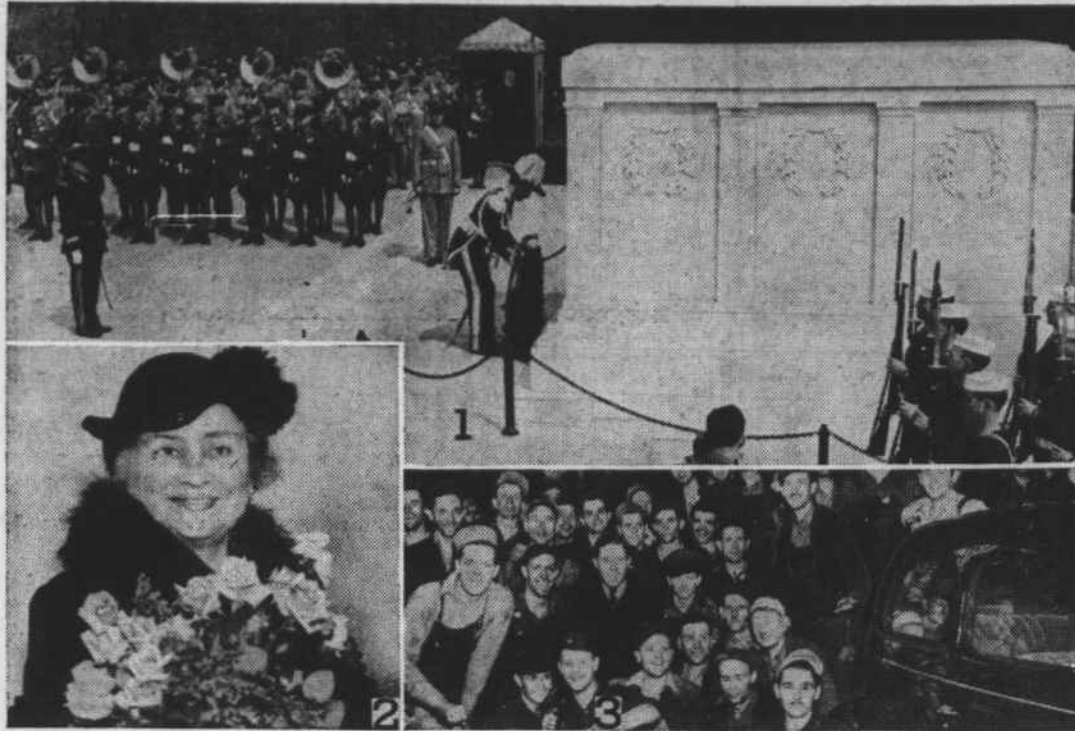


Storms and Hurricanes Are Nemesis of Mr. Purcell



Henry M. Purcell doesn't like storms. Three times in the last ten years he has been their victim. He went through the Miami, Fla., hurricane in 1926, moved to Palm Beach afterwards, but was caught in the "big blow" of 1928. Then he moved to Montgomery, Ala., but the storm which struck there recently wrecked his garage and blew it down on his car. He is undecided where to go next.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada, shown putting a wreath on the tomb of America's Unknown Soldier on recent visit to Washington. 2—Helen Keller, who overcame blindness and deafness, as she embarks for the Orient on a lecture tour. 3—Sit-down strikers in Ford Kansas City plant, who returned to work following a brief demonstration.



Our National Umpire
By ROBERT MERRILL

THE Supreme Court of the United States has frequently been described as "Our National Umpire."

This is because its purpose is to keep both the government and the people within the rules as fixed in our fundamental law—the United States Constitution.

It constitutes a significant factor in our federal government of three co-ordinate branches—the legislative, which makes the laws; the executive, which administers the laws; and the judicial, which interprets the laws. The Supreme court heads the judicial branch.

With the other two branches of government, the court was first established by the Constitution a century and a half ago. Like them, it has progressed from a series of temporary quarters in New York and Philadelphia, during the early days of the nation, to an impressive home of its own in Washington. Like them it has played an interesting part in the development of constitutional government.

Protects Citizen's Rights.

Under our Constitution, the Supreme court acts not only to decide certain grave problems of law, but also to protect the individual citizen against any encroachment on his constitutional rights by government.

How does this work? Well, for example:

When congressmen enact a law and the President signs it, they all may be convinced that it conforms to the Constitution. An individual citizen, however, may with equal honesty believe that it violates some right which the Constitution guarantees to him.

"I need," says the citizen, "an independent decision as to whether this act is the constitutional measure which the congress says it is, or whether, as I think, it is an act that deprives me of a right vital to my welfare and happiness."

In such a situation it is obvious that what the citizen needs is an umpire independent of both congress and president who will decide the issue with all the impartiality of which men are capable. The Supreme court of the United States is such an umpire.

Upholds Will of People.

If, for example, the citizen thinks that the act in question deprives him of trial by jury or that it subjects his house to unreasonable search or that it takes his property without due process of law, he may carry his appeal all the way up to the Supreme court of the United States and ask for equal justice under the law.

If the court decides that the act conforms to the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution, the citizen's complaint will be dismissed. If, however, the decision is that the Constitution has been violated, the act will not be permitted to prevail against the right of the citizen.

This function was recognized by the court in an early opinion delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall, which held, in effect, that since the Constitution is the basic law of the nation, any act which conflicts with it is unconstitutional and the courts must so declare. It has been reiterated in various later opinions, and become a frequent subject of debate between supporters and opponents.

Neither the citizen who invokes this judicial protection, nor the circumstances which occasion it need be particularly important. It covers the humblest of men, under all conditions.

On one occasion, for instance, congress passed an act providing that in certain cases a person might be imprisoned at hard labor without having been first indicted by a grand jury. Under this act a man was convicted of an offense and sentenced to six months in a local workhouse at hard labor.

His appeal was carried before the Supreme court. The justices found that a constitutional right assured him in the 5th Amendment had been violated. Under its provisions, they pointed out, "when an accused is in danger of an infamous punishment if convicted, he has a right to insist that he be not put upon trial except on the accusation of a grand jury."

Work Applies to All.

In other words the court decided that the act of congress under which the citizen had been sentenced violated the rules as fixed by the people in the Constitution and was, therefore, void.

This is only one of many cases heard by the Supreme court which did not involve major crimes or prominent persons. But it and others similarly decided did involve constitutional rights, applying not merely to the men concerned but to all citizens. That made them important enough for our National Umpire to rule upon.

Two Firsts

The first cotton mill in our country was built at Pawtucket on Narragansett bay in 1790. The first shop for the manufacture of ready-made clothes was opened in 1826 in New Bedford, Mass.

President Gets First Buddy Poppy



President Roosevelt shown receiving the first buddy poppy of the 1937 Buddy Poppy sale conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, from little Ruth Joyce Bradish. Miss Bradish admires a part of the collection of animals on the President's desk, after the presentation.

OGPU CHIEF JAILED



Genrikh G. Yagoda, former chief of the dreaded Russian OGPU (secret police), who is the latest celebrity accused of plotting against the life of Josef Stalin. Dismissed from his post of commissar of posts and telegraphs recently, he is reported now a captive in one of Moscow's grim prisons.

Beauty Queen of National A. A. U. Chosen in Kansas



Mary Guess (left), twenty-three, all-around girl athlete, holding records in Florida for broad jump, high jump, and shot put, playing softball, tennis, chosen beauty queen of the national A. A. U. in Wichita, Kan. In center is James Naismith, the originator of basketball. At right Miss Kay Koolman, runner-up beauty queen of national A. A. U. Dr. Naismith was one of the deciding judges. The winner is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 141 pounds, and is a perfect 34.

Lieut. Col. Ryder Is Commandant of West Point

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Ryder, now on duty with the army general



staff, who has been appointed commandant of cadets at the United States Military academy.

Lattin Is Elected President of A. B. C.



Bowlers Stage Annual Tourney in New York

Al Lattin of New York city, who was elected president of the American Bowling congress at a meeting in New York recently during the annual tournament which attracted thousands of bowlers from all parts of the United States. Held in Madison Square Garden, the American Bowling congress is one of the major sporting events of the year. This vast athletic arena was transformed by the erection of scores of bowling alleys so that teams representing various cities could compete simultaneously.

Art Students Pay Tuition by Working as Janitors



Paint all day and mop all night is the rigorous schedule these youths follow. They are students at the Chicago Art institute who work their way through art school by doing janitor work in the institute after their day in class.

Spectator Tells of Awful Blast

One spectator thus described the scene of the Texas school disaster: "In the middle of a ring of about 5,000 persons lay the remnants of the huge structure. The center portion had only a bare split wall at its rear still standing. The brick and stones were piled about 15 feet high in a quarry-like effect. From the ponderous oil trucks to the mass

of debris covering the children were stretched stout cables. Sweating oil field 'roughnecks' turned errands of mercy—many seeking their own sons and daughters. "In the manner of stevedores, they lined up on the rock and passed debris hand-to-hand to a clearing. "Blood smeared an upturned brick. With a shout, the workers gathered available shovels and lights and stretchers were called. An arm, a head appeared—terribly crushed. In a few minutes it was

on the stretcher, carried to a waiting ambulance and speeded to the nearest temporary morgue. "The scene was repeated over and over. Finally the worst of the shock was over and the men and families settled down to a quiet, organized effort to get out the bodies as quickly as possible—not actually in the hopes of life but to make certain relatives would be spared the anguish of ignorance of their children's fate—which the rescuers knew too well."

Pity the Man at the End!



Imagine the feelings of the man at the end of this recumbent line of members of the Royal Signal corps if the trick motorcyclist underestimates the length of the jump. It's the end man that's ridden over roughshod. Everything turned out all right, however, in this test made near London.

SHE USES 3,800 WORDS



Mary Christine Dunn, twenty-eight-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Dunn, of Bonne Terre, Mo., who, according to scientists of Washington university, has an intelligence quotient of 185. This is 45 points higher than the I. Q. normally attributed to genius. Mary's parents say she has a vocabulary of more than 3,800 words.

Film Girls Attracted to California Beaches



With the coming of warmer weather many of Hollywood's starlets keep in trim by daily runs on the nearby beaches. Photograph shows, left to right, Lillian Porter, Gloria Brewster, Marjorie Weaver, Barbara Brewster and Lynn Bari, taking their daily run on the nearby Santa Monica beach.