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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1937

### WHAT THE STRIKES HAVE COST

It is interesting to know the estimate of what the rule or ruin policy of such business wrecking strike advocates as John L. Lewis and other labor leaders have cost the United States.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corporation, told business leaders on Thursday that strikes cost this country around five billion dollars, or between \$160 to \$175 per family in 1937.

He called it "the worst and most costly period of labor turmoil in our history."

Speaking before the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, he declared capital and labor not only "must" get along, but "can" get along together and asserted the Government attitude "in the present situation" was "one of the biggest stumbling blocks to a rational get-together."

Weir, with Dr. Leo Wolman, Columbia University labor authority, and Charles W. Fahy, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, was one of the principal speakers at the association's final sessions of its three-day convention. Asserting that "a critical business recession has set in," Weir pleaded for co-operation between labor and capital.

Amendment of the National Labor Relations Act was one of the means by which co-operation could be secured, Weir declared.

"If corporations," he said, "are to be expected to deal with labor unions, then the unions should be required to make themselves as responsible as the corporations."

"They should be prohibited from contributing to political campaigns as are corporations. It should be illegal for them to call a strike without first taking vote of employees in the plant involved. Strike violence should be outlawed."

"The interpretation of the law should not be left to administrative agencies; it should be included in the regular business of our courts. Government should realize that its primary obligation is to protect the right of the worker to work."

Weir objected to the term "collective bargaining," which he said connotes in most minds "horse-trading," in which one group tried to take advantage of the other, with "somebody usually hurt or aggrieved." He suggested substitution of the term "collective co-operation."

Walter J. Kohler, chairman of the Kohler Co. and former Governor of Wisconsin, charged that many of the strikes this year "came from outside and represented a nation-wide struggle for concentrated power in which the freedom of will of the workers involved was completely disregarded."

Companies whose "employment policies, wage scales and working conditions were as fine as any in the world" and which had "willingly accorded the right of collective bargaining" were among those attacked, he said. "Notoriously illegal" methods were adopted, he asserted, "yet enforcement of the law was frequently interfered with by violence and political influence."

### JOBS FOR WPA WORKERS

Approximately 350,000 persons will be added to the WPA rolls during the next few weeks, boosting the total to nearly 2,000,000 for the winter period, Harry L. Hopkins, Work Progress Administrator, has announced.

Employment on projects of the WPA now totals approximately 1,575,000, he said, an increase of slightly over 55,000 since the last week in November. The rate of increase, however, will be stepped up immediately, he explained, until the expected peak of nearly 2,000,000 is reached.

Mr. Hopkins emphasized that in providing the additional WPA jobs he would keep within his appropriation of \$1,500,000,000, which was made for the fiscal year ending June 30.

### CONGRESS IN A MUDDLE

The special session of Congress was called primarily for three purposes—the wage and hours law, the farm relief proposal, and the bill to create seven new regional electric authorities similar in nature to the TVA. It was assumed that these matters would absorb the undivided attention of the session, and that nothing else of moment would be brought up on the floor or in committee.

What has happened? The wage and hours law is in a state of chaos, with warring factions seeking to change it one way or another, and with a strong Congressional bloc opposed to the passage of any law of its type. The chances are against it going through in the special session. The farm bill is in a similar predicament—it seems almost impossible that a law satisfactory to the various opposed factions in House and Senate can be prepared for months.

The seven regional authorities bill, according to last reports, completely moribund.

Congress is almost wholly occupied all of this year. Am I entitled to anything under the Social Security Act and do I have to stop working to get any money that is due me?

A. 111 If you have been employed in an employment which is not specifically exempted from the Social Security Act you are entitled to 3 1/2 percent of the amount of wages you have earned since January 1, 1937. You do not have to stop work to get this money.

Q. 112 I am an employer, having just started in business. How often do I have to make reports and pay taxes under the Social Security Act.

A. 112 The Bureau of Internal Revenue collects all taxes. Until December 31, a monthly report on Form SS-1, with the amount of money to cover your tax, is required under Title VIII of the Act. After January 1, 1938, this report will be made every three months. You have to report annually on Form 940 the amount of taxes you are liable for under Title IX of the Social Security Act. This is due in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue for January 31 the following year.

### JOINT HEALTH PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Three national groups—the American Medical Association, the National Education Association, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers—are cooperating in presenting a health program for school children. Suggestions for putting the program into practice are outlined in a new pamphlet, entitled Home and School Cooperation for the Health of School Children, prepared by a committee representing the three organizations.

Emphasis is placed upon the need for developing the whole child in relation to its several environments the home, the school, and other influences.

The pamphlet, which indicates briefly the principles and practices by which homes and schools may cooperate in attaining their common goal—maximum health for all school children—also stresses the need for a conscious concern of society for the health and welfare of our children, the future citizens of the state and the Nation.

According to a statement issued by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, plans for the distribution of the pamphlet through its state branches are being worked out.

Rep. Jerry O'Connell, Democrat of Montana, who opened the People's Congress for Democracy and Peace at Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 26, 1937, proposed that the United States remove the embargo against war materials to Spain, wage an "outright boycott of Japanese goods," and amend the neutrality laws to apply only to aggressor nations.

Truth, fact, is the life of all things, falsity, "fiction," or whatever it may call itself, is certain to be the death. —Thomas Carlyle.

## Questions And Answers

### WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

Q. 107 When will unemployment compensation benefits be paid?

A. 107 This depends entirely upon the State law. It just so happens that in Region IV, comprising Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, and North Carolina, benefits commence in 1938 under the State Unemployment Compensation laws.

Q. 108 What is necessary to be eligible for an unemployment compensation benefit?

A. 108 The requirements of most State laws are that a worker must have been employed during a minimum number of weeks, which varies with different state laws, and in an employment which is included under the State act. Monthly benefits are based on the number of weeks worked and the amount of wages earned.

Q. 109 I have been receiving old-age assistance but it has recently been stopped. Is there any action I should take?

A. 109 If you feel you have not been treated fairly you have the right of appeal to your State Department of Public Welfare.

Q. 110 My employer will not make a note of my account number or deduct the one percent tax which I understand he should do. What steps do you advise me taking?

A. 110 You should report the facts as you have stated them to me to the Collector of Internal Revenue in your State, or a Deputy Collector in your city. All matters involving taxes come under the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Q. 111 I was 65 years old on November 9 and have been employed all of this year. Am I entitled to anything under the Social Security Act and do I have to stop working to get any money that is due me?

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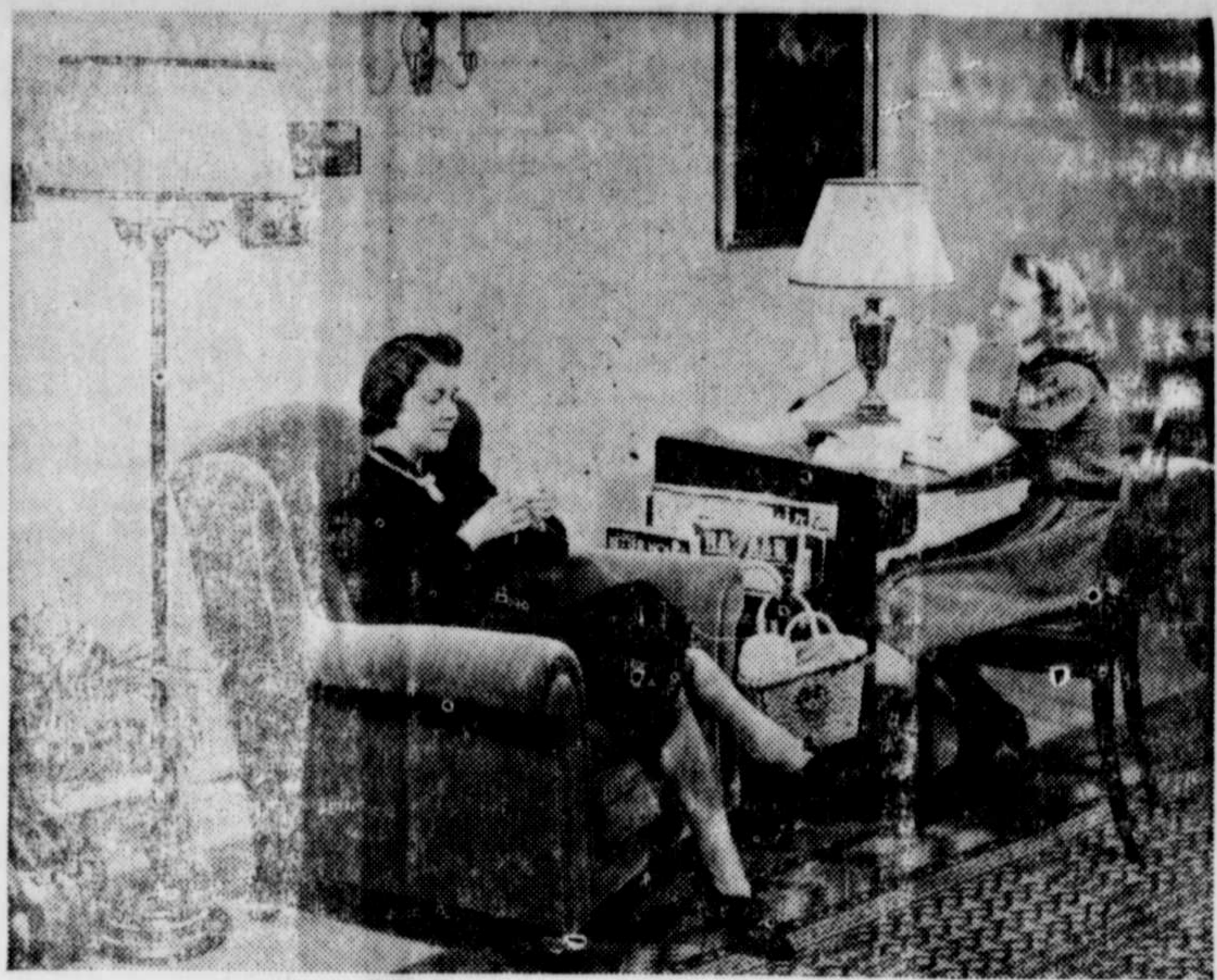
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### WAR REFERENDUM

There are now 195 Congressmen who have signed the discharge petition on the Ludlow war referendum. 218 signers are necessary before the bill can be brought before the House. It is not expected that the bill will come before the House in the special session. The prospects for such action at the regular session continue to be good.

The first attacks on the war referendum, which gives to the people the right to vote on whether or not the United States shall engage in a foreign war, were delivered in the House on November 22 and 23. Speaking on November 22, Congressman Lewis (D-Md) voiced his opposition to the Ludlow proposal because he said it was an obstacle to international cooperation for the settlement of controversies. Congressman Lewis, who is a strong defender of the League of Nations, urged cooperation with that body and expressed the hope that ultimately we would become a member of the League. On November 23rd Congressman Faddis (D-Pa) attacked the Ludlow proposal because he said it interfered with our national defense program and policy. Both of these attacks indicate the line which the opposition will undoubtedly take in the coming weeks. The strongest attacks will undoubtedly come from those who believe that the Ludlow proposal will interfere with our national defense. It is probable that opponents of the war referendum will now begin to magnify all sorts of minor objections to the legislation. It is well to keep in mind two things: (1) That Congressman Ludlow is willing to take constructive amendments, and (2) that the purpose of the bill is a simple one, to give the people the right to vote on foreign war, and that the issue should not be clouded by the introduction of



## Light-Condition Your Home in Time for the Holidays!

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### A Lecture on

## Christian Science

Entitled

### Christian Science: Man's Immortality Revealed

by Bicknell Young, C.S.B. of Chicago, Illinois

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

A lecture on Christian Science, entitled "Christian Science: Man's Immortality Revealed," was delivered in Baltimore on December 12, 1937, under the auspices of First, Second and Third Churches of Christ, Scientist, in this city. Bicknell Young, C.S.B., of Chicago, Illinois, is the lecturer. Mr. Young is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The lecturer spoke in part as follows:

The propositions of Christian Science, although not as yet universally accepted, are more or less familiar to the reading public. It is also well known that this Science is primarily a healing system, and that the church organization, including all the activities of the movement, sprang originally from the healing work which the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, performed.

Her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, is widely read even by people who are not as yet known as Christian Scientists.

The doctrine which this book sets forth is unique. It enables one who takes the pains to understand it, to overcome sin and heal sickness by one and the same means, wholly spiritual.

According to the beliefs, education, and experience of mankind, seldom influenced as they are by actual truth, existence is wholly material.

The facts of Christianity are necessarily divine. They are the facts of our real existence revealing the Principle of our being. They have the advantage of permanency, which is easily acknowledged, and they also have the advantage of power, which is not so easily acknowledged until it is understood.

So-called material facts are constantly changing and are never wholly durable. Speaking in a strictly scientific manner, facts are never material. Invariably they are spiritual, and necessarily they are discoverable wholly in the realm of thought. Intelligence is not a visible realm. The effects of spiritually cultivated intelligence are, however, visible, so that even people who do not understand Christian Science often observe and testify that Christian Science heals disease, and today practically the whole civilized world acknowledges the healing power of Mrs. Eddy's discovery.

Morons are like inferior races. If you politely treat them as equals, they despise you for being so low down.

other considerations. The objections to giving the people the right to vote. They may not be labeled as such but there is little doubt that this is the chief bone of contention.

Permanency is an instinctive desire. Every human being has it. It is expressed in the old philosophical saying, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." This is not wrong when properly understood. It coincides with the facts of real being. "Man in the likeness of God as revealed in Science cannot help being immortal," we read in Science and Health (p. 81).

Temporary existence with its inevitable beginning and ending does not satisfy us and does not represent reality. Mind, God, Spirit. But God, our Divine, infinite, self-existence, or Life, can have no beginning or ending, and thus from the very nature of infinity, expressing Himself forever. Therefore as we consider the proposition of Christian Science that man in his true being represents or reflects God, we are obliged to admit the immortality of man and of all things, because the Divine Principle of man and of everything exists with no "beginning of days, nor end of life," and can of necessity be represented only according to that divine and infinite nature.

Let it be repeated, Christian Science is the healing system of pure Christianity. The understanding of the fact of man's immortality is primal and indispensable in demonstrating his Science.

Such facts are not ordinarily associated with the word "science," but they should be.

The realm of human consciousness is the realm of what is called right and wrong, righteousness and sin, good and evil. Mrs. Eddy saw that and stated with relentless clarity over sixty years ago in her book Science and Health that it is mortal mind that sins and suffers, not the human body.

Tardily in our times distinguished natural scientists in their ceaseless investigation of matter have made discoveries that corroborate Mrs. Eddy's doctrine. The fact is that in the light of pure Science it is wholly erroneous to believe that one should doctor the human body in order to heal disease. The human body does not know itself, does not know anything about itself. If one were to ask at any time of his body, "How do you feel?" he would receive no answer, for the body is not capable either of feeling or answering, and it does not know that it is supposed to feel.

Christian Science is like all sciences in one respect, and that is that it has a purpose. Being Science it requires demonstration and reveals that which is to be demonstrated. Neither health nor wealth, nor anything else, can be demonstrated if it does not already exist. When health is revealed as primal, spiritual, eternal, and inevitable, we are enabled to deal with disease effectually.

It is dangerous to abandon one's self to the luxury of grief, it deprives one of courage and even of the wish of recovery.—Amiel.

When a man is really in love he imagines that he neither sleeps nor eats.

### WHAT DID THE SAVIOUR LOOK LIKE

An exhibition of 1000 paintings by artists of many nations reveals a wide difference in their ideals. Read this interesting story in the December 19th issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

### Martha Found a Way to Raise Christmas Funds

CHRISTMAS was drawing nearer and nearer, but Martha Woods seemed no nearer a solution of her problem. The giving of gifts at the Yuletide season had been a tradition with Martha as long as she could remember. This year, however, she saw no way to keep up the cherished custom.

During the past months her income had shriveled to where it would buy only the necessities for herself and Emma, her faithful servant. Through no scrimping or saving could even the tiniest gifts be sent to those whom she wished to remember.

Now, as she watched the whirling flakes of snow, she thought how lovely it would be to see the big room full of gaily tied packages, waiting to be sent on their various ways. Regretfully she pictured the disappointment of relatives and friends who would think she had forgotten; they would never dream she had grown too poor to buy Christmas gifts; they all believed her wealthy.

With a heavy sigh she looked around the beautiful living room. The furnishings were luxurious; many of them had been in the family for generations. Suddenly a cry came from her lips. She had thought of a quick, sure way to fulfill her desires. She would sell a few of the lovely old pieces. She would send for the proprietor of the antique shop without a moment's delay! Her Christmas gifts would be on their way tomorrow!—Katherine Edelman.

### MANY TYPES OF HOLLY

HOLLY, so popular as a Christmas decoration, is most abundant along the bottom lands of eastern Texas and southern Arkansas. There are about 175 species of holly found throughout the world, the largest being the American holly which attains a height of 50 feet. The red-berried holly is most common, although some species bear yellow berries and others black.

Ancient German Christmas Belief  
Germans of ancient times believed that crumbs of bread made at Christmas, and which fell on the ground, would grow into little star flowers with miraculous healing powers.

Mistletoe, a Tree Parasite  
Despite its popularity as a Christmas green, there is little worry about conserving the country's supply of mistletoe. For this attractive plant, with its shiny, dark leaves and waxy white berries, grows as a parasite high on the branches of trees and does considerable damage to its host tree. Science has revealed that the mistletoe seeds are carried from tree to tree by birds.

Christmas Warning  
"De selish man," said Uncle Eben, "maun't be surprised if de only way he can be sure of a Merry Christmas is by talkin' it into a phonograph record."

Wise is the man who speaks neither too soon nor too late.