

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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Washington.—It always comes about that when a nation or an individual acts without thinking a problem through all of its angles, there is a fine mess at the end. There can be no surprise, therefore, in the mess confronting this nation over the policies and laws affecting the relations between labor and capital. The condition probably constitutes the worst mess of any we have seen in the last five years—and the end is not yet.

At the present time we find not only bitter strife between the old established American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis; a national labor relations board that cannot be described by any stretch of the imagination as being unbiased, and political leaders from President Roosevelt down the line are quite unable to determine what their position should be between the warring factions of labor. Meanwhile, we find employers wholly unable to deal with either faction successfully because of the interference of the labor relations board and the instability of responsible officials.

The case in point and the incident that brings the situation immediately before the American people involves a comparatively small number of workers but it exposes all of the fallacies that have been allowed to become part of the law of the land through the labor relations act which was forced through congress by Senator Wagner, New York New Dealer, with Presidential support.

Late in August, the United States district court in Pennsylvania issued a decree that the National Electric Products corporation of Ambridge, Pa., must sign a wage contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The court ordered the action as a result of difficulties between the American Federation of Labor and the United Electrical Workers which is connected with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The manufacturing corporation had no alternative but to comply with the court order. If it did not do so, its officials faced jail sentences for contempt.

Within a week thereafter, along comes the national labor relations board with a ruling that the manufacturing corporation must sign a wage contract with the Committee for Industrial Organization union or be subjected to the penalties and punishment provided in the Wagner labor relations act. The board took this position with full knowledge of the federal court decree. It went so far, even, as to say that "the decree (of the court) is no bar to the instant proceeding under the national labor relations act or to the making of an order by the board under the terms of that act, that the respondent shall cease and desist from discriminating against the employees because they decline to join the brotherhood." In other words, the board took the position that the Wagner labor relations act was the supreme law of the land and the board, therefore, was the sole arbiter regardless of the court action.

I do not know anything about the merits of the workers' claim that the manufacturing company had mistreated workers, had fired men for union activities or had engaged in attempts to break up union organization. Those claims may be fully justified; indeed, the chances are that there was anti-union activity on the part of the corporation and that it should receive a legal kick in the pants for these things. But whatever that situation is, the fact remains that the national labor relations board consistently has horned into every controversy and, whether it means to be that way or not, its actions have been favorable to the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

Further, among the most extreme of the New Dealers themselves, one frequently hears the observation that the labor relations board has given no consideration at all to the rights of the employer.

Of course, the board claims it is acting under strict construction of the law. Then it holds that congress intended it to take the place of the courts in deciding as between labor groups. It is to be remembered, however, that all members of the board are appointees of President Roosevelt and the presumption naturally follows that Mr. Roosevelt must approve of the board's policies. It is too much to suppose that the board would act against the wishes of the man who named its individual members.

All of these facts make it appear that instead of having a labor policy, we have on the statute books a law that has led us straight into the mess that I described at the beginning of this discussion. I am wondering when it can be or will be corrected. Superficially, the facts of the labor relations board history

thus far make it appear that the members of that board are aligned with John L. Lewis and the tactics he has employed. If they are, and if President Roosevelt wants to protect trade unionism in this country, it seems to me he ought to get rid of the members of that board and name commissioners who can be fair between the two labor groups whether they want to consider the rights of those who pay the wages or not.

On top of the situation I have described comes a fresh outburst from John L. Lewis in the shape of a threat against those officially responsible for administration of federal affairs. In fact, few persons could have heard the Lewis Labor day radio speech without realizing that the shaggy haired C. I. O. leader was telling Mr. Roosevelt to refrain from placing any obstacle in the C. I. O. pathway. Some commentators went so far as to say that Mr. Lewis had slapped the President's face in that speech.

It will be recalled how some time ago the President told the newspaper correspondent in a press conference that he was taking no sides between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. The expression he used was a line from Shakespeare: "A plague on both your houses." I quote Mr. Lewis' reply to that remark: "It ill behooves one who has supped at labor's table and who has been sheltered in labor's house to curse with equal fervor and fine impartiality both labor and its adversaries when they become locked in deadly embrace."

Thus it becomes plain, I believe, that Mr. Lewis is determined to go forward with his labor problems into the depths of politics. From his \$25,000 home in Alexandria, Va., Labor Leader Lewis directs the hundreds of subordinates, the reds and pinks, the whites and blacks, from which he apparently expects to develop a political organization strong enough to control this nation.

President Roosevelt is on another "inspection trip" of the nation. Before he left, he told the press that he wanted to see for himself what the New Deal had accomplished, explaining that there would be a few speeches, but that there would be more "intake than outgo" on the trip.

Washington political observers almost unanimously agreed, however, that the inspection trip had a much deeper purpose. They noted that the President was visiting various states from which there were members of the United States senate who had opposed the President's plan to increase the Supreme court by six appointees of his own choosing. Among these senators were Wheeler of Montana, Burke of Nebraska, Clark of Missouri, and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. They noted further that some representatives who had been outspoken in opposition to the court bill were privileged to have the President visit their home districts.

These political students arrived at the conclusion I have mentioned despite the declaration of Postmaster General Farley who, as chairman of the Democratic National committee, said that there would be no reprisals against senators and representatives who had opposed the court bill. Mr. Farley's promise of no reprisals came, however, after the now famous radio speech by Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania. Mr. Guffey is chairman of the Democratic senatorial committee which has the job of promoting election of Democratic candidates for the senate. When he said, therefore, that opponents of the court bill ought to be defeated and listed the names of a number of senators who should not be re-elected, it does seem that there may be a connection between the Guffey speech and Mr. Roosevelt's inspection trip. Some commentators have been uncouth enough to assert that the inspection trip by the President was for the purpose of determining whether it would be possible for the New Deal to obtain destruction of those Democrats who had disagreed with the White House.

Aside from the court bill, it seems entirely reasonable to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt desires to gain knowledge of the country's general temper. He has refrained from announcing whether he will call a special session of congress this fall to take up agricultural legislation, saying only that he will decide later. Secretary Wallace is very anxious that this shall happen. Officials of his department have been traveling by plane, train and motor through the country during the last two months in an effort to build up sentiment for the secretary's kind of farm legislation. They have been making these trips at taxpayers' expense, too.

Monuments of the Great
Monuments! what are they? the very pyramids have forgotten their builders, or to whom they were dedicated. Deeds, not stones, are the true monuments of the great.—Motive.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for September 26
GOD IN THE MAKING OF A NATION

LESSON TEXT—Deuteronomy 8:11-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day.—Deuteronomy 8:11.
PRIMARY TOPIC—To Help Us Remember.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Giver of Gifts.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—God in the Making of a Nation.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—God in the Making of a Nation.

God in the making of the nation of Israel—this has been our general subject for a number of months. In this concluding lesson we meet up with a solemn warning that even though God's mighty works have been revealed on behalf of a people, it is possible for them to become proud and self-confident, forgetting him whose they are and whom they should serve, and perishing in their rebellion and sin.

I. "Beware That Thou Forget Not the Lord" (v. 11).

How could this people who had come up out of slavery and been led "through that great and terrible wilderness" (v. 15), who had been fed by God's hand, who had received "water out of the rock of flint," who had become a great nation by his grace and blessing, now forget God? It would seem unbelievable, did we not know ourselves. We need this warning as badly as Israel. Shout a stirring "Beware" from coast to coast as this lesson is taught, for America is forgetting God. Space does not permit a review of the appalling facts here, but they are enough to make one's heart sick with sorrow and fear for the future of our nation.

II. "Lest . . . Thou Say . . . My Power" (vv. 12-17).

How trenchant and altogether fitting are the words of Scripture. Nothing could describe our times more succinctly and accurately than v. 17. Men are glorying in their ability to do things. Science has made mighty strides forward. Industry has brought forth so many striking developments that a single company is able to present as a reflection of its own work a veritable "House of Magic."

We honor those who by skillful hand and brilliant brain produce excellent and thrilling results. But our question is, "How many are there who say, 'God has done this thing. He gave the strength and the skill. His is the honor?'" Some there are who thus recognize him, but they are few indeed. Their name is legion who say in their heart, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth" (v. 17). God, forgive us, cleanse us, and give us grace to walk humbly before Thee.

III. "Remember the Lord . . . He . . . Giveth Thee Power." (v. 18).

Joseph Parker points out that a deep conviction of the fact stated in v. 18 "would turn human history into a sacrament." He says, "What a blow this text strikes at one of the most popular and mischievous fallacies in common life—namely, that man is the maker of his own money!" He makes a stirring plea (see People's Bible, Vol. IV, p. 188) for bringing God, who has been "crushed like a rose leaf in the Bible," out into the market place, into the office and the warehouse, for if man will make "his warehouse into a church" he will never turn the church into a warehouse.

Would that we could once and for all do away with all "Sunday religion," and bring the gospel of grace and the laws of God into the office, the factory, the school, and the home, for every day and every incident and transaction of life.

IV. "If Thou . . . Forget . . . Ye Shall . . . Perish" (vv. 19, 20).

Reading this passage in the light of our knowledge of what did happen to Israel, we agree that the warning was needed, even though it was not heeded. Shall we then dismiss the matter with perhaps an expression of regret that they so disobeyed God and missed his blessing? If we do we miss the most important point in our lesson, for the fact is that our nation is just as dependent on God, and in just as much danger of forgetting him and perishing.

God punished even his chosen people in the day that they forgot him. Let not America think that she will escape if she goes on her way, forgetting God. We plead again, as we did last Sunday, for a deep going revival among God's people, and a renewed zeal for the salvation of lost men and women.

Every Day
Happy and strong and brave shall we be—able to endure all things, and to do all things—if we believe that every day, every hour, every moment of our life is in His hands.—Van Dyke.

Double-Duty Capes
Enter the double-duty shoulder cape, which may be looped up over the wearer's head and used as a hood.

Striking Wools for Town, Campus

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SMART clothes are alive with fabric interest this fall. The woollens that tailor to town and campus needs are especially intriguing and seeing that the first requisite of a perfect autumn wardrobe is a tailored outfit that will prove "first aid" no matter what apparel emergency may arise, here's telling you about the fascinating weaves that lead in fashion this season.

Tweeds especially have a lot of texture interest. They are nubbed and flecked in decorative weavings that capture your fancy at first sight. When you go tweed shopping, and of course you will if you are assembling a school-faring clothes collection, ask to see some of the new-this-season candlewick tweed, the latest herringbone weaves, smart diagonals, the houndstooth, tattersall, ropey plaid and sugar-leaf patternings, and you will feel, having seen these, that you have had a liberal education on the subject of tweeds at the very start.

The next thing is to decide on which tweed is the tweed you want most. To help you out we are suggesting a nubby beige tweed flecked with white such as makes the smart three-piece costume as shown to the left in the picture. Here is an outfit that is ideal for fall wear on campus or in town. It pretty near comes to being a whole wardrobe in itself. A suit that has a topcoat as has this is an economical buy no matter what it costs, for it takes care of the problem of an early fall coat since it can be worn as a separate wrap. Note its button-back revers, also the unpressed pleats running down from the slash pocket lines. The matching suit has a chic high lapel collar, triangular pockets and narrow leather belt. The skirt is cut straight and slim as a fashionable daytime skirt must be this season.

And we are not through talking about tweeds for we just must mention the especially lovely "winter pastels" that belong to the tweed family. More than likely you won't be able to resist them because of the fine shetland and other fine yarns used in the spinning. You can get novelty open weaves if you wish.

Very youthful and attractive for campus wear is the two-piece frock of sheer rabbit woolen centered in the group. The pleated-all-around skirt bespeaks "last word" vogue. You really must have a pleated wool skirt if you are going away to school to wear with your sweater, with your suede jacket, and with blouses galore. The wide shoulder line, high lapel collar and front-buttoned jacket closing are nice points but we've saved the nicest point to the last—those cunning little bows on the pockets! Now there's an idea that's going to send you right to the head of the class. Made of the very self-same material as the suit itself these bows add infinitely to the chic of this most attractive outfit and make it outstanding.

A luxurious natural wolf tuxedo collar runs the length of the topcoat of this stunning three-piece costume shown to the right. The tout ensemble is made of novelty woolen with a diagonal rib weave in deep brown flecked with beige. This outfit is entirely in line with the vogue this season that calls for lavishness of fur on suits and coats. The tuxedo effects are especially good this season. Handsome furs will be used unsparringly with care taken in achieving color blends that unify the costume.

Citing other fashionable wool weaves, there are the new coating fabrics that have long hair interspersed and tightly embedded in the texture, their sheen contrasting against the soft surface of the fabric. Tightly twisted boucle nubs are also decorative and colorful. Persian lamb cloth is a new fabric this season. For children's coats, a new chinchilla fabric in soft colors is important. Fleeces, both woven and knitted, are in demand. Suedes, velours and duvetynes are outstanding for dressy wear. For formal type costumes broadcloth is a leader.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Removing Tobacco Stains.—Tobacco stains may be removed from washable materials by moistening with lemon juice and bleaching in the sun.

When Preserving.—Don't pack jars too tightly when preserving fruits and vegetables. Leave a space of at least half an inch at the top for liquid.

Washing New Blankets.—New blankets should be soaked for half an hour in water to which has been added one pound of bicarbonate of soda. Put them through a wringer. All the dressing will then be removed and they may be washed in the usual way.

Cleaning Brass.—Never use vinegar to clean brass. Though it cleans at first, it soon causes tarnish. The proper materials for cleaning brass are oil and rottenstone.

Cheese and Tomato Salad.—Three ounces of cheese, two medium-sized tomatoes, seasoning, salad cream, lettuce leaves. Grate the cheese fine, then skin and chop up the tomatoes and mix to a paste with the cheese, adding seasoning to taste. Serve the mixture on individual plates, surrounding with lettuce leaves. Sprinkle the salads with a little finely grated cheese and decorate with small pieces of tomato.

Preparing Parsley.—Parsley washed with hot water keeps its flavor better and is easier to chop.

Brightening Carpets.—Vacuum-clean carpets first to remove the loose dirt and fluff and then sponge or shampoo with a cloth wrung out of warm soapsuds, or use a good carpet soap. Repeat with another cloth wrung out of clear water, and finish with a dry cloth, always rubbing the way of the pile.

Egg as Cleanser.—The yolk of egg may be used for removing mud, chocolate or coffee stains from any kind of material except velvet. Rub into the stain, wash off with warm soapy water, and rinse thoroughly.

HOW OFTEN

CAN YOU KISS AND MAKE UP?

NEW husbands can understand why a wife should turn from a pleasant companion into a shrew for one whole week in every month. You can say "I'm sorry" and kiss and make up easier before marriage than after. If you're wise and if you want to hold your husband, you won't be a three-quarter wife.

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DRAPE AND SHIRT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



A perfect afternoon frock for the young girl is this style in spongy texture lightweight wool. The draped button-over neckline and the shirting at the bodice are very new and attractive. A narrow gold-colored belt accents the fitted waistline. The skirt is softly flared.

Slide Fasteners Used
The Schiaparelli type of housecoat developed in flannel and fastening at the front with a patent slide fastener is popular.

DAYTIME SKIRTS TO BE SHORT AND SLIM

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Short, slim and pencil-like is the dictum for daytime skirts. The accepted length for the suit skirt is from twelve to fifteen inches from the ground. Depends on how conservative you may be. Of a necessity these narrow skirts often have slashed hemlines. Daytime dresses hover about twelve to fourteen inches from floor.

For evening dresses the newest thing is the short-in-front hemline. In fact uneven hemlines are a most important styling detail. A few designers continue to favor the short full ballerina skirts for dance frocks. There are dinner gowns galore that are ankle length and sheathlike, for the most part in sleek black, many of which are enlivened with glittering touches.

The majority have high necklines with flattering short sleeves. However, in the practical daytime dresses long sleeves perfectly fitted, also bracelet sleeve lengths are featured.

Flaring Youth
For college girls and the very young, important collections include gored, flaring skirts and some which are pleated all around.