

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Bars Reservations to Oath of Allegiance — Economy Plans for Post Office Department Are Announced.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Justice Sutherland

FIVE justices of the United States Supreme court have ruled, in the case of Prof. Douglas C. Macintosh of the Yale divinity school, that a foreigner who seeks American citizenship must take the oath with no reservations about taking up arms for the country in time of war. Macintosh refused to swear allegiance without limiting his obligation to bear arms, and therefore is denied the right of naturalization. The same decision was made in the case of Miss Marie Averil Bland. Both she and Macintosh are Canadians and both saw wartime service in France.

Justice Howard Sutherland, who wrote the majority opinion, held that the cases properly came within the principle laid down in the case of Rosika Schwimmer, pacifist leader, who was denied citizenship on virtually the same grounds. He discussed the broad omnipotent war power granted congress by the Constitution, saying: "From its very nature, the war power, when necessarily calls for its exercise, tolerates no qualifications or limitations unless found in the Constitution or in applicable principles of international law."

"The conscientious objector," Justice Sutherland added, "is relieved from the obligation to bear arms in obedience to no constitutional provision, expressed or implied; but because, and only because, it has accorded with the policy of congress thus to relieve him."

Chief Justice Hughes, joined by Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, dissented from the majority opinion.

TWO other decisions of the Supreme court during the week are of great interest. One reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals sustaining the patent granted Dr. Irving Langmuir in 1925 on vacuum tubes used in radio and other speech-reproduction processes. The patent is owned by the General Electric company. It was attacked by the De Forest Radio company, which contended that unless the Langmuir patents were set aside General Electric would have a virtual monopoly of the radio tube now in common use.

In the second decision the powers of the federal trade commission to regulate advertising are restricted. The commission had ordered the Itadam company of Detroit to cease advertising an obesity remedy as "safe" unless accompanied by a statement that it should be taken under advice of a physician. The commission held it had the right to protect the public in this way, but the Detroit concern complained that the body was trying to censor advertising. In this contention it was upheld by the court.

PROF. AUGUST PICCARD, Swiss scientist, and his assistant, Charles Kipter, established a new record by ascending 52,500 feet in a balloon. They are convinced they reached the stratosphere and that their observations will be of considerable value. They started from Augsburg, Bavaria, being hermetically sealed in an aluminum ball suspended from a large balloon; 18 hours later they landed on a glacier in the Alps of Austrian Tyrol. They nearly suffocated because their supply of oxygen ran short, and they suffered from hunger and thirst.

EVERY time President Hoover takes some cabinet member to the Rapidan camp for a week-end, further plans for reducing the government's overhead are concocted. First came the Army and Navy departments, and then it was the turn of the Post Office department. Postmaster General Walter Brown and his assistants were the guests and the "victims," and after the conference in the woods it was announced that a program had been adopted that would save \$38,000,000 in the present fiscal year and that would produce many economies next year. However, it was emphatically stated that efficiency would be increased instead of diminished and that there would be no decrease in personnel.



Postmaster Gen. Brown

The statement indicated that the department has felt the depression. It was estimated that due to business conditions revenues to the department this year would be \$58,000,000 below the original estimates.

THIS year's Memorial day address by President Hoover was delivered in the memorial park at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where George Washington and his ragged troops spent a terrible winter 153 years ago, and where more than 3,000 of those patriots are buried. The exercises of the day were impressive. Two thousand troops acted as escort to President and Mrs. Hoover and a battery from Phoenixville fired the salute. In his address Mr. Hoover reviewed his past policies in international matters and outlined his plans for the future, especially concerning the reduction of armaments.

The night preceding this, the President was the guest of the Union League club of Philadelphia at a banquet where he was presented with an oil portrait of himself.

EXPERTS from many lands were present when the international labor conference opened in Geneva, but the United States was not represented. Secretary of Labor Doak appointed Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the woman's bureau, as the American delegate and she sailed May 12, with the special hope that the conference might adopt an agreement banning night work by women. But just after Miss Anderson reached Europe Mr. Doak sent her a cable instructing her to stay away from Geneva and giving her other missions for the department.

Making his action public, the labor secretary merely said the State department had deemed it "wholly inadvisable" to have any one from the United States government at Geneva, either in official or unofficial capacity.

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITE's memorial typifying the heroism of the men who went down with the Titanic in order that women and children might be saved was unveiled on the banks of the Potomac in Washington in the presence of President and Mrs. Hoover, and many other prominent persons. Secretary of State Stimson presided at the ceremony. The statue is the contribution of more than 20,000 American women.

MICHELE SCHIRRU, an Italian born naturalized citizen of the United States, was executed by a firing squad in Rome after being convicted of plotting to kill Mussolini and of other activities against Fascism. Schirru admitted his guilt, but said his plans had been abandoned and he was about to return to America when arrested.

INVESTIGATION of the building material industry, especially those phases of it involved in the letting of contracts for government buildings, has been begun by the federal trade commission. It is believed that the inquiry will throw a lot of light on the long existing fight between the Indiana limestone men and the granite and marble men of New England. Such, at least, is the hope of Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, who introduced the resolution calling for the investigation.

The trade commission, announcing that preliminary work already had been started, said:

"In this inquiry the commission will investigate and report facts relating to the letting of contracts for the construction of government buildings, particularly with a view of determining whether or not there are or have been any price fixing or other agreements, understandings or combinations of interests among individuals, partnerships, or corporations engaged in the production, manufacture or sale of building materials with respect to the prices or other terms at or under which such materials will be furnished contractors or bidders for such construction work."



Senator Shipstead

Senator Shipstead said he introduced the resolution because of complaints that such collusion between the purveyors of building materials did exist and because of further complaints, seemingly aimed at the handling of contracts by the government itself, that specifications for buildings were so framed that they unfairly limited the sources from which materials could come.

The limestone-granite-marble controversy falls in the latter category. The charges are that Indiana's advocates have been too influential and have somehow or other put "Indiana limestone" into the specifications for too many government buildings.

EXILE from Rumania and expulsion from the royal family of that country is the fate arranged for Queen Helene, the estranged wife of King Carol. According to Patria, the official organ of the Zaranist party in Bucharest, a decree has been drafted for submission to the new parliament confirming Helene's exclusion and declaring that she is no longer entitled to the rights and honors accorded to royalty. Parliament is expected to adopt the measure as soon as it assembles, and Helene will leave the country permanently soon thereafter, terminating her uncertain marital status of more than two years. Observance of the queen's saint day last Thursday was forbidden in an order issued by War Minister Stephanesco and authorized by Premier Jorga.

Helene divorced Carol while he was in exile in 1928 with Magda Lupescu. When he made a dramatic flying return to Bucharest last year she spurned his overtures toward a reconciliation and steadfastly refused to be crowned with him.

SPAIN'S new Republican government is far from being stabilized yet. Its troubles, both external and internal, continue to cause some uneasiness. According to the authorities in Andalusia, martial law which was proclaimed there several weeks ago may have to be continued indefinitely because of the turbulence of the Communists. Also, martial law has been reinstated in Elda, Valencia, where there was a violent revolt last December. The army, now under command of Don Francisco Aguilera, the new captain general, is kept in readiness to suppress any uprisings anywhere, of either Communists or royalists. Elections in Catalonia resulted in complete victory for Colonel Francisco Macia's party. The assembly therefore will be dominated by those who demand autonomy for Catalonia under the authority of the central government.

The other day the Republican government issued a decree guaranteeing absolute freedom of worship to all religions. The pope regarded this as a clear violation of the concordat still in existence between Spain and the Vatican, and he sent a formal protest to Madrid after a conference with Cardinal Segura, the expelled primate of Spain.

CHINA appears to be on the brink of another civil war. President Chiang Kai-shek bitterly denounces the Communist rebels of Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces and says the Nationalist government is forced to choose between accepting Communists into the party, which it will not do, or resorting to war. Large bodies of troops were reported to be moving toward Canton to attack the insurgents.

THROUGH its chairman, J. Weston Allen, the national crime commission makes a report asking all states to pass a uniform law regulating theft information, ownership records and registration to check the growing evil of automobile thefts and the use of cars that are stolen by criminals.

The committee also recommends the enactment by congress of the bill which makes criminal the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of property stolen or taken feloniously by fraud or with the intent to steal or purloin. The bill passed the house of representatives but did not reach the senate during the last session of congress.

HAVING changed his mind about appealing from his conviction and sentence for bribery, Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, has asked the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse the decision of the District Court of Appeals. His brief attacks the validity of the indictment and the admission of certain evidence.

Few American Officials. "This summer, on August 29, the Philippines will mark the completion of a decade and a half of government under the Jones act, which in 1916 abolished the old Philippine commission, substituted in its place an elective senate of 24 members and a house of representatives of 91 members. "Only the governor general and the

auditor of the islands are now appointed by the President of the United States. American officials comprise but 1 1/2 per cent of the total personnel in the Philippine government. "The Philippine islands are, as a group, the most populous unit under the American flag. New York state, according to the 1930 census, has 12,588,000 inhabitants, but the Philippines, by a 1930 estimate, top this figure almost 50,000. No American state stretches over as much territory as the Philippine archipelago, which, if it and the water between were laid on a map of the United States, would cover a quarter of the area of the country. From north to south the Philippines extend a distance equal to that between New York and Miami. The land area of the Philippines equals Arizona, fifth largest state in the Union.

In Good Financial Condition. "In contrast to the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico, each of which is struggling with peculiar economic problems, the Philippines are in a good financial condition. The latest insular government report shows a surplus of revenues over expenditures of nearly \$40,000,000, and a favorable balance of trade of some \$17,000,000. "Sugar leads the exports of the Philippine islands by a wide margin. More than 600,000 long tons were shipped in 1930, almost all of which was sent to the United States, where it may enter tariff free. Second in importance is coconut oil, which recently has become a bone of contention among American manufacturers of dairy products, who claim the duty-free Philippine product is undercutting their business. "Most famous of Philippine products, however, is 'Manila hemp,' or abaca, for the hemp plant of the Philippines is a species of the banana family and is not really hemp at all. Its leaves are like banana leaves, and its fruit resembles the banana, although it is filled with black seeds and is not edible. But it yields the longest and strongest cordage fiber known. Although third on the list of Philippine exports it represents a monopoly, for abaca will not grow elsewhere in commercial quantities. The \$28,000,000 crop in 1929 provided a living for more than a million Filipinos. Less than half of the output was sent to the United States. "Copra, or dried coconut meat, tobacco and embroidery are other important exports from the Philippines. The principal needs of the islands, judging from the value of imports, are cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, meat and dairy products, automobiles, wheat, flour and silk.

Manila Really Three Cities. "An American on his first visit to Manila, picturesque capital of the Philippines, might have difficulty in discovering what part his country has taken in the development of a city it has held for 30 years. Manila is really three cities, the Spanish city, or Intramuros, within the old stone walls; the native, more or less Malay, town of nipa palm shacks, and cascos or wicker-roofed native boats; and the modern American developments around the two and along the waterfront. "Although the Stars and Stripes wave everywhere, the visiting American will hear Spanish spoken almost as frequently as English, and will see street signs in both languages, or Spanish alone. Spanish and English are each official languages in the Philippines. Traffic on the streets and railway lines goes to the left, in the British manner. Automobiles are increasing in number. "In the last few years a number of important engineering works have been completed. High up in the Benguet mountains, 100 miles from Manila, a carefully planned summer capital has been completed at Baguio. This truly occidental community, amid pine groves and grass lands, has become one of the most popular spots in the Orient, the 'Simla of the Philippines.' The streets of Manila are now lighted with electric current generated in the mountain gorges of Laguna, 52 miles away. American engineers waged 16 months of warfare against the tropical torrent of Botocan falls before the tempestuous stream was harnessed to serve man."

1908 Nickel Found in Clam. Kittery, Maine.—Opening a clam he dug on Badger's Island, Benjamin Downing found inside a nickel, dated 1908.

Proposed Memorial to War Pigeons



A model of the contemplated war memorial selected by the German government, to be erected in memory of the World War carrier pigeons.

To Make Study of the Philippines

Senate Committee to Visit Farthest Outpost of Uncle Sam's Domain.

Washington.—The Philippines, Uncle Sam's farthest outpost, will be the subject of special study by members of the territories committee of the United States senate this summer. Tours of the islands and visits to factories, schools and homes of the Filipinos will be made by the visiting senators.

"The Philippine islands constitute the most unusual and the most distant domain under the American flag," says a bulletin from Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society. "The Philippines are American property, yet they are neither territory, colony, nor naval base of the United States. The Filipinos have citizenship, not American citizenship, but citizenship in the Philippine islands of the United States. In effect they have the rights and privileges of American citizens, although they pay no federal taxes, are exempt from the exclusion provisions of our immigration laws, and do not pay for defense or diplomatic services.

"If the Philippines were under British rule they would probably be known as a protectorate. The department of insular affairs of the United States War department, which takes care of matters relating to the Philippines in this country, refers to the dependency as a 'nonincorporated territory.' "Unlike the residents of Alaska, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian islands, the Virgin Islands, the Canal zone, Guam, Samoa, and other scattered pieces of American territory, the Filipinos make all their own laws, have their own qualifications for voters, their own currency, their own postage stamps, and even their own schedule of tariffs.

"Filipino law cannot run counter to basic American principles, but, in a general sense, it is true that where American statute law does not specifically include the Philippines, the matter is left to Filipino legislators. Consequently, the prohibition amendment does not apply in the Philippines, nor is there woman suffrage, nor income tax.

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Dogs Play Havoc With Sheep Flock

Oskaloosa, Kan.—Sheep killing dogs have appeared near here. J. G. Drummins lost five ewes and eleven lambs as a result of their depredations. Awakened by a commotion in his sheep pens, Drummins arrived in time to see two dogs escaping after the slaughter.

Two nights later the same thing occurred. The second time he got close enough to recognize the dogs. He has a shotgun at his bedside and will kill them the next time they appear.

The sheep all had been attacked in the rear flank. This is a characteristic of a sheep-killing dog. A wolf, on the other hand, slashes at the throat and front flank.

tion among American manufacturers of dairy products, who claim the duty-free Philippine product is undercutting their business.

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

ON TIME

The brownies had been invited to the party. They are great friends of the lizards and the lizards were giving the party.

You see it was the birthday of young Master Lizard and so he was having a birthday party.

All the other lizards had been invited and the newts and the snails.

They had invited the snails to come at ten o'clock in the morning, and all the rest of the guests to come at three in the afternoon.

You see they knew that the snails would take so long to get ready and crawl to the party that they would invite them ahead of time.

They told the other guests they would explain this to the snails later on.

So just at three o'clock every guest arrived.

And every snail arrived then, too. "What! Are we on time?" asked one of the snails.

"No," laughed master Lizard, "you're just five hours late. But you see we really wanted you and we knew that was the only way to get you here by three o'clock—by saying you must come at ten o'clock!"

The snails all laughed, for after all, though it was certainly not much of a compliment to their power of being on time, still it showed the lizards wanted them.

It was a splendid party. They had races and dances and games. But best of all was the supper.

It consisted of moss-green ice cream, silver spring water, evergreen salad and buttercup soup.

They ate it all backwards for the lizards are not at all fussy about man-



"Are We on Time?"

ners you know—so they started off with ice cream and ended off with soup!

Best of all they had a cake, and oh, wasn't Master Lizard so very happy!

The cake was brought in on a chariot which was drawn by four little lizards and it was made of all the delicacies of the woods and had four sprigs of vine hung from little stalks, which meant that Master Lizard was four months old!

They begin birthday parties when they are very young in the lizard world, and you would have laughed had you heard young Master Lizard say to the little lizards who were still younger:

"Hurry up and invite the raindrops to come for the birthday cake, for they keep me young and I am growing old so quickly!"

Down came the little raindrops, for they are such friends of the lizards.

And oh, what a lovely time they had then, playing in and out of the spots where the raindrops fell.

Master Lizard was delighted with his party. He couldn't have had a nicer one.

And the snails were so glad they were on time for it—even if they were really late according to the hour they had been invited.

RIDDLES

Why is a stick of candy like a race horse? The more you lick each the faster it goes.

Give a good definition of a button. A small affair that is always coming off.

Why is a cook like a barber? He dresses here (hair).

Why is a plum cake like the ocean? Because it contains many currants.

What's the best day for making pancakes? Fry-day.

What is the difference between fog and a falling star? One is a mist on earth, the other is missed in heaven.

New British One-Man Fighting Plane



This marvelous one-man fighting plane was tested at the Gloster Aircraft company's field, near Gloucester, England. The machine, which reaches a speed of 200 miles an hour in level flight, is virtually a flying gun-platform, with six machine-guns, controlled in unison from the pilot's cockpit, so arranged that the bullets converge in a cone of fire a few hundred yards from the machine.