

Swank Uniforms at George VI's Coronation



Officers of the British army shown wearing special new uniforms in honor of the coronation of King George VI. Left to right, the uniforms are of the Scots Greys, the West Yorkshires, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Seaforth Highlanders, and the King's Royal Rifles.

Bridge Builders Drive Golden Rivet



The last rivet was recently driven in the Golden Gate bridge at San Francisco. With many notables witnessing the ceremonies, a crew of iron-hatted riveters drove a golden rivet into the span, signaling completion of the structural steelwork. Mayor Rossi (right) of San Francisco aided by riveter Edward Stanley drives the last rivet.

YOUNGEST DEAN



Miss Frances McLaughlin, twenty-one, assistant dean of women at the University of Pittsburgh, is one of the youngest deans in American colleges. Two years ago, a leader in many campus activities, she was Alma Mater Queen. She has charge of the women's placement bureau and women's fraternities. She joined the faculty a year and a half ago.

COAL COMMISSIONER



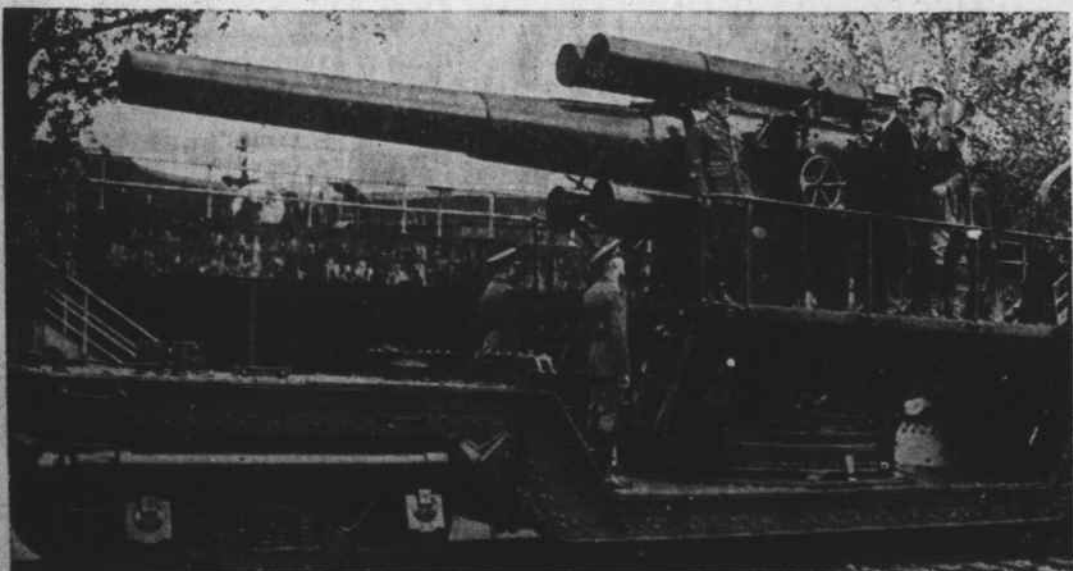
John C. Lewis, mine union member, of Iowa, one of seven men appointed by President Roosevelt as a commission to administer the second Guffey coal control act.

They Have Twenty Varsity "Mothers"



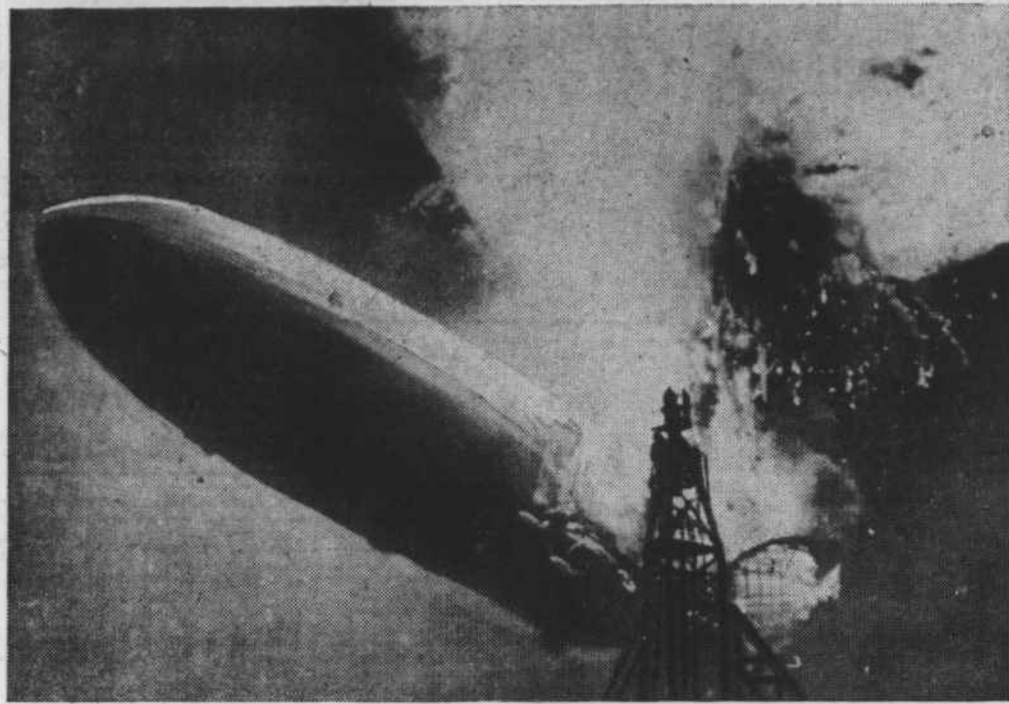
Left motherless one month after their birth, these two babies now have 20 "mothers"—each one a coed at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. The babies, Rose Ann (left) and Mary Alice, were borrowed by the New York State College of Home Economics in order to provide subjects for students of the family life courses to "practice" with.

Congressmen Inspect Heavy Artillery Trains



During a recent visit of 220 congressmen and senators to Fort Monroe, Va., they inspected the artillery railway trains of the Fifty-second coast artillery as shown above. On the gun car in civilian clothes is chairman of the house military affairs committee, Representative Lister Hill of Alabama, accompanied by commanding officers of the Fifty-second railway coast artillery.

Many Die in Zeppelin Hindenburg Explosion



This remarkable picture was made just as the giant German dirigible Hindenburg burst into flames and exploded as it was preparing to land at Lakehurst, N. J., following a flight from Germany. Ninety-eight persons aboard were plunged to earth in the flaming wreckage. Thirty-four died almost instantly and of the 64 rescued, many were horribly injured. An explosion of a gas cell in the stern was blamed for the disaster.

Engineer Escapes Death in Zeppelin Disaster



Many Survivors Burned and Cut in Flaming Ship

Chief Engineer Rudolph Sauter, of the Zeppelin Hindenburg, who was severely injured, but escaped death when the giant ship exploded as it was about to land at Lakehurst, N. J., recently. Flaming to earth, the Hindenburg was soon a charred mass of wreckage. Of the 98 persons aboard, 64 were rescued, including Captain Max Pruss, commanding the giant airliner for the first time.

COMMANDED ZEPPELIN



Davis of Kansas Heads U. S. Chamber

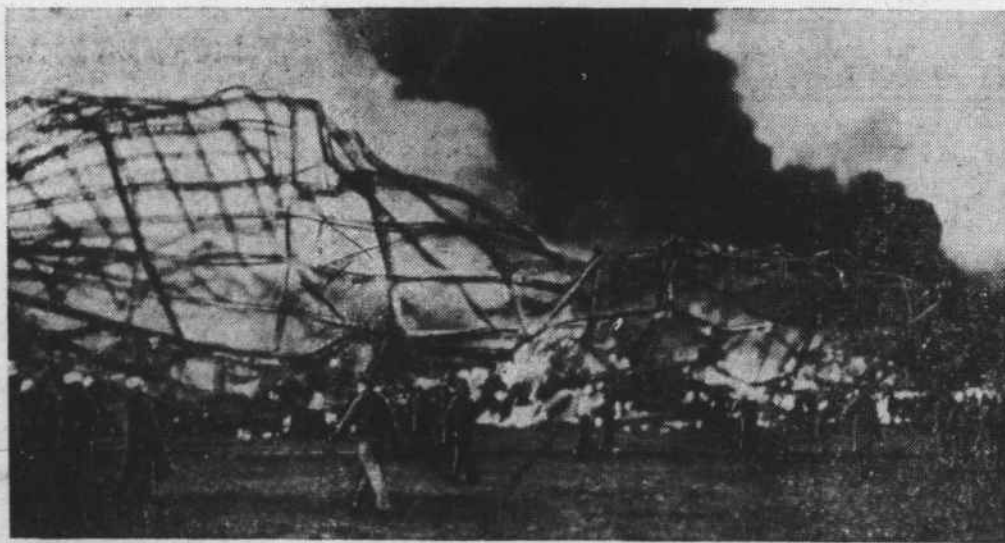


Commerce Chief Is Banker, Farmer and Storekeeper

George H. Davis of Kansas City, who was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its recent annual meeting in Washington, D. C. He succeeds Harper Sibley. Mr. Davis is a banker, a farmer and a merchant. At its convention the Chamber opposed President Roosevelt's proposal to revamp the Supreme court and called for amendments to the Wagner labor act, defining "unlawful" labor practices. The chamber urged that legislation be enacted to "establish responsibility for the acts of labor organizations."

The dirigible Hindenburg's 1937 maiden voyage which ended in flaming disaster when the airship exploded just before landing at Lakehurst, N. J., marked the first time that Capt. Max Pruss commanded the sky liner on a flight from Germany to the United States. Last year he was a subordinate officer when Capt. Ernst A. Lehmann and Dr. Hugo Eckener, the veteran Zeppelin expert, handled the ship on her regular passenger schedule.

Journey's End for World's Greatest Airship



Wreckage of the huge dirigible Hindenburg, after the explosion at Lakehurst, N. J., when the great ship was preparing to land. Costing the lives of more than 34, the disaster was one of the worst in history.

Students Build 64-Foot Boat for Sea Traffic

Honolulu, T. H. — A sea-going freighter built by American school boys as a part of their regular class work will join the American merchant marine after test runs off Kahului, Maui island, 150 miles southeast of Honolulu.

The sixty-four-and-a-half foot freighter is Diesel powered and designed for carrying cattle between the islands. It has a fifteen-foot

beam and a draft of five and one-half feet. The keel was laid a year ago and the vessel launched February 22.

Under guidance of Ernest L. Hood, principal of the Maui vocational school, students not only designed the freighter, but did all the construction work.

Work was done under a regular shipyard contract between the school and the Kahoalawe Ranch company. Despite the size of the vessel, students designed a one-

man control, permitting operation from the bridge without engine room assistance.

The woods used were all of native species such as ko, mulo, pepper, monkeypod and koa.

Hay's Home Brings \$30
Keokuk, Ia. — Auctioned off for \$30, the 12-room brick residence in which John Hay, private secretary to Abraham Lincoln and former secretary of state, spent his boyhood days, is being remodeled.



Guarding Personal Rights

By ROBERT MERRILL

THE Supreme court has protected citizens not only from unfair treatment on the part of the federal government, but also from being deprived of Constitutional rights by the governments of their own states.

An act of legislature which discriminates unfairly against a citizen violates his rights under the Constitution.

The government must not only treat him fairly, but must treat him in the same manner in which it treats other persons under similar conditions.

On frequent occasions citizens have appealed to the court and asked:

"Why should the law of my state impose hardships upon me which it does not impose upon other people? Isn't this a discrimination against me, and a violation of my right to the due process of law guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States?"

Matrimonial Rights.

When such a question is brought before it, the court studies the case and, if it decides the petitioner is right, assures the protection sought.

For example: At one time, in the eyes of the law, husband and wife were regarded as one person—the husband. Today, however, a married woman may enter into contracts, and may own and enjoy her own property.

Some years ago a state attempted to impose on one of its citizens an income tax which was calculated upon the combined incomes of the citizen and his wife. Because of the graduated scale of taxation, the amount of tax claimed was greater than it would have been had the individual incomes of husband and wife been separately taxed.

The husband believed this unfair, and appealed to the Supreme court of the United States. He pointed out that under the laws of the state he had no control over his wife's property or income, and held that, therefore, it was unjust for the state to impose taxes for them upon him. The court heard his case, agreed with his contention, and gave the relief for which he asked, declaring the exaction arbitrary and a denial of due process.

Newspapers Unfairly Taxed.

"We have no doubt," explained the opinion, "that because of the fundamental conceptions which underlie our system, any attempt by a state to measure the tax on one person's property or income by reference to the property or income of another is contrary to due process of law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. That which is not in fact the taxpayer's income cannot be made such by calling it income."

In a more recent case a state law was passed imposing a tax upon the advertising income of all newspapers in the state with a circulation of over 20,000 a week. Since this affected only the larger publications, they protested that they were being treated unfairly. They held that while the state had power to impose taxes, it had no right to tax some newspapers and not others, unless there was some reasonable ground on which they could be differently classified.

The suit was carried to the Supreme court of the United States. The court heard the newspapers' appeal and decided in their favor.

The court, in its opinion, referred to an untrammelled press as "a vital source of public information." It pointed out that the case went to "the heart of the natural right of the members of an organized society, united for their common good, to impart and acquire information about their common interests."

Freedom of the Press.

"The 1st Amendment to the Federal Constitution," the opinion explained, "provides that 'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .' While this provision is not a restraint upon the powers of the states, the states are precluded from abridging the freedom of speech or of the press by force of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment."

"A free press," it added, "stands as one of the great interpreters between the Government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

In this way does our national umpire insist that the rules laid down by the people in the United States Constitution be observed not only by the federal government but by all state governments as well.

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The "Laughing Jackass"
Kookaburras thrive in Australia. They are protected by law because they feast on snakes and mice. Their chief claim to fame, however, is vocal ability described as a cross between wild and giddy laughter hence their name, "laughing jackass." And because of the regularity of their calls—always at dawn and dusk—they also are known as the settler's clock. Classed as a member of the kingfisher family, the kookaburra observes absolute quiet at all other times. But when the first sign of the sun appears, one kookaburra sounds off as if to signal all others miles around.