

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President and Attorney General Defend Supreme Court Packing Plan—Open Warfare Between C. I. O. and A. F. of L.—Franco Threatens Madrid.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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WITH the repercussions from the President's fireside radio address and the opening of hearings by the senate judiciary committee, the controversy over the proposition to enlarge the Supreme court took on renewed heat. Mr. Roosevelt's talk was so generally heard over the radio that no extended report of it is needed. He made an extraordinarily bitter attack on the majority of the Supreme court that has repeatedly upset New Deal legislation, and avowed frankly his determination to have a tribunal that "will not undertake to override the judgment of the congress on legislative policy." If the phrase "packing the court" means that, then, said the President "I say that I and with me the vast majority of the American people favor doing just that thing—now."



President Roosevelt

"The court, in addition to the proper use of its judicial functions," said Mr. Roosevelt, "has improperly set itself up as a third house of the congress—a super-legislature, as one of the justices has called it—reading into the constitution words and implications, which are not there, and which were never intended to be there."

"We have, therefore, reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the constitution from the court and the court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme court to the constitution itself. We want a Supreme court which will do justice under the constitution—not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws and not of men."

Mr. Roosevelt divided the opponents of his plan into two classes. The first, he said, includes those "who fundamentally object to social and economic legislation along modern lines" and opposed him in the last election; and of them he spoke with supreme contempt. The second group, those "who honestly believe the amendment process is the best," were told they could not expect faithful support from their "strange bedfellows," and that even if an amendment were passed and ratified, its meaning would depend on the "kind of justices who would be sitting on the Supreme court bench."

Attorney General Cummings appeared before the senate judiciary committee to speak for the President's court bill, and he used much the same arguments Mr. Roosevelt had employed. Senators Borah and Burke questioned him sharply and searchingly, but he was agile in evasion. However, he did satisfy the opposition senators by admitting bluntly that the purpose of the measure was to change the complexion of the court, to get men with "liberal, forward-looking views."

Senator Dieterich of Illinois sought to curb the questioning of Mr. Cummings but was squelched by Borah. Dieterich has not committed himself on the bill but is now classed among its supporters. His candidate for the federal circuit court of appeals in Chicago, District Judge J. Earl Major of Springfield, has just been nominated by the President.

Assistant Attorney General Robert Jackson was the second witness heard, and the foes of the measure sought to prove, by questioning him, that there is no actual need for the judiciary bill to relieve congestion of federal dockets and therefore that the only purpose of the measure is to change the viewpoint of the high tribunal.

SATISFIED with the way his administrative plans are going forward, President Roosevelt left Washington for a two weeks' stay in Warm Springs, Ga. He went directly to his white cottage on Pine mountain from which he looks down on the foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers. It was announced that he would see few officials or other visitors there, conducting all essential public business by telegraph and telephone. Temporary executive offices were set up in Kress hall at the foundation.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Roosevelt said at a press conference that he and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada had discussed the St. Lawrence waterway treaty during King's visit. Whether the treaty will be submitted to the senate at this session, he said, is not yet known. It was rejected a few years ago.

THE Committee for Industrial Organization has declared open warfare on the American Federation of Labor by authorizing its executive officials to issue certificates of affiliation to national, international, state, regional, city and central bodies and local groups when-

ever it is deemed. John L. Lewis says the C. I. O. has hundreds of applications for affiliation and that he will take in any A. F. of L. unions that wish to join his organization.

At the same time half a hundred organizers of the American Federation of Labor met with President William Green to plan means of protecting the body against the C. I. O. and to hold the ranks of the craft unions in line. They arranged for an intensive campaign to organize unions in steel to rival the C. I. O.'s Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers; considered spreading the charge that Lewis is allied with communist interests, and the launching of plans to organize in the cement, aluminum, cereal, and flour mill industries. The organizers also discussed organization of gas station attendants, which would overlap with Lewis' plans to organize the petroleum industry.

The Carnegie-Illinois company union, which is bitterly opposed to the C. I. O., has not yet reached an agreement on affiliation with the A. F. of L.

General Electric and some of the other big concerns that yielded to a certain extent to the demands of the C. I. O. followed the example of the steel companies in asserting that they still reserved the right to deal also with other unions or groups of employees.

Eight thousand employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company's Pittsburgh plant demanded a 20 per cent raise in wages and it was feared they would start a strike if the demand were rejected.

Because the Chrysler motor company refused to recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as the sole bargaining agency for all its employees, a strike was called in all its major units in Detroit, and other plants of the company were closed because of dependence on Detroit production. More than 50,000 workers were thus thrown into idleness.

The union also called a strike at the Hudson Motor Car company because, they asserted, officials of the concern were stalling in negotiations on working conditions.

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO, leader of the Spanish Fascists, was reported to be about ready for a final grand assault on Madrid. He assembled a tremendous force of tanks and artillery before Guadalajara and captured several towns near by, threatening the immediate cutting off the capital's last road to the east. Military observers predicted that the greatest battle of the war would soon be fought on the line between the Tajuna and Tajo rivers.



Gen. Franco

Gen. Jose Miaja, loyalist commander in the Madrid area, charged that 7,000 Italian troops were taking part in the attack on Guadalajara. These men, he asserts, were landed in Cadiz on February 22, two days after the international neutrality committee's ban on permitting "volunteers" to enter Spain was declared effective.

The shelling and capture of the Spanish liner Mar Cantabrico by a rebel vessel was a spectacular event in the war. She was carrying a cargo of planes and munitions from the United States for the loyalists and sought to evade the insurgent cruisers by taking the name of an English ship. But, according to a story printed in New York, the complete plan of her movements was revealed to the agent of the rebels in that city and cabled to their headquarters in Spain. Also, according to the only member of the crew who escaped capture, the crew found the captain was communicating with the insurgents and executed him at sea. The Mar Cantabrico, with fire in her holds, was taken to Ferrol. It was presumed most of the Spaniards aboard were slain.

CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, city manager of Cincinnati since 1930, was selected as president of the University of Wisconsin by the executive committee of the institution's board of regents. If he accepts the place he will succeed Dr. Glenn Frank who was ousted because he was not satisfactory to the La Follette regime. Dykstra is fifty-four years old and a graduate of the University of Iowa.

WITHOUT a record vote the house passed the new Duffey-Vinson coal bill, which takes the place of the measure knocked out by the Supreme court. It would set up government regulation of the soft coal industry through a commission in the department of the interior.

HITHERTO on a temporary basis, the United States maritime commission is now permanently established, or will be as soon as the senate acts on nominations sent in by the President. Mr. Roosevelt selected as chairman of the commission Joseph P. Kennedy of New York, former chairman of the securities and exchange commission. He is a millionaire banker and business executive and a staunch supporter of the New Deal. The other members named are Thomas M. Woodward; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired; Edward C. Moran Jr., former Maine congressman, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired. Moran, Wiley, and Land were named to the temporary commission appointed last fall to cope with the maritime strike.

Kennedy once served the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation as business administrator. In that capacity he met and became a warm friend of the then assistant secretary of the navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was active in the Presidential campaigns of 1932 and 1936.

WILLIAM ABERHART, social credit premier of Alberta, Canada, has introduced a bill that would give his government full control over every business, industry, trade and occupation in the province, and would force every man, woman and child to pay a personal license fee to carry on his or her work.

The bill gives the cabinet the power to refuse to grant or renew a license to any person or business operating in the province, and to impose a maximum fine of \$50 for individuals, and \$200 for corporations, or a jail sentence of up to ninety days for attempting to carry on without the government's permission.

Another law proposed by Aberhart gives the administration power to fix minimum and maximum prices for all commodities and services and to prescribe standards of "ethics, methods, practices or systems."

DICTATOR STALIN hasn't yet cleaned up the Russian Communist party to his own satisfaction, and it seems probable that more men once prominent among the bolsheviks will go to trial as traitors. Foremost among these unfortunates are Alexis Rykov, former president of the council of people's commissars, or premier, and Nikolai Bukharin, former editor of the government organ Izvestia.



Alexis Rykov

These two were expelled from the Communist party the other day on charges of anti-party activity, and it is believed in Moscow they and a score of others will soon be tried for conspiring to overthrow the Stalin regime.

For ten years Rykov was premier of the soviet union, and before that, during the civil war, he had the job of provisioning the Red army. Though succeeding to Lenin's position, he did not have his power, for Stalin reserved that for himself.

DR. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, one of America's foremost naturalists, died at his home in Stamford, Conn., at the age of eighty-two. He was the first director of the New York Zoological park, retiring in 1926. Doctor Hornaday was a devoted advocate of the conservation of wild life and steadily worked for the protection of migratory fowl and for federal game refuges.

One of the leaders of the Republican party passed with the death of Mark L. Requa in Los Angeles. He was national committeeman from California from 1932 to 1936, was a close friend of Herbert Hoover and for years a dominant figure in politics on the West Coast. During the World war Mr. Requa was director of the oil division of the United States fuel administration and the "motorless week-ends" he established are still remembered.

FIGURES supplied by the Department of Commerce show that the live stock producers who predicted the United States would be forced to depend on foreign meat imports this year were right. During January the arrivals of foreign pork at domestic ports set an all time record for any month, and the imports of meat were far in excess of those a year ago. This condition is blamed on the drought and the four-year federal crop control program.

Meat imports in January aggregated 30,387,000 pounds, compared with 19,922,000 in January of 1936 and only 7,14,000 pounds in 1935. Dressed pork imports alone reached the record figure of 5,580,033 pounds compared with 2,250,389 in January, 1936, and only 265,000 in 1935.

Heavy imports of pork continued during the first three weeks of February, government figures for receipts at New York indicated. During this period foreign nations shipped 2,988,500 pounds of pork to New York which exceeded imports for any February.

Canada proved to be the largest source of supply for the American market. Imports of all kinds of meat from Canada during the first month of this year were approximately 17,102,000 pounds, an increase of 190 per cent over the 5,884,000 pounds imported in January of last year.

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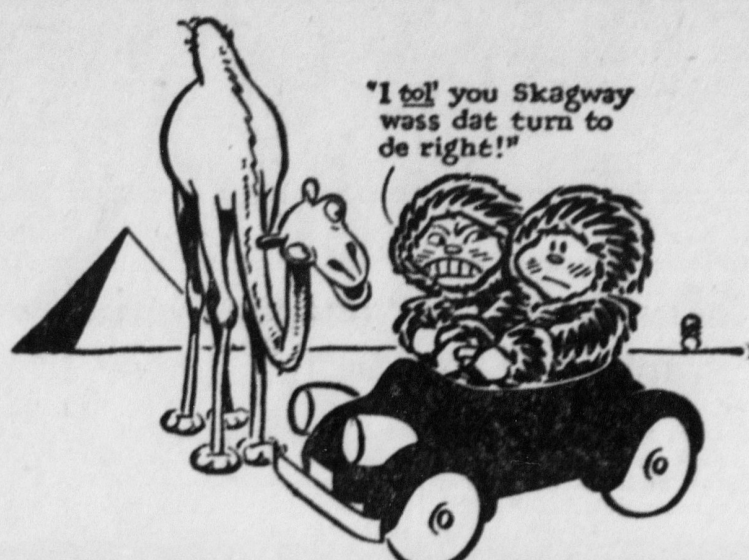


Like a gay addition to your "all year 'round" wardrobe? Of course you would! Then take a tip and knit this fetching blouse. You'll love the laciness of a pointed yoke, so prettily set off by plain stockinette stitch, and are sure to adore the snug fit of ribbing 'cross the hips. Ribbing also bands the simple sleeves. Knit it of soft-colored string or yarn, in one of the new shades! In pattern 5655 you will find instructions for making the blouse and skirt in sizes 16-18 and 38-40; an illustration of the blouse and of all stitches used; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

"China's Sorrow"

The Huang Ho river is called "China's Sorrow" because of the manner in which it overflows during freshets, scattering yellow silt as it rushes along. Sometimes it silts up its mouth. Because of this condition, the river has changed its course ten times in the last 25 centuries, each time opening a new channel to the sea. In doing so it destroyed everything in its path.



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