

News Review of Current Events

REED FOR SUPREME COURT

Solicitor General Is Nominated by the President . . . Roosevelt Would Wipe Out All Holding Companies



Drags Wolf and Foolish Bear, aged members of the ancient water-buster clan of North Dakota's Gros Ventre Indians, are shown being greeted by "The Great White Father," President Roosevelt, whom they visited on a trip which they hope will bring a merciful rain to end the long drought in their parched country.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Choice of Reed Liked

NOMINATION of Stanley Forman Reed of Kentucky, solicitor general, as associate justice of the Supreme court met with general approval and it was predicted in Washington that he would be speedily confirmed by the senate with little or no opposition.

Republicans and Democrats alike were quick to praise the Kentuckian, who, while a defender of many New Deal measures, has acquired a reputation for being realistic and a liberal with "moderate" tendencies.

Senator Ashurst, chairman of the judiciary committee, named a subcommittee which planned quick public hearings on the nomination.

Mr. Reed, who will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice George Sutherland, is fifty-three years old and has never before been on the bench. In 1929 Herbert Hoover, then President, made him general counsel of the federal farm board. Later he was shifted to the same capacity in the Reconstruction Finance corporation. He retained his post at the outset of the present administration.

Then President Roosevelt picked him for solicitor general to defend the New Deal cases before the Supreme court. Of these he won 11 and lost 2.

In the opinion of lawyers Mr. Reed's legal philosophy is orthodox. His liberalism is not that which would do away with legal procedure in establishment of untried schemes, yet he feels that congress and the President would shirk their duty if they did not venture into legislative fields of untried constitutionality.

Hits Holding Companies

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in a press conference, declared he was determined to wipe out all holding companies. The method to be used in eliminating them, he said, was still under discussion; he indicated it might be done through legislation and the exercise of the taxing power.

The "death sentence" imposed on holding companies in the utility industry in the 1935 act is a step toward the new purge. The President revealed that Wendell L. Willkie, head of the Commonwealth and Southern corporation, recently had urged him to relax this restriction and that his plea had been rejected.

Senator Norris, who has proposed that most holding companies be taxed out of existence, holds that it might be desirable to retain first degree companies, or those which hold securities in operating companies only.

Tax Changes Planned

CHAIRMAN DOUGHTON and his house ways and means committee began hearings on proposals for 63 changes in the revenue laws which would exempt small corporations, constituting 90 per cent of American business, under the undivided profits levy and grant large enterprises only part of the relief demanded from harsh rates.

These changes were formulated by Fred Vinson's subcommittee, which in a long report defended them as fair and predicted they would stimulate business without reducing the aggregate federal revenue.

In addition to changes in the tax structure the subcommittee urged recodification of the complex maze of internal revenue statutes to clear

Canal Toll Fight On

SENATORS and representatives of the Mississippi valley were lining up for a determined fight against a bill sponsored by Senator McAdoo of California to exempt coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls. The opponents feel that the measure would endanger the prosperity of Middle West industries, many of which already have been crippled or wiped out since the opening of the Panama canal and the establishment of tolls lower than rail rates from the Mississippi valley to either coast. This cheapening of transportation for seaboard industries made it impossible for enterprise in the interior of the country to compete in seaboard markets.

Public hearings on the McAdoo bill were opened, and it was predicted there would be a great struggle in congress between seaboard and interior interests.

Six Million Ill Every Day

BECAUSE of illness or injury, an average of 6,000,000 of the country's 130,000,000 men, women and children are each day unable to work, attend school, or pursue other usual activities during the winter months.

This state of affairs was revealed by a report of the federal public health service.

Seventeen per cent of all the people, according to the report, loses at least one week in a year because of illness.

"In the light of current attempts to determine the extent and causes of unemployment, and its relation to inadequate food, shelter and medical care, further revelations of this survey should be of extreme importance."

Big Flying Boat Destroyed

SAMOA CLIPPER, huge flying boat of the Pan-American Airways, fell into the Pacific ocean near Samoa, carrying the seven members of the crew to their deaths.

There were no passengers, for the ship was making one of its pioneering flights on the newly established route across the Pacific. It was on the way from Pago Pago harbor, American Samoa, to Auckland, New Zealand, and had turned back toward Pago Pago because of an oil leak. Presumably it was dumping gasoline to facilitate landing and the fuel exploded, destroying the plane.

First in the list of victims was Capt. Edwin C. Musick, considered the most experienced ocean flyer in the world and chief pilot of the Pacific division of Pan-American. He was one of the most conservative of flyers and officials of the company said he and his flight crew were entirely blameless for the disaster.

Those who perished with Musick were First Officer Cecil G. Sellers, Junior Flight Officer Paul S. Brunk, F. J. MacLean, J. W. Stickrod, J. A. Brooks and J. T. Findlay.

Plane Crashes in Rockies

ONE of Northwest Airlines' new Lockheed Zephyr passenger planes, flying from Seattle to Chicago, struck a snow-covered peak of the Rocky mountains near Bozeman, Mont., and was smashed and burned. All aboard, including eight passengers and two pilots, were killed, their charred bodies being found by a party that made its way through a raging blizzard to the scene of the accident.

Officials of the company could not explain the disaster but said all ships of the new type were grounded pending investigation.

France in a Crisis

FRANCE was indulging in another of its periodical governmental crises. Financial and labor troubles forced Premier Camille Chautemps and his Popular Front cabinet to resign, and the customary search for a man who could command a majority of the chamber ensued.

At the present writing President Lebrun had turned again to Chautemps, but the situation was changing with each hour. Georges Bonnet, who has been serving as ambassador to Washington, tried his hand, but was blocked by Leon Blum, socialist leader and former premier. Then Blum undertook the job but gave up because of conservative opposition.

Naval Building Race

FRANCE'S reply to the recent announcement that Italy would build 20 35,000 ton battleships is the decision to construct two battleships of 42,000 tons each, exceeded in size only by the British battle cruiser Hood. The navy committee of the chamber of deputies was preparing to ask Minister of Finance Georges Bonnet to supplement the 1938 naval budget by 2,000,000,000 francs from the sorely pressed treasury to keep ahead of Mussolini's forces at sea.

Marriage Mills Stopped

INDIANA'S notorious marriage mills were given a death blow when the State Supreme court upheld a statute enacted 86 years ago forbidding county clerks to issue marriage licenses to women who are not residents of the county in which the license is issued.

Shanghai was informed that Chiang had ordered his troops "not to retreat a single inch."

Washington Digest National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—Many times, I have written in these columns about the confused state of "Big Shots" consulted the federal government and the Roosevelt administration. I wish I were possessed of sufficient wisdom to undertake an analysis of them, as they exist now, for it probably would be helpful to all. But having no such vast wisdom, I shall have to content myself with the service of reporting on several circumstances of recent development and let it go at that.

For several weeks now, we have witnessed a steady stream of callers at the White House. There have been some labor leaders but mostly the list of callers whom the President invited were the greatest of American industrialists, the "economic royalists" whom Mr. Roosevelt has so roundly denounced from time to time, or whenever it served political purposes to attack them publicly. The purposes of having these men visit the President, as announced at the White House, were to consult and try to find ways and means of checking the current depression.

As I said, these White House visitors were the very "economic royalists" whom Mr. Roosevelt has attacked throughout the last five years. Indeed, among their number were some of the "sixty families" upon whom Secretary Ickes of the Interior department, and Robert H. Jackson, trust busting assistant attorney general, have been heaping abuse as the folks who "control" America. Anyone who will take the trouble to review the President's speeches and the more recent barrage of attacks by Messrs. Ickes and Jackson cannot help wondering if those men are crooks and if they crush the "common pee-pul," as charged, why their advice can be any good now.

Nextly, it is hard to understand why or how anything is to be gained by consulting with men of that type in a serious effort to solve the problems of the current depression and set off dynamite under them at the same time. That is what happened. Mr. Roosevelt announced with vehemence at a press interview that all holding companies "must go."

They must be eliminated from American economic life and at once; there can be no toleration of corporations that are organized to hold the stock of other corporations, etc., etc. He has taken a definite position on that before as regards power companies and drove a bill through congress to eliminate them. This time, he wants to go much further. Which is proper, if that be his policy. But here is the peculiar thing. Two hours after he made his announcement, he had a dozen men in conference who represented the very thing he was denouncing and was seeking their advice. It seems paradoxical, to say the least.

On top of these conferences that have brought scores of prominent industrial captains to Washington at the President's invitation, there is to be noted an entire absence of any administration action looking to release of business to do its part in taking on unemployed workers. I have talked to men in congress of every shade of opinion and they are all awaiting some word as to the President's views. Their position is that the President wants to take the lead in mapping a program and most of them, I believe, will help him carry it out. They feel also that for them to start development of a program of their own makes them subject to White House criticism if the legislation fails to meet New Deal specifications. So they simply wait!

In the meantime, the depression has sunk deeper and deeper. I frankly believe that in some localities it is right now as bad as anything we saw in 1932. Business men are frightened to death and will not expand their businesses because of the danger that they will lose everything they have, and individuals are frightened and will not spend more money than is absolutely necessary. In other words, there is again a lack of confidence that is appalling. It seems to center on Mr. Roosevelt as it centered on Mr. Hoover in 1930 and 1931.

I can judge the whole situation only by attempting to compose the observations that I gather from countless conversations. If this consensus be accurate, then it would appear that current fears result from an inability of anyone to know what Mr. Roosevelt will do next. That is to say, the expressions stressed statements that his policies "lack continuity;" that he changes "overnight;" that he "attacks business with one hand and kicks it in the pants with one foot and asks it to take the load off of the government at the same time;" that he takes advice "of a lot of nincompoops on finances who can't even balance their own household budgets;" that he "won't let private initiative do anything without having a flock of government spies

on our trails," and so on. I could supply fifty more from my notes, but they would be of the same tenor. And mind you! a large percentage of these came from representatives and senators in congress, Democrats and Republicans alike.

Another phase of the general situation: There has been a tremendous drive against monopoly. This was lead largely by Assistant Attorney General Jackson, but Mr. Ickes and

lesser lights have helped carry the ball. The attacks have been general. There has been no distinction between good business and bad business. The result has been that every man who has some money tied up in business is wondering whether he is going to have to defend himself in some way, however careful he has been about complying with the federal laws.

The fact was called to my attention also that many of the businesses charged with monopoly are doing just what the government forced them to do. The unlamented NRA can be recalled without effort. Under the NRA, every unit or every line of business was told what to do and how to do it. Codes of business practice were laid down for them, bearing the approval of the President. Since NRA was relegated to the ashcan, we find a dozen suits being prosecuted against businesses for continuing to do the things they were forced to do when NRA was the law of the land.

Then, I would like to ask what is wrong that real trusts are not being broken up. The Department of Justice has some able lawyers who have been assisting Attorney General Cummings since the inception of the New Deal. It appears to a layman like me that five years ought to be ample time in which to make some headway against trusts and monopolies. I am moved to ask, therefore, can this new outburst against monopoly be a bit of politics?

But the turning of the New Deal wheel has brought one magnificent appointment to the Supreme court of the United States. I refer to the nomination of Stanley Reed to succeed the retiring Justice Sutherland. Mr. Reed has been solicitor general of the United States and as such has directed the nation's legal affairs under Attorney General Cummings. His service there, and before that with the reconstruction finance corporation, has been meritorious. There has been nothing but praise of his ability and of his character. He stands out as a great lawyer and fine personality.

The appointment is worthy of consideration from two standpoints. Justice Sutherland's resignation and the subsequent appointment gives the present President control of the court. That is to say, the known division of the court between conservative and liberal thought has been switched from the conservative side to the liberal side by the appointment of two men. Actually, it accomplishes for Mr. Roosevelt the very purpose he sought to accomplish by demanding of congress that it pass the so-called court reform bill a year ago, a piece of legislation on which the President received the worst licking of his political career.

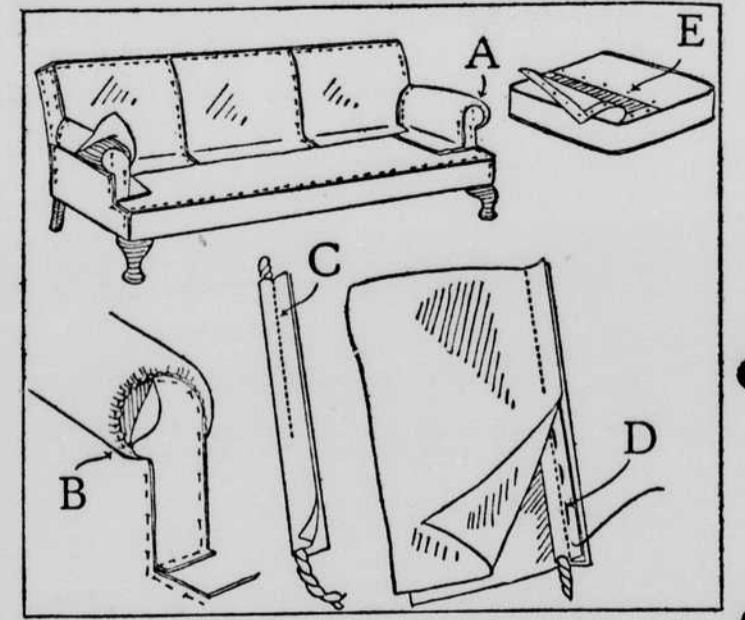
The second important consideration in the appointment is the high type of man named by the President. Mr. Reed is progressive in thought. The New Dealers always have counted him as one of their number, but I find many people who contend that Stanley Reed believes first in the law of the land and in obeying it, rather than indulge in wishful thinking on a lot of silly, untried schemes. The country is fortunate, indeed, to have a man like Mr. Reed on the court.

And, continuing the theme of unusual circumstances, I think reference ought to be made to the terrific beating that is being handed the southern Democratic members of the senate. They have been making a brave fight against passage of a piece of utterly assinine legislation—the so-called anti-lynching bill. Men like Harrison of Mississippi, Byrnes of South Carolina, Connally of Texas, and others, have been holding the fort against this vicious legislation. They ought to win, but they probably won't.

I have seen something of the race problem in the South, and I can understand what the basis of southern objection is. On the other hand, there is only one basis for the pressure which Senator Wagner, New York Democrat, is putting on the bill and the reason why the senate was tied up in a deadlock of the filibuster type for days. That reason is that Senator Wagner is trying to get control of the negro votes in New York city's Harlem area.

Western Newspaper Union.

HOW TO SEW by Ruth Wyeth Spears



A Slip Cover With Welt Seams. IN THE sketch at the upper left you see the pieces of a davenport slipcover fitted with seam lines pinned. The material is wrong side out as the welt or corded seams must be stitched from the inside of the cover.

Before the seams around the front of the arms are pinned as at A the arm cover edge of the seam must be gathered as at B.

The cable cord that is covered with bias material and fitted into the seams to make the welt may be purchased at any notion counter. The material to cover it must be cut on a true bias and stitched in place as shown here at C. The cording foot attachment for your machine must be used for this stitching so the sewing will come close to the cord. The next step is to either baste or stitch the covered cord to one edge of the right side of the seam as shown here at D. Then, using the cording foot again, stitch the seam as shown. Clip the seam edges around curves so they will not draw.

It will be necessary to leave an opening in the back to be fastened with snaps. Openings must be arranged on the underside of the seam cushions as shown here at E.

Every Homemaker should have a copy of Mrs. Spears' new book,

Smiles Mistaken Identity At a New York restaurant the colored waiter was handing around the cakes. "Waiter," said a fair young thing, "I will have that chocolate éclair."

THE TROUBLE Rastus—What dis troubled old world needs am smitthin' to remedy de status quo. His Wife—Dat, Rastus, am what we's been hearin' so much 'bout lately. Jest what am de 'status quo'?

Matched It was during a big sale, and tempers were getting frayed. "If I were trying to match politeness," said one customer, glaring hard at a saleslady, "I'd have a job to find it here."

Good Night Bore—Talking about Africa makes me think of the time—Bored One—Good gracious, you're quite right. I must be going.

Fair Warning "What's happened, George?" the wife inquired as her husband got out of the car to investigate. "Puncture," he replied briefly. "You should have been more careful," she said. "The sign said: 'Fork ahead.'"

Identified The teacher was putting questions to the class. "What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?" "Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."

Take a Beating And, continuing the theme of unusual circumstances, I think reference ought to be made to the terrific beating that is being handed the southern Democratic members of the senate. They have been making a brave fight against passage of a piece of utterly assinine legislation—the so-called anti-lynching bill. Men like Harrison of Mississippi, Byrnes of South Carolina, Connally of Texas, and others, have been holding the fort against this vicious legislation. They ought to win, but they probably won't.

INSIST ON GENUINE NUJOL Regular as Clock-work

Absence Noted Love comes unseen; we only see it go.—Austin Dobson.

CHANGE OF LIFE Raleigh, N. C.—Mrs. L. H. Simon, 33 S. Swain St., says: "At middle-life my nerves were bad, I could not eat or sleep and became weak. I took Dr. Pierce's Prescription and it stimulated my appetite and thus strengthened me; in no time I was enjoying life again." Buy it in liquid or tablets from your druggist. See how much calmer and stronger you feel after taking this tonic.

SORE THROAT WITH COLDS Given Fast Relief

Take 2 Bayer Tablets with a full glass of water.

Crush 3 Bayer Tablets in 1/2 glass of water—gargle twice every few hours.

The speed with which Bayer tablets act in relieving the distressing symptoms of colds and accompanying sore throat is utterly amazing . . . and the treatment is simple and pleasant. This is all you do. Crush and dissolve three genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back.

15c FOR 12 TABLETS 2 FULL DOZEN 25c Virtually 1 cent a tablet

For Betterment A man should choose a friend who is better than himself.—Chinese Proverb.

Constipated? To keep food waste soft and moving, many doctors recommend Nujol—because of its gentle, lubricating action.