

Critics Next if Executive 'Gets' Court

Frank R. Kent in the
Baltimore Sun

"Whatever its outcome, when the history of President Roosevelt's attack upon the Supreme Court is finally written it is likely to be traced back to the incident which resulted in the so-called Humphrey case.

"This case was decided by the court the same day the NRA opinion was handed down, but because of the overshadowing importance of the latter received relatively little public attention. Yet the Roosevelt attitude, as revealed in his letter to the late William E. Humphrey, is so identically that which he now has toward the court that the ground for considering it the true genesis of the present struggle is clear. . . .

Didn't "Go Along"

"Mr. Humphrey, it will be recalled, was the member of the Federal Trade Commission whom Mr. Roosevelt summarily removed, without charges, trial, or hearing. This is what he wrote to Mr. Humphrey, and it is as revealing a part of the Roosevelt record as exists: 'I do not feel that your mind and my mind go along together. I feel that the aims and purposes of the administration with respect to the work of the commission can be carried out more effectively with personnel of my own selection.'

"To all intents and purposes that is precisely what he is now saying to the court. Its mind has not 'gone along' with his; therefore he proposes to change its personnel so that its mind will 'go along.'

"When this presidential attitude was revealed to Mr. Humphrey in 1933, he resisted. First he refused to resign and when removed, through his counsel, Colonel William J. Donovan, went to the court, contending the president had no right to remove him. Before the case got to the Supreme Court Mr. Humphrey died, but Colonel Donovan continued to fight and the Supreme Court by a unanimous vote sustained him. It emphatically asserted that Mr. Roosevelt lacked the power to dismiss members of these quasi-judicial boards, created by Congress, solely because their minds did not 'go along' with his. . . .

Newspapers "Next"

"The only thing lacking to make his power complete will be power over the press, and those who do not think that that will be his next step have not read what the unfortunate Dr. Stanley High wrote when he was high in presidential favor and before he was thrown out of the White House window for being indiscreet. Nor do they have any conception of the feeling of Mr. Roosevelt toward those newspapers and critics whose minds do not 'go along' with his. Compared with his feeling toward them, his feeling toward the late Mr. Humphrey and even toward the court is one of affectionate and admiring regard."

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Don't Blame Court, Says "Bill" Lemke

Editorial in the Detroit Free Press

"Congressman Lemke's comment on the Supreme Court's action in upholding the constitutionality of the second Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act is worth remembering.

"The first Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act was invalidated by the court, Justice Brandeis delivering the funeral oration.

"The measure was then rewritten and re-enacted, and when it again came before the court on Monday its constitutionality was confirmed, without dissent, Justice Brandeis

again delivering the court's opinion. "Congressman Lemke remarked:

"I was convinced that the court would uphold the Mortgage Act the way it was written the second time.

"I believe that if Congress would take more pains with its measures and do less complaining when they are invalidated, fewer would be declared unconstitutional."

"The Supreme Court ought not to be blamed for the consequences of the careless and slipshod legislation so clearly imputed to Congress in that pertinent statement."

Coast's Tory Press Taken to Task

From the Herald of
Alhambra, Calif.

"Just why a great, powerful, and sometimes very excellent newspaper like the Los Angeles Times should adopt the expedient of publishing half-truths when furnishing its readers with current news is food for serious thought.

"Pope Pius, in his recent communication, made a plea for close adherence to high ideals, as a means for the attainment of better standards in life. He was equally emphatic in warning against the encroachment of Communistic thought. The Times faithfully reported that portion of the pope's message.

"What the Times did not publish was that part of the document in which the pope made a plea to the employers of the world to pay their workmen a living wage to enable the sweating toilers to rise above the mental unrest and insecurity that now holds them—a condition that causes men to grasp for relief from any source—a fruitful hotbed for the propagation and development of Communism.

"Coloring the news by the use of half-truths is unfair. . . . Half of the truth is not enough; it has the elements of cowardice, smacks of expediency and undermines the confidence of thoughtful readers."

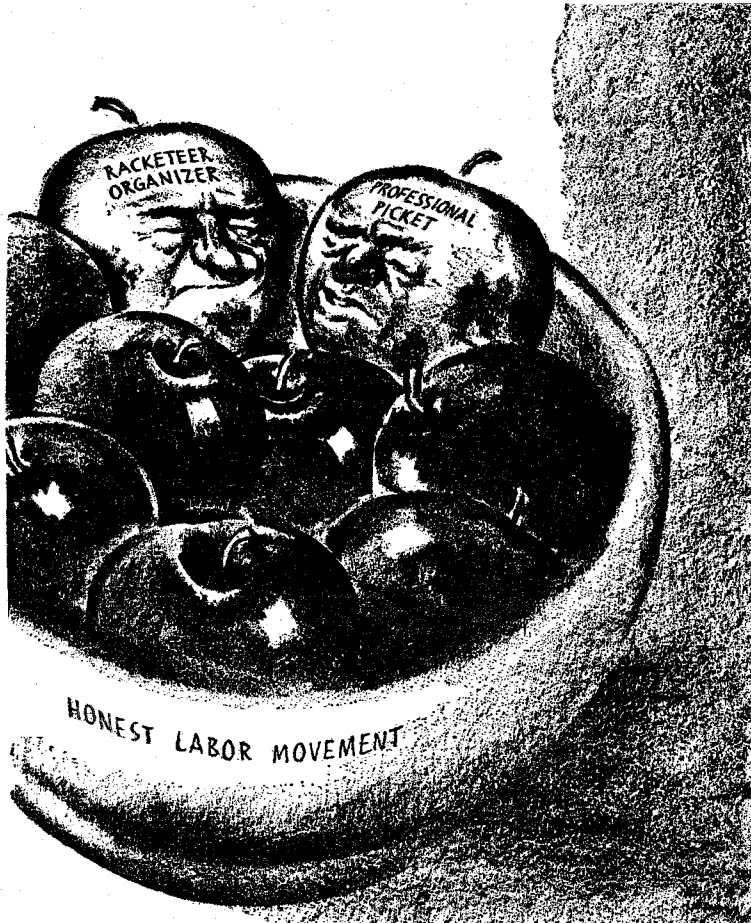
"If People Understood Money, They'd Revolt"

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by this I mean to refer to the crime of 1920, the greatest crime that was ever committed against the people. This crime was committed at 12 o'clock noon on the 18th day of May, 1920, in the office of Governor Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve board of the Federal Reserve Bank, where a secret meeting was being held, consisting of 53 of the large banking representatives of the United States, international bankers, and representatives of Wall Street.

"We now have the records of the minutes of that meeting. There is no longer any question about it. It is strange that the people of America have not long since known exactly how it is, and why it is that this disastrous calamity, the depression, was brought upon us. This was the 25th time that we had suffered from these depressions all coming from the same source, all man-made. Every depression is man-made and yet we did not understand.

"Today, we are sitting upon the largest pile of gold that was ever accumulated in the history of the world in any nation; actually sitting upon this pile of gold, surrounded by all the natural resources that an Almighty God could give to man, in a nation with unlimited credit and unlimited wealth, and yet the farmer is losing his farm, and the laboring man is losing his home. Fifteen thousand banks failed, destroying eight billions of the people's savings. And all about us there are



—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal.

"Rotten Apples Spoil Their Companions"

Sen. Minton Writes Home

Directs Reply to Supreme Court Protest To
Revolutionary General Dead 119 Years

Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana may be a first class proponent of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization, but he doesn't know much about American history.

The regent of General Arthur St. Clair chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution telegraphed Senator Minton opposing the "packing" of the Supreme Court.

General St. Clair was a Revolutionary officer who died 119 years ago, but the Senator answered the Indiana protest by addressing the letter to "Gen. Arthur St. Clair."

Apparently either Minton or his secretary had forgotten that Gen. St. Clair fought with Washington at Trenton and Princeton and that he was president of the Continental Congress of 1787, writes a

capital correspondent of the Milwaukee Journal.

Minton received the following letter in reply:

"I am a member of the Gen. Arthur St. Clair chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, composed of representative Indianapolis women who have protested against the president's Supreme Court ideas. I have seen your reply, regretably fallacious, and addressed to 'Dear General.' I would beg to inform you that the general, worthy patriot that he was, has not been accessible to letter writing since his death in 1818. Even the envelope is addressed to 'Gen. Arthur St. Clair.'

"One would suggest that you might read up on General St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest territory, of which our state was a part. Let no Indian make the state ridiculous by lack of knowledge of his life, and especially the fact that he isn't still living."

All of which causes SOCIAL JUSTICE to venture the hope that some of these protest letters may actually reach Senator Minton, who on March 24, in an exuberantly confident speech to the United States Senate, remarked:

"I think I know what the people of Indiana want; and if I know what they want, I think they want the program of Franklin D. Roosevelt carried out."

Might we suggest that the Senator ask some of his constituents what they really do want?

A "Sit-Down" Congress

From the Newport County Sentinel,
Tiverton, Rhode Island

"The Congress of U. S. A. has more power than any legislative body in the world, if the members would use it. We agree with Rev. Coughlin that labor and capital have a right to demand that Congress act—and soon!"

this from the mountain top until the people of our great nation might know and understand. I assure you that there would then be a change before morning if the people only knew.

"It was Henry Ford who said in substance this: 'It is perhaps well enough that the people of the nation do not know or understand our banking and monetary system, for if they did I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning.'

"From the records of this meeting we know that John Perrin of California, arose and suggested that we could take away from the people two billions of their money, money that measures the sweat and brow of

man, money that measures the remuneration of labor and the products of labor, according to its own abundance by comparison.

"They wanted to make money scarce, as thereby they could increase the purchasing power of interest, so it would crowd down the price level of labor and the products of labor, and so that interest could buy more, as it was a fixed charge.

Even Bankers Protested

"The Comptroller of the Currency and two of the big bank representatives there objected strenuously because they thought it too drastic a measure, but they were in a vanishing minority. These (Federal Reserve) bankers meant to crush down the price level. They did not mean to destroy the government exactly. No; they rather disregarded the government and disregarded the people. All they wanted to do was to enrich themselves.

"My friends, you cannot crush down a price level after you have done business for a number of years on a certain price level. You bought and sold your farms and homes and goods on the shelf. Every obligation and future contract is based on this price level. You cannot crush a price level down unless you bring in return to the people starvation and deprivation and misery and want and soup kitchens and bread lines.

"Let me repeat the words of Governor Harding: 'We must have a reduction in credit, a credit contraction (meaning thereby taking the money out of circulation). This is a drastic remedy, but we believe it is necessary.'

"We now know that this was a drastic remedy. We know, too, that it was not necessary except for those who wanted to enrich themselves at the expense of suffering humanity."

—Representative Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska.



But Mr. Morgan replied: "The bonds are due!"

Coal, Auto Strikers Back on Job

But Former Work Rules Still Prevail

The happiest note struck in the settlement of the Chrysler and soft coal strikes was the opportunity afforded 85,000 auto workers and 300,000 miners to return to their jobs.

Other issues were dramatized, there was much fuss and cry about "recognition" and "collective bargaining," but the dominant concern of the workers themselves was to get back to work as quickly as possible.

In this the miners were the more fortunate, being out only one day, while the Chrysler employees were idle 29.

Intelligent laborers are aware that, under the leadership of the charlatans who currently speak for labor, there is very little to be gained in a walk-out or a sit-down. Experience has taught them that, somehow or other, they are invariably short-changed by these leaders.

They often are compelled to return to the job and accept the very same work conditions which they struck to improve, and not infrequently they fare worse.

Unjust Mine Wage

SOCIAL JUSTICE will always defend and encourage the right of a laboring man to strike against the treachery of selfish employers. At the same time, it can not endorse the treachery of racketeer leaders who sell their followers down the river in a mediation conference.

We have never heard John L. Lewis demand a living, annual wage for the union workers he represents. His main concern is to become the exclusive bargaining agent of all workers in industry, whether they choose to follow his leadership or not.

A living, annual wage combines both high wages and the guarantee of steady employment throughout the year. The \$6 daily wage which the soft coal miners will receive in the coming year certainly does not come within the definition of a high wage. It is all the more inadequate when one considers that a miner faces death every time he descends into the pit.

Nor was the other component part of the living, annual wage—steady employment—assured the miners in the contract Lewis signed for them. The mine chief was unable to win a guarantee of at least 200 work days a year for the union.

Sees Auto Check-Off

Lewis did not, however, fail to win a continuation of the "check-off," which was in the interests of himself and other union leaders, and which insures the steady payment of union dues by requiring mine owners to deduct those dues from the pay envelopes of the



MINE UNION BOARD OF STRATEGY—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and other union officials, as they met in New York to draft a new wage agreement for the soft coal industry. Left to right: Edward A. Lynch; Philip Murray, vice president of the mine union; Lewis; David J. McDonald, and Charles Adamson.

—Wide World.

Auto --- STRIKE BOXSCORES --- Coal

DURATION OF STRIKE: Twenty-nine days.

GAINS FOR LEWIS UNION: The Chrysler corporation recognizes the United Auto Workers of America and agrees not to interfere with the right of its employees to join the union.

The corporation will not exercise "discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion" against members of the union because of such membership.

Corporation also agrees not to engage in counter-activities to the union, "for the purpose of undermining the union," by aiding, promoting or financing a plant union.

LOSSES TO UNION: The corporation agrees to bargain with the union only to the extent of its membership. The principal objective of the U.A.W., the demand that it be considered as the representative of all the workers, was not gained.

The settlement agreement stipulates that the term "employee" shall not include plant protection employees, time-keepers, foremen, assistant foremen or confidential salaried employees.

OTHER TERMS OF SETTLEMENT: The union agrees not to "intimidate" or "coerce" employees, and not to solicit membership on company time or property.

The union agrees not to cause, promote or participate in a strike during the tenure of the peace contract.

The contract will remain in force for one year, until March 31, 1938.

The corporation agrees to resume operations as soon as possible and to re-employ workers in accordance with seniority rules and without discrimination for participating in the strike.

Corporation and union agree to seek dismissal of the corporation's injunction and the union's cross-bill in the courts.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED: About 60,000.

miners.

The C. I. O. dictator will introduce the same system in the auto industry when that is thoroughly organized. The time is not yet ripe for such a bold step. But Homer Martin, president of the auto workers' union, has publicly predicted that it will be a part of the auto union platform in future contracts.

Michigan Assemblymen Ban Sits; Ford Prepares

THE NATION—Stay-in strike remains paramount labor issue as the spotlight shifts from Michigan to Washington.

... Michigan senate passes two resolutions against sit-downs, one making it a felony to participate in such a strike, and the other making it a felony for an employer to negotiate with sit-downers. ... By a vote of 75 to 3, the United States Senate adopts three-fold resolution against the sit-down, company unionism and industrial espionage ... Governor Murphy's settlement plan ending the Chrysler strike is hailed by industrial and labor leaders as the Reo and Hudson strikes are settled on virtually the same terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, head of the rival C. I. O., re-

Lewis Roils a Lady Foe; Fight Brews

John L. Lewis has picked a brand new quarrel that has nothing to do with the labor question, and this time observers believe he is leading with his chin—for his adversary happens to be a woman.

The locale of the battle is Alexandria, Va., where the union leader lives, and the lady in the case is Mrs. Bernice Flemming Holland. Mrs. Holland was recently represented in the news as being perplexed by the announcement that the home in which Lewis lives, one-time dwelling place of George Washington's physician, was to be one of the show places in a spring tour of historic homes.

Everybody figured that the controversy had been settled when Lewis, apparently riled by remarks attributed to Mrs. Holland, sent word to her that he was withdrawing his home from the tour. Mrs. Holland and her church group, sponsor of the exhibition, failed to reckon, however, with the possibility that the labor czar might be taking himself to an even more historic house in Alexandria. And that is his plan. His present lease will soon expire, and he has bought the house where Light Horse Harry Lee is said to have delivered a famous oration on the occasion of George Washington's death.

The church women are very jittery. They are awaiting word on the next step from Mrs. Holland, who is sunning herself in Florida.

sume hostilities in statements apropos the sit-down. ... Green declares: "I publicly warn labor against this illegal procedure. Both personally and officially, I disavow the sit-down strike as a part of the economic and organization policy of the American Federation of Labor." ... Lewis replies: "Green's statement is characteristically cowardly and contemptible."

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Four men are injured in a melee involving members of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor at the Electric Vacuum Cleaner plant. ... Test of strength between two labor factions comes to violence stage after plant is closed in jurisdictional dispute. ... Company has contracts with A. F. of L. unions, but the C. I. O. has been engaging in organization work.

AKRON, OHIO.—National Rubber Machinery Co. is awarded million dollar contract for tire manufacturing machinery by the Ford Motor Co. ... Ford is expected to set up the equipment in his Detroit plant in a move to forestall possible union efforts to close him down by a tire workers' strike. ... Meantime, many workers in the Ford Kansas City plant are sporting union buttons after a one-day sit-down strike.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Union Packing Co. recognizes its 200 employees as partners by a decision to disburse monthly dividends, to the extent of 15 per cent of the profits, to the workers. ... Announcement is made by Joseph Gross, president. ... Jubilant employees estimate their monthly share will range from \$5 to \$20 each for butchers, and \$18 to \$75 for managers of 50 chain meat stores in New Jersey and New York.

DURATION OF STRIKE: One day.

GAINS FOR MINERS: (1) A pay increase of 50 cents a day. This advances the wages of miners in northern coal fields from \$5.50 to \$6 a day, and the wages of southern miners from \$5.10 to \$5.60.

The pay raise will bring no material benefits to the miners, considering the high cost of living. For instance, the \$6 the northern miners are to receive has less purchasing power than \$5.50, the former mine wage, had last year.

The increase is inadequate both from the standpoint of the ever-rising cost of living and the dangerous nature of the miners' work. Furthermore, the pay increase is not coming out of the pockets of the mine owners. It will be levied on the consumer, for the mine operators have announced that the price of soft coal at the mine will be jumped at least 25 cents a ton.

(2) Time and a half will be paid for overtime. This feature was inserted in the settlement contract at the behest of John L. Lewis, who wanted a talking point in his drive to organize other industries under the C. I. O. Only a handful of miners will be affected by the overtime provision because the mine operators seldom allow work to proceed past the whistle.

LOSSES TO MINERS: The miners lost a fight to reduce the work week to 30 hours. The new contract calls for a continuation of the 35-hour week which was in effect under the old contract.

The miners also lost a battle to win a two weeks' vacation with pay and a guarantee of at least 200 days of work a year.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED: About 300,000 miners in the Appalachian area.

STATEMENTS ON SETTLEMENT:

Charles O'Neill, chairman of the operators' delegation at the strike conference — "The agreement is justified by the economic trend of the times."

John L. Lewis, mine union leader — "Eminently satisfactory."