

JAPANESE ACCEPT REGIMENTED LIFE WITHOUT PROTEST

Bow Doileely to Strict Decrees Governing Mode of Living—Taxes Rise as Expense of War Mounts.

TOKYO—(UP)—Registration, abhorred in the United States, is accepted with a meek shrug in Japan. The government puts into effect a law restricting the use of gasoline and the Japanese motor car owner, without protest, rides streets cars and buses.

The government invokes a law providing for registration of all citizens and for regular reports on their activities. There are no mass meetings to denounce invasion of personal rights.

Taxes are raised, press and personal freedom are restricted, it is decreed that wood fiber must go into wearing apparel—still no public uproar.

The Japanese have a word for it. "Shikatanai," they say, a fatalistic expression indicating that the matter is beyond human control.

They say it as they pull their belts tighter and pay higher prices for everyday commodities. They say it when sons are killed at the front or when a favorite nephew who would prefer to be a doctor or teacher is called to the colors as a soldier.

Loyal to Emperor

There is no thought of non-cooperation. Many Japanese are not in favor of the war in China, but they would not think of refusing help. That would be disloyalty to the emperor, the most serious crime possible.

The China conflict thus far has not resulted in any food scarcity in Japan. Food costs more but there seems to be an ample supply.

"I think the people would stand for almost anything as long as their leaders obtain food for them," said an American who has watched the phenomenon for several years.

"I sincerely believe they could tear up the street-car tracks or tear down buildings to obtain steel if it should become necessary and the people would not grumble greatly. If the results at the end are not considered sufficient reward for the hardships undergone—then there may be trouble.

"But while the fight is on they work together. I don't see any signs of a collapse in public morale."

There has been much discussion of a possible financial collapse in Japan.

The latest issue of the Oriental Economist, a monthly report of social, economic and political conditions in Japan, discusses the question.

War Costs Estimated

"The emergency war disbursements up to March 20 were less than 1,600,000,000 yen," the magazine stated. "Calculated on the basis of 100 yen equalling \$20, the emergency expenditures do not exceed \$464,000,000. Spread over the eight months since the outbreak of the hostilities, this represents an average monthly outlay of less than \$58,000,000."

The writer estimated that even with mounting emergency expenditures "it remains doubtful whether the entire supplementary appropriations approved by the diet session can be used up within the next year."

Since August, 1937, exports and imports of gold and of certain other commodities have not been made

public. This has been interpreted as covering a weakened position. The Oriental Economist stated that while the individual items have not been published totals which show that Japan's import balance is not so unfavorable as might be supposed.

Trade Figures Withheld

The trade figures are withheld under the industrial espionage law so that foreign governments and the people at home may not know the details of how much is going into munitions.

It is the fashion in Japan for leaders to talk of "a national crisis" or a "drastic emergency." It is sometimes thought that alarms are raised occasionally so that greater grants of power may be accorded those in control. Following up that line of thought, it might be reasoned that perhaps the present situation is not so serious as some of Japan's harsh control methods might indicate. Leaders might be using the current circumstances to impose a type of government which would not be popular in less strenuous times.

In recent years the economic structure of Japan has been shifting toward a cartel system with the government sponsoring combinations of firms in related industrial fields. The government has begun a process which easily could make absolute government monopolies out of all basic industries.

Industry in Japan is so firmly controlled that a reduction in production of non-essentials can be put into effect almost overnight. Conversely, a war industry can be stepped to higher production with a speed which would not be possible under a more loosely held management.

Menus of the Day

- By Mrs. Alexander George
Spring Garden Salad
(Serving Two or Three for Supper)
Salmon Loaf Creamed Peas
Buttered Spinach
Muffins
- Spring Garden Salad
Sliced Fresh Pineapple
Angel Food Cake
Coffee
- Spring Garden Salad
1 clove garlic
1/2 cup sliced radishes
1/4 cup sliced onions (spring)
1/4 cup shredded green peppers
1 cup shredded lettuce
1/2 cup sliced cucumbers
2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
4 pimiento stuffed olives, sliced
Rub bowl with garlic. Discard the garlic and add the rest of the ingredients to the bowl. Add dressing. Cover and let chill for two hours or longer. Stir several times with a fork.
- Dressing
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon paprika
1/4 teaspoon celery seed
1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon granulated sugar
1/4 teaspoon chopped onions
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon catsup (optional)
1-3 cup salad oil
3 tablespoons vinegar
Mix dry ingredients, onions and parsley. Add catsup and oil slowly. Add vinegar. Beat for one minute with a fork. Chill. Add half of this mixture to the salad ingredients arranged in the bowl. Pass the rest when the salad is served.
- Sliced Fresh Pineapple
1 fresh pineapple
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1/2 cup granulated sugar
Cut pineapple into cross-way slices. Discard rind and cores. Dice or cut into thin strips. Add rest of the ingredients. Mix well and chill for three hours or longer. Stir several times with a fork. Serve in glass cups and top with a fresh strawberry, candied cherry or mint leaves.

SUPREME COURT SHOWS SHIFT IN DISSENT LINE-UP

Ascendancy of Liberal Jurists Puts Conservatives in Dissenting Group—Black Opposes Old Views

WASHINGTON—(UP)—Development of a new bloc of dissenters was one of the outstanding features of the 1937-38 terms of the supreme court.

Ascendancy of liberal jurists to control of the tribunal, for the first time in several decades, resulted in assumption by the two remaining

"conservatives." Justice James C. McReynolds and Pierce Butler, of a long lead as the most frequent dissenters.

Through mid-May, McReynolds had disagreed with the majority views in 27 cases, Butler in 21 cases. Retired Justice George Sutherland, who left the bench on February 1, dissented in 12 cases during his half-term of service.

By far the most frequent dissenter of the liberal bloc was Justice Hugo L. Black, several of whose dissenting opinions were widely publicized because they expressed his opposition to long-accepted judicial standards and urged their overthrow.

Esposes New Principle

For instance, he chose a comparatively minor case, in which the court in a per curiam opinion ordered further lower court consideration of validity of rates proposed for the Indianapolis Water company, to express his bitter opposition to any interference by federal courts with rate regulations of state utility regulatory bodies.

Black contended that regulation of utility rates was a purely state affair, and that federal courts had over-

stepped their authority in ever assuming to pass on validity of proposed utility rate regulations.

Similarly, he chose a relatively unimportant case involving imposition of a California franchise tax on the Connecticut General Life Insurance company to express his firm belief that federal courts erred in extending protection of the constitution's due process clause to corporations.

He charged that when the 14th amendment was enacted the providing that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," congress and state legislators intended only that the protection should be extended to persons, not to corporations.

Black pointed out that the amendment was adopted following the Civil War as a protection to the Negro race, and added:

"No section of the amendment gave notice to the people that if adopted, it would subject every state law and municipal ordinance, affecting corporations (and all administrative actions under them) to thoroughship of the United States courts. No word in all this amendment gave

any hint that its adoption would deprive the states of their long recognized power to regulate corporations."

Declares Court Erred

The original error, he charged, was committed in the 1890s, when the supreme court held that the word "person" in the due process clause was sufficiently broad to extend protection of the clause to corporations.

Again, he stood by himself in two cases involving validity of patents to charge that the courts had erred in interpreting patent law, and that the interpretation placed on that law by the supreme court itself in fact encouraged extension of monopolies through patent extensions which congress never had intended to authorize.

Altogether, Black dissented in 15 cases through mid-May. Justice Harlan F. Stone had dissented five times, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo four times, Justice Owen J. Roberts and Justice Stanley F. Reed twice, and Justice Louis D. Brandeis, dean of the liberal bloc, only once.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, through mid-May, was the only justice enjoying an "always-right" record. In a few cases, Hughes disqual-

ified himself from participation, for various reasons, but not once had he been on the minority side of any decision through the term.

Black Leads Dissenters

Black was in the lead on the score of the number of times he dissented alone. Giving both Black and McReynolds credit for a lone dissent on the Indiana tax case because the decision was in two sections, with Black dissenting in one section and McReynolds in the other, there were lone dissents 18 times—Black 11, McReynolds five, and Butler and Reed one each.

McReynolds and Butler joined in two-justice dissents on 10 occasions. On eight other occasions, they were joined by Sutherland. Twice, Justice Roberts joined with McReynolds, Butler and Sutherland in 5-4 decisions. One 5-4 decision found Black dissenting with liberal Justices Stone, Cardozo and Brandeis.

Black was joined in one dissent by Stone, in another by Reed, twice Stone and Cardozo were united in two-man dissents, while on one occasion Black, Stone and Cardozo dissented together.

Find Speeds Work
POCATELLO, Ida. (UP)—WPA workers, improving a road near Tikon, unearthed a cache of a pre-prohibition bootlegger. The quality proving fine, and a report spreading that another 8-gallon jug of well-aged moonshine was buried in the vicinity rapid progress was made on speeding up the road improvement.

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