# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President Still Insists on Supreme Court Bill, Which Raymond Moley Scores—Disturbing Developments in the Field of Organized Labor.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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VALIDATION of the social security act by the Supreme court was most pleasing to President Roosevelt, but he did not agree with the general opinion that this would put a stop to his program for enlargement of the highest tribunal. He more than intimated in a press conference that the fight for his court bill would be fought to a finish and that he was not satisfied with the apparently slender "liberal" majority in the court, since a number of important administration policies are still to be passed upon by the Supreme court. He cited four issues raised by the new wages and hours bill, namely, child labor, minimum wages, maximum hours, and the question whether goods produced under unfair practices can be regulated by the government. He also mentioned TVA, the problems of flood control on the Ohio watershed, the right of municipalities to borrow federal funds to construct electric light plants, and whether the government can condemn property for a housing program.

Raymond Moley

One of those who believe the President's court plan is doomed to defeat is Raymond Moley, former head of the "brain trust." Addressing the Illinois Bankers' convention in Chicago, Dr. Moley scathingly attacked the scheme. "The President," he said, "has spoken of the dangers of a government of men. Well, there is something worse than a government of men; it is a government by a man.

"Most law and all constitutional government down the ages are really halters and check-reins upon this unlovely tendency in rulers to lose their heads in the intoxication of power. . . .

"There are incidental factors that have contributed to the defeat of the President's proposal to violate in this way the spirit of the constitution. The change in the philosophy dominating the majority opinion of the court has helped. The scattering of the attorney general's insincere, insubstantial statistics by the chief justice is another. The retirement of Justice Van Devanter has helped, too.

"But behind all this has been a slow and powerful surge of public opinion. The people prefer the stability of constitutional institutions as against the unpredictable will of leaders, even very popular leaders."

FINAL passage of the $1,500,000,000 work relief bill by the house was delayed by rebellion against the practice of "writing blank checks" which give the President and Harry Hopkins power to spend relief funds as they deem fit. The opponents of this policy found in the revolt a chance to obtain a lot of "pork" by the earmarking of more than half a billion from the total appropriation for projects that would get votes. In a day of wild debate these major changes in the bill were voted:

$55,000,000 to be set aside for flood control and water conservation work.

$300,000,000 to be "earmarked" for PWA projects.

$150,000,000 to be spent on highway and grade crossing elimination projects.

Authority to use work-relief money for construction of power lines into rural sections for non-profit and co-operative utility groups.

Unskilled and agricultural workers who refuse private jobs will be ineligible for work-relief as long as a private job is available.

CONTINUING its vigorous campaign to organize the steel industry, the C. I. O. called out on strike the employees of the independent companies that refused to sign contracts for collective bargaining. These companies were Inland Steel, Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. More than 20 plants employing about 85,000 men were involved. Philip Murray, chairman of the organizing committee, said it was the purpose of the committee to conduct the strike peacefully. In the Chicago district police arrested a number of men for violating the rule against mass picketing and for other offenses, and there was some trouble in Buffalo.

Employees of the Sharon Steel corporation followed the example of those of the Jones & Laughlin concern and voted in favor of the S. W. O. C. by a large majority, so the C I. O. gets contracts from those companies.

Operations in the huge Pittsburgh plant of the H. J. Heinz company were interrupted by a strike of the Canning and Pickle Workers' union. The strikers demanded a 10 per cent wage increase and recognition of the union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as sole bargaining agency.

FORD employees at the Rouge plant, Detroit, took matters into their own hands and severely pummeled a number of U. A. W. A. men who undertook to distribute at the plant gates handbills designed to offset the "Fordisms" card that had been given Henry's workers. Among the union men beaten up were Walter Reuther, R. T. Frankensteen, J. J. Kennedy and Robert Canter. Frankensteen telegraphed John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, at Washington, asking:

"Will the C. I. O. co-operate in simultaneous nationwide demonstration before Ford salesrooms to protest brutality at Ford's today and establish the right to organize?"

At the same time a strike of C. I. O. men closed the Ford assembly plant at Richmond, Calif., forcing 1,800 workers into idleness. The local union head there predicted strikes might spread rapidly from that beginning, possibly to all the Ford plants.

HEADS of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., meeting in Cincinnati with President William Green and the executive council, went ahead with the plans to combat Lewis and the C. I. O. One of their first steps, it was indicated, is to be an invasion of Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers of America, through the granting of a charter to its rival, the Progressive Miners' union in Illinois. Drives are expected in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania and the soft coal fields of Virginia, where there is considerable opposition to Lewis.

William Green

The United Garment Workers also declared war on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers whose chief is Sidney Hillman, first lieutenant of Lewis in the C. I. O.

In the Cincinnati conference John P. Frey, veteran president of the federation's metal trades department, accused the C. I. O. and the communist party of "sleeping in the same bed and under the same tent." Communists had obtained such a grip on the Lewis movement that C. I. O. leaders could not shake them off if they wanted to, Frey said. He contended the C. I. O. had sixty Communist organizers on its pay roll and that C. I. O. tactics were discussed in Moscow long before they were discussed in Lewis' office.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a special message asked congress to enact a new law for the benefit of workers in interstate industries, regulating the hours of work, the wages and the employment of children. Immediately after it was read, Chairman Hugo L. Black of the senate labor committee and Chairman William R. Connery of the house labor committee introduced identical bills designed to carry out the proposals of the President. The measure had been agreed upon in conferences at the White House and was promptly referred to committees with prospect of quick action. It had been approved by John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., but since laws setting minimum wages for men have always been opposed by leaders of the American Federation of Labor, it was considered probable that organization would not like the bill.

Senator Black

The twin bills originally had proposed a forty hour maximum week and a 40 cents an hour minimum wage. But, at the last moment, these limits were eliminated and spaces in the measures left blank for congress to fill.

STANLEY BALDWIN, prime minister of Great Britain, entertained the king and queen at dinner and then retired from his high office. He is succeeded as head of the government by Neville Chamberlain, who has been chancellor of the exchequer, and a few other changes in the cabinet were made.

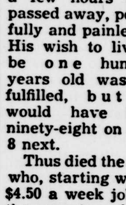
If another war comes, the British empire will not be caught unprepared. The imperial conference in London turned its attention to this matter and a special committee was formed to organize all the empire's resources for an instant shift to war footing if that becomes necessary.

A subcommittee studied the problem of American competition with British shipping in the Pacific. British ship owners charge that the Americans are driving them out of business there because the latter are heavily subsidized.

SAN FRANCISCO put on a wonderfully brilliant festival to celebrate the opening of the Golden Gate bridge, the fulfillment of the city's dream of half a century. The battle fleet of the United States navy was there, and so were representatives of the states, of numerous cities and of many foreign nations. Automobile cavalcades from Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Mexico and Canada, as well as from parts of California, joined in the great parade, with bands, floats and fiesta units. John Thomas, noted baritone, and a cast of 3,000 presented a pageant depicting the history of California and the West, and a week-long program of sports events was begun.

The Golden Gate bridge is a single deck suspension bridge, the longest single clear span in the world. It is 6,450 feet in length from end to end, and 4,200 feet center to center of piers. It crosses over San Francisco bay at a height of 250 feet and connects San Francisco by highway directly with the redwood empire of Northern California.

THE social security act, which President Roosevelt considers the soul of the New Deal, is constitutional, in the opinion of a majority of the Supreme court. The unemployment insurance provisions of the law were upheld by five of the justices, Van Devanter, Butler, McReynolds and Sutherland dissenting. The old age pension provisions were declared constitutional by all the justices except Sutherland and Van Devanter.



Justice Cardozo

Justice Cardozo wrote the two majority opinions, and, as it chanced, delivered them on his sixty-seventh birthday. Administration leaders declared they completely justified the President's broad interpretation of the general welfare clause of the Constitution and his policy of extending federal power, and it would seem that this is true.

In another 5 to 4 decision the court upheld the Alabama state unemployment insurance act, declaring the relief of unemployment a valid state function.

Yet another opinion was handed down by five of the justices, upholding Wisconsin's law prohibiting injunctions against peaceful picketing in labor disputes.

IN ORDER to determine the performance of co-operating farmers in the soil conservation program, the Agricultural Adjustment administration has employed thirteen aviation firms to make aerial maps of 377 agricultural counties in 22 states, the cost to be $753,909.

From a study of the photographs agricultural experts will be able to tell how much of his acreage each farmer retired from production and put into soil-building legumes. Their reports will be the final test of claims for farm subsidies under the new AAA. Department of Agriculture officials estimate there may be from 200,000 to 300,000 overpayments to farmers.

"I AM very tired," said John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to his secretary as he sat in the garden of his Florida winter home at Ormond Beach. Then he went to bed, soon fell into a coma, and a few hours later passed away, peacefully and painlessly. His wish to live to be one hundred years old was not fulfilled, but he would have been ninety-eight on July 8 next.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

Thus died the man who, starting with a $4.50 a week job, fought his way to the very top of the financial world, created the vast Standard Oil trust and built up one of the biggest private fortunes ever recorded.

Disturbed by ill health, John D. retired from active business in 1911. Some time before that he had switched from accumulating wealth to giving it away. The giving was done systematically, and representatives of the family interests estimate that his own benefactions between the years 1885 and 1934, both inclusive, totaled $530,853,632.

Mr. Rockefeller's body was taken from Ormond Beach to his estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y., and there the funeral rites were conducted by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York city. Next day the oil king was laid to rest in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, beside his wife who died 22 years ago.

Only two of Mr. Rockefeller's children survive him. They are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., head of the business since the father retired, and Alta, wife of E. Parmalee Prentice. There are eight grandsons and five granddaughters.

SOVIET Russia is planning to establish regular airplane connection with the United States by way of the Arctic ocean, and in pursuance of the plan is building an air base on the ice within a few miles of the North pole. Four scientists have been landed there from a plane which first flew over the pole, and they will remain on the floe for a year, keeping in connection with the world by a powerful radio. They have named the floating ice field "Comrade Stalin's Land." The contemplated air route will be from Moscow to San Francisco.

## what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

**Poor Lo's Revival.**

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Despite the blessings of civilization which we have bestowed upon them, including diseases, whisky, soda pop, and $2 overalls, the American Indians are increasing.

This should give our red brothers cause for worry. Suppose they got so numerous that we gave this country back to them?

Irvin Cobb

Already we are indebted to these original inhabitants for quinine, cocaine, cotton, chocolate, tobacco, corn, beans, squashes pumpkins, grapefruit, huckleberries and hundreds of other remedial drugs or foodstuffs. Moreover, an eminent authority says the curative methods of the old medicine man had values which in many respects excelled what the white man has produced and suggests our scientists might well adopt certain aspects of the aborigine's plan.

What if we did that very thing and then, by the way of exchange, invited the tribesmen to take over such trifling problems as an unbalanced budget, our European debts, sit-down strikes and the younger generation?

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**Cleaning up the Stage.**

HAVING lost their licenses, fourteen burlesque houses in New York won't ever get them back if the officials keep their word about it.

With this example to go by, authorities might next try the idea of cleaning up the legitimate stage there — the spawning-place and breeding ground of shows which filthy lines and filthier scenes are freely offered to pop-eyed audiences recruited from what we call our best families. Poisoning the moral atmosphere of the theater appears to be the favorite sport of a new school of dramatists who, when they were little boys, had their mouths washed out with soap for using dirty words, yet never got over the habit.

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**The Fate of Beauty Queens.**

JUST as the weather gets warm so the contestants won't catch anything worse than sunburn, that outbreak of annual monotony known as the beauty contest will stir the populace to heights of the utmost indifference. There will be no dress rehearsals beforehand. With beauty contests, it's the other way around.

And then when Miss Cherokee Stripp or Miss Clear View has been hailed as America's prize package of loveliness, she will, if she runs true to form, put her clothes back on and catch the next train for California with the intention of starring in the movies.

On arrival, she will be pained to note that none of the studio heads is waiting at the station to sign her up; also that practically all the starring jobs are being held by young ladies who, in addition to good looks, have that desirable little thing called personality. And next fall she'll be dealing 'em off the arm in a Hollywood hashery.

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**International Slickers.**

RUMORS persist that the United States, Great Britain and France are preparing for eventual agreements on monetary stabilization, tariff and trade adjustments, price-fixing of essential commodities—and, believe it or not, brethren and sistren—a settlement of the defaulted foreign debts owed to us.

Maybe it's significant—or, if you want to be broadminded and charitable about it, merely a coincidence—that every dispatch from European sources on this matter lists the debts last. And, verily I say unto you, that's exactly when and where they will come—last.

I seem to see the big three gathered at the council table for the final session and La Belle France moving that, everything else having been arranged to the satisfaction of the majority present and the hour being late, the detail of those debts be put over to some future date. John Bull seconds the motion. Motion carried by a vote of 2 to 1, Uncle Sam being feebly recorded in the negative.

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**A Sense of Humor.**

DAMON RUNYON, who, being wise, should know better, reopens the issue of whether many people have a sense of humor. This provokes somebody to inquire what is humor, anyhow?

I stand by this definition: Humor is tragedy standing on its head with its pants torn.

Lots of folks think a sense of humor is predicated on the ability to laugh at other folks, which is wrong. A real sense of humor is based on our ability to laugh at ourselves. You have to say, not as Puck did, "What fools these mortals be," but, "What fools we mortals be."

That's why few women have a true sense of humor. Usually a woman, even a witty woman, takes herself so seriously, she can never regard herself unseriously.

IRVIN S. COBB.

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**Zachary Taylor's Children**

President Zachary Taylor had six children, two of whom died in infancy. His oldest daughter, Ann, married Dr. Robert C.Wood; Sarah married Jefferson Davis; Elizabeth married Major William Bliss. His son Richard became a Confederate general in the Civil war.

**Mayflies Do Not Live Long**

Some Mayflies in the adult stage, flutter about for an evening, mate, drop their packets of fertilized eggs and die before sunrise.

## Hugh Bradley Says:

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## Guitar-Strumming Cards Practice Up on Victory Theme

**MORNING among the Mudcats: "I wonder," said the reporter, "If any of the Cards are up. I—"**

**"You wonder!" There was infinite scorn mingled with baffled rage in the hotel clerk's voice. "Ask some of those guys there. Ask—"**

**There was a pause while the clerk sought to soothe another sleepy-eyed gentleman who had come down the stairs, tooth brush in one hand, suit case in the other.**

The reporter glanced at the horde of other similarly attired and irate gentlemen galloping through the lobby. Now and then one of them would collapse exhausted on a lounge. A moment later tired eyes would close in grateful slumber. The reporter wished he had been built in the Richard Harding Davis mold so that he could get a line on such unseemly doings in the lobby of a great hostelry at the unearthly hour of 9 a. m.

**"Okay." The clerk's voice had lapsed into that sad, sweet resignation which comes to men who have encountered the worst and have resolved no longer to combat it. "Go on up. Where? Just get on the elevator and use your own judgment. That'll be them."**

The reporter did and it was. But even then he was surprised. It scarcely seemed, even judging from the increasing tempo of the advance warnings all the way from the first to the twenty-first floor, that all that noise could be made by a mandolin and three guitars. He hesitated in the doorway. After all if the Gas House boys could take on a 250-pound journalist before dinner what chance would a little gee have —

**Impelled by a blind loyalty to his masters he stumbled in. The swarthy gentleman in cerise pajamas waved one languid hand while continuing to pick energetically at his mandolin with the other paw. The unshaven and hairy chested gentleman made a similar gesture of greeting with a flattish foot. It was not that he meant to be impolite. Even Pepper Martin has difficulty keeping up with the conventions when standing on his head playing a guitar.**

Pepper Martin

Would you mind playing something soothing," asked the reporter. "I—"

Frenchy Bordagaray patted his cerise pajamas. "We'll give you our theme song," he offered. They did.

*"We are mud cats, tough as wild cats,*
*Our ears are made of leather*
*And they flop in windy weather.*
*Gosh all hemlocks*
*We're as tough as pine knots,*
*We're from Oklahoma, can't you see."*

**"Nice song," the reporter interrupted by crashing a bureau to the floor after the forty-ninth repetition of the verse. "Got it all over those things Berlin and Gershwin do. Those birds handicap themselves by sticking to a special tune."**

"Shucks," Pepper Martin, who had been trying to introduce a variation by playing his guitar with one hand while hanging from outside the window ledge with the other, chinned himself back into the room. "I can write 'em with one hand tied behind my back. I can—. Say, I think that's Frisch rooming below here. You gotta treat the manager right. I'm gonna serenade him." He disappeared over the window ledge again.

**"Well," remarked the reporter after a while. "It looks like you've lost a good guitar."**

**"Tut, don't mention it," said M'sieu Bordagaray. "We can get plenty more of them. There's a music store that feeds 'em to us. This Bob Weiland he's up there now getting a left-handed guitar. That'll get us some place. What I say is there's not a club in the league that couldn't use a good southpaw and—"**

The phone rang. Pitcher Bill McGee practiced playing the mandolin with one hand while picking up the receiver with the other. "Zut," he screamed. "Canaille. Bourgeoise." He slammed down the receiver and began playing the mandolin with both hands so as to catch up with the others.

"Probably the hotel complaining again," said the ever polite M'sieu Bordagaray. "Those travelling salesmen haven't any appreciation of art. They always want to sleep and—"

**A hand and then a head reappeared on the window ledge. "Wasn't Frisch at all," announced Pepper Martin. "But I met a traffic cop down there on the corner who says he can whale the blue blazes out of a bass drum, but he's kind of busy now so I thought if we'd go down there we—"**

"Would you mind awfully," requested the reporter. "If I took the elevator. You see I'm kind of outta practice and after all twenty-one stories is a lot for a guy with a grand piano on his shoulders.

"Pish, tush, don't mention it." The affable M'sieu Bordagaray waved his hands and an assortment of mandolins.

**NOT IN THE BOX SCORE:**

**YOUNG Lee Handley's hitting and fielding undoubtedly have helped Pittsburgh's Pirates this season, but his most important contribution seems to have been neglected by the public commentators. I refer to his fine clear voice, which he is not afraid to raise in whoops of encouragement and protest. Before he injected some elan into the outfit, Pittsburgh pitchers used to have to look around every few seconds to make sure they had a team on the field with them.**

Just to prove that there is a common denominator for all of us, Glenn Cunningham, who holds the indoor and outdoor records for the mile, looks like a knock-kneed stenographer when running for a subway train in New York. Sometimes he doesn't even make it and gets sore like the rest of us, too. For instance there was that day recently when a Grand Central guard accomplished that which Gene Venzke has been trying to do for years with scant success—closing a door in front of Glenn's flushed face.

**When Van Mungo staged his one-man two-day rebellion last summer a Dodger director explained to me why the pitcher just had to quit on his teammates. It was "because Van is a fast ball pitcher and that Stengel makes him keep trying to throw curves when he's never had to throw curves before." Now National League players are explaining why Mungo is having such rare success this season. It is "because Van, who used to be nothing but a fast ball thrower, now has a swell and well controlled curve to fool you with."... Frank Keogh, international riding star, now is a patrol judge on metropolitan courses . . . Rigan McKinney will not ride in any steeplechases this year. He is on a world tour. Like Pete Bostwick, also on the sidelines, McKinney is said to have received retirement orders from the missus.**

Walter E. O'Hara, who frankly styles himself as a promoter and not as a sportsman, pays all hospital bills for jockeys injured at his Narragansett park. There's no insurance gag either, the money coming right out of his own jeans. . . . The real name of Tony Malinosky, recruit infielder of the Dodgers, is Malununus. . . . Tony, a Lithuanian, changed the name, explaining that he had taken Malinosky for short and did not notice until some time later that both names have nine letters. . . . Art Lasky, former heavyweight title contender, is trying to get a job as a referee in California. . . . Gilly Brack, hitting sensation of the National league, who several days this spring led the league in batting, works in a Louisville bat factory in the off season. When signed by the Dodgers he threw away the bats with which he batted .229 in the American association and designed twelve new models especially adapted for hitting major league pitching.

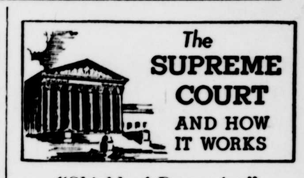
## Ray Schalk Picks Best Athletes of Diamond

**Ray Schalk, famous White Sox catcher of other days, says that Everett Scott, old Yankee shortstop, is the best bowler to come out of baseball; Carl Hubbell is a better pitcher than Dizzy Dean; Ty Cobb was the greatest player of all time, and Joe Jackson was the best natural hitter . . . Ohio State athletes hold seven of the 15 Big Ten outdoor track records. Four of them belong to Jesse Owens. . . . They also stand as world records . . . Mrs. Paul Bowser, wife of the wrestling impresario, was the woman wrestling champion of the world as Cora Livingston years ago. . . . Harry Kipke predicts that Minnesota's football team will be in a class by itself next fall. He gives his own Michigan eleven as good a chance as any other to finish second in the Big Ten . . . The billiard cue was invented by Capt. Minguad, one of Napoleon's officers, while locked up in a Paris jail.**

Ray Schalk

Ten years ago seven specialists told Freddie Steele, middleweight boxing champion, he would have to quit the ring because of a kidney ailment. . . . Because the sun was bad in Shibe park during the first game of a double-header Jim Dykes once tried to use outfielder's sun glasses while playing third base for the Athletics. . . . He tossed them away after losing a couple of pop fouls. . . . Soccer is the major sport in Shanghai. . . . The Shanghai Football association is affiliated with the Football Association of England. . . . All players in China are registered with the British group . . . Johnny Baldwin, captain of Notre Dame's 1933 basketball team, is working for the American airlines. . . . Earl Brucker, the Athletics' slugging rookie, and Pid Purdy, the old Cincinnati outfielder, were the same age when they broke into baseball together. . . . Now Purdy is thirty-four and Brucker thirty-two, according to the Athletics' roster.

**Wally Pipp, Lou Gehrig's predecessor at first base for the Yankees, is deaf in one ear as a result of having been beaned in batting practice by Charles Caldwell, rookie pitcher fresh from the Princeton campus. Earle Mack wishes his illustrious father would receive fewer invitations to be honored guest at banquets and parties when the Athletics are on the road . . . Charley Gehringer has begun memorizing a three hour speech because his Tiger teammates have tipped him off that it is his three and five minute utterances which have made him so indispensable to every luncheon and banquet in Detroit . . . Shuffle Callahan, the old fighter, has been confined to a hospital in Indiana with a leg infection. . . . Maj. W. H. (Cappy) Wells, former West Point publicitor now stationed at Louisville, is reported to have spoken just two words since he assured friends Reaping Reward would win the Kentucky Derby.**




*"Shield of Protection"*

By ROBERT MERRILL

"THE Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances."

That quotation is from an opinion rendered by the Supreme court of the United States in one of its most famous decisions. The facts in the case are these:

In October, 1864, Lambdin P. Milligan was sentenced to death on the gallows.

The sentence was declared void. Why? Because he had been denied his constitutional right of trial by jury in a civil court.

The Supreme court of the United States, to which he appealed, made that ruling.

**Tried in Military Court.**

Milligan, a citizen of the state of Indiana, was arrested on charges of disloyalty to the Union cause. Although not a member of the army, he was tried and sentenced before a military commission, despite the fact that in the city of Indianapolis, where the trial was held, the civil courts were open.

Citing these circumstances and the fact that no indictment had been found against him, Milligan filed a petition to be discharged. The case eventually reached the Supreme court at Washington.

Learned and eloquent argument was heard on both sides. But the court based the decision on the Constitution, and held that one of its guarantees was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury.

"The great minds of the country," explained the formal opinion of the court, "have differed on the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal Constitution; and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning; but until recently no one ever doubted that the right of trial by fury was fortified in the organic law against the power of attack.

**Calls It Grave Question.**

"It is now assailed; but if ideas can be expressed in words, and language has any meaning, this right—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army, or navy, or militia in actual service."

The opinion pointed out that Milligan when arrested and convicted by a military commission was not a resident of a rebellious state, or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana, who had never been in the military or naval service.

"No graver question," it continued, "was ever considered by this court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people; for it is the birthright of every American Citizen when charged with crime, to be tried and punished according to law . . .

"By the protection of the law human rights are secured; withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers, or the clamor of an excited people.

"If there was law to justify this military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceedings."

Again the opinion cited the constitutional rights established for the American citizen and declared:

**Constitution Is Yardstick.**

"The decision of this question does not depend on argument or judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are. These precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our Government were familiar with the history of that struggle; and secured in a written Constitution every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages.

"By that Constitution and laws authorized by it this question must be determined."

This was not the only death sentence set aside by the Supreme court because it found that constitutional rights had been violated.

It had also ruled against the "Third Degree" as a method of obtaining evidence on which convictions were based.

"The rack and torture chamber," it pronounced, "may not be substituted for the witness stand."

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**Man, 127, Weds Wife No. 7**

To celebrate his one hundred twenty-seventh birthday Hassan, a peasant living near Bigha, in the Dardanelles Straits, married for the seventh time. His bride is only thirty-seven. Hassan declares that a man is never too old to marry. Enjoying perfect health, a good appetite and the use of a new set of natural teeth, which first started to grow 10 years ago, he does not look older than seventy. He walks several times a week from his village to the neighboring town of Bigha to buy his groceries. Hassan hopes to live at least another 20 years and attributes his fitness to his life in the open and his total abstentation from liquor and tobacco.

**Pawnbroking**

Except in a few nations, pawnbroking is wholly, or in part, a state or municipal monopoly, says Collier's Weekly. In some countries these shops have a charitable and religious atmosphere and are known by such names as Mount of Pity, Mount of Mercy and Mount of Compassion.

**Gold in Alaska**

Gold was discovered in Alaska in 1880, 16 years before the great Klondike rush began.

**Nature Feeds Lime to Kiln for Thirty Years**

A lime kiln on the island of Maui which has been in operation for the past 30 years has no worry about the problem of raw materials, states a Honolulu United Press correspondent.

The Maui kiln is in the happy position of having its supply of raw materials replenished as fast as it uses it, if not faster.

The lime produced at the kiln is made from deposits of a fine coral sand on the beach adjacent to the kiln. As fast as the sand is shoveled up and hauled away for the product of the kiln, the sea fills up the holes with fresh deposits. The take-and-give system has now been in operation for many years with no evidence that the taking operation has depleted the supply.

The lime kiln was started in 1906 when a maritime strike prevented lime from being shipped from the mainland to the islands.

**New Style Mail Delivery**

Time was saved in the sending of letters which the keepers of a lighthouse fifteen miles from Newgate Beach, England, cast into the sea in a tin box, a short time ago. With the letters was a note asking the finder to send the missives, for which postage was enclosed, to relatives. The letters were picked up twenty-four hours later near Newgate. In the regular course letters must wait at the lighthouse until the relief vessel arrives.