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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Bill Opposed by Senate Committee, 10 to 8-Mrs. Simpson Applies for Absolute Divorce-Fish Would End Our Gold Policy.

> By EDWARD W. PICKARD C Western Newspaper Union.

> > had been crowned. Edward demand-ed that the book be withdrawn and that the author and publisher apolo-

gize. This demand was complied

with, but nevertheless he had his solicitors in London start suit for

damages on the ground of libel.

London for the coronation; the diplo

mats were trying on their new knee

WHILE Democratic leaders in

VV congress were disputing over various proposals for achieving the

economy demanded by the Presi-

dent, the house without a quiver passed the second deficiency bill,

carrying \$79,200,000. The Demo-

crats called it an economy measure

because the appropriations were 19 millions less than the amounts asked

by the department heads. But 15 of

those 19 millions represented merely a reduction in the 30 million appro-

priation asked by the bureau of in-ternal revenue for the refunding of

processing taxes collected under the

agricultural adjustment act. The

saving, it was pointed out, was more

a deferred "economy" in that the 15 millions will be included in the

"T HIS is the outstanding finan-cial blunder of the New Deal" said Representative Hamilton Fish

of New York, Republican, speaking

of the administra-tion's policy of ac-

cumulating gold at

\$35 an ounce, or

nearly twice the cost

of production. Mr.

Fish thereupon in-

troduced a resolu-tion forbidding the

secretary of the treasury to pur-

chase any more gold

from foreign coun-

next budget.

Rep. Fish

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A NNOUNCEMENT of their posi-tion on the President's Su-preme court bill by three more him to wait until after his brother A tion on the President's Su-preme court bill by three more Democratic members of the senate judiciary committee



certain that body would report the measure adversely to the senate. The line-up at this writing is 10 to 8 against the bill. The three who openly joined the opposition were Senators J. C. O'-Mahoney of Wyoming, Pat McCarren

seemingly made it

Senator **O'Mahoney**

breeches; the peeresses were buying wigs to make their coronets fit more comfortably; the officials, troops and horses were being rehearsed O'Mahoney of Nevada and Carl Hatch of New Mexico. With them in opposition are King of Utah, Van Nuys of Indiana, Burke of Nebraska, parade seats were desperately try-ing to dispose of them at cut prices; Connally of Texas, Austin of Ver-mont, Borah of Idaho and Steiwer and hotel managers and tradesmen of Oregon. Those committed for the measure are Ashurst of Arizona, of all sorts were preparing to make lots of money out of this thoroughly commercialized affair. It was said Neely of West Virginia, Logan of Kentucky, Dieterich of Illinois, Pitt-man of Nevada and Norris of Nebby steamship officials in New York that hundreds of Americans booked raska. McGill of Kansas and Hughes of Delaware, still noncommittal, for the coronation had cancelled their passages, but despite this it was certain London would be were counted as being on the ad-ministration side. thronged with visitors.

Senator O'Mahoney, one of the enthusiastic New Dealers ordinarily, said: "The hearings have been completed. I have listened attentively to everything that has been said, and I have heard nothing to date which has convinced me that any increase of the court is either necessary or desirable."

Senator Hatch declared: "I do not think congress has the power to place men on the Supreme court to affect decisions in any way what-soever. To do so would be an exercise of judicial power by the leg-islative branch of the government. If we place men on the court to change the trend of judicial opinions we thereby invade the province of the court and do that which many people have charged the court with doing."

Senator McCarren addressed the judiciary committee, in executive session, for an hour and a half and later said to the reporters: "In my judgment, the Supreme court should not be a department of government subject to the will of either of the other two branches of government. While the Supreme court and every other court that interprets the law should at all times keep abreast of the law and therefore be progressive, it is not for any other branch of the government to say it should reform its views to carry out the will of another branch. For that reason I am opposed to and will con-tinue to oppose the President's bill." . The committee agreed to begin

voting on the bill and on proposed

T WO thousand members of the United States Chamber of Commerce, gathered in Washington for their 25th annual meeting, started a vigorous campaign for change in the industrial and economic structure of the nation. To begin with, they adopted resolutions calling for amendment of the Wagner labor relations act and the undistributed comports surplus tax

relations act and the undistributed corporate surplus tax. The policies of the administration were hotly attacked by several speakers. Virgil Jordan of New York city, president of the national in-dustrial conference board, said the government "has become an instrument of forces alien to the enterprise principle of American life and work who desire to destroy it and replace it by the principle of absolute subjection to the state, which in nearly every other part of the world holds the impoverished and fear-ridden people in its paralyzing power." Assistant Secretary of Labor Ed-

ward F. McGrady asked the busi-ness men to give the Wagner act a chance to "work out."

FROM all quarters of the earth r men and women of much, little or no importance were flocking to "Labor must move as a collec-tivism," he said, "and must bargain through its own chosen representa-tives—just as the employer does. Unless labor, grouped collectively, can have its expert representatives wholly independent of employer in-fluence, speak for it with a powerin their parts; the proprietors of ful voice, there is no real bargain-ing at all."

> A NDREW MELLOF, frequently the target of administration at-tacks, is again called on to defend his business. Attorney General Cum-

mings announced that the Department of Justice had filed in the Federal District court in New York a suit to compel dissolution of the Aluminum Company of America—which Mellon controls—for the purpose of breaking "its mo-nopolistic control"

Andrew of the aluminum in-Mellon Mellon dustry. By this ac-tion the government revives the Sherman anti-trust act as a legal The suit named 36 officers, direc-tors, and stockholders of the com-pany, including Mellon. Twenty-five subsidiary and affiliated companies were named co-defendants. Other members of the Mellon family named with the former Treasury head are Paul Mellon, Richard K. Mellon, Jennie King Mellon, Sarah Mellon Scaife, David K. Bruce, son-in-law of Mellon, and Ailsa Mellon Bruce, his daughter.

SECURITIES controlling the \$3, O 000,000,000 railroad empire built up by the Van Sweringen brothers have been acquired from George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., by Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allan P. Kirby, all of New York and comparatively unknown in high finance. The securities are those of the Midamerica corporation which Mr. Ball bought at auction two years ago for \$3,121,000. The price paid by the New Yorkers was \$6,375,000. The Muncie man, however, does not make a personal profit from the transaction for he had placed Mid-omerica with its holdings in a cher america with its holdings in a char-



Arabs Stage a Fierce Charge for Mussolini

While Premier Mussolini was visiting the north African colonies of Jtaly recently the Arab tribesmen of Libya staged this realistic cavalry charge for Il Duce's delectation. These warriors are part of the Italian colonial army.

> Sammy laughed harder than ever and in the most provoking way. "Do you expect me to believe any such story as that, Peter Rabbit?" he story as that, Peter Rabbit?" he demanded. "You better not talk to me about not telling the truth when you tell such a story as that," and off flew Sammy, still laughing to think that Peter should try to make him believe such a foolish story.

Peter looked after him and scratched his head thoughtfully. "Those tracks did look something like those of Farmer Brown's boy," he muttered. "They were rounder, he muttered. "They were rounder, but they were big and they had toes and—well, perhaps they didn't look very much like them, but they did look something like them, and I said 'something.' I believe I'll go tell Chatterer the Red Squirrel about them."

about them. But Chatterer laughed at Peter just as Sammy Jay had. "You've had a bad dream, Peter. That's what's the matter with you. Who ever heard of any one in the Green Forest who made tracks like those. Why, Bowser the Hound makes the biggest tracks with claw marks, as you ought to know by this time. You've had a dream, Peter, and now you better run away and for-get it."

It was the same way with Tommy Tit the Chickadee and Mrs. Grouse and Billy Mink, and every one else he told the story to. Every one laughed at him and no one believed him. Poor Peter grew quite miserable, for he knew what his eyes had seen, and it was dreadfully hard to be laughed at and have fun poked at him just because he insisted that he had seen those

strange tracks. © T. W. Burgess.-WNU Service.

IN

WNU Service

well adapted to oil-moving at high

speed, the heated gases are in con-

tact with the boiler surfaces for too

brief a time for maximum heat to

Boilers with built-in oil burners

run with high efficiency-that is, less of the heat is wasted up the

chimney-than is the case when an

oil burner is adapted to a boiler

designed for coal. Boiler and burn-

er being designed for each other, a high percentage of heat is utilized

Economy in burning oil thus de-

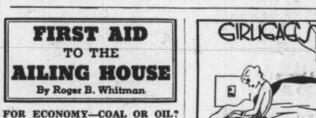
pends on the conditions. With a boil-

er designed for the quick absorp-tion of heat, the cost of oil may be

low; but whether or not it is less

pass to the metal.

in heating the house.



overweight."

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE thing we fear may come to Perhaps because we fear it,

THE SPIRIT

Or else this world is leaves grass,

With nothing of the spirit. The thing we fear, if feared too long,

Accumulates the faster, If feared too long becomes too

strong For any man to master.

The thing we dream may yet come

true, Perhaps because we dream it, Or else this world is world through,

And not the world we deem it. The thing we dream, if dreamed with faith,

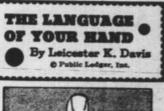
With faith that will not waver, If dreamed with faith is not a wraith.

But something surer, braver.

The thing we are decides our way, Perhaps because we will it, Or else this world is only clay, A hole, and dirt to fill it.

The thing we are, the thing within

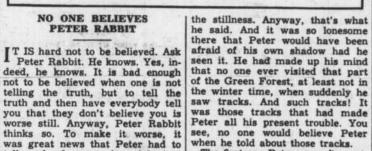
Decides, not things without us; The thing we are will make or mar. And shape the world about us. © Douglas Malloch.-WNU Service.



The Finger of Saturn

THESE lessons in the language of your hand, remember, have been prepared to give you more than a mere smattering of palm-istry. That is why the basic ele-ments are being described one at a time and in detail. If you are to become really skilled in the analysis of hands, you should be thoroughly familiar with the funda-mental characteristics and their variations, upon which the expert palmist relies for accurate results. Among the primary elements, as these are called, none is more im-portant than the second finger, or Finger of Saturn. What the Finger of Saturn Reveals.

In making your preliminary sur-vey of a hand, look to this finger as an index of the kind of conscio and subconscious thought which governs its possessor. The length, shape and inclination of the finger usually show how the men-tality functions, and whether it is of Teas variety, reflective or creative scheming or melancholy, influenced for good or ill. The ideal Finger of Saturn is straight and of pronounced length, not overfleshed or pudgy looking, with knuckles well but not over developed. The tip is moderately rounded GARRI with either a broad or somewhat pear-shaped nail, well set. Under pressure the entire finger should pressure the entire inger about have a springy, resilient feel. With hand extended wide the finger should be fairly evenly spaced be-tween the first and third fingers. "People who weigh their words," says erudite Emilie, "seldom give When such a finger of Saturn is discovered, you may safely place its owner as a clear-thinking individual of open mind, interested in worth-while things calling for construcpassages, and are well suited to oil. This is the case with so-called "square" boilers that are made up and logical use of the of vertical sections. In "round" boiltive ers the inside passages are shorter mentality. and more direct. They give good efficiency with coal, but are not



Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

tell, and, of course, he might just as well have had no news at all. It all came from Peter's curiosity

to see the deepest part of the Green

"They Were as Big as the Tracks of Farmer Brown's Boy," Said Peter, His Big Eyes Round With Excitement.

Forest when everything was cov-ered with snow. Of course, he had to satisfy that curiosity. It wouldn't have been like Peter not to have done so. So off he went all by himself way into the deepest part of the Green Forest, close to the foot of the Great Mountain, and there he found it so still that he could feel

you that they don't believe you is worse still. Anyway, Peter Rabbit thinks so. To make it worse, it was great news that Peter had to The first one Peter saw after get-ting back to the dear Old Briar Patch was Sammy Jay, and though Peter doesn't like Sammy, he just had to tell him about those strange tracks.

"But they were not his tracks, only something like his—the ones he makes in the mud around the Swimming Pool when he goes swimming in the summer, and you know as well as I do that he never makes that kind of tracks in the winter, Sammy Jay," cried Peter. Sammy looked sharply at Peter and began to laugh. "Besides," Peter hurried

whoever made those tracks had claws, great, great big claws!"

TO THE

"They were as big as the tracks of Farmer Brown's boy," said Peter, his big eyes round with ex-"Probably he made them," said Sammy Jay shortly.

amendments on May 18.

SENATORS, representatives, department heads, and almost everyone else in Washington official-dom were worrying themselves over expenditure reductions, taxes, rising prices and falling revenues, and Supreme court reformation. But Pres-ident Roosevelt was gaily sailing the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, angling for tarpon. He was on the Presidential yacht Potomac, which he boarded at New Orleans; his vessel was escorted by three de stroyers, the Moffett, the Schenk and the Decatur. At Galveston Secretary Marvin McIntyre set up a temporary White House, and Mr. Roosevelt planned to land at that city when he got through fishing.

SIX months having elapsed since O. Mrs. Wallis Simpson was grant-ed a provisional decree of divorce, and the lady having behaved during that period in a way

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approved by the king's proctor, her solicitors petitioned the court to make the decree absolute. It was expected this would be done after the six days' interval required by legal procedure.

When Edward, duke of Windsor,

Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson Mrs. Simpson will be married is not yet known to the public and probably not yet determined by the principals in this most famous of modern romances. The duke was so angered by reflec-tions on his fiancee and himself in "Coronation Commentary," a book written by Geoffrey Dennis, that it was reported he might set the wed-ding date before coronation day; there were rumors tha

tries at more than "The American taxpayers" de-clared Mr. Fish, "under the ruin-ous gold policy of the President and the secretary of the treasury, have become the 'angels' of Europe, and are now engaged in helping to fi-nance these countries in their mad armament race. All of the nations of the world including Soviet Rus-sia, have naturally unloaded their gold upon us at exorbitant profits,

if we tried to sell back, we which, probably could not get 50 cents or the dollar.

"This insane and costly gold policy is almost on a par with the high financing of John Law's Mississippi bubble. The American people have been turned into milch cows, to be milked by every foreign country.

THE C. I. O. steel workers' organizing committee now claims a majority of the 540,000 wage earners in that industry.

Philip Murray, committee chair-man, told the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in Pittsburgh that in the 10 months of the organization drive 325,000 members have been enrolled, equivalent to 60 per cent of the steel pay rolls. Seventy-nine women and fortyone men, arrested during the eviction of sitdown strikers from the Yale & Towne Manufacturing company plant in Detroit were held guilty of contempt of court by Cir-

cuit Judge Arthur Webster. Judge Webster imposed maximum penalties of thirty days in jail and \$250 fines on George Edwards, Unit-ed Automobile Workers of America organizer, and Peter P. Sedler, who said he was an employee of the Kel-sey Hayes Wheel company. Ten day jail sentences were given three other persons. Sentencing of the others was deferred to July 15.

table fund.

Young said it was the plan of his group "to shrink the entire corporstructure" rather than expand it. He intimated that Midamerica corporation would be eliminated, and probably several other of the inter-locking holding companies by which the Van Sweringens built up their intricate financial structure.

IN A letter addressed to H. B. Mitchell, president of the civil service commission, President A letter addressed to H. B. Roosevelt placed a ban on speculation in securities by government officials and employees. There was no official explanation of this act, but for some time there have been rumors that some persons high up in the New Deal have been making a lot of money by speculating in the stock markets after getting tips on probable White House moves

SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD of O Virginia, Democrai, prepared for introduction in the senate a bill providing for the consolidation of the Home Owners' Loan corpora-tion and the Federal Housing administration. This merger, said Mr. Byrd, would result in a saving of more than \$24,000,000 a year with-out impairing the work of the units.

INTERVENTION by President Roosevelt averted, for the time being at least, a strike of 25,000 freight handlers on eight railroads that threatened the food supply of New York city. The President ap-pointed an emergency board of three members to attempt a settlement. In his proclamation he said he dispute threatened "substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the state of New York and other states in the eastern part of the country to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of execution termsortation service. It is worn over a crepe dress in a vivid flower print. of essential transportation service.

Redingote in Vogue

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The vogue of the redingote is ex

emplified by this design in black Celanese faille with flaring front and silver belt buckle and buttons.

QUESTION that continually A comes up is on the relative economy of heating a house by coal or by oil. There can be no general answer, because of the many conditions that enter in. For one thing, a coal fire run by hand may not be efficient; much good coal may go out with the ashes. It is unusual to find a household heating plant, stoked by hand, in which as much as 60 per cent of the heat in coal is actually utilized. An oil burner, on the other hand, when properly installed and adjusted, runs with much higher efficiency, and for this reason a comparison of operating costs might be unfair.

With a coal stoker, a more accurate comparison can be made, because of the higher efficiency that is possible with a machine over hand methods.

The running conditions of an oil burner are quite different from those of a coal fire. A coal fire continually delivers heat, and with no extreme difference in temperature between smoldering and burn-ing with full draft. An oil burner, on the other hand, is either delivering no heat at all, or producing a temperature far higher than a coal fire running at full blast.

In a boiler designed for coal, the movement of hot air and gases through its inside passages is comparatively slow; there is ample time for heat to be absorbed by the metal. With an oil burner at-tached to the same boiler, the heattached to the same boiler, the heat-ed gases pass through at much higher speed; a speed that may not allow sufficient time for the metal to pick up a large proportion of the heat. Much of the heat is wasted up the chimney. Some boil-ers designed for coal have long



than the cost of operating the same boiler with coal will depend on the efficiency with which the coal is burned. By Roger B. Whitman



