

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

**Humpty-Dumpty NRA
Many Damocles Swords
Biggest and Fastest
Gangster Ingenuity**

Refusing to admit the resemblance between NRA and Humpty-Dumpty, that "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not put together again, Washington will gather up the pieces of NRA and try to reconstruct "something as good." The process may remind reconstructors of the boy who took his watch apart, put it together and proudly said to his friends, "Not only have I put it together, but I have quite a number of pieces left over that I do not need."

The Weyerhaeuser kidnapers, however "hard-boiled" they may be, must feel nervous when they hand out one of the \$200,000 ransom bills, knowing that the number and series of every bill are in the possession of government detectives.

It will not make spending the money more agreeable to learn that thirty "G-men" from the attorney general's office will devote their entire time to hunting for those bills and tracing the spenders of them—\$200,000 worth of Damocles swords.

The giant French ship Normandie is here and pleasing to Americans who like superlatives. She is the biggest liner ever launched, the longest, broadest, heaviest, costliest. And, crossing in 4 days 11 hours 42 minutes, she is the fastest. She is built, not for profit, but for glory and to advertise French supremacy.

England will soon send her Queen Mary after the Normandie's record and, doubtless, Mussolini will soon enter the race.

Uncle Sam? Well, he is busy with other things, very busy, just now.

In the line of viciousness, modern gangsters show ingenuity. Police give these details of the death of Danny Walsh, head of a bootlegger syndicate who was kidnaped, ransomed for \$40,000, later murdered. Enemies took him to sea in a boat, made him sit with his feet in a tub of wet cement, and watch while it hardened. He was then thrown overboard with the tub of cement hard around his feet. Several times, while he watched the cement harden, it must have occurred to Danny Walsh that a criminal career is not profitable.

To say, "Man is half tiger and half monkey" is sometimes unjust to the monkey. At High Point, N. C., J. R. Riggs, middle-aged, operating a filling station, was found, with tenpenny nails driven through each hand and each foot, fastened to a rough wooden cross. The man, having been nailed to the cross only for a short time, will probably live. Riggs admitted he had engineered the crucifixion to regain his wife's affection.

Sometimes gangsters show signs of intelligence. Volney Davis, arrested in Chicago in connection with the Bremer kidnaping, was "flown" to St. Paul, and, arriving there, confessed complicity in the kidnaping, saying to the judges: "I knew I could not get away from the 'G-men.'"

Land ownership is the best foundation of prosperity and security, under just government.

Those seeking to establish refugees from Germany in Palestine decide, wisely, to begin with land ownership. A fund expected to exceed \$5,000,000 is being raised for that purpose.

The ground under your feet cannot run away, cannot be stolen.

King George, seventy years old, celebrated his birthday reviewing troops, wearing the uniform of colonel-in-chief of the Irish Guards. He rode to Buckingham palace on horseback, all four of his sons riding with him, while thousands cheered. Recently the queen celebrated her sixty-eighth birthday. It is desirable that the husband be a little older than the wife. That gives him an excuse for complaining. He can always say, "Wait until you are as old as I am and you will understand."

A Brooklyn girl, ten years old, paid \$1 for a sweepstakes ticket, won \$30,000. It will cost other little girls and big men and women many dollars for every dollar accidentally won.

Uncle Sam is presumed to get his share of the winnings in income tax. He and his country would be richer if he could find a way to prevent the gambling invasion.

The United States has important work to do outside of NRA and its revision, work with which the Supreme court would not interfere, and that is the control of floods, protection of population against them. Two hundred and fifty are reported killed in southwestern Nebraska, following flood and tornado.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—What of the future? Where are we going now that one of the keystones of the New Deal—the National Recovery Administration—has been largely outlawed?

The national capital never has witnessed such confusion, even in the midst of the World war, as has prevailed here since the Supreme court of the United States had its final say as to the constitutionality of the NRA and Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium law. The lack of constitutional authority for the Frazier-Lemke law was recognized by many but until the highest court in the land had spoken concerning NRA, views were divided and the Blue Eagle continued to fly, albeit in a lower circle.

New Dealers generally were confident to the last. They appeared to expect some unseen force to guide the Supreme court in upholding the fantastic program which they had devised and which the President made a part of his New Deal plans for economic recovery. The adverse ruling made them sick at the stomach. Most of them have not yet recovered. Hence, confusion continues to reign.

You have heard much discussion in the past two weeks as to how the breath of life may again be breathed into the Blue Eagle. As far as I have been able to gather from authoritative quarters in Washington, there is nothing left to do but perform the funeral ceremonies for the ill-fated bird and the so-called national plan which it represented. The reports of Presidential conferences, of meetings of statesmen and executives of the Administration, of this plan and that plan and statements and expressions of opinion respecting the future course, mean absolutely nothing. When the Supreme court said that the congress had unlawfully delegated to the President power to draft codes of fair practice and enforce them upon private business, it took away the heart and nerve centers of the NRA structure.

On top of this body blow, the NRA principle is looked upon in many quarters, and by men who know and understand the problems of government, as being thoroughly discredited in the public mind. It is not too much to say that when a national law does not hold the confidence of the bulk of the people its usefulness has ceased. So it was with the prohibition amendment. Equally, I believe it can be stated, if opinion of statesmen of long training can be trusted, no attempts to revise the NRA will get to first base. Even the Brain Trust movement to obtain amendment of the Federal Constitution making such laws as NRA proper can win country-wide support.

Enough indications already have become visible to warrant a statement that the summer months will see chiseling, price cutting and other nefarious and improper business practices going on and that these will be disastrous to countless business interests. The congress will strive in a half-hearted fashion to offset the loss of strength and prestige suffered by the New Deal at the hands of the Supreme court. But the effort plainly will be only half-hearted. So it is made to appear that the country must submit for several months at least to a bad condition. After that, if the opinions of experienced men are worth while, there ought to be a substantial change for the better. Careful surveys, close examinations of the problems at hand and candid thinking has brought to unbiased observers the conclusion that there is more hope for the future now as regards the economic situation than there was while the Blue Eagle continued to soar and ballyhoo artists continued to preach about its powers to restore prosperity. I believe this statement which is the consensus ought to be tempered with one suggestion. There is likely to be a restoration of confidence generally if the Administration turns aside from Brain Trust theories and employs the practical instead of the theoretical method of government.

To the agricultural community the decision invalidating the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium law probably has greater interest. It should not be so. The Frazier-Lemke law from the first was an idle dream and was predicated upon shortsighted understandings of basic economic laws. Everywhere I have inquired concerning the probable end or result of the workings of that statute, informed persons declared it meant eventual destruction of credit for agriculture.

Supporters of the Frazier-Lemke idea cannot lean, as do supporters of the NRA principle, upon an accusation that the law was badly administered. It was administered, according to the Farm Credit Administration, in the spirit and letter of its intent. Yet because it was fundamentally unsound it never could succeed. My own guess is that the Supreme court by its ruling in this case has rendered a great service to American agriculture.

Simmered down, the law which was proposed by Senator Frazier and Representative Lemke, both of North Dakota, was designed to give purely temporary aid to distressed owners of mortgage farm lands. The things which apparently neither of the co-authors foresaw was the effect the temporary arrangement would have as to the future. By this I mean that, for example, if a farmer wants to buy a home and had only a small amount of cash, he must borrow money from someone else. If the holder of that money were made to feel that at any time during the life of that mortgage congress could pass a law telling the lender he could not force payment of the debt few there would be who would be willing to lend their money. It is not human nature to lend money unless there is a reasonable assurance that it will be repaid.

Thus, it seems to me the Frazier-Lemke law contained elements of danger that were overlooked in the stress of depressed conditions. As laws now stand, lenders of capital will have some assurance that the security they take will continue to be security and that the individual who borrows, whether he be the owner of a farm or the owner of a business in town, either will make payments on the principal or surrender the property.

Perhaps the worst blow dealt President Roosevelt personally was the Supreme court decision which held that the removal of a Federal Trade Commission member except for the reasons prescribed in the law itself. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt forcibly ousted the late William E. Humphrey from commission membership because, it was openly stated at the time, Mr. Humphrey was a conservative republican and he, therefore, did not see eye to eye with the President and his New Deal plans. Mr. Humphrey sued the government for the salary for his term. After his death his executors carried on the litigation which has just now been decided in their favor.

It is the principle involved here that is important. The Federal Trade Commission was set up as a quasi-judicial body, one endowed with powers to regulate against improper business practices and to determine the propriety of general business dealings where those dealings affected country-wide business or the interests of the public.

It takes no stretch of the imagination to see how Presidential interference with the commission personnel would result in changes of commission policy. One business practice might be held proper by a commission whose majority was conservative while that same practice would be considered illegal by a commission dominated by a liberal or radical membership. It becomes obvious then that if the President were permitted to disturb the personnel of the commission, especially judges, there could be no continuity of policy and business itself would hardly know from day to day when it was abiding by the law or when it was not.

Several months ago, I recall, I reported to you in these columns something in the nature of a prediction that the Supreme court would become better known to the general public before the current Administration had ended than it had been known since it rendered the famous Dred Scott decision in civil war days. It was a perfectly obvious circumstance. Sooner or later the questions of a constitutional nature involved in the New Deal procedure obviously were going to be tested in court.

Now, I feel warranted in reporting that the highest court again will be in the public eye. The next momentous decision likely to come from the bench of the nine austere justices will be a ruling affecting the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and therefore of vital import to the American farmer. There will be other cases involving New Deal plans, of course, but their importance cannot possibly be as great as any decision affecting the AAA, because it is an integral part of the New Deal program for recovery.

There is no possibility of a ruling on any AAA questions before next October. No test cases have yet reached the Supreme court for argument but there are half a dozen wending their slow way through minor courts. Consideration by the Supreme court eventually is, of course, certain because they involve constitutional questions.

Notwithstanding the fact that a Supreme court decision on the AAA is considerably distant, it is to be noted that after the NRA was outlawed, there was considerable scurrying around among AAA officials. Fresh consideration was given to many points of law over which there is doubt. Amendments which the AAA have asked congress to enact to strengthen the original Adjustment Act were suddenly withdrawn from the senate floor by those who sponsored them. The reason given was that there were imperfections which should be corrected. The real reason for the action was fear of sudden development of litigation over the controverted points.

They made some headway in December of 1932, when congress passed the

Hawes-Cutting bill. This provided that, subject to the approval of the bill by the Philippine legislature, the islands would be allowed to draw up a republican constitution which would have to be acceptable both to them and to the President of the United States. Then, after a period of ten years, the islands would be granted complete independence. During the ten years, exports and the number of Philippine immigrants to the United States would be restricted. After that the islands were to be outside the American tariff wall.

Philippine Independence Won After Struggle of Centuries



President Roosevelt Handing Signed Philippine Constitution to Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate. Inset, Emilio Aguinaldo, Who May Be a Candidate for President.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY
IN 1898, when Admiral Dewey's guns had hardly concluded their pronouncement that America had become a world power, and the echoes were still rumbling over Manila bay, the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines were already demanding complete political independence.

Ten years from this coming Fourth of July they may get it at last, after a long struggle, both physical and diplomatic. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed his name in ink to the constitution of the new Philippine government. So did Manuel Quezon, president of the island senate. Six weeks before that, members of the Philippine house of representatives signed it, one of them in his own blood.

Philippine independence has not always been our worry. The struggle had its beginning centuries before the United States ever existed. The story really opens, so far as the white race is concerned, in the year 1521, when Fernando Magellan, that most irrepresible of all gadabouts, "discovered" the archipelago of the eastern Pacific. It may be well imagined that Skipper Magellan's hearties, with many moons on the open sea having depleted their food supply to the extent that the dinner menu consisted of fricassee of leather riggings and boiled tongue (of shoe), hailed the islands with delight. The native rice and sugar, which would have been just another Tuesday night dessert at Mrs. Gomez Seaman's home back in sunny Spain, must have looked to them like a banquet for the gods.

Senor Magellan is still there, but not because he fell in love with the scenery. He was killed by natives on the island of Mactan. And what remained of his stout-hearted crew continued around the globe without him. When the boys got back home they were pretty much the toasts of their respective communities and were invited to address the local Kiwanis and Rotary and the Iberian equivalent of what we call the Hot Stove league. Egged on with bribes of hot tamales and rare Castilian wines, they were not above spellbinding wide-eyed senoritas with reluctant admissions of their daring deeds. Mixed in with their revelations there was probably a little truth and the word eventually got out that there were Philippine islands somewhere in the Pacific, say about two mutinies and three famines out from Barcelona.

Bullied the Natives.
At any rate, Spanish sailors of the next generation again found the Philippines, and began bullying the natives into submission in 1565, gaining complete control in 1570. It is doubtful if these Spaniards knew, or anybody else knew until the Rand-McNally map makers got busy, that their new colonial holdings included 7,083 islands—two of them, Luzon and Mindanao, 40,000 and 38,000 square miles in area, and nine others more than 1,000 square miles apiece.

However, Filipinos, like elephants, never forget, and the idea of complete independence kept rankling in their minds for quite a spell until in 1896 it swelled forth in open revolt under Emilio Aguinaldo. The Spanish rulers pacified Senor Aguinaldo with threats, promises and goodness knows how many pesetas, and he and his principal henchmen retired to the heterogeneous obscurity of Hong Kong in 1897, there to plan their subsequent revolt of 1898.

In that year America won the war with Spain and Spain ceded the islands to the United States for \$20,000,000. The Filipinos thought they ought to be given independence at that time, and when they failed to get it they broke out again and were not pacified until July 4, 1901.

The United States still later arrested an independence movement by granting them an autonomous government under the Jones act of 1916. The islanders were quick to offer their aid to the United States in the World war, and as soon as it was over began a consistent petitioning for independence which has never subsided.

Must Wait Ten Years.
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Hawes-Cutting bill. This provided that, subject to the approval of the bill by the Philippine legislature, the islands would be allowed to draw up a republican constitution which would have to be acceptable both to them and to the President of the United States. Then, after a period of ten years, the islands would be granted complete independence. During the ten years, exports and the number of Philippine immigrants to the United States would be restricted. After that the islands were to be outside the American tariff wall.

President Hoover vetoed the bill January 13, 1933, on the grounds that it had been selfishly planned to protect American agriculture against Philippine labor and products; it did not satisfactorily discharge American responsibility towards the islanders, who were unready for independence ("Economic independence of the Philippines must be attained before political independence can be successful" was the way he put it); and it would lay the islands open to the dangers of turbulent conditions in the Far East. Congress overrode the veto four days later. The Philippine legislature rejected the bill nine months afterward.

The new constitution was prepared under the conditions of the Tydings-McDuffie bill, which was passed by the last congress and signed by President Roosevelt. Its chief differences from the Jones act are in the manner in which it allows the islands a gradually increased dosage of economic divorce from the United States for their people to taste before they decide finally to cut away all ties on July 4, 1945.

At present all Philippine exports to the United States come in duty free. The Tydings-McDuffie bill provides that in the sixth year of the ten-year commonwealth period a duty of 5 per cent will be levied. This will be graduated annually until at the end of five years the duty would be 25 per cent. Economic experts are generally of the opinion that this would cut terrifically into Philippine exports, some even contending that the islands would be economically ruined even before they gained their complete independence.

Varied Resources.
The Philippines are not, as many folks in the metropolitan centers of the states might believe, a nation of elevator operators, bus boys and professional ping-pong players. They raise great quantities of rice, sugar cane, hemp, manila, coconut, corn, tobacco and maguay. Their forestry, fishing and mining is important. They manufacture sugar, cocoa, coconut oil, cigars and cigarettes, chocolate and coffee.

In 1895, before the American market was opened up to them, the exports totaled about \$19,000,000. In 1929 it had reached \$164,000,000, although everything but sugar slumped to a considerable degree during the depression that followed. While only 3 per cent of the exports reached the United States before the islands became an American possession, 61 per cent of them are today sold in American markets.

The present agreement is not what the Philippines have long hoped for, but in their enthusiasm they have apparently decided it is about all they will get, for in the island plebiscite which followed the signing of the constitution by President Roosevelt, they approved the document by an overwhelming vote. Women voted for the first time in the history of an oriental country, as the result of a bill passed by the legislature last December and signed by Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, former mayor of Detroit.

The new Philippine constitution, which now becomes effective as soon as the existing government is terminated by a proclamation of President Roosevelt, is much like our own Constitution, with the following important differences:
The president may serve only one term, six years. He can veto any part of any bill. The legislature, with two minor exceptions, cannot appropriate more money than his budget calls for. The vice president is a member of the cabinet, and cabinet members may speak before the legislature.

There will be only one legislative body, the assembly. In times of war or other great national emergency it can vote to make the president a dictator. The Supreme court will have eleven justices, automatically retired at seventy, who can declare a law or treaty unconstitutional by a two-thirds majority vote.

Women to Vote on Suffrage.
Literate men over twenty-one will be allowed to vote. A plebiscite will be held in two years on woman suffrage, and if 300,000 women vote for it they will be given the right of suffrage.

All natural resources are to become the property of the state, not to be leased for longer than 25 years. The state may operate and establish industries and systems of communication and transportation, in the interests of national defense. The state will protect labor and regulate relations between landlords and tenants and between labor and capital. It may provide for compulsory arbitration.

Treaties will be ratified by a majority of the assembly, and that body alone may declare war. Although the plebiscite on May 14 was a landslide in favor of the new constitution, it was held in the wake of an uprising which was the bloodiest the islands had seen in 15 years. There were several actual battles. Constabulary officers ultimately quelled the uprising, but not until 61 rebels were dead and 54 rebels and 10 constabularies wounded. Quezon and Murphy were in the United States at the time.

Dissatisfaction with the trade requirement of the Tydings-McDuffie bill was one of the things upon which the revolt was blamed. It is thought in many circles that the Filipinos will not be so anxious for independence as they are now, when 1945 rolls around, if the bill is followed to the letter.

Economic Future.
A congressional committee headed by Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, co-author of the bill, has just returned from the islands with recommendations which will probably provide material for a study of their economic future. The bill calls for a conference on that subject one year before the commonwealth period expires, but it is probable that this will take place at an earlier date.

The final outcome, it is thought, will result in one of the following possibilities:
(1) Complete independence, exactly as proposed, which will involve (according to most authorities) economic ruin and probable absorption of the Philippines by "an Oriental power."
(2) Independence, exchanging tariff preference to the islands for free entry of American goods.
(3) Dominion government of the islands, allowing them trade preference, but keeping a political string attached to them.

The islands are determined to have independence, complete and at any cost, according to Quezon, who has fought for it in diplomatic circles in this country for many years, served as president of the island senate since 1916, and will in all likelihood be its first president.

The dapper little diplomat, somewhere about sixty years of age, admitted that his nation was setting out on a great adventure and would probably make mistakes.
"What nation does not?" he asked. "But we have been prepared for our adventure by a great republic. We have trusted you in the past and have been rewarded for our trust. We have depended upon you and we have not been disappointed. We know that we can count upon you in the future."

Mentioned as a possible candidate to oppose Quezon for the presidency is Aguinaldo, the same Emilio Aguinaldo who led the revolts and guerilla warfare more than thirty years ago. Quezon then was his trusted lieutenant.

ALSO HARDER WAYS

What boys sent to the woods by Uncle Sam find out is that there are more ways in which they might make a living than they suspected.

BOYS! GIRLS!
Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—A.V.

Possible, But Unlikely
No sane man wants a billion dollars, but it is possible that he may not be able to avoid accumulating it.



Anger a Handicap
Anger openly expressed can keep a man poor.

Lady's Painful Trouble Helped By Cardui

Why do so many women take Cardui for the relief of functional pains at monthly times? The answer is that they want results such as Mrs. Herbert W. Hunt, of Hallsville, Texas, describes. She writes: "My health wasn't good. I suffered from cramping. My pain would be so intense it would nauseate me. I would just drag around, so sluggish and 'do-less.' My mother decided to give me Cardui. I began to mend. That tired, sluggish feeling was gone and the pains disappeared. I can't praise Cardui too highly because I know it helped me. . . . If Cardui does not help YOU, consult a physician."



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WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and ankles; feel upset and miserable. . . . use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended by users the country over. Ask your neighbor!

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DAISY FLY KILLER

Morning... Headaches

FOR YEARS I've suffered sick headaches in the morning. I didn't realize until the doctor told me how many women are bothered with too much acid, and he recommended Milnesia Wafers. Since I've been using Milnesia I've felt like a new person. Haven't had a cold either, because when you get rid of the acids you don't get colds.

MILNESIA Wafers neutralize the excess acids that cause indigestion, heartburn and sick headaches. Each wafer is a full adult dose, children—one-quarter to one-half. Pleasant to take. Recommended by thousands of physicians. Buy a package today—at all good druggists.

MILNESIA WAFERS

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