

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Kills NRA and Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act—New Dealers, Congress and Business Uncertain About Future Action.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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THREE unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States struck the New Deal to the very foundations. In the first and most important, read by Chief Justice Hughes, the heart was cut out of the NRA for the court ruled that the entire code structure of the act was invalid, the code making provisions being an unconstitutional delegation of authority to legislate to persons not connected with the government's legislative functions.

By the ruling the exercise of congressional powers over commerce was definitely restricted to interstate commerce, or to such activities as have a provable direct connection with interstate commerce. The court held that no economic emergency could justify the breaking down of the limitations upon federal authority as prescribed by the Constitution or of those powers reserved to the states through the fifth amendment to the Constitution to place them elsewhere.

Next in importance was the decision read by Justice Brandeis, holding unconstitutional the Federal Reserve Act mortgage moratorium act. This law provided for a five year moratorium in the case of farmers' debts to a figure that would enable him to pay off his mortgage. The court held that under the fifth amendment to the Constitution private property could not be taken without just compensation. There has been no previous instance, the court said, where a mortgage was forced to relinquish property to a mortgagee free of lien unless the debt was paid in full.

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THERE was consideration and confusion among the administration forces in Washington, and no one could say immediately just how much of the New Deal had been done or what could be done to repair the damage to the national industrial recovery board, after a White House conference, issued a statement saying "all methods of compromise or enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended."

The question of the constitutionality of the Wagner labor disputes bill, passed by the senate, was raised by the NRA decision. The question was raised because that collective bargaining now cannot be enforced in any business enterprise by federal statute.

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BUSINESS was as confused as Congress and the administration after the killing of NRA. Heads of many large employing corporations intimate they would not make wage reductions or lengthen the work week just because the way was open for such action, but always there was the qualifying statement, "It depends on what our competitors do." The big concern would prefer to maintain the code hours and wages, but the smaller merchants and manufacturers, who were hardest hit by the code requirements, might depart from them enough to demoralize prices.

Among the dozens of national trade associations whose officers urged members to maintain wages and otherwise to continue the status quo are those of the automobile manufacturers, automobile dealers, chemical industry, retail dry goods, cotton manufacturers, cement makers, oil industry, wholesale grocers, and grocery chain store distributors.

Harper Sibley, recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has urged upon American industry and business men to preserve for the present wages and work hours established under the NRA.

Instead of cutting wages Standard Oil company of New Jersey and the Tide Water Oil company announced an increase of 5 per cent in salaries and wages, effective June 1.

The United Textile Workers, 350,000 in number, threaten to strike if any mills cut wages. There is also a chance that 450,000 bituminous coal miners will go on strike because there is no wage agreement with the operators and a scale conference was thrown off.

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The liquor business was thrown wide open without any federal regulation except that exerted by the Treas-

ury department in the collection of taxes. Officials of the federal alcohol control administration said that the Supreme Court's NRA ruling took away from the FACA every iota of control it had over the distilling business.

ACTING with surprising suddenness, the senate passed the Copeland-Tugwell food, drug and cosmetic bill, which had been modified to meet the objections of Senators Clark, Bailey and Vandenberg. Dr. Copeland said he believed it would go through the house without difficulty. President Roosevelt favors the measure.

The bill greatly increases the scope of the 1936 food and drug act, in the definitions of adulterated or misbranded articles, and provides penalties of a year in jail or a \$1,000 fine for violations.

HAWAII was treated to a magnificent display of American naval power in the Pacific that continued through two days. First the forty planes that had taken part in the mid-Pacific maneuvers returned and the entire aerial fleet of 225 planes participated in an aerial review. Then the vessels of the fleet returned and moved to Pearl Harbor, the great naval base, which they all entered in a crucial test of the harbor's capacity as an anchorage. The navy's largest submarines were with the battleships and cruisers, and there were 700 marines on the target ship Utah.

Navy Memorial day in Japan, the thirtieth anniversary of Admiral Togo's destruction of the Russian fleet, brought forth a pamphlet from the navy's propaganda bureau which made significant allusions to the United States.

"The Russian was the rival and the danger. Today that is changed. We have had to face in another direction. We are confronting another great sea power which is increasing its navy with Japan."

"We need a navy sufficient to protect our sea routes to the continent of Asia and to face the menace in the direction of the great ocean. That is why Japan demands parity with the greatest navies. If Japan's just and reasonable demands are rejected by the powers, causing failure of the efforts to reach a new naval agreement and leading to a naval construction race, the responsibility will not be ours. In such case the only thing for Japan to do is to resort to resolute measures for self-protection."

THE League of Nations Council ended its session in Geneva with the hope that it had brought to a close that war between Italy and Ethiopia which would be averted, the prospects for such a settlement appearing bright. Under pressure from Great Britain and France, Mussolini consented to recognize the league's jurisdiction over the dispute and agreed to arbitration. But immediately thereafter it Duce told the chamber of deputies in Rome that he would allow Germany to make of Ethiopia "a pistol perpetually pointed at us in case of trouble in Europe" and asserted he was ready to take the supreme decision to sustain by every means Italy's position in east Africa.

He flung bitterly to Britain, France, and indicated that he believed that Ethiopia was perfecting its army with the help of European powers inimical to Italy.

Following the address, Mussolini ordered the mobilization of thousands of officers and technical experts of the class of 1912.

SAN DIEGO'S beautiful world's fair, the California Pacific exposition, which was opened to the public practically completed. Thousands of visitors moved along the ancient El Camino Real to Balboa park on the opening day and viewed with delight the handsome buildings and interesting exhibits. The climax of the opening ceremonies came in the evening when President Roosevelt addressed the throng by radio from his study in the White House.

JAPAN, ready to take control over more Chinese territory, delivered to G. Government at Nanking an ultimatum charging that Dictator Chiang Kai-shek, as well as Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, chairman of Honan province and commander of Chinese troops in north China, were directly responsible for a long list of alleged infractions of the Tangu treaty signed May 31, 1933, marking the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese hostilities over Manchuria.

Dispatches from Tokyo said Japanese officials admitted plans had been made to include Peking and Tientsin within the demilitarized zone, which at present lies north of the city. Streets were made to bomb and occupy both those cities.

FIGHTING desperately to save the franc and prevent inflation, Premier Lalande of France signed every thing on a demand that he be given dictatorial financial powers until the end of the year, and lost. The chamber of deputies voted against him, 353 to 222, after a dramatic debate, and Lalande and his cabinet immediately resigned. M. Fernand Bouisson, who was committed to the support of the franc, was called on to form a new government.

DR. ALAN ROY D'ARFO, Judge J. A. Vain and Minister of Welfare David Croft of Ontario, guardians under the king of the Dionne quadruplets, put on a party for those famous babies on their first birthday, and there was a great crowd of visitors in the little town of Callander, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Dionne, resentful because the infants have been removed from their charge and home to a special hospital across the street, refused to attend the festivities. The five little girls, who are in good health and growing rapidly, were displayed briefly and were permitted to crawl or cry into the radio microphone.

CARLOS MENDIETA, president of Cuba, has announced that he will not be a candidate next winter, and need himself. Therefore the race is expected to narrow down to Miguel Mariano Gomez, twice mayor of Havana, and Mario G. Menocal, former president of the island republic.



"See America First" Now More Than Just a Slogan

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WELL, well, well. So the Smiths are going to spend their vacation in Europe this summer! Well, the right in the swing of things, isn't it?

As a matter of fact, the Smiths won't. For these last two or three years the swing of things has been definitely away from setting Europe as a goal for vacation travel. Steamship lines and travel bureaus report a steady decline in tourist bookings for the last few summers.

There are several reasons for this. One of them is that the average pocketbook is decidedly sadder than it was a few years back. The others don't count—except for one. That is the fact that Americans are beginning, it seems, to discover that the good old U. S. A. has appeal, scenery and travel interest in an abundance that the vacationer can find just about anywhere.

Forget the Alps. Forget about the Swiss Alps. The Pacific Northwest is calling you. Rainier and Glacier National parks, Mount Baker and other snow-capped peaks beckon with promise of cool, clear weather and scenery not even surpassed in the Alps. Paradise valley in Rainier National park is one of the world's greatest winter sport centers, and the real winter season lasts well through June. Even after that you will find plenty of snow in the vicinity, for the giant glacier areas haven't yet melted under the summer sun.

Don't worry about missing the sights of the Riviera. When you see them you will be likely to deprecate them anyway, for it is almost bound to strike you that you've got something like this back home, only better. That's one objection Europeans generally find to American vacations. They just can't help bringing back home with them a bigger and better back home. What the average European doesn't realize is that it's the truth.

Summer along Lake Michigan brings the vacationer the climate of the Riviera. There are many New England resorts that are distinctly more attractive than any of the old time bathhouses and spots consecrated by the blood of his ancestors right here at home.

Historical Trips. The South is replete with such attractions of a more serious nature. So is New England and so are many parts of the Middle West. There are many historical trips for the vacationer, sandwiching in enough sport and entertainment to afford him sufficient diversion from his everyday labors and keep him from going stale in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi and other southern states. The most historic buildings and battlefields of the Civil War. No American's education is complete if he has not scanned the countryside from the crest of Lookout mountain, spent a few moments in reverie at the sites of the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamauga and the Shiloh. Andrew Jackson's home, the event of Sherman's march to the sea and the sites of some of the great Confederate victories should not be overlooked.

Northerners will be interested in the sight of cotton growing and fascinating by the charm of southern hospitality, just as southerners are interested in the vast wheat fields, the great industries and the summer recreational possibilities of the North.

No trip through the South should overlook the most beautiful capital city in the world, Washington, D. C. It is not that already, is certainly destined to become that. It is considered the most important capital in the world, and it is surely the busiest at the present time. It offers interesting side trips to the home of George Washington, that of Thomas Jefferson and others who were the foundation rocks of our nation.

For the seeker after the night life of Paris and Vienna, America has two cities whose bright white lights are famed to the ends of the earth for the galaxy and amusement they represent. The cabaret and show world of New York and Chicago can give you everything that a European metropolis can. Besides, to occupy your time when the sun is still in the sky you will find matchless beaches, race tracks, major league baseball parks, endless boulevard drives and, especially in Chicago, park areas that are the envy of all other cities. Broadway and Michigan avenue are more than a match for Montmartre and the Rue de la Paix.

These things that we have been talking about are for the larger part vacation attractions in America that are comparable with those in Europe. But the United States has more and more to which Europe can never pretend.

Most important of these are the national parks, which were lost to nearly 4,000,000 persons last year and will probably be visited by an even greater number during the tourist season of 1935.

America has its own "Mediterranean" coast, you know. The palms and beaches along the Gulf of Mexico are visited by 15,000,000 persons in the summer as well as in the winter. Florida's climate and vacation attractions might be compared to those of southern Italy. New Orleans is a piece of Old France, even to the dress and habits of many of its people.

Outstanding of all these national parks is the Grand canyon of the Colorado river. There is nothing like it anywhere else on this earth, at least. This fearful panorama of nature at its wildest, most awesome and at the same time most beautiful is a sight to remember for the rest of your life.

Some of the other national parks have sights to see that are nearly as grand, but in a different way. There is Sequoia, in California, with the oldest living things in the world, the giant trees, whose forests of them, which tower above as high as the skyscrapers of our metropolises. Yellowstone is the oldest of our national parks and one of the most popular, with its Old Faithful Geyser and its other natural wonders. The Yosemite with the greatest waterfall in the world draws its share of the summer thousands.

Other national parks, some of which may be included in your summer tour, are Lafayette, in Maine; Glacier, in Montana; Rocky mountain, in Colorado; Rainier, in Washington; Crater lake, in Oregon; Lassen volcano, in California; General Grant, in the glorious Sierra Nevada range of California; Mesa Verde, in Colorado; Platt and Hot Springs, in Arkansas; Sully's hill, in North Dakota, and Wind Cave, in South Dakota.

Our national parks contain good hotels, where the meals are served and where prices are adjustable to almost any pocketbook. They get us out of doors in summer, when we need a relief from the year's work, and let us follow their delightful trails through gigantic laboratories of nature. They give us a true picture of what our forebears had to conquer when they first explored this land and built upon it the nation which we like to think is a good deal better in which to live than any other on earth.

There is little that the European vacation can offer us that we cannot duplicate here in our own country. And the difference in expense, it is needless to say, is tremendous. Railroads, especially the western railroads, as well as other travel media, have prepared tour programs this year which most of us can afford, and have reduced regular rates for the summer months. It's easier than ever this year to "see America first."

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CHILDREN HURT IN OHIO STRIKE RIOT

Bullets and Tear Gas Bombs Are Used in Canton.

Canton, Ohio.—Twenty persons, including fifteen school children, were injured in a strike riot at the Berger Manufacturing company here.

Two of the victims were seriously injured by gunshot wounds. The school children, passing the factory when the violence started, were suffering mostly from effects of tear gas bombs thrown to quell the riot.

Bystanders said the violence was started when an armored car loaded with workers and guards was driven out of the plant yard and stopped about 700 yards from the company line. Occupants of the armored car fired several shots into a crowd standing outside the plant, where a strike has been in progress.

The children, on their way home from school, were caught in the center of the riot. When the riot was started they were taken into a restaurant, and a moment later a large plate glass window there crashed as a bullet pierced it.

The proprietor then removed the children to the restaurant kitchen, while bullets continued to shatter dishes and windows around them. Fumes from the tear gas bombs forced them to move again, and they went to the basement, where they remained until the violence subsided.

Picher, Okla.—Shooting men's tear down the union headquarters. 1,500 nonunion lead and zinc miners poured into Picher ahead of two National Guard units ordered here by Gov. E. W. Marland.

Infratrans men, latent on ending the strike of union miners in the area, waved baseball bats and clubs as they assembled here from Miami, Okla.

Earlier 150 men who had attended a nonunion meeting at Miami appeared in front of union headquarters here and shouted: "Come out and fight!"

State crime bureau operatives broke up the group with tear gas shells.

Cincinnati.—Strikers resumed picketing at the Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants at union headquarters here and shouted: "Come out and fight!"

Several hundred men had entered the plants to renew work when the picketing began.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

The government is completing plans to take over administration of work relief in New York city. It was disclosed by the state's attorney general, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, in his office.

Representative Dirksen of Illinois left for a sanitarium in an eastern city to recover from a serious attack of influenza. He obtained an indefinite leave of absence from the house pending his recovery.

Forest A. Harness, Kobomo, Ind., a special assistant attorney general who participated in the prosecution of Samuel Insull, has resigned.

President Roosevelt reappointed John H. Farley of Massachusetts, to the Federal Home Loan bank board. He now is serving as chairman.

Senator Pittman introduced a bill for an 80 cent payment of the bonus certificate. The bill was introduced by President Roosevelt might be persuaded to sign a measure more liberal than the Harrison compromise which the senate turned down.

George A. Gordon, New York, was named minister to Haiti. Harry N. Pharr, Arkansas, was placed on the Mississippi river commission.

The treasury will borrow money for President Roosevelt's work relief program between now and July through bi-weekly issues of bonds on an "auction" basis and by weekly issues of bills. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced.

Two Financiers Sent to Federal Cells

Kansas City, Mo.—Two former officials of the Securities Corporation of America were given federal prison sentences as a result of their conviction on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with stock sales.

F. Martin Steinkamp, former president of the company, was sentenced to serve five years on each of 11 counts, with the last ten running concurrently with the first, making a total of five years.

William Berger, former vice president of the company, was sentenced to serve three years on each of the 11 counts, but the last ten counts will run concurrently with the first, making a three total.

French Artist Kills Self

Paris.—Robert Lyner, sixty, artist father of the young French movie star of the same name, was found dead on a sidewalk in his pajamas. Police said Lyner jumped from a window of his apartment.

Four Nabbed for Extortion

Newark, N. J.—Department of Justice agents held in custody four Mexicans in connection with an attempt to extort \$5,000 from Gen. Roberto Cruz, former chief of police of Mexico City.