

HOLDS PRIVATE CARE OF CHILD IS CUT BY U. S.

Jewish Home Finding Society Head Notes Narrowing Field.

(Continued from Page One)

Professionals in Jewish social work to concern themselves more "with some of the weighty issues which disturb the Jews as Jews and as human beings."

"It is evident," he said, "that the answers to these profoundly serious and human Jewish problems cannot be found in the perfection of technical methods nor in the mere continuation of the present pattern of social work."

"Men have a right to expect from social workers sympathy and understanding and direction. They live closest to suffering humanity."

Must Insist on Justice "The Jewish social worker has his own sanction for an orientation from a higher point of view than the apparent needs of his immediate clients."

"Whist our organizations may not engage in controversial issues, upon us as social workers is imposed the moral obligation to employ, in so far as possible, our specialized knowledge, our talents and our time in furthering general movements seeking to improve the lot of man and to create a more just and decent social order."

The meeting was held at the Columbia Club. It was the official opening of the conference. Allan Bloom, Indianapolis, Center Workers' president, and Dr. Jacob S. Golub, New York, educators president, also spoke.

Not Isolated Activity Jacob Fisher, of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, this morning told a seminar group that fact finding for community planning cannot be regarded as an isolated or sporadic activity.

"As federations assume greater responsibility for guiding the development of Jewish communal services, they will find it increasingly necessary to establish a continuous year-round research and information service whose job it will be to substitute facts for guesses in community planning."

IN INDIANAPOLIS

MEETINGS TODAY

Indiana Federal Directors Association, convention, U. S. Building, Fair Grounds, all day. National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, meetings, Hotel Severin, all day. Real Estate Board, luncheon, Washington Hotel, noon.

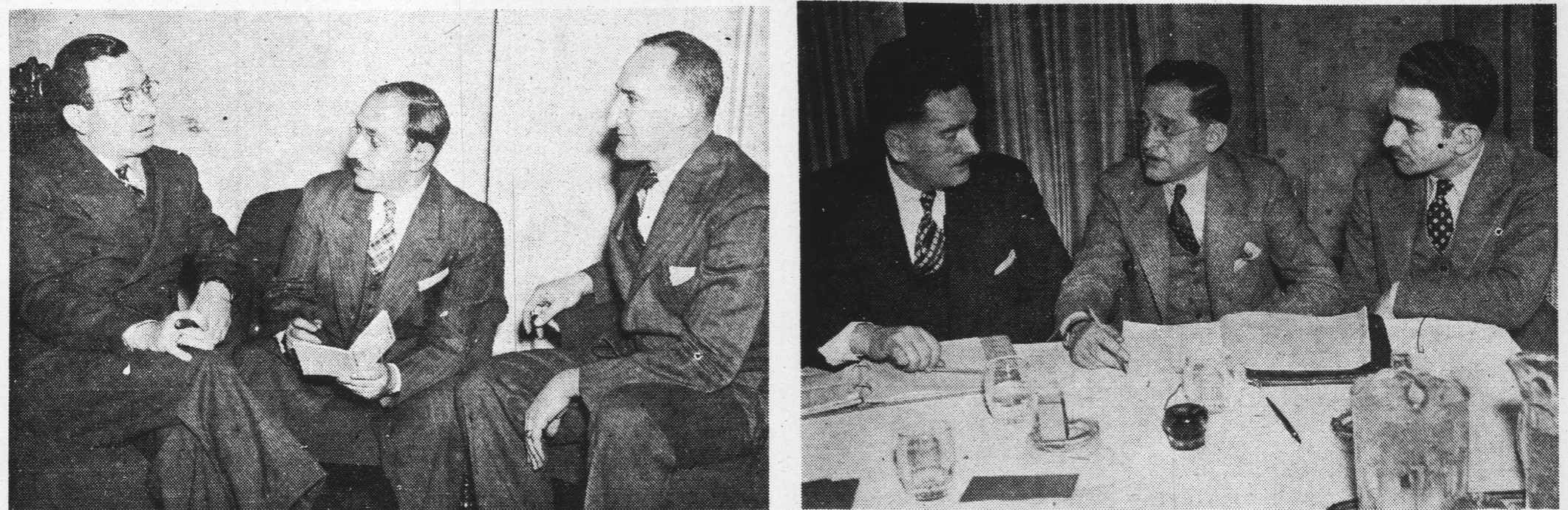
MEETINGS TOMORROW

National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, Severin Hotel, meetings, all day. National Probation Association, City pool Hotel, meetings, all day. Exchange Club, Hotel Washington, luncheon, noon.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

(These lists are from official records at the County Courthouse. The Times is not responsible for any errors of names or addresses.) Edward David Gandolf, 30 of 363 Terrace Ave., Emma Elizabeth McClendon, 38 of 528 E. Market.

Six Lead National Conference of Jewish Welfare Workers Here



Three leaders of the National Association of Jewish Center Workers, in five-day session here in conjunction with the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, are shown above. They are Isidore Beierfeld (left), Yonkers, N. Y., Community Center executive director and vice president of the association; Julius Greifer, Perth Amboy, N. J., program committee chairman, and Samuel Shair, Scranton, Pa. (right), also an association vice president.

Sessions opened yesterday in the Hotel Severin. The Center Workers' executive committee includes (left to right): Benjamin Fox, Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, executive director; Allan Bloom, Jewish Community Center Association of Indianapolis executive director and association president, and Herman Jacobs, Detroit Community Centers Association executive director. Mr. Fox is secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jacobs, vice president.

U. S. PLANNING IS COURT ISSUE

Hughes and Roosevelt Split On Social and Economic Federal Laws.

By HERBERT LITTLE Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Administration's continued drive for enlargement of the Supreme Court, despite the Court's recent liberal decisions and Associate Justice Van Devanter's retirement, is based largely on a fundamental disagreement on principles between President Roosevelt and Chief Justice Hughes.

The controversy is over this question: Shall the states or the national Government regulate economic and social affairs in the future? In short, are we to have "national planning"?

Secondarily, New Dealers fear if a political reaction sets in, the balance of power on the present Court—the votes of Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Roberts—will be swung against liberal legislation.

These are the reasons advanced here for the Roosevelt determination to press for an increase of two to four judges, even though the increase is temporary and such appointments be limited to one a year.

It is pointed out that the unbroken liberal victories in the Court have not specially overruled the long line of conservative decisions under the "due process" and other restrictive clauses of the Constitution, with the single exception of the women's minimum-wage law, on which the Court explicitly backedtracked.

Decision Adverse to U. S. The Hughes-Roosevelt controversy arises from the long line of decisions, dating as far back as 1933, upholding state regulations. The 1935-36 flood of decisions paralyzing federal regulation was stopped, according to the New Deal view, by the 1936 election and the President's Court proposals, but with the one exception of the Wagner act decisions, the Federal Government's power to act on social and economic problems has not been advanced.

The Wagner act cases involved primarily the commerce clause and the Court in its decisions expanded the power greatly.

But the Court has reiterated throughout, especially in the opinions written by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roberts, its contention that it can and should rule whether legislation, state or national, is "arbitrary, capricious, or unreasonable." If the Court majority says it is one of these, the law violates "due process," under the concept of that phrase invented by the Court 50 years ago.

ADAMS STRIKE END SOUGHT AT PARLEY

Hutson, S. W. O. C. and Plant Officials Meet Again.

Attempts to settle a strike at the J. D. Adams Manufacturing Co. here were resumed today by State Labor Commissioner Thomas R. Hutson, company officials, and members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Orval J. Kincaid, field representative of the steelworkers' group, a C. I. O. affiliate, said charges of Wagner Labor Act violations were pending before the regional N. L. R. B.

The charges, involving alleged dismissal of three employees, were filed a month ago.

Robert Cowdrill, Regional NLRB Director, said the charges are being investigated.

The strikers' members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, demand a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. The company had offered a 3-cent increase.

Company officials said they had not refused to recognize the union but had refused to bargain with it as an exclusive agent of its employees.

Mr. Kincaid said the union had been willing to accept a temporary wage settlement of 5 cents an hour. Picket lines were formed again today at the plant, 217 S. Belmont Ave.

By United Press SCOTTSBURG, Ind., May 20.—A voluntary 10 per cent wage increase, the second since January, was announced today by the Baker Overall Co. here, manufacturers of men's work shirts. The latest wage raise will affect approximately 150 employees.

Eight Steel Firm Police Arrests Ordered While Workers Ballot on Union

Michigan Governor Stops Power Walkout; Plymouth Car Employees Sit Down; Cleveland Hotel Hit.

By United Press

Arrest of eight Republic Steel Corp. police officials who allegedly tried to "break up" a Labor Board supervised election in Jones & Laughlin steel plants in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa, Pa., was ordered today.

The election, which will determine whether the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will represent all Jones & Laughlin's 27,000 workers in collective bargaining, began today in an atmosphere made tense by the steel union's charges that Republic Steel sought to interfere with the balloting.

An hour after the polls opened, Pennsylvania state troopers in Pittsburgh were handed warrants for the arrest of the eight Republic men on charges of conspiracy to commit assault and carrying concealed weapons. The information were made by an S. W. O. C. organizer.

200,000 Workers Affected Upon the outcome of the election hinged John L. Lewis' chances of obtaining contracts for the S. W. O. C. from five large independent companies, which together employ more than 200,000.

The Republic, one of five independents which have been threatened with strikes unless they signed collective bargaining contracts, admitted it had sent "a few trained observers" to Aliquippa, but denied any plan to interfere.

Governor Murphy of Michigan, mediator in recent automotive strikes, today charged with representatives of the Consumers' Power Co. and the United Automobile Workers of America in an attempt to settle the four-hour power strike which crippled cities of the Saginaw Valley yesterday.

Governor Murphy "broke" the strike yesterday in an ultimatum to the U. A. W. demanding approximately 1500 strike power company workers return to their power stations and resume service to the strikers' cities of Saginaw, Bay City, Flint and Owosso.

Plymouth Workers Strike In Detroit a sit-down strike of Plymouth Motor Car Co. employees on the assembly line who protested the presence of alleged "stoop pigeons" spread today to other departments of the Chrysler Corp. subsidiary. Approximately 4000 day-shift workers were affected by the strike.

In Cleveland, a sudden strike of employees in the exclusive residential Lake Shore Hotel caused suspension of elevator and dining room service as well as a shutdown of heat and hot water.

In Chicago, company and union officials and members of the National Labor Relations Board emerged from an all-night conference today and announced temporary settlement of a strike which has tied up Calumet Steel Co. production since early April. The announcement said 500 employees would return to their jobs immediately.

In Hayward, Cal., 1200 striking students formed a picket line that extended a block from Hayward High School today, and police warned the leaders that any who got out of hand would be taken to court.

The students demand reinstatement of Vice Principal Henry S. Hampton, who was dismissed by the board of trustees for being "too aggressive and unpopular with students and faculty."

In Hollywood, Cal., craftsmen at 27 independent movie studios worked under an extended ultimatum that will put them on strike tonight unless producers grant a union shop. Three thousand workers threatened to join the 5000 technicians already on strike in nine studios.

In Washington, Senator Berry (D. Tenn.) announced today he would request President Roosevelt for support in an effort to restore peace to the warring American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

MOTHER TO REJOIN 3 OF SURVIVING QUADS Oklahoma Hospital Guards Babies in Incubators.

By United Press PORTER, Okla., May 20.—Mrs. Mattie Mullins hoped to ride to Muskogee in an ambulance today to see her three new babies who survived a quadruple birth in her dilapidated farm home with only her 14-year-old son, Willie, in attendance.

Dr. W. R. Joblin, who arrived a few minutes too late and took the three living babies to a Muskogee hospital, promised Mrs. Mullins the 15-mile trip today if she has recovered enough to bear it.

Two boys and a girl, ranging in weight from a pound and a half to three pounds, continued their struggle for life in an incubator. They were given a fair chance to live. The births were a month premature. The fourth child, a girl, died a few minutes after birth.

U. S. NOTIFIED OF PRELATE'S TALK

Nazis File Representations In Cardinal Mundelein's Rebuke of Hitler.

By United Press

BERLIN, May 20.—Germany has made official representations to the State Department at Washington against a speech by Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, considered disparaging to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, it was announced today.

The diplomatic move, described as "representations," rather than a formal protest, was made by Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, new German ambassador. He was instructed to lodge objections against the Cardinal's speech in which he criticized the German trials of Catholic clergy on charges of immorality, and referred to Hitler as an "Austrian paper hanger."

It also was considered likely the Reich would make representations to the Vatican. No formal protest to the Holy See was expected, however.

Appeal Planned to Pope It was believed instead the Reich would call attention to the undesirable consequences of such utterances and urge the Pope's co-operation to prevent similar statements by official personalities of the Catholic Church.

The official Nazi press agency joined to day in the general newspaper attack on Cardinal Mundelein and his reference to Hitler as an Austrian paperhanger.

MORLEY IS TO GO ON TRIAL HERE JUNE 21

Clarence J. Morley, former Colorado Governor, indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in connection with alleged "bucket shop" activities, is to be brought to trial here June 21 in Federal Court, according to District Attorney Val Nolan.

Six others under indictment with Morley are to be tried at the same time on charges of using the mails to defraud, Mr. Nolan said. The indictments were returned as a result of alleged illegal activities of C. J. Morley & Co., a brokerage firm, with offices here and in Evansville, Edward Ward, Evansville office manager, is one of those under indictment.

Lindbergh Reaches Paris! 10 Years Later Skyways Follow Trail He Blazed

American Boy's Atlantic Flight Spurred Commercial Aviation; 450 Million Passenger Miles Now Flown.

By RUTH FINNEY Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Ten years ago today Charles A. Lindbergh flew the Atlantic in a Ryan monoplane with one 200-horsepower motor, no radio and no navigator. His safe arrival seemed a miracle to millions.

His little plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, weighed 5000 pounds and had a wingspread of 46 feet. Its top speed was 135 miles per hour.

The Lindbergh exploit gave a tremendous impetus to commercial aviation. Mail was being carried by air in the United States at that time but there was no transatlantic air passenger service. It was not until 1928 that Clarence Chamberlain began a service between New York and Washington, and another route connecting Chicago and Cleveland was opened. The first radio beacons were erected that year.

In 1929 the air mail section of the Postoffice Department was established. Diner service was inaugurated between New Orleans and Chicago. An air-mail pilot managed to fly as fast as 198 miles per hour.

Service Started in 1930 It was not until late in 1930 that passenger service between New York and San Francisco was inaugurated. The New York-Miami service was still in the planning stage.

The New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line, an early rival of Pan-American, carried its first passenger from Buenos Aires to Miami. Pan-American got its first mail contracts, and planned seven-day service between New York and Buenos Aires. Stories were printed about a 17-passenger plane being built in England.

Today, in 1937, planes are carrying men, women and children some 450,000,000 passenger miles a year. Forty-passenger planes are being built and sleeper planes are already in service on transcontinental routes.

Pan-American has ordered six 82,000-pound flying boats with a 4500-mile cruising range, capable of 180-mile-an-hour speed. They are to cut the time from Buenos Aires to New York to four and a half days.

Howard R. Hughes has flown across the continent in 9 hours 26 minutes and 10 seconds at 259.111 miles per hour. Amy Molison has

BANK TRUSTEES SUE ON LEGION DEED TO FARM

Ask Instrument Be Set Aside To Satisfy Old Fletcher Firm's Interest.

Suit was begun in Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell's Court today by trustees for the old Fletcher American National Bank to set aside a deed assigning the properties of the Laurel Stock Farm Co. to the American Legion Endowment Fund Corp.

The suit was brought by Otto J. Feucht, John P. Collett and William M. Fleming Jr. Mr. Feucht and Mr. Fleming are liquidating trustees of the bank.

The suit claims that the Laurel Farms, located near Ladywood School northeast of Indianapolis near Millersville, were deeded to the Legion's Fund in settlement of a \$100,000 mortgage.

This mortgage was held by the Legion and, the suit charges, was defaulted.

Bank Claims Interest According to the suit, the Fletcher bank also was a creditor of the stock farm to the extent of about \$60,000. The mortgage originally was held by the Fletcher company and was assigned as an investment to the Legion fund.

The suit sets forth that when default came, the deed was made to the Legion fund, but that the Fletcher company received no settlement.

On Dec. 16, 1935, the Fletcher company trustees were awarded a settlement of \$82,164.82, which included the \$60,000 and interest and attorneys' fees. No collection was ever obtained, however, the suit alleges, and today's action is to obtain collection through having the deed set aside.

Mr. Feucht testified this morning as to the properties and instruments involved. The trial is expected to take about a week.

ROOSEVELT VETOES REACH TOTAL OF 222

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Roosevelt has vetoed more Congressional bills and resolutions than any other Chief Executive except Grover Cleveland.

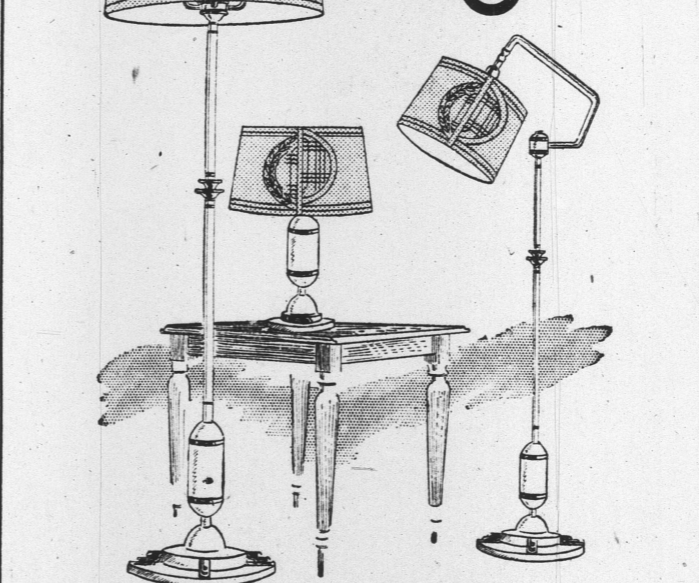
Mr. Roosevelt's total is 222. Cleveland issued 312 vetoes during his first term and 161 during his second.



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