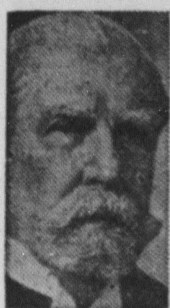


News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Kills NRA and Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act—New Dealers, Congress and Business Uncertain About Future Action.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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THREE unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States shook the New Deal to its very foundations. In the first and most important, read by Chief Justice Hughes, the heart was cut out of the NRA, for the court ruled that the entire code structure of the act was invalid, the code making provisions being an unconstitutional delegation by congress of its authority to legislate to persons not connected with the government's legislative functions.



Chief Justice Hughes

By the ruling the exercise of congressional powers over commerce was definitely restricted to interstate commerce, or to such activities as have a provable direct connection with interstate commerce. The court held that no economic emergency could justify the breaking down of the limitations upon federal authority as prescribed by the Constitution or of those powers reserved to the state through the failure of the Constitution to place them elsewhere.

Next in importance was the decision read by Justice Brandeis, holding unconstitutional the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act. This law provided for a five year moratorium in the case of collapse of efforts to scale down a farmer's debts to a figure that would enable him to pay off his mortgage. The court held that under the Fifth amendment to the Constitution private property could not be taken without just compensation. There has been no previous instance, the court said, where a mortgage was forced to relinquish property to a mortgagor free of lien unless the debt was paid in full.

In the third decision President Roosevelt's dismissal of the late William E. Humphrey from the federal trade commission was held illegal because the President did not remove Mr. Humphrey for the statutory grounds of inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but, as the President stated, because their minds did not meet upon the policies or administration of the commission. The court held that trade commissioners' terms are fixed by law.

THERE was consternation and confusion among the administration forces in Washington, and no one could say immediately just how much the New Deal had been damaged or what could be done to repair the damage to its structure. Donald Richberg, chairman of the national industrial recovery board, after a White House conference, issued a statement saying that "all methods of compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended."

The question of the constitutionality of the Wagner labor disputes bill, passed by the senate, was raised by the NRA decision. The opinion was widely expressed that collective bargaining now cannot be enforced in any business enterprise by federal statute.

In the senate demands were voiced to recommit to the committee on agriculture the amendments strengthening the AAA. Senator W. E. Borah said that the NRA decision clearly raises the question of the validity of much AAA procedure.

BUSINESS was as confused as congress and the administration after the killing of NRA. Heads of many large employing corporations intimated they would not make wage reductions or lengthen the work hours just because the way was open for such action, but always there was the qualifying statement, "It depends on what our competitors do." The big concerns would prefer to maintain the code hours and wages, but the smaller merchants and manufacturers, who were hardest hit by the code requirements, might depart from them enough to demoralize prices.

Among the dozens of national trade associations whose officers urged members to maintain wages and otherwise to continue the status quo are those of the automobile manufacturers, automobile dealers, chemical industry, retail dry goods dealers, cotton manufacturers, cement makers, oil industry, wholesale grocers, and grocery chain store distributors.

Harper Sibley, recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, called upon American industry and business men to preserve for the present wages and work hours established under the NRA.

Instead of cutting wages Standard Oil company of New Jersey and the Tide Water Oil company announced an increase of 5 per cent in salaries and wages, effective June 1.

The United Textile Workers, 350,000 in number, threaten to strike if any mills cut wages. And there is also a chance that 450,000 bituminous coal miners will go on strike because there is no wage agreement with the operators and a scale conference collapsed.

The liquor business was thrown wide open without any federal regulation except that exerted by the Treas-

ury department in the collection of taxes. Officials of the federal alcohol control administration said that the Supreme court's NRA ruling took away from the FACA every iota of control it had over the distilling business.

ACTING with surprising suddenness, the senate passed the Copeland-Tugwell food, drug and cosmetic bill, which had been modified to meet the objections of Senators Clark, Bailey and Vandenberg. Dr. Copeland said he believed it would get through the house without difficulty. President Roosevelt favors the measure.

The bill greatly increases the scope of the 1906 food and drug act, in the definitions of adulterated or misbranded articles, and provides penalties of a year in jail or a \$1,000 fine for violations.

It was designed originally to permit the secretary of agriculture to order wholesale seizures, which would permit the destruction of a business, if he deemed the articles in question adulterated. As amended, however, only a single article may be seized pending a court hearing. Exceptions may be made if there is "imminent danger" to public health.

Originally, also, the bill provided severe penalties for publishers and radio broadcasting companies, as well as advertisers, for violations of regulations to be laid down by the Department of Agriculture. This was changed so that no publisher, radio broadcasting company, advertising agency, or other means of the dissemination of advertising may be deemed to have violated the "false advertising" provisions unless they refuse to furnish the name and address of the advertiser.

FRANK C. WALKER'S present job as head of the division of allotments and information in connection with the work-relief program is not so important as had been expected, and probably by the end of the year or earlier he will be able to delegate his duties to others. Then, according to current rumors, he will enter the President's cabinet as postmaster general, to succeed Jim Farley.



Frank C. Walker

Mr. Farley has definitely decided to retire from the cabinet—voluntarily, it is said—and energy to directing the campaign of Mr. Roosevelt for renomination and re-election. He expects to remain not only as chairman of the national Democratic committee but also as chairman of the New York state committee. In order that he may have an income he plans to make a business connection with an important organization.

There has been a lot of talk about Mr. Farley's alleged ambition to be governor of New York. Melvin C. Eaton, Republican state chairman, dares him to run for that position.

ONLY nine states of the Central West will send delegates to the "Grass Roots" convention of the Republican party which opens June 10 in Springfield, Ill., but the meeting will nevertheless be rather national in scope, for it will be attended by unofficial delegates from other states and by national leaders of the party. It was believed that Harrison E. Spangler, national committeeman from Iowa, would be made temporary chairman and as such would deliver the keynote address. Others on the tentative program for speeches are Arthur M. Hyde, former governor of Missouri and secretary of agriculture in the Hoover cabinet, and Edward Hayes of Decatur, Ill., former national commander of the American Legion.

The keynote address, according to reports, will take inventory of American affairs under the Roosevelt New Deal and indicate the trend of the party in opposition. Mr. Hyde is to talk on the Great Emancipator at the Lincoln tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery, and Hayes is expected to deal with the theories of the Republican party on constitutional government.

A DOLF HITLER has proposed that Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium enter into a multilateral western European pact against aerial aggression. It follows the lines of the proposed Anglo-French air pact and would do for the nations named what the Locarno pact does with the land forces for France, Germany and Belgium.

KELLY PETILLO of California won the 500-mile auto race at the Indianapolis Speedway, setting a new record with an average speed of 108.24 miles an hour. Clay Weatherly of Cincinnati lost control of his car and was killed.

HAWAII was treated to a magnificent display of American naval power in the Pacific that continued through two days. First the forty planes that had taken part in the mid-Pacific maneuvers returned and the entire armada of 225 planes participated in an aerial review. Then the vessels of the fleet returned and moved to Pearl Harbor, the great naval base, which they all entered in a crucial test of the harbor's capacity as an anchorage. The navy's largest submarines were with the battleships and cruisers, and there were 700 marines on the target ship Utah.

Navy Memorial day in Japan, the thirtieth anniversary of Admiral Togo's destruction of the Russian fleet, brought forth a pamphlet from the navy's propaganda bureau which made significant allusions to the United States. It said:

"Then Russia was the rival and the danger. Today that is changed. We have had to face in another direction. We are confronting another great sea power which is increasing its navy with Japan as the target."

"We need a navy sufficient to protect our sea routes to the continent of Asia and to face the menace in the direction of the great ocean. That is why Japan demands parity with the greatest navies. If Japan's just and reasonable demands are rejected by the powers, causing failure of the efforts to reach a new naval agreement and leading to a naval construction race, the responsibility will not be ours. In such case the only thing for Japan to do is to resort to resolute measures for self-protection."

THOUGH the League of Nations council ended its session in Geneva with the hope that it had arranged matters so that war between Italy and Ethiopia would be averted, the prospects for such a settlement are not bright. Under pressure from Great Britain and France, Mussolini consented to recognize the league's jurisdiction over the quarrel and agreed to arbitration. But immediately thereafter Il Duce told the chamber of deputies in Rome he would not allow Germany to make of Ethiopia "a pistol perennially pointed at us in case of trouble in Europe" and asserted he was ready to take the supreme responsibility to sustain by every means Italy's position in east Africa. He alluded bitterly to Britain and France, and indicated that he believed that Ethiopia was perfecting its army with the help of European powers inimical to Italy.



Benito Mussolini

Following this address, Mussolini ordered the mobilization of thousands of officers and technical experts of the class of 1912.

SAN DIEGO'S beautiful world's fair, the California Pacific exposition, was thrown open to the public practically completed. Thousands of visitors moved along the ancient El Camino Real to Balboa park on the opening day and viewed with delight the handsome buildings and interesting exhibits. The climax of the opening ceremonies came in the evening when President Roosevelt addressed the throng by radio from his study in the White House.

JAPAN, ready to take control over more Chinese territory, delivered to the government at Nanking an ultimatum charging that Dictator Chiang Kai-shek, as well as Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, chairman of Hopel province and commander of Chinese troops in north China, were directly responsible for a long list of alleged infractions of the Tangu truce signed May 31, 1933, marking the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese hostilities over Manchuria.

Dispatches from Tokyo said Japanese officials admitted plans had been made to include Peiping and Tientsin within the demilitarized zone, which at present lies north of the two cities. Threats were made to bomb and occupy both those cities.

FIGHTING desperately to save the franc and prevent inflation, Premier Lalande of France staked everything on a demand that he be given dictatorial financial powers until the end of the year, and lost. The chamber of deputies voted against him, 353 to 202, after a dramatic debate, and Lalande and his cabinet immediately resigned. M. Fernand Bouisson, who was committed to the support of the franc, was called on to form a new government.

DR. ALAN ROY DAFOR, Judge J. A. Vailin and Minister of Welfare David Croft of Ontario, guardians under the king of the Dionne quintuplets, put on a party for those famous babies on their first birthday, and there was a great crowd of visitors in the little town of Callender. But Mr. and Mrs. Dionne, resentful because the infants had been removed from their charge and home to a special hospital across the street, refused to attend the festivities. The five little girls, who are in good health and growing rapidly, were displayed briefly and were permitted to cry or cry into the radio microphone.

CARLOS MENDIETA, president of Cuba, has announced that he will not be a candidate next winter to succeed himself. Therefore the race is expected to narrow down to Miguel Mariano Gomez, twice mayor of Havana, and Mario G. Menocal, former president of the island republic.

Pipe Surely Should Be Broken in by This Time

Hallin Hatem Ellis of Shawnee, Ohio, is smoking a pipe that dates back to 1656, when it was purchased by Ado Hatem, at Haman in Persia. He handed it down to Nader Hatem in 1709 and it went in turn to Aca Hatem in 1740; Soma Hatem in 1870, on to Alias Hatem in 1890, and to Hallin Hatem Ellis in 1905, says the Detroit News.

Without much fear of contradiction save from the occasional archeologist who dares puff a clay pipe made by the mound-builders, Ellis may say when he sits down to draw the smoke through six feet of pipe stem that he is inhaling from the oldest pipe in active service in these United States.

Mounted on a glass bowl and standing 30 inches high, this ancient pipe is inlaid with ivory. When in operation, the glass bowl is filled with water, and the smoke is in-

haled through the water from the tobacco bowl on top of the glass receptacle. The tobacco is soaked in water first, and is kept burning by means of charcoal.

Scientists Claim Brain and Brawn Go Together

The theory that brains and brawn go together was put forth recently by a group of scientists who had assembled to discuss the world's ills and how to cure them. A large chest expansion is a symbol of mental breadth, it was said, while a narrow chest denotes compressed intelligence. Children who are the best students, surveys have shown, are those with the biggest chests. Statistics were called in to show that more successful persons, as a rule, have more generous height and girth measurements than their less fortunate neighbors. Thus the idea of brain power being associated with brawn has been elevated somewhat from the field of physical culture arguments.

Among the statistics cited in support of the theory that larger dimensions are indicative of business success were those showing sales managers, on the average, to be twenty-five pounds heavier and one inch taller than salesmen. Railroad presidents appear to be thirty-one pounds heavier and one and one-half inches taller than station agents. The relative avoidability of generals and private soldiers was not given.

Regardless of the scientific explanations of these phenomena, the ordinary man—possibly the station agent—has some sensible views on the subject. In the first place, he readily will grant, good health is the best stimulant for a smoothly working brain. There are exceptions, of course, as in the case of the genius who has cultivated his brain cells to compensate for physical deficiencies, but in the main the better a person feels physically the more fit he feels for head work.

PROTECT YOUR LIFE AND THE LIVES OF OTHERS!

There are three questions you should ask yourself about the tires you buy:

- 1—"Will the non-skid tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"
- 2—"Are they built to give me the greatest blowout protection?"
- 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

Answer No. 1—Harvey S. Firestone early realized the value of tire traction and safety and was the first to design an All Rubber Non-Skid Tire. Through the years Firestone has led the way in the design and development of tires with most effective non-skid treads.

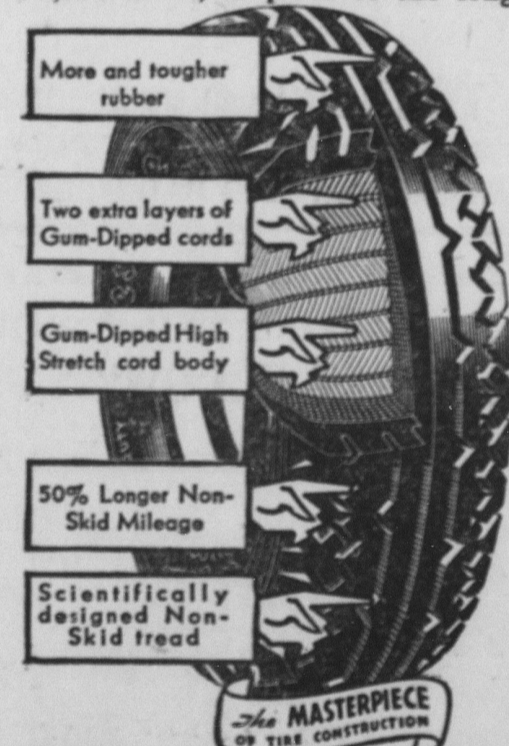
Firestone does not depend solely on traction and non-skid tests made by its own engineers — it employs a leading University to make impartial tests for non-skid efficiency of its tires, and their most recent report shows that Firestone High Speed Tires stop the car 15% quicker than the best of all popular makes of tires.

Answer No. 2—Blowout protection must be built into a tire. Friction and heat within the tire is the greatest cause of blowouts. Firestone protects its tires from friction and heat by a patented process which soaks every cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber. This is an additional process known as Gum-Dipping, by which every 100 pounds of cotton cords absorb eight pounds of rubber. This extra process costs more and is not used in any other make of tire.

Leading race drivers investigate the inbuilt qualities of the tires they use, because their very lives depend upon their tires, and they always select Firestone Tires for their daring speed runs. In fact, Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars in the gruelling Indianapolis 500-mile race for fifteen consecutive years, and they were on the 5000-pound car that Ab Jenkins drove 3,000 miles in 23½ hours on the hot salt beds at Lake Bonneville, Utah, at an average speed of 127.2 miles per hour, without tire trouble of any kind. These amazing performance records are proof of the greatest blowout protection ever known.

Answer No. 3—Thousands of car owners reporting mileage records of 40,000 to 75,000 miles, is proof of the long mileage and greater economy by equipping with Firestone High Speed Tires. Let these unequalled performance records be your buying guide.

Go to the Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store or Firestone Tire Dealer and let him equip your car with Firestone Tires, the safest and most economical tires built.



Volume—Direct Purchasing—Straight Line Manufacturing and Efficient and Economical System of Distributing to our 500 Stores and to 30,000 Dealers, enables Firestone to give you greater values at lowest prices

HIGH SPEED TYPE	
We select from our enormous stocks of raw materials the best and highest grade rubber and cotton for the High Speed Tire. In our factory we select the most experienced and skilled tire makers to build this tire. It is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.	
SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.75
4.75-19	8.20
5.25-18	9.75
5.50-17	10.70
6.00-16	11.95
6.00-19	12.75
\$ 7.45	
4.50-20	
Other Sizes Proportionately Low	



CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE		OLDFIELD TYPE		SENTINEL TYPE		COURIER TYPE	
This tire is designed and built with high grade materials and is the equal or superior of any so-called First Grade, Super or Deluxe line of tires built, regardless of name, brand or by whom manufactured, or at what price offered for sale.		This tire is designed and built of high grade materials and is equal or superior in quality and construction to any special brand tire manufactured for mass distributors and advertised as their first line tire but does not carry the manufacturer's name or guarantee.		This tire is of good quality and workmanship and carries the Firestone name and guarantee, and is equal or superior to any tire made in this price class.		This tire is built of good quality materials and workmanship. It carries the Firestone name and guarantee and is sold as low as many inferior tires that are manufactured to sell at a price.	
SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30	4.50-21	\$6.65	4.50-21	\$6.05	4.50-21	\$4.75
4.75-19	7.75	5.00-19	7.55	4.75-19	6.40	4.50-21	5.25
5.25-18	9.20	5.25-18	8.40	5.25-18	7.60	4.75-19	5.55
5.50-18	10.40	5.50-17	9.20	5.50-19	8.75		
OTHER SIZES PROPORTIONATELY LOW							

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BATTERIES as low as \$5.55 Exchange	RADIATOR HOSE as low as 20¢ FOOT	SPARK PLUGS 58¢ EACH IN SETS	FAN BELTS as low as 40¢ FLAT TYPE	BRAKE LINING as low as \$3.00 Four Wheel Shoe Exchange
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