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Labor Leaders Demand Action

Ready to Descend on Congress With Program; Supreme Court an Issue

By EARL GODWIN

WASHINGTON. — Organized labor, which played so heavy a hand in the recent elections, can be counted on to sit in the legislative and administrative game in the coming administration. Anyone with half an eye can see that not only are labor leaders waiting in the lobbies of congress with a program in their hands—but that everywhere in the United States where a labor union organizer can plant his foet there are going to be attempts to organize unions and demand a higher and higher scale of wages.

Labor has been sore over the Supreme court decision knocking out NRA and its guarantees of short hours and a standard of wages acceptable to even the most extravagant labor men. That's why labor leaders are watching the Supreme court with an inquiring eye to see whether they can observe any indication as to what the court will do to the Wagner labor law which, for the first time, gives a federal guarantee to labor's rights to organize.

Right now the closest observation in Washington is being done by labor; farm organizations have apparently gone to sleep for awhile—and if they are not awake to the full realization of what is going on, there will be a one-sided aspect to the administration's program respecting the joint rights of farmers and workmen.

I should say that labor's desire at the moment is to hobble the Supreme court so that the "nine old gentlemen in kimonos," as the late Will Rogers called them, can't veto the acts of congress without giving congress one more chance at least. When the court declared much of the New Deal legislation unconstitutional labor was up in arms and there was, as we all remember, much talk about an amendment to the Constitution giving the federal government power over these social and economic matters. You will recall, too, that the proposed amendment met with little or no response at all from the President. It was never a part of the campaign on the Democratic side, although the opposition discussed the dangers of contitutional changes.

It now appears that long-headed labor union leaders are convinced it is impossible to write such an amendment covering everything necessary to a centralized federal control of agriculture, labor matters, and everything else advanced thinkers might want to hand over to the Federal government. Instead of such an amendment to the Constitution, New Dealers here are thinking seriously of going back to proposals made in the pre-constitution days, made by no less a thinker than Hamilton. It would give congress power to over-ride the Supreme court just as it over-rides a presidential veto by a two-thirds vote.

If the Supreme court were thus hobbled, congress could enact a measure over a veto, by the two thirds vote as at present; and if the court then tried to block the law, congress could just the court by a vote of three quarters of its members. And, if the act had become a law without the President vetoing it, and the court should declare it unconstitutional, the present thought is to over-ride the court with a two-thirds vote. In other words: one veto by either President or court could be overcome by a two-thirds vote in congress. Vetoes by both President and court could be overcome by a three-fourths vote in congress.

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RADICALS AT WORK.

Labor seems to be pulling and hauling, champing at the bit, "raring to go." Strikes are spreading; some of them have been termed illegal strikes under terms of agreements between employers and unions. There is every evidence that radical agitators are at work with some of the minor labor leaders—and that they intend quite soon to try to foment as general a strike as possible for an unprecedented standard of wages. Families in industrial cities are pictured as requiring somewhere around $3,600 a year for support at the proper American standard of living. The labor leaders are pointing to the unprecedented year-end distribution of nine hundred million dollars in extra dividends by industrial corporations: "If industry can do that—it can pay us more" is the attitude of labor as reported here. There are plenty of administrative officials here, too, who believe there are too many workmen being paid at bare subsistence levels—and that prices are rising while all rates of pay are not increasing. It is this group which recommends constitutional amendments that would enable a central authority to limit hours and raise wages by law! Labor leaders here believe that following the death of NRA labor hours increased, and that the present net result of recovery has been to give many workers longer hours. Resumption of a longer work week since the invalidation of NRA, the labor heads claim, has prevented the re-employment of at least 500,000 industrial workers.

To the consuming public these things spell increased prices, as well as a greater mass purchasing power on the part of city-dwelling industrial workers. Hand in hand with this goes the recent Supreme court opinion upholding two state laws permitting manufacturers to set the retail price on their products. The Supreme court now says: "If you manufacture shaving soap and mark it 'Retail price 25 cents' no druggist or department store may make a big drive to sell it for 19 cents—or any price other than a quarter."

Small merchants complained bitterly that big stores sold standard articles below cost as a bait to bring customers into the store. It hurt the little fellow and made no money on the article for the big fellow. It was termed an unsocial, unfair and unsound practice. NRA forbade it and thousands are satisfied; a few score were dissatisfied. Now, the Supreme court which killed the NRA comes along and upholds state laws with the NRA fair practice standards. What the stores will do, I presume, is promote the sale of many an article of the "just as good" class.

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A BIG MOUTHFUL.

The interstate commerce commission, watchdog of the railroad business, bit off more than it could chew when it asked for and received jurisdiction over trucks which operate between one state and another. This control was granted by law under the little known motor carriers' act. Railroads complained about the so-called "wildcat competition" afforded by truckers who used the public highways and were thus able to extend rates that captured the freight business; so congress generously told the I. C. C. to take control. Now what happens?

The interstate commerce commission administered 98 per cent of the railroad business of the country by dealing with 140 of the larger railroad companies, the remaining 2 per cent of the business being divided among 500 smaller railroads. The commission had several hundred employees to handle questions which arise and to keep the records; but when they took over the truckers they found they had at least

(Continued on page 6)

Christmas Peace

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

To a troubled world, as this is written, returns the calm spirit of Christmas—to guide us anew along that footpath to peace from which man stumbles so pitifully when he relies on human vision alone.

For Christmas brings a pause, a breathing spell, in the spinning gyrations of human ambition and human striving. At Christmas time the voices of kings and of captains sound, somehow, less strident; the flags of nations flaunt, somehow, less defiantly; and men everywhere see the brother rather than the wolf in their neighbors.

That is because at Christmas time we walk not by sight, but by faith—the faith which the poet describes as "a higher faculty than reason," and the apostle as "the substance of things hoped for."

It is because Christmas comes as an annual, and—to a wearied world—a welcome, reminder that something infinitely greater, infinitely wiser than human reason keeps us from wandering too far from the path.

And at Christmas we remember, too, that Faith without Works is dead. The spirit of giving, which began under an ancient star still shining in the hearts of men, is an expression of that conviction. At Christmas all worldly joys are subordinated to the one joy of kindness—including that outpouring of fellowship and sympathy in which the poorest can share as lavishly as the rich.

This, too, brings peace—the peace within, which makes us realize . . .

That "sometimes, through the Soul of Man,
Slow moving o'er his pain,
The moonlight of a perfect peace
Floods heart and brain."
In this way comes Christmas.

The Great Poet

The great poet reveals new beauties in common things.

HELP WANTED

Refined white housekeeper, employed couple, 2 school children, stay nights. Ken. 176-J

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that Martin F. Iverson, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable, the Judge of said Court, on October 7, 1936 a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, Rockville, Md., on January 5, 1937 at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt , and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that Naomi B. Iverson, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable, the Judge of said Court, on October 7, 1936 a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, Rockville, Md., on January 5, 1937 at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt , and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph F. S. Devereux, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable, the Judge of said Court, on October 1, 1936, a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, Rockville, Md., on January 5, 1937 at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt , and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the **First National Bank of Sandy Spring**, Maryland, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the bank on **Tuesday January 12, 1937**, between the hours of one and two o'clock, p. m.

FREDERIC L. THOMAS
President.

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. No. 8124 Equity.
In the Matter of the Mortgage from George Byrd, unmarried,
to
Frank L Hewitt,

ORDERED, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity, the sale made by William F. Prettyman, person named in mortgage to make sale, to Frank L Hewitt and reported in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of January next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County, once in three successive weeks before the said 2nd day of January 1937.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $3,000.00, subject to first mortgage in favor of Savings Institution of Sandy Spring, Maryland, in sum of $8,000.00 with accrued interest in the approximate sum of $800.00.

CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.
True Copy—Test:
CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber of Montgomery County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration C. T. A. on the Personal Estate of Carolyn G. Caughey, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having Claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

WILLARD G. McGRAW,
Union Trust Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.
Administrator c. t. a.
Thomas M. Anderson, Attorney

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. No. 7464 Equity.
William Wallace Poole, et at.,
vs.
Steven Williams, et al.

ORDERED, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery Count, as a Court of Equity, that the Auditor's Report filed in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of December next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 26th day of December, 1936.

CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.
True Copy—Test:
CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber of Montgomery County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, in Maryland, Ancillary Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the personal estate of

Maria E. Sixbury

late of District of Columbia, deceased. All persons resident and non-resident having Claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit and file, the same, in said Court, with vouchers thereof, on or before the

8th day of June

next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

JAMES C. CHRISTOPHER,
Bethesda, Maryland.
Administrator c. t. a.

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