

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Van Devanter Quits Supreme Court and Robinson May Get Place—Cardinal Mundelein Enrages the Nazis—Windsor Marriage June 3.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIS VAN DEVANTER notified President Roosevelt that he would retire from the Supreme Court bench immediately after the summer adjournment of the court on June 1, and there were rumors in Washington that his example would be followed by Chief Justice Hughes and associate Justices Sutherland and Brandeis when the contest over the President's court enlargement program is settled.



Senator Robinson

Speculation as to Justice Van Devanter's successor began at once and it was generally agreed that Joseph Robinson, Democratic leader of the senate, had the best chance for the appointment. It was believed he had been promised the place at the first opportunity some time ago, and his many friends in both parties were quick to extend their best wishes. Of course there was talk of his ineligibility because of the recently enacted statute permitting Supreme court justices to retire on full pay for life. The Constitution provides that "no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." But several authorities declared this would not apply in the present case. Some observers believed that Robinson was so useful to the administration in the senate that Mr. Roosevelt would seek to be relieved of his alleged promise to give him the appointment.

Senator Lewis of Illinois predicted that by mid-summer Justices McReynolds, Sutherland, Cardozo and Brandeis would resign.

BY THE expected vote of 10 to 8 the senate judiciary committee rejected the President's Supreme court bill. The line-up of committee members had been certain for many days. Supporters of the measure then turned to compromise, some of them backing the proposal of Senator Logan of Kentucky permitting the appointment of "temporary" justices at the rate of one a year for every sitting member over seventy-five. The opponents of the bill, however, rejected this and all other compromises, which was the only consistent course they could pursue. So the bill was reported adversely to the senate, and the battle will continue in that body.

It appeared that neither this setback nor the retirement of Justice Van Devanter had changed the determination of the President to insist upon the passage of his bill as originally submitted. Senator Wheeler said Mr. Roosevelt should now withdraw the measure. Senator Ashurst declared "everything that has happened since the bill was introduced has helped it" and predicted it certainly would be passed. Senator Borah asserted: "The Van Devanter retirement will have no effect on the court bill. The lines have already been drawn and will not change."

CARDINAL MUNDELEIN of Chicago, addressing five hundred priests of the archdiocese, hotly attacked the German government, its highest leaders and its propaganda methods which he said were directed against the Roman Catholic church and designed to "take the children away from us." He called Reichsfuehrer Hitler "an Austrian paper-hanger and a poor one at that," and charged the reich with breaking the concordat with the Holy See.

He opened the speech by recalling that after the World War the German government complained of "atrocity propaganda" aimed at German troops by the allied nations. He continued: "Now, the present German government is making use of this same kind of propaganda against the Catholic church."

"Through its crooked minister of propaganda it is giving out stories of wholesale immorality in religious institutions, in comparison to which the wartime propaganda is almost like bedtime stories for children."

"It will be not only unwise, but cowardly as well, if we take the thing lying down and do not fight back every time the subject is brought up outside."

The vials of Nazi wrath were immediately opened and its press called on the pope to rebuke the cardinal publicly. Der Angriff, personal organ of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister of propa-

ganda, charged the cardinal "spoke in a tone heretofore reserved for the lowest brand of agitators."

The official news agency of the government alleged that "Mundelein defended the crimes of Catholic priests and laymen" on trial in German courts and called on Catholic bishops in Germany to make a reply.

In Vatican City prominent churchmen said Cardinal Mundelein had every right to speak his mind and that the Vatican would not concern itself with the speech, either to defend or to repudiate it. The cardinal's attack seemed to meet with general approval of Catholics, Protestants and Jews in the United States.

Under instructions from Berlin, the counselor of the German embassy in Washington lodged with the United States government an informal protest against Cardinal Mundelein's speech.

HITLER returned to Berlin from his summer home in Bavaria and heard from industrialists gathered in extraordinary meeting that many of them would be unable to continue production satisfactorily because of the shortage of raw materials and skilled labor and the general financial situation. The bad conditions affect especially factories working with rubber, metals and foreign textiles.

WALLIS WARFIELD will become the duchess of Windsor when she is married to Edward, the duke, on June 3 at the Chateau de Cande, near Monts, France. But whether she will be "her royal highness" is at this writing still a disputed question. Edward, through his American friend Herman L. Rogers, has virtually told the world that she will, the New Yorker saying to correspondents: "I think she automatically would be called that." It was taken for granted that Mr. Rogers would not have said that without the approval of the duke.

This widens the breach between Edward on one side and the British cabinet and Anglican churchmen on the other. The duke's friends assert that Prime Minister Baldwin and his associates have broken a pre-abdication promise concerning the marriage, and they and the duke are angry because, at the behest of the government, no member of the royal family will be present at the ceremony. The announcement of the marriage, issued from the Chateau de Cande, said there would be only a few guests in addition to the witnesses and the servants.

Though the entire controversy seems rather foolish, it appears to mean a lot to the British and it is interesting reading.

NEW YORK asked and obtained from congress an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for its world's fair, with the provision that the money was to be spent by the fair commission. But President Roosevelt vetoed the measure; and in his message he rebuked congress for "an unconstitutional invasion of the province of the executive" in setting up a commission to direct the expenditure.

When the message was read in the house the Republicans roared with laughter and the Democrats, or some of them, raged. Sam McReynolds of Tennessee and John J. O'Connor of New York especially voiced their resentment, and open threats were made to cut down the relief appropriation demanded by Mr. Roosevelt.

The house killed a \$1,250,000 appropriation for a naval air base on the Columbia river in Oregon; and the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of a national highway through the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia and North Carolina was attacked. But the latter was saved when Chairman Doughton of the ways and means committee said: "I have it on the highest authority that the President favors it." Incidentally, the highway will run near a large farm Mr. Doughton owns in North Carolina.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent to the senate a number of State department appointments. Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles was nominated for the post of undersecretary of state. Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore, who died with Welles for the post of undersecretary, was nominated for the newly created office of counselor of the Department of State.

John Cudahy, former ambassador to Poland, was nominated as minister to the Irish Free State; Alvin Mansfield Owsley of Texas as minister to Norway, and Edwin L. Neville of Ohio as minister to Siam.

CHRISTIAN X, king of Denmark, and all his subjects celebrated the monarch's silver jubilee in Copenhagen and throughout the kingdom. The festivities were marked by characteristic simplicity but clearly demonstrated the affection the people have for the tall sixty-six-year-old ruler who has been on the throne for twenty-five years. In the gaily decorated capital there was a joint session of parliament, a reception at the palace, a procession through the streets, and a gala dinner and a torchlight parade.

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KING GEORGE and Queen Elizabeth went aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth and reviewed a tremendous naval parade of 311 fighting and commercial ships of eighteen nations at Spithead. It was a coronation feature, so thousands of official guests and uncounted private citizens also watched the imposing procession of vessels. For these great commercial steamers formed a grandstand. Seventeen nations were represented by one warship each. The battleship New York was in line for the United States.

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THE tenth anniversary of Charles A. Lindbergh's famous flight from New York to Paris was observed in both those cities, but the hero of the event paid no attention to it. To a questioning friend he said: "I did it. Why should I celebrate it?" The colonel spent the day with Mrs. Lindbergh and young Jon in seclusion at their country home in Kent. Even the telephone was disconnected.

GEORGE L. BERRY, the new senator from Tennessee, has undertaken a difficult job. He announced that he would try to restore peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, and that he would ask the President to support his endeavors. Mr. Berry wants an impartial arbitration body to reallocate organizing territory of the two groups, allotting certain mass producing industries to the C. I. O.

While the rival unions in the Jones & Laughlin Steel corporation were voting to see which should be the sole bargaining agent, Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. steel organizing committee, changed his tactics and told representatives of the Crucible Steel Company of America he would agree to a contract similar to that signed last March by steel producing units of the United States Steel corporation and adopted since that time by 120 companies independent of United States Steel. These contracts recognized the Lewis union as collective bargaining agent for its members only.

Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube announced their mills would be shut down if pickets surrounded them, and that they would not sign contracts.

Several thousand union workers halted operations of the Studebaker corporation in South Bend, Ind., demanding a closed shop. Three thousand employees of the Aluminum Company of America's plant at Alcoa, Tenn., struck for better pay.

J. HENRY RORABACK, public utilities magnate and for years the Republican leader in Connecticut, shot himself to death at his summer home in South Harwinton, Conn. He was sixty-seven years old and had been in ill health for some time.

As a vice chairman of the Republican national committee, Roraback took an active part in the national campaigns of both Herbert Hoover and Alfred M. Landon. He was the first conservative "old guard" to announce his support of Landon.

DR. JUAN NEGRIN has succeeded Caballero as premier of Spain. He is forty-eight years old, a Socialist and is backed by a powerful Madrid general federation of labor. The key posts in his cabinet have been given to Socialists, and the Anarcho-Syndicalists are left out of the government.

Negrin promptly abolished the superior war council that had been conducting the defense against Franco's forces and turned over direct command of the Spanish government armies to his "win the war" cabinet. He announced his government would maintain "inflexible order" within loyalist Spain.

Gen. Emilio Mola continued his fierce attacks on Bilbao, threatening to destroy utterly the capital of the semi-autonomous Basque government unless it surrendered. He was so near to success that the British government warned British ships in the harbor to leave as soon as possible.

IT WAS officially announced in Russia that forty-four persons, convicted of carrying out espionage and sabotage plots "according to the orders of the Japanese secret service," were executed at Svobodny in the far east. The victims were alleged to be Trotskyists and to have wrecked railroads.

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AROUND the HOUSE



Items of Interest to the Housewife

Ladders in the Hosiery—Place your silk stocking over a glass tumbler when repairing a ladder. The light shows up the cross-threads, which can then be picked up easily with a fine steel crochet hook.

Soft-Boiled Eggs—When soft-boiling eggs, put them in boiling water, boil for one minute and turn off flame, leaving eggs in the water for another four minutes. This prevents them from hardening and saves fuel.

Maple Oatmeal Cookies—Two and a half cups fine oatmeal, one cup maple syrup, one quarter cup water, two and a half cups flour, one cup shortening, one teaspoon soda. Boil water and syrup together, add soda, then shortening. Cool slightly. Add to dry ingredients and allow the mixture to cool thoroughly before rolling out.

Better Bread—Home-made bread is lighter and keeps moist longer when mixed with skim-milk instead of water.

Making a Cushion—A useful flat cushion can be made from an old blanket. Fold it carefully to the size required, taking care that it is quite smooth and then secure the "layers" together with a few strong stitches. Slip it into a cover made from any pretty piece of material. These cushions are very useful when you want to make a chair higher, and are comfortable and firm to sit upon.

Bacon and Macaroni—Break two ounces of macaroni into small pieces and throw into quickly-boiling salted water. Simmer until tender. Fry two ounces of streaky bacon cut into small pieces, then drain the macaroni and add it to the bacon. Add seasoning, one-half ounce of butter, and a scrape

of nutmeg, and stir over a low heat until the macaroni is brown. Turn on to a hot dish and serve with dry toast.

Cooking Cauliflower—To prevent it breaking while cooking, wrap loosely in muslin.

Using Skim-Milk—Skim-milk is excellent for milk puddings, providing a dessertspoonful of finely-grated suet is added to replace the missing fat.

Economic Ironing—When ironing dispense with the ironing blanket and fold all the large things flat on the table, forming a "pad." On top of this I iron the small things, and when they are done, I find that the large things are quite nicely pressed.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Je parle. (F.) I speak.
Billet doux. (F.) Love letter.
Tout a fait. (F.) Wholly perfect; nothing less than.
Ad infinitum. (L.) To infinity.
Enfant gate. (F.) A spoiled child.
Beau geste. (F.) Beautiful gesture.
Discerner le faux d'avec le vrai. (F.) To discern the false from the true.
Au fond. (F.) To the bottom; thoroughly.
Aequo animo. (L.) With equanimity.
La critique est son fort. (F.) Criticism is his forte.
A l'impossible nul n'est tenu. (F.) There is no doing impossibilities.
Prendre le chemin de la greve. (F.) To be on the high road to the gallows.
Cacoethes. (L.) An evil habit.

Uncle Phil Says:

Rights and Ability

We all clamor for equal rights, but do we all seek to be equal in ability?

Having only about 70 or 80 years of time per capita on this planet, we have to "kill it" to get rid of it. Constantly looking back doesn't help you forward.

A good neighborhood is one in which the family noises are kept within the family household.

When shabby ideals bawl for recognition it is usually a maudlin bawl.

Our Privilege Is to Listen

Literature speaks in the best and most beautiful words and has something to say.

Being polite to the public makes fortunes. Sometimes you don't get into commerce who do not realize this.

If one could hear the real opinion of others about himself he might be as much cheered as cast down.

We always preserve an open mind toward matters that we don't care anything about.

What is pleasanter to a farm boy than to come to town in his automobile after supper to loaf—if he just didn't have to get up before daylight.

World's Gold

Improved methods have boosted Alaska's gold production to a new high of more than \$18,000,000 in a single year, best since 1909. That sounds like a lot of money, but it's only small change when you talk about gold mining. Annual gold output of the world runs into real money—well over \$1,000,000,000. South Africa supplies just about one-third of it.

More than two thousand mines in the United States dig up every year a total of more than \$100,000,000 worth of the yellow metal. —Washington Post.

THE GREATEST TIRE EVER MADE TO SELL AT THESE LOW PRICES

COME in, examine a cross section cut from a Firestone Standard Tire, then examine the deep-cut, non-skid tread and see how much extra value you get. You will quickly understand why more and more car owners are equipping their cars with these tires. You will agree that never before have you seen so much quality, so much built-in mileage and so much safety at so little cost. You will find the Firestone Standard Tire is made safer from blowouts with the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping. The patented construction of two extra layers of Gum-Dipped Cords under the tread protect against punctures and bind the tread and cord body into one inseparable

unit. The wider, flatter tread with more rubber on the road will give you longer mileage and greater protection against skidding. Firestone is able to give you all these extra values because Firestone Standard Tires are built in such large quantities that great savings are made in production.

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YOU SAVE yourself and your family from dangerous accidents because Firestone patented construction features give you greatest blowout protection and safety from skidding.

YOU SAVE because Firestone Standard Tires give you low initial cost and lower cost per mile.

YOU SAVE by buying now as tire prices are advancing. The price of crude rubber has gone up 110% and cotton more than 26% during the past two years. BUY NOW AND SAVE.



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Protect yourself and your family from the danger of driving on thin worn tires which may cause a serious accident.

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THAT last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?
THAT a million more were injured?
THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires?



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4.75-20.. 9.95	4.50-20.. \$10.90
5.00-19.. 10.30	4.50-21.. 11.40
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OTHER SIZES PRICED PROPORTIONATELY LOW

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