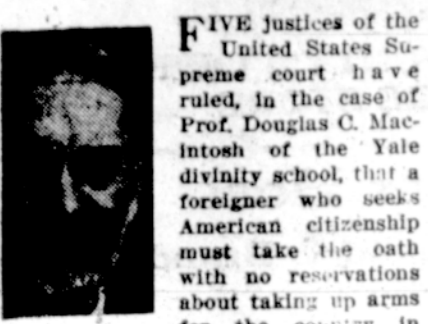


News Review of Current Events the World Over

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

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Justice Sutherland refused to give his allegiance without limiting his obligation to bear arms, and therefore he denied the right of naturalization. The same decision was made in the case of Miss Marie Averill 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, plaintiff leader, who was denied citizenship on virtually the same grounds. He discussed the broad omnipotent 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 Rensselaer 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 Kipfer, 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 Austria 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.

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.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Hyde seems to be forestalling these Rapidan camp operations by planning considerable economies in his department expenditures, though this is difficult without curtailing important services. He will be aided during the year by the termination of two emergency items—drought relief and highway construction. These totaled \$100,000,000, providing aid for stricken farmers and jobs for the unemployed. Drought loans will be collected from farmers next fall, when their crops are harvested. States which have borrowed from the \$50,000,000 emergency highway fund will repay the money over a five-year period through deductions from their regular shares of federal aid.

After deducting extension service and land grant college funds, between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 remains for the department's actual expenses.

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.

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country permanently soon thereafter, terminating her uncertain marital status of more than two years. Observation of the queen's saint day last Thursday was forbidden in an order issued by War Minister Stophanesco 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.

REFORM and retrenchment in the army of Japan have been decided upon by War Minister Gen. Jiro Minami, Chief of Staff Gen. Hanji Kenryo and Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, inspector general of military education. The army personnel will be reduced by 25,000 and the savings will be devoted to making the army the best equipped in the world.

The people had hoped that the money would go toward lightening their tax burdens; but the war minister explains that only \$4,000,000 a year will be saved through the readjustments planned, and this amount, while hardly noticeable in any tax reduction program, will greatly aid the nation in placing the army on a level with that of Soviet Russia and other countries, which maintain effectively equipped forces.

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, a 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 Edo, 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. 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 Kwangtung 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 force. 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 stolen cars 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.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S little trip to Cape Henry, Virginia, to take part in the celebration of the 324th anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English colonists was sadly marred by a torrential rainstorm. He and Mrs. Hoover went there on the Department of Commerce boat Sequoia, and just as the ceremonies began the downpour came. All were drenched to the skin and took refuge in the railroad station, where tea was served. The President took his wetting good naturedly, and Mrs. Hoover, too, laughed, though her new hat was ruined.

GREAT BRITAIN'S landed gentry never did like Philip Snowden much, and their feeling against him was intensified last week when he delivered his budget speech in parliament. The champion of the exchequer, and a severe operation, stood bravely before the British lawmakers and announced that he intended to put through a plan for the taxation of land values. The present land system, he said, is unjust and a burden to trade and industry, and direct taxation of land values would prove a remedy. He proposed to set up machinery for national valuation, which probably would take two years. When the valuation is completed the tax would be one penny per pound on the capital value.

Laborites and Liberals cheered wildly, but the Conservatives sat glumly silent. The latter will oppose the scheme, and it will be fought in the house of lords, but if the Labor party can continue in power it may be put through.

Wasco

This summer will find the Wasco High School faculty fairly scattered throughout various states. Principal Paul R. McCulloch will attend an extension branch of the U. of O. at Portland in order to work on his Masters Degree. He will also take some commercial work in typing and book keeping. Mr. Manning and family left Wednesday for East Lake where they will spend a week or two fishing. He later intends to go to U. of O. and study football coaching for the remaining summer vacation. Miss Carney will spend the summer at her home in Milton. Miss Proffitt left last Friday for Walla Walla in order to attend Campus Day at Whitman college. From there she plans to go to San Francisco. Miss Magnus plans a trip through the United States stopping in Missouri and Washington D. C.

Eleven students were on the honor roll for this last six weeks with the boys leading, seven to four. In order to be on the honor roll a student must have at least one grade of 1 and no grade below 2. Following are the names of those on the honor roll for the last six weeks: Edward Grady, Nyal Grady, Arthur Spencer, Paul Kaseberg, John Hawk, Mary Jannette Sargent, Winifred Fortner, Max Williams, Mignon Wall, Harry Dean Proudfoot and Mabel Thomas.

Last Thursday afternoon the office of the Sherman Cooperative was transferred from the Van building to the old Wasco Bank building which has recently been purchased by the Farmer's National Warehouse Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Grady and family spent Saturday and Sunday in Goldendale with Mr. Grady's mother and sister.

The ladies aid of the Methodist church will give a benefit social at the home of Mrs. W. H. Burres next Thursday afternoon, June 11. Everyone is invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lucas of Lexington visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. A. R. Fortner, Friday evening. The Fortner children returned home with them for a short visit.

Last Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fortner and family of Moro visited at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Scott previous to their departure to Portland where they will make their future home.

Last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hugh Walker entertained four tables of bridge at her home. Mrs. L. P. Haven made high score for the afternoon.

Mrs. F. R. Fortner and daughter, Winifred, left last Saturday for Grand Dalles to visit with her sister, Mrs. Crawford, for a week.

Mrs. Etta Rich of Vancouver visited relatives in Wasco during the past week.

Mr. Dick Rice and Walt Laymen representing the Farmer's National Warehouse Corporation, with headquarters at Pendleton, were conferring with the Moro and Wasco locals Monday in regard to the operation of their warehouse facilities recently acquired in Sherman county.

Mrs. L. J. Lucas, daughter Geraldine, and Stanley Jones visited in Portland over the week end.

Mrs. Fred Hennagin returned from The Dalles hospital last Tuesday.

Miss Norma Feldman returned from The Mid Columbia hospital last Saturday.

Richard Woodward, a former Wasco high school student has been visiting his brother Norman during the past week.

Last Thursday evening Miss Vivian Trounce presented her semi annual recital in the Wasco High School Auditorium at eight o'clock.

Mrs. Marshall of Portland was visiting her sister, Mrs. E. D. McKee last week. Mrs. N. J. Dunlap returned to Portland with her Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ormand Hilderbrand, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hennagin, and Mr. and Mrs. Collis Moore of Moro were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. McCulloch last Tuesday evening.

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tion by R. S. Hoch of New Orleans, Chairman of its Economic Policy Commission. Mr. Hoch said: "There are just as good reasons why there should be state as well as national banks as that there should be state as well as a national government. I do not think that analogy is far-fetched. The states should not surrender all political jurisdiction to the central government, and the local business life of the states should not be made to surrender all control over financial functions to national financial instrumentalities. There are many variations of business conditions from state to state and there are special fiscal requirements of the various states.

"It is entirely logical, therefore, that the states should retain the right to charter banks so as to mold and direct their affairs in accordance with the states' governmental and business requirements, and keep them adapted to localized sentiment and conditions.

"The argument is sometimes advanced that the dual system jeopardizes the life of the Federal Reserve System because under it there is a large group of banks that are free to remain out of or to withdraw from the system. Facts and figures prove that this is a specious argument.

"It is true that there has been some shifting from national to state charters especially in cases of mergers of large national banks with banks operating under state charters. However, the Federal Reserve System was not weakened in this process because the merged institutions almost universally retained their membership in the system on a voluntary basis. Moreover, the records show that state bank members are just as good members of the system as national banks and the ratio of state bank resources in the Federal Reserve System is constantly growing. In 1922, national banks held about 65 per cent of the resources of reserve members, and state banks about 35 per cent, while in 1929, the nationals held only 60 per cent and state banks 40 per cent.

Banking Systems Help Each Other "Reciprocally the state and national banking systems have helped each other. If the national banking law has served in some respects as something of a model code toward which state banking laws more and more have approached year by year, so have the state codes developed valuable reforms which have suggested improvements for the national laws. A great many undesirable competitive inequalities have been wiped out by this mutual evolutionary process and further progress along the line of uniformity so far as is desirable is anticipated.

"However, I do not believe that it is a disadvantage to have two banking codes that differ in some respects. It is quite probable that the state banking code in many instances represents a closer adjustment to local conditions than could be had under the national banking laws, and this is a situation that should be retained. There should, however, not be competition between the two banking codes. Competition should be between banks themselves and not between the laws under which they operate. The effort to offer too great altitudes in one code as against the other could lead only to weak banking laws. But I do think that there should be the alternative opportunities that now exist which banking institutions and local business interests may choose, so that they can function or conduct their business relationships under that banking code which best meets the conditions of the times and of the place as they see them.

"There has been illustrated in both directions. In states where such sound measures as the guarantee of deposits were operative state banks had the opportunity to escape the baleful effect of such laws. On the other hand, when a court decision was handed down in Worcester, Massachusetts, which rendered uncertain the position of trust assets acquired by a state bank through a merger with national banks affected to take out and operate under a state charter, either on a temporary or a permanent basis, as circumstances make expedient.

"In my opinion, bankers, national as well as state, should combat the thought that conceives of depriving us of the vitalizing benefits of our dual system."

Related Languages It seems that Slovak is so closely allied to Czech that most scholars describe it as a dialect. This alphabet is founded on the Czech. Slovak books were rare before the World War, but since the formation of the Czechoslovak state many have appeared.

Assets	1,000,000.00
Net premiums received	127,453,096.68
Net income	1,801,775.62
Income from other sources	3,830,642.95
Total income	5,433,418.25
Net loss during the year	117,515,021.18
Dividends paid on capital stock	800,000.00
Commissions and salaries	6,982,030.35
Taxes, licenses and fees	534,409.53
Amount of all other expenses	7,046,724.40
Total expenditures	125,037,185.06
Value of real estate owned	1,034,239.83
Value of stocks and bonds owned	26,027,453.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	4,584,814.33
Premiums in course of collection	8,051,408.94
Interest on notes and accounts	340,018.50
Other assets	1,383,924.33
Total admitted assets	138,350,924.33
Gross claims on losses	512,821,677.80
Amounts paid on losses	14,315,377.23
Due for commission and expenses	1,101,413.25
All other liabilities	1,384,209.14
Total liabilities, exclusive of reinsurance	529,622,678.45
NET RESERVE FOR THE YEAR	20,688,245.88
Net premiums received during the year	87,724.55
Losses incurred during the year	50,158.80
Net income	37,565.75
Income from other sources	37,565.75
Total income	75,131.50
Net loss during the year	13,449.30
Dividends paid on capital stock	800,000.00
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