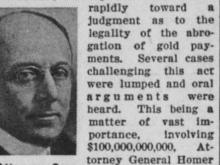
## News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Takes Up Gold Clause Abrogation Case-Senate Committee Favors World Court Adherence— Congress Gets the Budget.

> By EDWARD W. PICKARD 6 by Western Newspaper Union.

swat by holding the petroleum control feature of the NIRA unconstitutional, the Supreme Court moved rapidly toward a



Attorney Gen-S. Cummings himself eral Cummings appeared to present the case for the government. Mr. Cummings is an excellent lawyer, but not much can be said in praise of the legal abilities of most of the men whom the exigencies of politics have shoved into his office in Washington. So probably he was wise to handle this matter

Cummings defended the constitutional authority of the President and congress to adopt the present monetary policy as inherently the right of the government to preserve itself.

In an argument distinguished for oratorical display as well as for its legal aspects, Cummings said an adyerse decision by the court would: 1. Increase the public and private

debt of the nation by \$69,000,000,000. Create a special class that would be beyond the pale of the general financial structure, a class composed of those holding bonds demanding payment in gold.

3. Reduce the balance in the United States treasury \$2,500,000,000.

4. Add \$17,000,000,000 to the public debt and increase the interest charge on this debt alone by \$2,500,-000,000 a year.

The latter sum alone, Cummings said, is equal to twice the value of the 1934 wheat and cotton crop.

The attorney general referred to the troubled state of the country in the spring of 1933 and added. "I contend and shall show that the congress and the President of the United States acted reasonably in a period of very great difficulties and that their acts were not the product of caprice."

From the questions asked by the rvers gained sion that there was a sharp division of opinion among them.

SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, majority leader of the senate, being informed that the foreign relations committee had voted 14 to 7 in favor of the project for American adherence to the World court, said he would bring the resolution up on the floor of the senate as soon as possible. However he recognized the sentiment against it was strong and would not predict the outcome of the

The new resolution as approved by the committee is slightly altered to meet the objections of other nations to what is known as reservation five. Mr. Robinson said:

"The legal import and effect of res ervation five has been preserved in full. It is provided that discussions may take place under the Root protocol, but in the end the court may not entertain over the objection of the United States any request for an advisory opinion on any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

Of the Democrats on the committee Senators Lewis and Murray voted against the resolution; Republicans who favored it were Vandenberg and Capper.

**DETROLEUM** control provisions of I the National Industrial Recovery act, specifically section 9 (c), are heldby the Supreme Court of the United States to be invalid as unconstitutional abdication of legislative power to the President. Eight of the justices united in rendering this decision, Justice Cardozo alone dissenting, and the opinion was read by Chief Justice

The section declared void authorized the President to ban interstate shipment of "hot" oil-that is, oil produced in excess of state quotas.

While the opinion did not deal with other phases of the recovery act, it aroused widespread speculation as to disposition of other cases. This was the first major "New Deal" case to come before the court.

Emergency legislation by congress to remedy the situation and to meet the objection of the court was reported to be an immediate likelihood.

THOSE Democrats and Republicans, eminent and otherwise, who are banded together as the American Liberty league are now really getting into action against what they deem the radical features of the administration's program, and their executive council has put out a ten-point platform. It declares the league's opposition to such practices as sweeping delegations of legislative authority to the President, lump sum appropriations to be doled

HAVING given the New Deal a slight | of industry and regimentation of American life.

In the first plank of its platform the league pledged itself "to preserve American institutions which safeguard to citizens in all walks of life the right to liberty and pursuit of happiness" and at the same time "to combat the growth of bureaucracy, the spread of monopoly, the socialization of industry, and the regimentation of American life."

Invasion of the law making and law interpreting functions by New Deal administrators was also rapped by the league in promising "to uphold the American principle that laws be made only by the direct representatives of the people in the congress, and that the laws be interpreted only by the courts."

Other points in the 10-point declaration of policy pledged the league to fight for government economy, a sound federal fiscal policy, a stable currency, protection for investors, and individual

BECAUSE work relief must be carried on the federal budget will not be balanced for the coming fiscal year, and probably not for several years

thereafter. In presenting the budget to congress, President Roosevelt admitted this, but without qualms. He estimated \$8,520,000,-000 as the amount of money necessary to carry on the government's activities for the 1936 fiscal year beginning July 1 next. The expenses for the

current year, partly

estimated, are \$8,581,-

President Roosevelt

000,000. If one wishes to know who spends all these huge sums, an idea may be obtained from these figures showing the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936:

Jeni 1000.	
Legislative, judicial	
and executive	26,595,000
Civil departments and	
agencies	788,057,169
National defense	792,484,265
Veterans' pensions	
and benefits	704,885,500
Debt charges:	
Interest	875,000,000
Retirements	636,434,000
Refunds	64,946,200
Recovery and relief	4,582,011,475
Supplemental Items	
(for above groups 1	
to 4 inclusive)	40.000.000

Total expenditures.. \$8,520,413,608 Total receipts for the same period are put at \$3,991,904,639, so the estimated deficit will be \$4,528,508,970. Of the recovery and relief fund the President asked that \$4,000,000,000 be placed at his disposal to be allocated accord." by him "principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief

rolls." Here are some other vital things

disclosed by the message: The national debt will increase from \$31,000,000,000 at the close of this fis-

cal year to \$34,239,000,000. No new taxes are requested. Congress is asked to continue the so-called nuisance taxes which expire soon and the 3-cent stamp rate.

A national defense appropriation of \$899,948,065-the greatest in the history of the country-is requested. A total of 137,134 federal workers are to be dismissed.

Veterans pensions in 1936 will reach the staggering total of \$704,000,000. The accumulated New Deal deficit for three years on June 30, 1936, will total \$11,700,000,000.

While the trend of recovery and re lief expenditures is downward, regular federal expenses will increase.

M ARY PICKFORD went before Judge Ben Lindsey in Los Angeles and obtained a decree of divorce from Douglas Fairbanks; and thus came to an end the union of the "royal couple" of moviedom, who for ten years were regarded as the model wedded pair so far as bappiness and worldly success went.

Mary's suit, filed more than a year ago, charged Doug with mental cruelty, indifference and neglect. She told Judge Lindsey the charges were true and that a fair and just property settlement had been made; and after Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Pickford's secretary, had testified the decree was granted and Mary left the courtroom almost in tears.

Fairbanks, in St. Moritz, Switzerland. was informed of the divorce but declined to comment.

EX-PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOV. ER has been elected a director of the New York Life Insurance company, at the instance of Alfred E. Smith. He was first offered the place two years ago when the death of Calvin Coolidge created a vacancy. Mr. Hoover said: "I have accepted in the hope of contributing something to the protection and advancement of the interests of millions of policy holders. for in these great insurance trusts lies one of the most vital of personal securities to the women and children out by the White House, socialization of the country."

I N THE highly dramatized trial of Bruno Hauptmann for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby the state continued to weave a strong net of circumstantial evidence around the defendant. Lindbergh first identified his voice as that of the man who received the ransom; next was Amandus Hochmuth, eighty-seven-year-old man who told of seeing Hauptmann. driving a "dirty-green" car with a ladder in it into the Lindbergh lane March 1, 1932, the day of the kidnaping. Then, John Perrone, Bronx taxi driver, identified him as the man who paid him \$1

to deliver a ransom note to "Jafsie." "Jafsie," otherwise Dr. John Condon, the aged Bronx educator who undertook the negotiations with the kidnaper, next went on the stand and in his garrulous way identified Bruno as the man with whom he dealt and to whom he handed the \$50,000 ransom money. His long and somewhat rambling story was bitterly assailed in cross examination by E. J. Reilly, chief of defense counsel, but seemingly the great value of his evidence was not much shaken.

Detective Arthur Johnson of New York was on his way home from Europe bringing relatives of the late Isadore Fisch to testify for the state. Hauptmann claimed in his defense that the ransom money found in his possession was given to him by Fisch, a business associate in New York. Fisch later returned to his home in Germany, where he died.

A N APOLOGY to the Canadian government and payments of \$50,-666,50 damages is the penalty imposed on the United States for sinking the rum running schooner I'm Alone in the Gulf of Mexico in March of 1929. This decision was announced by Willis Van Devanter, associate justice of the United States Supreme court, and Sir Lyman Poore Duff, chief justice of Canada, who were the commissioners of arbitration under the ship liquor treaty of 1924 between the United States and Great Britain for controlling liquor smuggling.

Of the damages awarded, \$25,000 is to be paid as compensation to the Canadian government and \$25,666,50 to the master and members of the crew of the I'm Alone or their families. Included in the latter is \$10.185 to the widow and children of Leon Mainguy. a French citizen of St. Pierre, Miquelon, who drowned when the schooper was sunk by the coastguard.

The commissioners found that the master and members of the crew were not parties to a liquo, smuggling con-

THERE were huge sighs of relief I in the chancelleries of Europe when the success of the conversations in Rome between Foreign Minister



Plerre Laval of France and Premier Mussolini was announced informally. For two days the two statespoints at issue between their nations and conditions in general in central Europe, Emerging from the last of their meetings, Laval, smiling broadly, said

Pierre Laval to a group of French and Italian war veterans.

"I am glad to tell you that Premier Mussolini and I are now in complete

Without waiting for an official communique, those best informed said Laval and il duce had reached a full agreement, the principal features of which are a joint declaration to preserve the independence of Austria, a five or six power pact of noninterference, and provisions for colonial concessions in Africa. The pact agreeing not to interfere with one another's internal affairs presumably will include Italy, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary; and later England, France and Rumania may be asked to adhere to it.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG, after attacking the administration on the floor of the senate, betook himself to the radio and continued the assault. He declared the Roosevelt policies were hopeless, and summoned all the people to flock to his banner and help wipe out all fortunes above three or four millions, "making every man a king."

Meantime the revolt against the kingfish in Louisiana was growing. Citizens by the hundreds were joining the Square Deal association which is pledged to march on the capitol in Baton Rouge unless the legislature repeals certain of Huey's dictatorial

DUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR I ICKES has resumed his contest with Arizona over the building of the Parker dam in the Colorado river and wants the Supreme court to keep that state and its "navy," consisting of one scow, from interfering with the job. Solicitor General Biggs asked permission of the court to file suit for an injunction.

The governor of Arizona recently called out his militia and his navy to keep the public administration from completing the dam. He held that it would interfere with the distribution of irrigation water in his state.

PREMIER R. B. BENNETT of Canadministration, promises to give the Dominion a "New Deal" that bears a close resemblance to President Roosevelt's economic and social program. He outlined his proposals in a speech in which he demanded "an end to the reckless exploitation of human resources and the trafficking in the health and happiness of Canadian citi-

# SEEN and HEARD

around the National Capital By CARTER FIELD

Washington .- A great deal of peering into the future as to effects in the years between 1936 and 1940 of the present heavy spending by the federal government is being done by President Roosevelt and his advisers. Incidentally, the recent message to congress and the budget message which followed give an inkling of this to one who reads between the lines.

What is bothering the President is that unless there is a very sharp and fairly speedy curtailment of the socalled extraordinary budget expenditures, such as public works and relief, it will not be possible to avoid putting on very much heavier taxes. The additional impositions, or at least any very burdensome additions, may be postponed for a few years. But they cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be postponed until after the end of the second Roosevelt administration.

Which is not to say that Mr. Roosevelt is looking at the situation with a purely political eye. There is some politics in the lens, of course, but there is a good deal more. Roughly, the continued spending of amounts far in excess of revenues can quite easily turn on and wreck all the social reforms the President is very desirous of bringing about.

Imagine, for example, an electorate in 1940, which is sick and tired of high taxes-so annoyed that every time one of the reforms the New Deal has brought about is mentioned the taxpayers want to scream. Which, far from being a figment of some comedian's imagination is a very real danger in the mind of none other than Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The result of such a state of mind might easily be that some demagogue might be nominated on an opposition ticket who would promise to sweep the whole Roosevelt program off the books and out of the window. Or from the Roosevelt standpoint, to turn the clock back for twenty years. True, from the radical standpoint this sort of thing would bring on the revolution, and would actually get us ahead faster than if the Roosevelt program had stayed on the books.

#### Not Acceptable

But neither is acceptable to Roosevelt. He neither wants the clock turned back nor the revolution.

But how is he to curtail emergeny spending rapidly enough to prevent the danger of excessive taxation in the years just before 1940?

For it is imperative, in his view, prime the business pump. Mr. Roosevelt believes that government emergency spending in various ways is directly and almost solely responsible for the revival in business that is now generally conceded.

He hopes that if this priming is continued just a little while business will get going on its own momentum, and that would mean such an increase in taxes without increasing the rates

or the imports. And it is also imperative to prevent starvation and freezing, whether or not the states and local communities take over the "unemployables" from the federal government. Or rather whether they are able to take care of them after they have been forced off the federal rolls.

In the meantime the mental attitude on Capitol Hill is not at all sympathetic with Presidential fears. Congress is positively drunk with the success of past and promised government spending, as demonstrated at the November election. Its fundamental attitude toward appropriations is way out of line with Roosevelt's viewpoint. It is not worrying about the place in President and the budget bureau had history of the New Deal reforms, turned them down. They thought Roosevelt is.

## New Liquor Order

A "boon to bootleggers" is what high officials in Federal Alconol Control administration, and in the various liquor code authorities, say of the new order of the treasury requiring liquor to be sold only in bottles with blown in words forbidding their illegal use.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau imposed this ruling ever the protests of the liquor code authorities and of the best judgment in FACA. The bottle making interests sold him the idea-which was that a very good check could be obtained, which would thwart the bootleggers if the government would license all plants producing bottles for the alcoholic beverage trade. Of course the thought was to deprive bootleggers of a source for their bottles,

"Of course," one high officer of a code authority said to the writer, holding up one of the new bottles, "when the bootlegger sees the words blown in the bottle forbidding him to use it, he is just going to drop dead! He wouldn't think of violating the

"What has already happened is that it puts a premium on the reuse of legal bottles. If there were any way of providing it, I would wager a fair sum that the very people who put this over with Morgenthau, the bottle makers, are going to suffer in the long run.

"Naturally they are coining money right now. Distillers assert that it will cost them something like \$3,500,000 to discard bottles already purchased and substitute the legal bottles. But what is going to happen when there is a full supply out? The bottle mak ers will make no more profit on the

new ones than on the old. Also, they will begin to be irked pretty quickly by the government licensing system they requested to have put on themselves.

#### What Will Happen?

"But aside from that, what will happen to these legal bottles? Your ordinary hotel bar will have a case of some special gin, say, in the new legal bottles. Will the fact that the bottles have these words blown into their glass stop that barkeep from refilling them when they run low? We know they are doing it now. What will be the difference?

"The bootlegger who refills the empties he obtains from trash collectors, etc., will have an additional point to convince his patrons that he is giving them genuine stuff. Bottles are very cheap. Most bootleggers would rather buy their bottles in quantities. But the glass bottle plants being licensed now, they cannot. So they will turn to the trashmen. Bottles will be used over and over again, not only by the bootleggers, but by all the bars willing to make a dishonest penny. Also by bartenders whose employers may be honest, but who wish to graft a

"So in the long run I think the bottle makers will sell less bottles, and the amount of bootlegging will not be decreased one iota.

"Of course, what the government ought to do, what it ought to have done long ago, is to put the taxes down to such a low point, for a time, and make the restrictions so mild, that the bootleggers and moonshiners would be driven out of business. Then taxes could be raised gradually."

#### Ready for Hatching

Looking ahead to possible work rellef and construction activities this year, the recovery program has established several agencies, which might be called "breeder units." These are now sitting on a string of goose eggs in the form of plans which can be rapidly hatched if a figure and dollar mark is placed in front of them.

Federal Emergency Relief administration has rural-industrial housing plans on a potential scale beyond the federal housing which has gone before. Soil erosion service not only has been developing extensive plans but has trained 1,000 college men how to handle the work in the event the government goes into soil protection on a big scale. These men were trained last summer and fall, showing that certain New Dealers were looking further ahead and planning more practically than the brain trust is usually given credit for doing. Citizens' Concentration camps, tying

in with the forest service, park service, War department and others has a framework, which can be expanded by hundreds of thousands of workers to keep on spending fast enough to virtually overnight. Plans for rural electrification, and the various phases of hydro development key into this

Almost any of several overlapping agencies is willing to spread its wings over any sort of nest-egg the new program provides-from humming-birds to ostriches.

Much of the guesswork which has been going on about what the government would do, had what those talking it thought was authentic information behind it. The only thing left out before the story had been told many times, in each instance, was that the scheme, though made by high officials of the administration, had not yet been approved by the President,

## Some Surprises

And the President has been springing a lot of surprises. To cite a converse example, he cut the ground from under a group of admirals who had been working very quietly but effectively drumming up congressional sentiment to increase the navy by 5,000 men. They had begged for this addition back in the early fall. The they could use the resentment based on Japan's denunciation of the naval treaty to put it over. Then suddenly the President decided that they could have 5,500 men-500 more than they had originally hoped for!

Old Hoover admirers-yes there are a few of them left around-are getting a big chuckle out of Secretary of Commerce Roper's plan to ask congress for a big increase in personnel so as to take care of foreign trade service, trade treaties, and the newly authorized free port zones. The Hoover men are laughing because right after the Roosevelt administration came in it fairly tore the clothes off the old bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

## Would Oust Roper

But Jim Farley is not laughing. Nor Emil Hurja. Nor anyone of the patronage hounds. Because Roper has not been playing ball with them on appointments at all. In fact, they are saying around in certain quarters that Roper must go. If he does, whoever puts it over will know he has been in a fight. Roper is an old hand at such things. He has weathered many storms. And he generally emerges with most of his feathers. though there has been no loud squawking to attract attention to the battle.

Incidentally, no one has thought for a minute that Farley would be able to "get" Louis R. Glavis, who with another lieutenant of Public Works Administrator ickes, has been interfering with the working of the patronage machine. Glavis is too dangerous. He proved that some time back, in the Taft administration. No such amenities as standing by one's chief stopped him from screaming then, to Secretary Ballinger's consternation. Copyright -- WNU Service

Skunk Given Rating as

Friend of the Farmer Investigation by the United States oureau of biological survey shows that the main diet of skunks consists of grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, mice, rats, ground squirrels, pocket gophers and sometimes stems of succulent plants. They are not averse to a ground bird if they can catch them, and now and then, they are caught raiding a farm chicken house. However, bureau of biological survey reports show that skunks rarely make these raids, preferring to do their hunting at distances from the haunts of men.

Although usually safe because of its protective "smell-gun," the skunk sometimes falls victim to wolves, coyotes, foxes, badgers, and greathorned owls.

The general color of the skunk is black with a thin white stripe between the eyes. This stripe forks at the shoulders and continues along the sides until it reaches the tail. The tail is furred with black hairs with white bases, and ends usually in a white tuft. There is much variation in width of these stripes, trappers preferring pelts with the narrower stripes.

Skunks vary in size, but usually weigh from five to ten pounds. Their black and white markings, size and bushy tails make skunks one of the easiest fur-bearing animals to rec-

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

On the Contrary! Chin music is exercise, but it removes no double chins.



A Few Drops Every Night and Morning Will Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition! At All Drug Stores

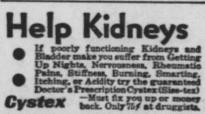
Write Murine Co., Dpt. W, Chicago, for Free Book

To Be Lasting All progress that we recognize as such must be moral also.



Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund your money on the spot if you are not relieved by Creomulsion.

Retain Vitality Good ideas that are never used may lie dormant for centuries.





FCZEMA ITCHI Ouickly soothe burning torment and promote healing irritated skin with -Resinol

• WE BUY • **Black Walnut Kernels** LANGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Write for Information and Prices R. E. FUNSTEN CO. - St. Louis, Mo

COMPOUND For Coughs due to Colds, Min al and Throat Irritati JAS. BAILY & SON, Baltin

SKINS BOUGHT

Highest prices paid for RAW FURS and HIDES ALBANY FUR CO., 1819 L St., N.W., V.ash., D. C.