

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

California Condors.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Local naturalists are all agog over the discovery that the California condor is coming back in numbers to his former haunts just up country from here. In fact, they are going out of one violent gog right into another. Because the condor, the mightiest winged creature in all North America, was supposed to be practically extinct, along with such vanished species of native wild life as the great auk, the passenger pigeon and the lightning rod agent.

So now we have set up a new mark for envious Florida to shoot at. For while they may have croupiers at Bradley's in Palm Beach, with eyes as keen and bleak as the condor's are, and real-estate dealers in Miami as greedy as he is, our frustrated rivals will be put to it to dig up a bird with a wing spread of from nine to eleven feet.



Irvin S. Cobb

Communism's Gallant Foe.

HARDLY a day passes but we read in the paper of an account of individual heroism, of sacrifice, of devotion to duty—something which renews our faith in human beings and makes us realize that scattered through the world are splendid souls of whom we never heard before and probably shall never hear again. When the emergency came he rose to it—and that's enough.

But because, in the last few months, we've learned to expect it of him, I'm thinking many of us fail to appreciate a recurrent act of gallant service by one venerable, feeble-minded man whose name is familiar to all Christendom. From time to time, triumphing by sheer will power, by sheer singleness of purpose above his own suffering, Pope Pius XI, speaking from what soon must be his deathbed, sends forth a clarion call for a united front against the growing menace of communism.

Waning Merchant Marines.

AFTER we've spent billions in government subsidies trying to build up a proper merchant fleet of our own, it's just a trifle disconcerting to read that, among the six nations leading in maritime shipping, the United States still ranks third in gross tonnage, fifth in ships having a speed of twelve knots or better, and last in ships built within the last ten years.

But, although Los Angeles is a great port, we have no time right now to pesther about a comparatively trivial thing such as the threatened vanishing of the American flag from the seven seas—not while we're still so uncertain about who will have the leading parts in "Gone With the Wind." To date, nearly every lady in the movie colony has been suggested for Scarlett O'Hara except Mae West and Jane Withers, and as for Rhett Butler—well, it may yet be necessary to cast that role as a whole minstrel first part, with an interlocutor and six end men.

Italians in Spain.

IT MUST be slightly annoying to those Italian soldiers who were flung headlong upon Spain to fight in a war in which they had no personal interest, when, through mistake, they are mown down in hundreds by their own troops, and then the bewildered remnants find themselves in the hands of the opposing government forces, who have a reputation for sometimes being a trifle rough with prisoners whom they capture.

Still, it must be a great comfort to the confused captives—and to the relatives of the fallen back home as well—to have assurance from Mussolini that they are winning the way for fascist doctrines. Until they heard that cheering message, those battered survivors probably thought that they had been licked.

The Height of Gall.

AS J. CAESAR remarked at the time, all Gaul was once divided in three parts, but it is obvious that subsequently there was a complete re-consolidation.

When France, already in default to us on one little four-billion debt, starts scheming to peddle her newest issue of government securities over here, that must indeed be regarded as the height of gallishness or Gaulishness—spell it either way, reader, it'll come out the same. Moreover, to evade the Johnson act, she would have American investors send the money to Paris and buy these French bonds there. This sort of smacks of inviting Br'r Rabbit to come into camp to be massacred, instead of hunting him down with the dogs.

IRVIN S. COBB.

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Effect of Wagner Act Validation on National Labor Policy and Supreme Court Controversy—President Orders Curtailment of Expenditures.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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VALIDATION of the Wagner act brought the administration up against the necessity of formulating a new national labor policy to prevent strikes and to determine what course shall be followed when collective bargaining is unsuccessful. For this purpose Secretary of Labor Perkins invited 33 leaders of industry and labor to attend private meetings in Washington, stating they would be asked to discuss the need of new safeguards for industry to balance the gains achieved by labor under the Wagner act. Among those Madame Perkins invited were William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Myron C. Taylor, board chairman of United States Steel corporation; Gerard Swope, board chairman of General Electric corporation; Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and government officials.

Certain of the President's advisers have told him a law requiring the incorporation of labor unions should be passed; or that at least there should be a law similar to the British trades union act which provides that all union funds must be accounted for to the government and that unions cannot participate in sympathy or general strikes. Organized labor always has opposed any such legislation and probably would continue to fight against it. John L. Lewis thinks one result of the Wagner act decisions may be the abandonment of the sit-down strike, though this, he says, depends on the attitude taken by employers in the operation of the act. "Under the court's decision," says Lewis, "workers now have machinery for adjudication of disputes and the making of contracts with employers. Everything depends on the attitude of employers, who showed no disposition to be generous although the right of labor to gather together for its protection had been conceded for a lifetime."

HOW does the upholding of the Wagner labor relations act affect the battle over the President's plan to enlarge the Supreme court? That question arose at once on announcement of the decisions and received various answers. Opponents of the President's bill declared the necessity for such a measure, if it ever existed, was entirely removed by this showing of liberal tendencies by a majority of the court; and many supporters of Mr. Roosevelt admitted that some compromise such as the appointment of two new justices instead of six, might be advisable. But the President himself let it be known that he wished his program pushed through without modification. The favorable majority of one, created by the shift of Justice Roberts, did not seem to him safe enough.

This position of the President was taken also by some of his cabinet members. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared that agriculture could expect nothing from the Supreme court as now constituted, and urged American farmers to give the Roosevelt plan their earnest support. Attorney General Cummings declared that the four justices who dissented from the court's decision that the Wagner act is constitutional still constitute a "battalion of death" and will continue to oppose all major New Deal social legislation. John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., asserted the Supreme court had demonstrated its "instability" anew and that the Wagner act decisions only made more imperative the need for enlarging the court.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, whip of the senate, predicted that the President's court plan would emerge from the judiciary committee "a much compromised, amended and generally transformed measure."

CHIEFS of executive departments, independent officers and other spending units of the government were called on by President Roosevelt to reduce expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year June 30. In his letter to them the President said:

"It is apparent at this time that the revenues of the government for the present year will be materially less than the amount estimated in my budget message of last January; and, hence, the deficit will be far greater than was anticipated unless there is an immediate curtailment of expenditure.

"You will carefully examine the status of appropriations for your activity with a view to making a substantial saving by eliminating or deferring all expenditures which are

not absolutely necessary at this time.

"You will report to me through the acting director of the budget not later than May 1, 1937, the steps which you are undertaking to reduce expenditures and the amount of the estimated saving resulting therefrom."

SOUTHERN congressmen found they were no longer in the saddle when the house by a vote of 276 to 119 passed the anti-lynching bill. The debate was furious and the representatives from the South were deeply resentful.

"For more than 100 years the people of the South have kept life in the Democratic party," declared Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia, "and now that that party has grown powerful it turns upon the South and proposes to pass this wicked and cowardly law. This bill is directed just as much against the South as any reconstruction bill passed after the Civil war."

The bill was sponsored by Representative Joseph Gavan of New York whose district includes the big negro city of Harlem. It provides that any state officer who surrenders a prisoner to a mob shall be guilty of a felony and subject to prosecution and severe penalties. In addition, the county in which a lynching occurs shall be liable for \$2,000 to \$10,000 damages, to be paid to the family of the lynched person.

Proponents of the measure were greatly aided by a mob in Mississippi that took two negroes from a sheriff and tortured and burned them to death. The local authorities were supine and called the shocking affair a "closed incident."

MITCHELL HEPBURN, premier of Ontario, reiterating his determination not to permit C. I. O. representatives from the United States to take part in negotiations for settlement of the strike in the General Motors of Canada plant at Oshawa, promised to "call out an army if necessary" to protect the property of the corporation. Hugh Thompson, U. A. W. A. organizer, barred by Hepburn, threatened that every General Motors plant in America would be closed unless the Oshawa strike were settled soon with recognition of the union demands. Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., called Hepburn a number of unpleasant names. The Toronto Trades and Labor Council pledged the support of its 40,000 members to the union's strike against General Motors.

Hepburn forced two of his ministers to resign, charging they were not supporting the government in its fight "against the inroads of the Lewis organization and communism in general." They are David A. Croll, who held the labor, municipal affairs and public welfare portfolios, and Attorney General Arthur W. Roebuck. Axel Hall, young mayor of Oshawa, who has been friendly to the strikers and critical of Hepburn's action, sent an "ultimatum" to President Martin of the Automobile Workers of America demanding that members of the union in the United States strike in support of the Oshawa local. The latter body adopted a resolution demanding that Premier Hepburn withdraw from the negotiations to make way for intervention by the dominion authorities.

In Montreal 5,508 women garment workers, members of the C. I. O. international union, employed in 72 plants, started a strike for higher wages; and in Fernie, B. C., 1,000 C. I. O. miners threatened to strike for union recognition.

WHEN George VI is crowned king of Great Britain on May 12, Robert Worth Bingham, our ambassador to London, and James W. Gerard, President Roosevelt's special ambassador to the coronation, will appear in Westminster abbey garbed in silk knee breeches and ordinary evening tailed dress coats. The State department in Washington consented to a modification of the ruling which bars American diplomats from wearing gala clothes at state functions. The costume decided upon is not full court dress but the duke of Norfolk, who is earl marshal, will let it go as such.

FOR the second time in two years the house passed the Pettingill bill to repeal the "long and short haul" clause of the interstate commerce act. This law prohibits railroads from charging lower rates for a long haul than for a shorter one on the same route in the same direction, and it hampers the roads greatly in their competition with water and truck carriers for long distance traffic.

BEFORE this session of congress closes it is probable the law providing for publication of salaries of corporation employees who receive \$15,000 or more a year will be repealed. The house ways and means committee already has voted unanimously in favor of recommending such action and the law now has few supporters in congress.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton explained that much criticism has developed as a result of the law which was passed in 1935. The salary lists which have been published have been used as mailing lists by companies selling luxury articles and in the case of some huge salaries they are thought to have been used by criminals contemplating kidnaping or blackmail.

THE United States coast guard cutter Mendota paused briefly during her regular ice patrol in the north Atlantic and, her engines stilled and the church pennant at the masthead, floated over the place where the Titanic struck an iceberg and sank 25 years ago, carrying 1,517 persons to their death.

For nearly a quarter of a century the coast guard cutters have guided shipping through the dangerous ice area without an accident, their motto being "Never another Titanic disaster." They are on the job until the last iceberg has disappeared.

FIVE history-making decisions were handed down by the Supreme court, all upholding the validity of the Wagner labor relations act and inferentially broadening the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. The most important ruling made by five of the nine justices and read by Chief Justice Hughes, was in the case of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and directed the reinstatement of ten discharged employees. The decision supported the constitutional basis of the Wagner act, finding it a legal "scheme" to protect commerce from injury resulting from the denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and "from the refusal of employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining."

The broad constitutionality of the act, was strongly noted by the chief justice. He declared that: "We think it clear that the national labor relations act may be construed so as to operate within the spirit of constitutional authority."

Hughes defined the right of employees to self-organization and to select their representatives for collective bargaining as "a fundamental right."

Regarding the vital point of the application of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, Hughes declared:

"The congressional authority to protect interstate commerce from burdens and obstructions is not limited to transactions which can be deemed to be an essential part of a 'flow' of interstate or foreign commerce. Burdens or obstructions may be due to injurious action springing from other sources."

In the case of the Associated Press, concerning the dismissal of Morris Watson, a New York editorial employee, the court was split, 5 to 4. The majority opinion, read by Justice Roberts, held that the act does not "abridge the freedom of speech or of the press safeguarded by the first amendment" to the Constitution. The court took the view that Watson was dismissed not because his work was unsatisfactory but because of his activities in the Newspaper Guild, and ordered his reinstatement.

The three other cases, in each of which the Wagner act was upheld, involved dismissal of 18 employees by an interstate bus company; a dispute between the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit, Mich., and the United Automobile Workers Union; and a dispute between the Friedmann - Harry Marks Clothing Company of Richmond Va., and Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In the bus case the decision was unanimous; in the others the division was 5 to 4.

DIPLOMATIC representatives of 20 Latin American republics gathered in the Pan-American union building in celebration of Pan-American day and listened to an address by President Roosevelt. This was formal and was broadcast to all the republics, but it was followed by an "off the record" talk which the reporters were not permitted to hear. It was said the President sought to convince the diplomats of the good faith of the United States in its foreign policies, and that, reviewing the promises made by his administration in this respect, he declared them 100 per cent fulfilled.

IT IS the opinion of the Knights of Columbus that communism is responsible for sitdown and other strikes in the United States and Canada, and that national organization of 600,000 Catholic men therefore has started an "endless crusade" against what it terms "the most damnable organization in the world." The program was launched officially by 400 delegates of councils in the New York district and will be carried on all over the country by the Knights.

UNCOMMON AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

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Founder of the Chautauqua

THERE was a time when the chautauqua was "next only to the public school system in bringing to the masses of people some share of their inheritance in the world's great creations in art and literature." It was literally the "universality of the people" and it was the creation of a man who did not himself have a college education.

He was John Heyl Vincent, born in Alabama in 1832 of a line of Pennsylvanians who moved back to that state soon after John was born. Educated at Wesleyan institute in Newark, N. J., he began to preach at the age of eighteen and later was ordained into the Methodist ministry. Transferred to the Rock River, Ill., conference in 1857 he became the pastor of a church at Galena, Ill., where one of his parishioners was a quiet little ex-captain of the army named Ulysses S. Grant.

After a trip to the old world Vincent was elected general agent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union in 1866 and two years later corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society in New York. In these offices he did more than any other man to shape the International Uniform Sunday School Lesson system.

In 1874 Vincent and Lewis Miller founded a summer assembly on Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., for the training of Sunday school teachers and in 1878 the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was instituted, providing a system of popular education through home reading and study. The next year the first of the summer schools was organized and these developed rapidly.

In speaking of his work at Chautauqua Bishop Vincent said, "I do not expect to make a second Harvard or Yale out of Chautauqua, but I do want to give the people of this generation such a taste of what it is to be intelligent that they will see to it that their children have the best education the country can give."

How well he succeeded in doing that is shown by the extension of the idea—to the summer schools of colleges and universities, the summer assemblies, conferences and training schools of the various religious and secular organizations and the summer courses of lectures and entertainments which made the word "Chautauqua" a common noun. It is also shown by the declaration of Theodore Roosevelt that "Chautauqua is the most American thing in America."

Camera Man

WITH telephoto lens to aid them in getting long distance "shots" and high-speed film to record the scene even when the light is poor, it's not so difficult for the camera man of today to "cover" a modern war. But it was very different when the first camera man who ever "covered" a war went into the field to do his job.

His name was Mathew Brady, the son of Irish immigrants to New York state, who was engaged in the trade of making jewel and instrument cases when he became interested in the art of daguerreotypy soon after it was introduced into this country in 1839. The man who brought it here was Samuel Finley Breese Morse, a painter, (later famous as the inventor of the telegraph).

Brady learned his first lessons from Morse and learned them so well that by 1853 he was this nation's outstanding photographer.

When the War Between the States opened he was both famous and wealthy and he could have lived a life of ease on his income. Instead he chose a career of privation and danger on the battlefields.

Brady fitted up a canvas-covered wagon to carry his equipment and to serve as his dark room in the field. In it he had to make his own emulsion to coat the large glass plates that were his negatives, for the convenient film roll had not yet been thought of.

His wagon became a familiar sight to all the armies. It plowed through muddy roads, it was ferried over rivers in constant danger of being dumped overboard and all his precious equipment lost.

But fortunately for posterity Brady came safely through all these dangers and the United States government now owns a collection of his negatives, which are priceless records of one of the greatest tragedies in our history. It is also the symbol of a tragic career. After the war was over Brady found himself in financial difficulties. His negatives were sold to pay a storage bill and in 1874 the government acquired them by paying the charges of \$2,840. Brady did not benefit by the deal but later—much later—the government did give him \$25,000 for the collection which was then valued at \$150,000. In his later years Brady lost his pre-eminence as a photographer and he died in comparative poverty and obscurity in 1896.

Happy Hulda Goes On Dishpan Duty



Happy Hulda, as chief-cook-and-bottle-washer, invites you to cross stitch this set of seven tea towels (8 to the inch crosses), in the gayest floss you can find! Pattern 1383 contains a transfer pattern of seven motifs (one for each day of the week) averaging about 6 by 8 1/2 inches; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches used; color suggestions.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Etourderie. (F.) Giddy conduct, an imprudent caprice.

Ricordo. (It.) A souvenir, a keepsake.

A centre coeur. (F.) Unwillingly.

Calemhour. (F.) A pun.

Pas seul. (F.) A dance performed by one person.

A la lettre. (F.) To the letter, literally.

Claqueur. (F.) One paid for applauding at a theater.

Coup de maitre. (F.) A master stroke.

Ex animo. (L.) Heartily.

Deo favente. (L.) With the help of God.

Si non e vero, e ben trovato. (It.) If it is not true, it is very ingenious.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets made of May Apple are effective in removing accumulated body waste.—Adw.

Helping Others

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?



Ignorance and Knowledge
Distance sometimes endears friendship and absence sweeteneth it.—Howell.



To Our Sorrow
Reciprocation is often nothing other than retaliation.

GOOD RELIEF
of constipation by a
GOOD LAXATIVE

Many folks get such refreshing relief by taking Black-Draught for constipation that they prefer it to other laxatives and urge their friends to try it. Black-Draught is made of the leaves and roots of plants. It does not disturb digestion but stimulates the lower bowel so that constipation is relieved.

BLACK-DRAUGHT
purely vegetable laxative

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

OPPORTUNITY

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