WARRING FOR PEACE. A crowd of 3000 women, who sympathize with the hard-pressed Loyalist government in war-torn Spain, trooped into Washington from various cities on the eastern seaboard to protest against the restriction which now exists against the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to Spain. In other words, they seek to have the restrictions lifted so that death dealing devices can be shipped to Spain. One of the paradoxical banners carried in the parade was, "Promote Peace - Ship Arms to Spain." One of the ladies fainted in Union Station and photographers attempted to photograph the fainted lady. Other ladies protested against taking the picture. Result: The peaceful ladies staged a grand melee of their own, mauled the photographers, destroyed the cameras. So what?

THE SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA. Senator Joseph Guffey, the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, is an able politician, a skillful political boss, a man of consummate courage and driving force, a good business man, but he has one weakness which brings him no end of embarrassment in the Senate. He cannot talk on his feet. What few speeches he has delivered in the Senate have been entirely from manuscript. This week, the tempestuous young Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Holt, took the floor and began to assail the Guffey Coal Act, referring to it as the "Goofey Act" and to its author as Senator "Goofey." The inarticulate Senator from Pennsylvania became purple with rage and embarrassment and all he could do was to sit and sit and sit because he could not defend himself. The dignified Senators will have their fun!

IMMIGRATION. The proposal of the State Department to permit refugees from other countries to find safe haven here has stimulated interest in our present immigration laws. Generally speaking, our immigration law in effect divides all countries into three groups. First, countries like Japan and China whose people are excluded from coming to the United States for purposes of residence and citizenship. Secondly, all countries in North, South and Central America, whose citizens and their families can come to the United States without regard to a quota limitation. Third, all other countries. The first group is self-explanatory and citizens from these oriental countries may come here for business, as students, as temporary visitors or for purposes provided in a treaty. The third group is also self-explanatory in that citizens and their families from Canada, South America, Central America, and Mexico can come into the United States without limitation. However, they must satisfy the American Consul in their respective countries that they either have money enough to prevent them from becoming public charges or that they have relatives who are able and willing to care for them. The second group embraces the European countries who are under a quota. That is to say that in 1921, Congress enacted a quota law providing that only a certain percentage of the people in these countries could come to the United States in any one year, based upon the number from each country who are already here on the basis of the 1890 census. Under this formula, about 150,000 Europeans can come in during any one year. The minimum number that might come from any given country is 100. For Germany,
Great Britain and other nations, it runs into many thousands. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, 231,884 aliens actually entered the United States. However, only 27,762 came from quota countries for the purpose of establishing residence and applying for citizenship. The remainder were visitors, ministers, students, business men, government officials, or the returning wives, husbands and children of American citizens. As against the 27,762 who came in to become residents, 26,736 persons left this country.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS is guaranteed in the Constitution. The Congress, the legislatures, county boards and city councils have at one time and another enacted legislation which abridged or violated freedom of the press but always the courts have protected this right. Recently, the city council of Griffin, Pa., passed an ordinance requiring a license to distribute religious pamphlets in the city. A group of men and women entered the town and passed out such pamphlets from door to door. They were arrested and fined. They appealed to the courts. The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and was disposed of last week. The high court pointed to the Constitution, held that such an ordinance was an abridgment of the freedom of the press, discharged the defendants. Yes, the Constitution still touches every citizen rather intimately.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE ARMY TO BE. For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1938, we shall appropriate $447,000,000 for Uncle Sam's Army. At the end of the year, the Army and our national defense program should look about like this: (1) In the Regular Army, 12,300 officers and 162,000 enlisted men. (2) In the National Guard 205,000 men. (3) A 15-day training period for 27,000 Reserve Officers. (4) Thirty days' training for 35,000 young men in the Citizens' Military Training Camps. (5) Equipment for anti-aircraft regiments in both the Regular Army and the National Guard. (6) 2320 first-class fighting airplanes by July 1, 1940. (7) A three-step emergency defense program that would provide for 400,000 fully equipped men in the first call, 750,000 in the second call, with 270,000 ready but unassigned, and 1,550,000 in the third step of an emergency. The plan also embraces industrial coordination so that the enlistment and training of the men would go hand in hand with provision for their equipment and maintenance in the field.