apparently hasn't ended the trouble started by him. Dispatches from Sianfu said a majority of Chang's former Manchurian army, numbering 250,000 troops, had joined red troops of Shensi and Kansu provinces in open revolt against the central government to establish a vast communist empire in northwest China.

Reliable sources said that between 5,000 and 10,000 persons were killed during the Shensi rebellion while Chiang was held captive, and the Sianfu authorities feared a renewal of the slaughter there. Sandbag barricades and trench fortifications were constructed around the city.

ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. N. retired, died at his home near Philadelphia at the age of seventy-nine years, thus ending a career that carried him through two wars and won for him honors from five nations. During the World War Admiral Gleaves was commander of the American cruiser and transport force and thereafter was known as "the man who took them over and brought them back."

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington. — When President Roosevelt took office for his first term, one of the outstanding observations that he made was to the effect that the American people "feared fear" and of this condition was born instability. It was a remarkable statement and the truth of it may not now even be denied. It accurately presented one of the fundamental influences disturbing American life and if that psychology could have been completely swept away, I believe things would have been different now.

As I remember, I commented at that time upon the new President's remark. Subsequently, I called attention to the conditions of administration policy under the New Deal that were necessarily causing a continuation of that "fear of fear" instead of calming the nation's nerves.

As Mr. Roosevelt closes his first term and begins his second tenure, I believe it is entirely proper again to advert to his significant and truthful observation of 1933. We can look at this picture only in retrospect, regrettable as it is that we cannot see into the future. It would then seem to be an entirely permissible thing to do to examine the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's observation and see what has been done to correct the condition about which he complained.

I shall not attempt to go into the various phases of the four-year term. Indeed, I think it is neither advisable nor necessary to analyze conditions beyond those that are basic, fundamental, in our national economic and political structure.

For that reason, and because of recent developments of administrative policy, I am writing something about money in this report to you.

The Scripture quotation is: "The love of money is the root of all evil." In treating of the subject of money from our practical standpoint, "the love of money" takes on quite an unusual definition. For, may I point out in candor, there never has been a national administration, so far as my research goes, that has so thoroughly loved the spending of money. I believe Mr. Roosevelt himself enjoys it but Mr. Roosevelt is not the chief offender of his administration in this regard. The two men whose records stand out with an absurd willfulness to throw money around as I used to throw pebbles when I was a boy on a Missouri farm are Harry Hopkins, Works Progress administrator, and Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture. I am quite convinced that Mr. Hopkins is the worse of the two. My conclusion is based on a conviction that Mr. Hopkins is the more wasteful. I am afraid that when the history of this great depression is set down in the cold light of facts as they will appear a quarter of a century from now, Mr. Hopkins will have a place in that spotlight that will not do credit to the hundreds of people who have the real welfare of the poor at heart.

The latest development concerning Mr. Hopkins in his public statement that there must be at least three-quarters of a billion new money appropriated for his relief work. President Roosevelt previously had said he would ask congress for only half a billion. It is difficult to reconcile these two statements or the reasons therefor. Some slipshod thing has taken place or else Mr. Hopkins again is indulging in his favorite sport of spending and wasting taxpayers' money.

Now, the figures reveal that relief operations, as managed by Mr. Hopkins, are costing about \$165,000,000 a month. If Mr. Roosevelt intends to use only \$500,000,000 for relief, curtailment in sharp fashion must take place. If no such curtailment is intended, even the Hopkins figure is too small.

Thus, we are brought face to face again with a question: What is to be the policy? I hear more and more discussion as congress gets under way that some definite statement ought to be made, some commitment given, so that the nation would know what it is proposed to do with all of this money and how much of it is to be used.

Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt recently spoke rather curtly to some of his departmental heads about their printing bills. He thought they were too large and that money should be saved in that direction. Now, it happens governmental printing bills amount to no more than a drop in the bucket when compared to the waste that goes on in the enormous relief set-up of which Mr. Hopkins is the head. It has been shown too many times to need elaboration here.

Since Mr. Roosevelt has taken note of the departmental printing bills, however, I would like to make the suggestion that there is no valid reason any longer for excluding relief appropriations from the regular estimates of expenditures as included in the annual budget. Like many other items, the relief totals

may have to be revised later, but that does not excuse the rather careless practices that have grown up in the calculation of relief expenditures. It does not exclude the necessity for a real protection against heedless spending nor does it prevent the formulation of intelligent policies.

Individually, I do not quite understand why the administration should fuss about a few millions of printing bills and toss out half a billion or three-quarters of a billion, as the case may be, with reckless abandon when such tossing is done without any evident continuity of sound policy.

I referred to Secretary Wallace's spending proclivities. Mr. Wallace has been going about the country lately talking of the necessity for soil conservation and the payment of a subsidy to farmers to accomplish that end. He has been talking about money in sums as large as a billion dollars a year for crop insurance—a program in furtherance of Mr. Wallace's "ever normal granary" idea.

In theory, there is much to be said in favor of spreading unpredictable losses of farming through insurance. A large part of the distress found in agricultural regions is due to the destruction of crops by causes over which the farmers have no control. If the consequences of these hazards could be minimized by adjusting losses over wide areas, and by using the surplus of one year to offset the shortage of the next, one major farm problem would be solved. But, as matters now stand, there is a natural tendency to regard this move with a skeptical eye. This is necessary because, like so many theories, the Wallace crop insurance, ever normal granary plan seems to omit the one element that is necessary to be included. If this proposition is to be successful, there simply can be no doubt that it must have almost unanimous support. It does not have it and never will. The reason is that it calls upon the government to pay part or all of the cost and human nature inevitably resents taking from one to give to another.

Mr. Wallace's ideas were adopted by the President's crop insurance committee. That committee was supposed to have the interest of agriculture at heart. Its recommendations indicate that it had not only such an interest but an even greater interest, namely, making sure that the farmers were given everything.

From all of the discussions that I have heard, I believe it is quite apparent that the committee went too far. It went so far, indeed, that it is arousing resentment from the consumers who think that they will have to pay the bill. Therefore, by proposing a program that is too extreme, the crop insurance committee and Mr. Wallace have forced a cleavage between producer and consumer and that is likely to result in a renewal of warfare between these two segments of our national life. It will cause a revival of an age-old quarrel instead of a healing of old wounds.

No one can deny that the farmers, as a class, have not been getting their fair share. From the attitude of many thinking farmers, however, I rather believe that agriculture would prefer to have a farm aid program which would permit it to produce and sell to the consumers under harmonious conditions and regulations rather than get too much and earn the hatred of the masses who are to buy the farmers' output.

To advert to the original theme, Mr. Wallace likes to pass out money. He knows, as all others in public life know, that the government will be generous with agriculture and I am afraid that fact has caused the otherwise genial secretary of agriculture to lose his perspective—to forget that he is fostering a program that will change traditions and practices on the farms of America as surely as the sun shines.

Farmers are human as everyone else is human. Some of them, like some of us, who must exist among modern cliff dwellings of concrete and steel, entertain a fear that a policy of government payments equivalent to a dole, may have the effect in the end of destroying rather than saving the business of agriculture.

Wallace Talks Money

Scraps of Humor

Only the Beginning

"Yes," said the self-made man "I was left without a mother and father at nine months, and ever since I've had to battle for myself."

"How did you manage to support yourself at nine months?" asked a listener.

"I crawled to a baby show and won the first prize. That was how I started."

Endless

"I wish my wife would not live beyond her means."

"Why does she do it?"

"Just to impress the Millers, who live beyond their means just to impress us."

The Important One

Daughter (scanning the pages) —William means "good," I see. James means "beloved" (blushing slightly). I wonder what George means?

Father (tartly) — I sincerely trust, my dear, that George means business.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic which has been helping women of all ages for nearly 70 years. Adv.

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"...colds result from acid condition of the body...they prescribe various alkalis"—excerpt from medical journal. The ALKALINE FACTOR in

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HELPS BUILD UP YOUR ALKALINE RESERVE

Man as Nature

Nature is under law; man has to subject himself to law.

Miss REE LEEF says:

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On the day of victory no fatigue is felt.—Arab Proverb.

Don't Sleep on Left Side, Crowds Heart

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RIGHT SIDE BEST.

If you toss in bed and can't sleep on right side, try Adierika. Just ONE dose relieves stomach GAS pressing on heart so you sleep soundly.

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AS a young man the late Dr. R. V. Pierce practiced medicine in Pa. After moving to Buffalo, N. Y., he gave to the drug trade (nearly 70 years ago) Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Women who suffer from "nerves," irritability and general debility associated with functional disturbances should try this tonic. It stimulates the appetite and this in turn increases the intake of food, helping to rebuild the body. Buy now! Taba. 50c, liquid \$1.00 and \$1.35.

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