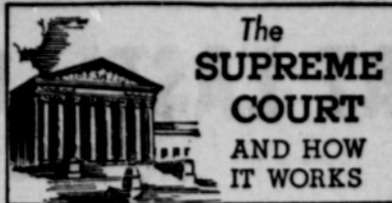


Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.



"The Public Welfare"

By ROBERT MERRILL

THE Supreme court of the United States has frequently been called upon to act as umpire in cases where citizens protested that their health or their crops were endangered.

A number of such appeals have resulted in the elimination of conditions causing pollution of the water an affected community must drink, or contamination of the air it must breathe.

In one instance a company made a practice of discharging waste material into a river, whose waters, farther along the course, were utilized for irrigation purposes.

A citizen whose crops and food supply were thus damaged obtained an injunction in a local court. The company appealed to a higher state court, which modified the decree to the extent which allowed it to operate if it provided facilities to prevent the waste being carried down the river. An appeal was then carried to the United States Supreme court, which affirmed the ruling and explained:

"In giving a right to use the waters of the public streams . . . the statute does not provide that such a user may send his waste material or debris down the stream to the destruction or substantial injury of the riparian rights of users of water below, and no such invasion of private property rights should be inferred or implied . . ."

State Seeks Fresh Air.

In another instance a state appealed to the Supreme court of the United States to enjoin certain industrial plants in a bordering state from polluting the air and endangering the citizens' health and crops.

The Supreme court granted the injunction, pointing out that a state has an interest in all the earth and air within its domain.

"It has the last word," said the opinion, "as to whether its mountains shall be stripped of their forests and its inhabitants shall breathe pure air."

On one occasion, a church in Washington, D. C., carried to the Supreme court its appeal against a railroad company which had erected an engine house and repair shop next to the church property. It protested that the noise and smoke thus caused interfered with services and greatly inconvenienced worshippers. The court decided in favor of the church.

Handles Small Cases.

But the individual citizen, no matter how obscure, does not need the support of his state or any other organization to appeal to the Supreme court if his Constitutional rights have been infringed upon.

Naturally the Supreme court appears most prominently in the news when it upholds cases involving prominent names or great organizations; but its work includes also the job of upholding cases which, apart from their constitutional aspect, would seem of little importance.

Here's one case involving a \$25 fine:

The penalty was imposed by a District of Columbia police court on a resident charged with conspiring to extort money. When the prisoner refused to pay, he was turned over to a United States marshal.

He protested that the Constitution of the United States secured to him the right to be tried by a jury on the charge, and since that right was denied, the police court had no authority to impose a fine on him or to order him imprisoned until the fine was paid.

Jury Trial Guaranteed.

Because of the constitutional aspect involved, the case went finally to the Supreme court. The court agreed with the prisoner, and explained:

"Except in that class or grade of offenses called petty offenses which, according to the common law, may be proceeded against summarily in any tribunal legally constituted for that purpose, the guarantee of an impartial jury to the accused in a criminal prosecution, conducted either in the name, or by or under the authority of, the United States, secures to him the right to enjoy that mode of trial . . ."

"In such cases a judgment of conviction, not based upon a verdict of guilty by a jury, is void."

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Named Lions for Kings

During the time of King George II of England it was customary to name the lions in the tower menagerie after the reigning kings, and the fate of the royal beast was thought to be bound up with that of human majesty. Two years before the death of King George II, he suffered a serious illness, and was near death; but he rallied, and regained good health. A curious circumstance, illustrative of popular superstition, is mentioned in connection with this illness by Lord Chesterfield, and quoted by Earl Stanhope in his "History of England": "It was generally thought his majesty would have died, and for a very good reason—for the oldest lion in the tower, much about the king's age, died a fortnight ago."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 20

JOSEPH'S KINDNESS TO HIS KINDRED

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 46:1-7, 28-30; 50:24-26. GOLDEN TEXT—And be ye kind one to another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Ephesians 4:32.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Joseph Saw His Father Again.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Joseph Honoring His Father.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Kindness in the Family.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Mutual Helpfulness in the Family.

A happy ending—yes! Modern writers may look with disfavor on it (and perhaps rightly so, for most of them write about life apart from fellowship with God) but to those who trust God and who seek his will, the story of life has a bright and joyful conclusion.

But someone may object that the lesson for today closes with the last words of the book of Genesis, which are "a coffin in Egypt." Is that a happy ending? It is, because even that forbidding emblem of death pointed in faith toward the day when God was to keep his promise and bring his people into the promised land.

Our lesson centers around the last of our patriarchs, Joseph, and his kindness to his father and his family. The highest official in the land of Egypt (save for Pharaoh himself) proves his inherent greatness by forgetting position and power, except as they enable him to be a loving son and brother. We consider his kindness as it is centered in his devotion to God, shown forth in thoughtful provision for others, expressed in affectionate deeds, and as it imparted itself by faith to others.

I. Founded on Fellowship (Gen. 46:1-4).

Jacob, having heard from his sons that Joseph was in Egypt, and having thus learned of their treachery and deceit, came at last to realize that his beloved Joseph is alive. He has been urged to go to Egypt but he hesitates about leaving Canaan. How shall he know whether to believe in and respond to Joseph's invitation. He asks God, the One who is the joy and center of Joseph's life, and of Jacob's as well, and he has his answer.

Real family life and devotion center around a mutual fellowship with God. There may be little else to share, but "little is much when God is in it." Has God been honored in your home? Has He been made the center of family life? These are vital questions.

II. Evidenced by Thoughtfulness (vv. 5-7).

Joseph had arranged for Pharaoh to send wagons to bring his aged father, the women, and the little ones.

Many men in our day glory in being "hard-boiled." In their relentless pursuit of fame and riches they ignore and even trample on the members of their own families. They are ashamed of the broken bodies, the humble apparel, the uneducated speech of their parents, fearing lest their new-found friends in the circle of wealth and position may ridicule them. There is a crude but apt expression that describes such persons as "stuffed shirts."

III. Manifested in Love (vv. 28-30).

Joseph kissed his father whom he had gone out to meet, and held him close and wept for joy. Again he showed his true greatness by being his natural self.

We are not all demonstrative in showing our affection. Furthermore, we would not plead for more of that sham public expression of affection which is so distasteful to right-thinking people. But may we not suggest that there is room for improvement in our loving consideration for our kindred. Let us ask ourselves how long it is since we did something to show that we really love our mother, our father, or a faithful wife, son, or daughter? How long is it since you wrote home to mother, or went home to visit?

IV. Imparted by Faith (50:24-26).

Jacob had been gathered to his fathers; time had gone on its relentless way, and Joseph is about to die. What shall be the heritage to his family? Money, property, position? No; he leaves them something infinitely more valuable—a forward-looking faith that will keep alive in their hearts the expectation that God will in due season bring them into their own land. Joseph had spent most of his years in Egypt, he had attained high position and great honor, but he never lost his vision of the promised land. He imparts to them by faith that hope.

Hope

Ah, what thoughtful, loving provision God hath made for us in the gift of the angel of Hope! There is no path so dark but we may see the glimmer of her shining wings, no misfortune so heavy but her helpful hand is outstretched to us, and her smile still ready to cheer and encourage us.

The Natural Tone

Peace is the natural tone of a well-regulated mind at one with itself.—Humboldt.

Clothes That Look the Part



NOW, Milady, that you've seen all three, which will you choose, the lovely dance frock, an easy-to-sew runabout model, or a slick all around the clock dress to flatter your every move and moment? It's a personal question but one you'll surely want to toy with since Sew-Your-Own makes the answer so easy.

Any Time After 8:30.

The romantic fashion at the left will make memorable occasions of your summer parties as only a lovely appearance can. Its two pieces are young, cool and streamlined. For the Miss whose interest centers about matinee girls-on, there's a dashing shorter style—it differs only in length, and either will be picturesque in marquisette, dimity, or organdie.

A Tip for Tea Time.

When you're keeping up with the Joneses, wear this stylish all occasion dress. It will do great things for you socially, and, figuratively speaking, it will cut inches from those high spots and make you feel pounds lighter. Think of what that means to chic and comfort when things get hot out your way. Dark sheer crepe is the material that lends to its charm to this creation.

Fore and Aft.

Easy to sew and always ready to go is this new spectator frock for young women and those who want to turn back the clock. With this number handy there's no need to pause for reflection about what to wear. And that holds good whether you're bound for sports, business, or society. It is becoming as a sun tan, as simple to sew as a dress can be, and a cinch to launder. Why not make a carbon copy for the morning after? Remember summer chic depends upon the company your wardrobe keeps. Be sure it's amply supplied with cool convenient Sew-Your-Owns!

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Pattern 1847 is designed in sizes 36 to 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1279 is designed in sizes 32 to 46. Size 34 requires 4 1/4 yards of 35 inch material. Ribbon for belt requires 1 yard.

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Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!
Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure.
When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out.
Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance.
The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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Washington. — It nearly always happens in the second term of any President that the congress begins to show signs of asserting its own will.

This is perfectly natural. Members of the house and senate recognize, or have recognized in the past, that when a President enters onto his second term he has little more in the way of trading to offer them. That is to say, the President has about exhausted political appointments and, except for special pieces of legislation, the Chief Executive cannot compensate house and senate members with political plums.

The New Deal congress in Mr. Roosevelt's first term was subservient, indeed. It gave him everything he asked. But now there are encouraging signs of a more independent attitude on the part of congress. I use the word "independent" to mean that congress has begun to examine legislative proposals from the White House in the light of the viewpoint of individual representatives and senators instead of an examination solely in the light of the argument of the President.

The Supreme court reorganization proposal brought the first sign of independence by congress. This sign broke out in the senate and there are many who believe that the senate will never yield on the President's proposal to pack the court with any additional justices of his own choosing. It is possible that, as we view history from, say ten years hence, the Supreme court reorganization plan will be shown to have been the straw that broke the President's control over a congress in which his party has more than two-thirds of the members.

Several other legislative proposals from the White House have met or are meeting real difficulties. One of them that must be regarded as important is the relief fund proposition. I imagine that, in the end, the President will get the full billion and a half that he has requested for relief purposes but the controversy over relief funds is significant.

For instance, and as an example of the undercurrent of feeling in congress, the house took a nasty slap at Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins. The house did it in a way designed to make Mr. Hopkins peevish. It cut his salary as relief administrator by two-thousand dollars a year. Now, a cut from \$12,000 to \$10,000 probably is unimportant as far as the monetary affect is concerned, but it was the same thing as if the house had turned Mr. Hopkins across its knees and had given him a couple of good spanks.

What it does, actually, is to show Mr. Hopkins that the house is still its own boss and it demonstrates as well the house has some spunk left. In addition to the relief fund controversy, congress is giving evidence also of more constructive opposition to control from the White House over all national policies. For example, the new farm bill is undergoing very critical analysis by the house agriculture committee. While this measure to establish what Secretary Wallace calls the "ever-normal" granary and to revive control over important farm groups was not sent to congress from the White House, everyone understands it has White House indorsement. House leaders accept it, at least, as representing the principle of AAA and, therefore, as being representative of the President's ideas.

Leaders of the farm bloc in the house are quite skeptical of the plan. Naturally, it is too early to forecast what is going to happen on this piece of legislation but it is important to note that the house is giving close and independent study instead of rushing the legislation through merely because the administration announced it was favorable to the proposition.

There is discontent in the senate also. Mr. Roosevelt's far-flung government reorganization bill has touched so many sensitive spots that some doubt actually exists whether it will get through at all, even after revision.

The feeling in the senate on this matter is so widespread that Democratic Leader Robinson made a statement the other day to the effect that "failure of the senate to pass the bill will be no public calamity." If their skepticism leads to a more systematic and thorough scrutiny of this bill and other pieces of legislation, it seems likely in my opinion that some costly blunders may be avoided.

The trouble with congress, however, when it gets into the humor we now observe, is that many times it does things the wrong way. After all, members of the house and senate are human and they flock together behind the bell cow, if that bell cow succeeds in stirring up enough excitement.

Take the controversy over the relief funds, as a case in point. It is plain that the house feels that Mr.

Roosevelt does not require a billion and a half in new money for relief. But the house apparently does not have the courage to take an out and out position in accordance with its conviction. So it is trying to dodge the real issue by holding out for a provision in the bill that would set aside half a billion of the total for use exclusively on permanent public works under Secretary Ickes as public works administrator. (Secretary Ickes and Relief Administrator Hopkins long have been snarling at each other.)

To get down to cases on this relief fund controversy, it actually happens that the real argument is on the side of Mr. Roosevelt. Either he needs the whole amount for relief or he does not and there is little sense in the house taking a run around the rosebush to cover a feeling of revenge. Thus, the house is shown in a rather bad light. If it has spunk enough to spank Mr. Hopkins and if it does not believe that the President needs the full amount he has requested, then why does not the house approve of only a billion and stick to that position?

There is another phase of this house revolt on relief funds that ought to be examined. I mentioned earlier that the members of the house and senate no longer expected political plums from the White House. Now they are trying to get close to the political pie counter in another manner. If they can get part of the relief funds allocated for permanent public works, they have their snouts in the political trough of the old pork barrel.

There is a natural reaction for politicians when money is to be passed out and the house has been displaying that reaction to the fullest on the relief funds. The proposition, simmered down, is, however, that the time has long passed when pork barrel methods can be tolerated in congress. It is not a sound principle of representative government and it is not economical.

On the other hand, it seems to me that Mr. Roosevelt cannot escape responsibility for revival of the pork barrel custom. Throughout his first term, he allowed congress plenty of pork barrel packages and now that he is attempting to stick through his own ideas without providing the usual sop for congress, the politicians resent it.

While the congress has been fussing and fuming over legislation, in downtown Washington, the Treasury is finding its job more and more difficult. Last week, Secretary Morgenthau found himself in a position where he had to go into the money market for an additional eight-hundred-million dollars. He offered new government bonds in that amount and from the proceeds of their sale, he will have in the Treasury sufficient funds to keep the government going. Incidentally, this new loan will put the national debt almost to thirty-six billion, the highest point in all history.

The Treasury's latest borrowing of new money caused some surprise because it had been thought that the June 15 income tax payments would put the Treasury's balance sufficiently high to carry the government for another month or two. Notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt's declarations that government expenses must be cut, they are continuing to expand and, consequently, it has been necessary to borrow more money in order to keep the machinery of government operating.

It is impossible to discuss the latest Treasury loan without linking to it the question of the administration's gold policy and, it is impossible to mention the gold policy without relating that the United States now has more than twelve billions in gold. The United States thus has approximately one-half of all the gold in the world. This would seem to make our nation the richest in the world, but having all of this gold stock is a very expensive proposition under the administration's gold policy.

No one seems to know how the administration will untangle itself from the gold policy. If the United States continues to maintain the present price of gold, just so long will other nations ship gold to the shores of America. We have seen gold entering the United States at the rate of sixteen million dollars a day for some days. Of course, that is an abnormal rate but the imports have been so high that presently, if the present pace is maintained, we will have all of the gold and its value will be questionable as a factor in trade.

From foreign sources come rumors that many of the banking interests abroad are perfectly willing to unload the bulk of their gold on the United States. In so doing, they put themselves in a position to bargain effectively with the United States whenever the time comes for world nations to discuss money stabilization.

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