

January 7, 1937.

Closeup and Comedy

by ERSKINE JOHNSON-GEORGE SCARBO



BOB WOOLSEY
HEIGHT, 5 FEET, 5 1/2 INCHES.
WEIGHT, 125 POUNDS.
BROWN HAIR AND EYES.
BORN, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
AUG. 14, 1889.
MATRIMONIAL SCORE:
ONE MARRIAGE—TO
MIGNONE REED.



**RABID
PIER
FISHERMAN
GETS
SICK ON
BOATS.**

U. S. Supreme Court Center of Controversy During Past Year

By JOHN A. REICHMANN

United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—(U.P.)—
The U. S. Supreme Court was the
center of controversy during the year,
in many ways of earlier
years in the nation's history. One by
one, it struck down New Deal
and old laws which sweeping decisions
affect the course of government
generations.

From the day the court met for
the first decision day of the New
year and invalidated the AAA until
first Monday in June, when it con-
sidered the New York minimum wage
and recessed for the summer, the
court was the center of national
interest.

The approach of elections only
served to emphasize the importance
which the tribunal plays in the na-
tion's life.

Justice Stone III
Since those stirring days the court
had a summer vacation and met
again, but its activities, for reasons
own only to the court, have been
curtailed. Some attributed the
curtailment, in the fall and winter,
to the broad constitutional ques-
tions due to the absence through ill-
ness of Justice Harlan F. Stone, one
of the court's liberal members.

Others attributed the change to a
desire to decide no more constitu-
tional issues until compelled to do so.
High spots of the court's year:
Invalidation of the AAA by a 6 to
3 decision which sharply limited the
power of the federal government to
control production of any sort, agricul-
tural or industrial.

Sustaining the right of processing
payees who had refused to pay
tax to an injunction against the
action, a ruling said by critics to
reverse the ancient rule of law that
payees must "pay first and lit-
tle afterward."

Guffey Act Killed
Condemnation of the Guffey Coal
control Act, setting up a "Little
LA" for the bituminous industry,
the grounds that the federal gov-
ernment could not fix wages. Criti-
cism resulted even within the court
to the decision which held the fair
provisions of the law "insep-
arable" from the labor provisions even
though Congress said in the act the
statutes were separable.

Approval of the Tennessee Valley
authority as far as its operations
were involved in production and sale
of power at Wilson Dam. The de-
cision did not pass on the right of
the government to build power dams
primarily to produce and sell hydro-
electric power.

Approval of the New York unem-
ployment insurance law by a 4 to 3
decision made possible by the absence
of Stone. A hearing by the full bench
was asked by employers who chal-
lenged the law which is part of the
federal social security scheme.

While the court failed to cause the
great popular criticism through its
adverse AAA and Guffey act de-
cisions, the New York wage law case
stirred disapproval throughout the
country.

"No Man's Land" Criticism
President Roosevelt, contended
that, taken with the Guffey act de-
cision, the court had in the wage law
case created a "No Man's Land"
where neither federal nor state gov-
ernment could regulate. Other crit-
ics contended that the same bench
which upheld the right of a state to
fix the price of milk had held the
same state could not regulate the
price of wages in the interest of public
health and morals.

Because of the high regard in which
the court has been popularly held,
both political parties hesitated to
make the tribunal an issue in the
campaign, either by urging a curb on
its powers or by amending the Con-
stitution to broaden the authority of
the federal government.

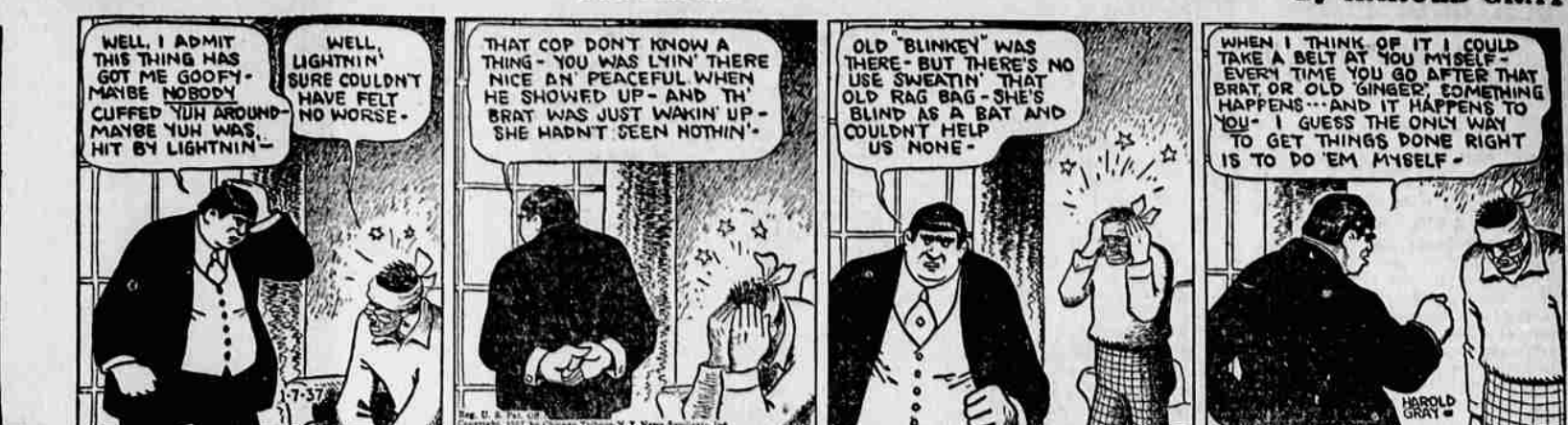
With this situation still prevailing,
the court faces the new year with a
minimum wage case involving a law
similar to that of New York pending.
The case comes from Washington
state where the state supreme court
there approved the law.

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE

The Failure

By HAROLD GRAY

The Best
of the Nation's
"Humor-est" and
Funniest Comics
On This Page
Daily



THIMBLE THEATRE

Starring POPEYE

NOW SHOWING—"NOT A GHOST OF A CHANCE!"

TOMORROW—"THE SONG OF THE SIREN"

By E. C. SEGAR



SECRET AGENT X-9

A Dead G-Man Tells No Tales

By ALEX RAYMOND



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

So Far—Just So So

By MARTIN



WASH TUBBS

The Tiger Man

BY CRANE



OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS OUR BOARDING HOUSE . . . with . . . Major Hoople



uling on Libel Suit in 1936 Tops List of Court's Opinions

By The Associated Press
STUDENTS of Oregon will have
state supreme court decisions
beginning from legalizing the right of
man to defend his character against
slanders to the constitutional
of the governor's \$7500 salary to
be them in 1937.

Out of more than 300 opinions
issued during the past year,
among which were some
old issues, lawyers prob-
ably will have occasion to cite as out-
standing more than a dozen in pre-
siding in future court differ-
ences.

When that document was adopted,
the decision declared the original
constitution ambiguous so as to permit
construction authorizing the legisla-
ture to raise the amounts without an
amendment.

The law creating the tax supervising
and conservation commission for
Multnomah county was declared un-
constitutional and the control of that
body over expenditures by the county
ended. The opinion held the act a
violation of the home rule amend-
ments to the constitution. The com-
mission was reduced to an advisory
capacity after years of definite
budget control.

In other major opinions the court
ruled:
That municipal ordinances estab-
lishing fire limits cannot be retro-
active as to require removal of build-
ings. The question was brought be-
fore the court in Portland's action
condemning the school building of the
Hill Military Academy.

That the state has the authority to
enact general laws prescribing speed
of motor vehicles and general rules
regulating traffic on highways with-
out infringement by local authorities.
The specific opinion declared the 25
miles speed limit in Portland was in-
valid.

Along the same line the court in-
terpreted the legislative act con-
struction of highways that the state
had authority to construct unestab-
lished highways or improve streets
within cities the size of Portland
where they form a link in state high-
ways.

That a city is liable for damages
for permitting a public nuisance in
the form of "foul air." The appeal
was in the noted garbage case where
residents brought suit for injury be-
cause of the odor from a garbage
dump.