



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Two or three years ago, I was one of a group of newspaper men arguing about who was the best reporter who ever worked a round here. One old-timer was holding out for Roy Burton, whom he had known on the Brooklyn Eagle in the nineties. Burton, he said, was the best leg-man and digger, the most fearless, and the most gifted in fanning up a story out of nothing at all. He knew make-up, too, said the oldest.

The diligent reporter has been duly rewarded. He is the Sir Pomeroy Burton whose magnificent French chateau the duke and duchess of Windsor were looking over recently.

With the Northcliffe papers in London, he became a multi-millionaire, as he transformed British journalism with daring American techniques. He became a British citizen in 1914 and was knighted in 1923. In addition to his vast newspaper interests, he is a magnate of electric power and utilities.

He was a printer's devil on his father's newspaper in Youngstown, Ohio, and, at the age of twelve, was knocking about country printshops in Ohio on the same job. He became a compositor on the Brooklyn Eagle, where he was promoted to the news staff, he persuaded the city editor to give him a try at reporting.

He hired evening clothes to cover a society function. There, Colonel Hester, owner of the Eagle, was tremendously impressed with the personable young man with whom he was talking, and thought he had met him somewhere. Young Burton did not remind the colonel that he had seen the young man in a printer's apron a few days before.

He became city editor and managing editor of the Eagle, held important executive positions with the World and the New York Journal and was taken to England by Lord Northcliffe in 1904. Ten years later, he owned all but a few of the Daily Mail shares not owned by Lord Northcliffe.

In the World war, he virtually headed the organization of British propaganda, and many of the most damaging anti-German stories were attributed to him. His enemies charged that he had "debauched British journalism with degrading American sensationalism."

His friends insisted he had enlivened and regenerated it. He makes an occasional trip to America with a staff of valets and secretaries, suave, dressy and still fit and impressive at seventy-two, with more than a touch of British accent.

Over here, he always hated the name Pomeroy and shortened it to Roy, but picked it up again in England. He had been named for "Brick" Pomeroy, the cyclonic journalistic disturber of the latter half of the last century, and he held Mr. Pomeroy in low esteem. Pomeroy was almost, but not quite, a winner.

From a Wisconsin crossroads, he rambled around the country in newspaper and financial brawls, and, in his old age, just through sheer animal spirits, started plugging a tunnel through the Rocky mountains, at Georgetown, Colo.

He was flattened by the '93 depression and died soon after, with nothing to show for his life's work but a hole in the ground. Then it was discovered that the tunnel had gouged into fabulous mineral wealth in Kelson mountain. Eight years ago, the tunnel went on through the mountain, as the Moffatt tunnel.

REPORTING the return of Poultney Bigelow from a visit to his friend, the former kaiser, and his fervent approval of dictators, has become a matter of annual routine. It is an old story, but the freshness and vehemence of Mr. Bigelow's disgust with democracy and enthusiasm for fuhrers always makes it interesting.

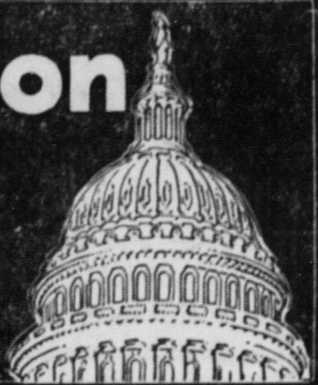
He is the patriarch of Maiden-on-the-Hudson, with relatives and descendants, down to great-grandchildren, all up and down the river. He will be eighty-three years old on September 10. His father, John Bigelow, was American minister to France under Abraham Lincoln.

He hunted birds eggs with the kaiser, forming a lifetime friendship, broken only by the war, which he charged the kaiser with having started. He recanted afterward and the two old men meet annually to salute "Der Tag" when only the all-wise and all-just shall rule again.

Consolidated News Features WNU Service.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.



Washington.—I have an idea that most readers of newspapers overlooked the importance of a recent decision by the Supreme court of the United States. It is only a natural consequence if they did read it and then dismissed the matter from their minds. That result would obtain in many places because the average person, concerned with his own problems, would not pause to trace the application of a rather obscure principle of law even though it is the expression of the highest court.

The decision to which I refer was in the litigation that hereafter is going to be known as "the Kansas City Stockyards case." An official and legal title in a court proceeding ordinarily fails to identify it. So, "the Kansas City Stockyards case," it is and will be. But "the Kansas City Stockyards case" did very much more than bring a ruling affecting the immediate parties to that litigation; it applies to every agency of the federal government and, I suspect, its application eventually will be broadened to cover actions by agencies of states and lesser subdivisions of government. That is to say, the decision is of moment to you and me and every other individual in our nation. It is fundamental.

Let us see, first, what the controversy was in "the Kansas City Stockyards case." The Department of Agriculture, under a 15-year-old law, has rather broad powers of supervision over public stockyards, one of the greatest of which is the marketing yards at Kansas City. Under that law, the secretary of agriculture is empowered to fix the maximum rates of fees, commissions and other charges made against shippers of livestock into the yards. That is, the secretary may establish those rates "after the facts have been determined," and due consideration has been given to all rights and duties of the parties concerned.

Several years ago, complaint was made to the department that the Kansas City stockyards was charging unreasonably high fees. The department had no choice other than issue a citation, hold a hearing, determine the facts and issue an order. The law required that course. But, according to the records in the case, the hearing that was held was something of a farce. All of the complainants were heard, and the department's own investigators submitted their reports. It appears, however, that the stockyards company was never allowed to present its side of the case—did not have its day in court. Well, the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, issued an order fixing new rates; the stockyards company appealed to the federal courts and the case finally wound up in the Supreme court of the United States.

That court has now rendered its decision, and that is the reason for this discussion. The highest court did not mince words in overturning Mr. Wallace's rates. It did so, it explained, because of the arbitrary way in which he fixed the rates. They may or may not be fair; the court did not go into that question, but the court very definitely said that any respondent or defendant was entitled to have his side of the case presented and Mr. Wallace had not permitted the stockyards company its opportunity for a fair trial.

It may or may not be news to the readers of this column to know that there are upwards of 50 agencies of the federal government that have authority to act as "legislative courts." That is, they are fact-finding bodies and from the facts thus found, the agencies are empowered to render decisions that are as powerful as a court decision, except that these agencies can not render a final decision unless those charged are willing to accept the finding as final. That is to say, the accused or those charged may go into court for a review of the action taken or the order issued. In "the Kansas City Stockyards case," recourse was had to the court. A precedent and guideline for future orders by this flock of legislative courts, therefore, has at last been established.

And why was the Supreme court's decision so important? The answer is that, in that one decision, the highest court in the land laid down a rule of law that again will insure the protection of personal rights. It said, in effect, that the action by Secretary Wallace had been a denial of constitutional rights of the individual and, being such, the secretary had acted as a dictator who recognizes no law. The decision was the more important for the reason that such a large number of these legislative courts exist. They have a habit of expanding and extending their powers; they take action which constitutes a precedent, and in a subsequent order go further than in the prior one. As precedent is built upon precedent, it happens frequently that after a period of years such an agency is exercising authority never intended by congress. The authority has grown up frequently because none of the respondents have money to contest the case further. It costs money to prove innocence when you are accused by your government.

Again, as to the importance of the decision from the standpoint of its scope: there has been an immediate and vigorous reaction by the national labor relations board. That crew started running immediately after the court's opinion was read. They tucked their tails between their legs and went quickly into a retreat from the bold and brazen position they had held against all who sought to challenge their authority. To see the swagger and braggadocio transformed so suddenly into a meek and lowly attitude—well, any one with a sense of humor could hardly keep from laughing.

There never has been a federal agency in my 20 years in Washington that has relegated to itself the arrogant authority, the dictatorial authority, shown by the labor relations board. If the national labor relations act were sound in every respect, the personnel that is administering it would destroy whatever chance it had of succeeding. So, when the court ruling told the legislative courts to be fair with those accused or charged, the labor relations board smelled a number of legal proceedings against it. Its members recognized that there were cases it had "decided" that would not stand the test in the spotlight of a federal court for the reason that the respondents had not been allowed to tell their side of the story. There were cases, for example, where the board had heard its own investigators' testimony, the testimony of several C. I. O. organizers whose job had been to stir up trouble—and where the respondents had been informed that the board had "no interest" in what they had to say. There were other cases where board investigators had gone into factories and had used methods taught the world by Dictator Stalin's OGPU. Naturally, the board tried to get out from under. The board's lawyers, recognizing the dangerous ground upon which their cases in federal court were standing, sought to withdraw their request for court enforcement. But Mr. Henry Ford, one of those whom the board and the C. I. O.-Lewis labor group sought to punish, felt that the case should be tried in court, and he is insisting through his lawyers that the proceedings continue. The Ford lawyers happen to be the lawyers who fought the late and unlamented NRA in the famous Schechter case, and won it—which ended NRA. They are going after the labor relations board and when they get through, it is possible we will know how much power that board has. Along with the Ford case, the board has other troubles. The great Inland Steel company of Chicago, and the Douglas Aircraft corporation have decided they did not get a square deal from the New Deal board. They have asked federal courts to review their cases and decide whether the orders issued by the board were in accordance with the facts, and they have asked also for a ruling as to whether they had been denied legal rights.

It is made to appear, therefore, that the board may have to undo a lot of things it has done. It may have to admit, also, that in some cases there has actually been maliciousness on the part of some of its investigators. Consider the Ford case, for example. If the board withdraws its original order, it will be saying in effect that the facts upon which it based that order were not the facts at all. That will be somewhat embarrassing, it seems to me. It will be more embarrassing, however, if it comes forth with a new order which is based upon a different set of facts. Either the first set of facts or the second of facts obviously is wrong—not facts at all in one of the two instances.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

Only One Side Heard of legal proceedings against it. Its members recognized that there were cases it had "decided" that would not stand the test in the spotlight of a federal court for the reason that the respondents had not been allowed to tell their side of the story. There were cases, for example, where the board had heard its own investigators' testimony, the testimony of several C. I. O. organizers whose job had been to stir up trouble—and where the respondents had been informed that the board had "no interest" in what they had to say. There were other cases where board investigators had gone into factories and had used methods taught the world by Dictator Stalin's OGPU. Naturally, the board tried to get out from under.

The board's lawyers, recognizing the dangerous ground upon which their cases in federal court were standing, sought to withdraw their request for court enforcement. But Mr. Henry Ford, one of those whom the board and the C. I. O.-Lewis labor group sought to punish, felt that the case should be tried in court, and he is insisting through his lawyers that the proceedings continue. The Ford lawyers happen to be the lawyers who fought the late and unlamented NRA in the famous Schechter case, and won it—which ended NRA. They are going after the labor relations board and when they get through, it is possible we will know how much power that board has.

Along with the Ford case, the board has other troubles. The great Inland Steel company of Chicago, and the Douglas Aircraft corporation have decided they did not get a square deal from the New Deal board. They have asked federal courts to review their cases and decide whether the orders issued by the board were in accordance with the facts, and they have asked also for a ruling as to whether they had been denied legal rights.

It is made to appear, therefore, that the board may have to undo a lot of things it has done. It may have to admit, also, that in some cases there has actually been maliciousness on the part of some of its investigators. Consider the Ford case, for example. If the board withdraws its original order, it will be saying in effect that the facts upon which it based that order were not the facts at all. That will be somewhat embarrassing, it seems to me. It will be more embarrassing, however, if it comes forth with a new order which is based upon a different set of facts. Either the first set of facts or the second of facts obviously is wrong—not facts at all in one of the two instances.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

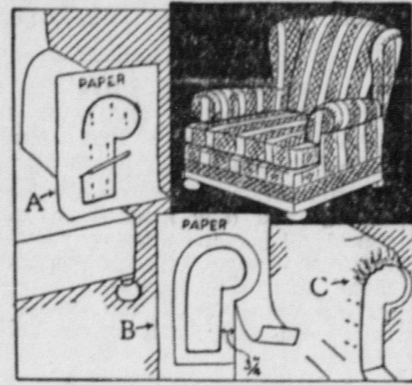
There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

HOW to SEW

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS



STRIPEs are popular for slip covers this season. Don't forget to center a striped pattern in the back and the seat of a chair. The crosswise use of stripes may also have possibilities as for the bottom of the chair shown here.

Generally the main pieces of a slip cover are fitted and cut right on the piece of furniture with a generous allowance for seams and a tuck in around spring seats. For small shaped sections, such as the fronts of some chair arms and parts of some wing chairs, paper patterns may be made to use in cutting the fabric.

Pin the paper to the part of which you wish to make a pattern, as shown here at A, then mark the outline on the paper feeling your way along the edge line with the side rather than the tip of the pencil point. Cut the pattern $\frac{3}{4}$ "

AROUND THE HOUSE

For a Flakier Crust.—One-half teaspoonful of vinegar, added to the water when making pie crust, will assure a flakier crust.

Improving Fudge.—If you will add a small spoonful of cornstarch to the next batch of fudge you make, you will be amazed at the improvement in flavor.

Stuffed Eggs.—To stuff eggs, put them into cold water as soon as taken from the stove. This will keep the whites in better condition.

Cooking Dried Fruit.—Soak and cook slices of lemon with dried apricots, prunes or peaches. One thin slice of lemon will be enough for each two cups of dried fruit.

Varnish Straw Articles.—All articles made of straw, such as baskets, suitcases, matting, will last longer if given an occasional coat of white varnish.

Butter Marshmallow Fork.—When toasting marshmallows to prevent them from sticking to stick or fork when toasted, have handy a cube of butter so the toasters can thrust their stick or fork into it before putting the marshmallows on.

Stoning Raisins.—To stone raisins easily, first place them in boiling water for a short time.

Cooking Cauliflower.—Cauliflower will remain a beautiful white and be most delicate in flavor if cooked in a mixture of half milk and half water. For some reason this method practically eliminates any odor during cooking.

Check Electric Appliances.—Electric motors on modern washing machines, vacuum cleaners and electric mixers should be inspected at regular periods. Too much oil or grease in motors is almost as bad as not enough. Do not oil them. It is well to follow directions that come with all electric equipment.

Graceful Butterfly New Crochet Idea

There's graceful beauty in every stitch of this butterfly which you'll find charming for a chair set, buffet set or scarf ends. Crochet it in string. It's fascinating pick-up work that's easy to do. In pattern 6031 you will find directions for making a chair or buffet



Pattern No. 6031.

set, and scarf; illustrations of the chair set and of all stitches used; material requirements; a photograph of the butterfly.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUG

Pure as a Dewdrop



QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
OIL PURITY . . . an objective achieved by Quaker State's laboratories. In four great, modern refineries . . . operating under the most exacting control . . . the finest Pennsylvania crude oil is freed of all traces of impurities, resulting in an oil so pure that you need have no fear of motor troubles from sludge, carbon or corrosion. Acid-Free Quaker State will make your car run better, last longer. Retail price, 35¢ a quart. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Have You Entered This Cake Recipe Contest?

IT'S EASY TO WIN A CASH PRIZE

Nothing to buy . . . No Letter to write

Have you submitted a recipe in the big Cake Recipe Contest now being conducted through this newspaper by C. Houston Goudiss, author of our "WHAT TO EAT AND WHY" series?

If not, take time today to write out your favorite cake recipe, and send it to him, attaching the coupon below.

What Is Your Specialty?
There are no restrictions as to the type of recipe that may be submitted. A simple loaf cake has an equal chance with an elaborate layer cake, provided it's good! So send along the recipe for that cake which never fails to delight your family. Enter that special cake you reserve for parties and church suppers. Or the one your children say is the best cake in town.

No Letter to Write.
You'll agree that this is one of the easiest contests you ever entered, because there is nothing to buy, no letter to write. And it won't take more than a few minutes to write out your recipe and fill in the coupon.

Contest Closes May 31st.
You won't have long to wait either, to know the outcome of the contest. For all recipes must be postmarked not later than May 31, 1938, and prize winners will be announced as soon as possible thereafter.

Prize winning recipes, together with those receiving honorable mention from the judges, will be printed in a booklet to be distributed nationally.

16 Cash Prizes.
The winning cakes will be selected by experienced home economists on the staff of the Experimental Kitchen Laboratory maintained by C. Houston Goudiss in New York City. The recipe adjudged the best will win \$25 for the lucky homemaker who submits it; there will be five second prizes of \$10 each and ten third prizes of \$5 each.

First Prize	Five Second Prizes	Ten Third Prizes
\$2500	\$1000 Ea.	\$500 Ea.

Enter your recipe in this contest today. Mail recipe and coupon, properly filled out with your full name, address, town, state, and the trade name of the shortening, baking powder and flour used in your recipe, to C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

Cake Recipe Contest

C. Houston Goudiss
6 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Please enter the attached cake recipe in your contest.

My name is.....

My address.....

Town..... State.....

My recipe calls for.....
(Brand name of shortening)

My recipe calls for.....
(Brand name of baking powder)

My recipe calls for.....
(Brand name of flour)