

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Sugar Lobby Gift Story Under Investigation, Senator Davis Promising Help—Lame Duck Sessions Probably Will Be Abolished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Senator J. J. Davis

IN THE closing days of the session of congress the senate ran into what gave some promise of developing into another lobbying scandal. Mr. Borah read to it an article in a New York newspaper which said, in effect, that a senator, during his former occupancy of a high official position, had received \$100,000 from the president of a domestic sugar company in return for his agreement to lobby for a high sugar tariff. Senator Nye of North Dakota had already alluded to the story, deploring the fact that such an unsubstantiated report had been given publicity and credence. Replying to questions, Nye admitted that the campaign expenditure committee, of which he is chairman, had come upon the report of a \$100,000 gift to a senator, had incompletely investigated it and had turned over a memorandum to the committee on lobbying. He said he thought the senator in question was entitled to have an inquiry made and the truth established by the lobby committee, which is headed by Senator Caraway of Arkansas.

At the instance of Senator Borah, supported by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the senate instructed the lobby committee to investigate the story.

Immediately thereafter Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, former secretary of labor, announced off the senate floor that he stood ready to appear before the lobby committee at any time and that he would assure the committee of the presence of several witnesses whom it would desire to hear. Among the witnesses he named was Eror G. Dahlberg of Chicago, president of the Southern Sugar company. Mr. Davis declared he would assist the committee in investigating the charges "to the bottom."

Appearing later before the lobby committee, Senator Davis declared the charges, if directed at him, were absolutely false.

WITH little or no expectation that his veto would be sustained, President Hoover put the mark of his disapproval on the veterans' bonus loan bill. His veto message to congress included data provided by Secretary Mellon showing how the bonus loans would aggravate the financing difficulties of the treasury, and also new estimates of the number of veterans who will apply for the loans.

ABOLISHMENT of the "lame duck" session of congress seemed assured when the house adopted the Gifford resolution to that effect and providing for the inauguration of the newly elected President in January instead of March. The resolution, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution, differs somewhat from the Norris measure passed by the senate with the same purpose, but it was believed the differences would be ironed out in conference. It is planned that the terms of the President and Vice President shall end on the twenty-fourth day of January and the terms of senators and representatives at noon on the fourth day of January of the years in which such terms normally would end. Congress would assemble on January 4, and the President would be sworn in on January 24.

ONLY a veto by President Hoover can keep the government from going into the power business, for the senate joined with the house in accepting the conference report on Muscle Shoals. The senate vote was 55 to 28. This indicated that a veto would be sustained. Twenty Republicans voted for the measure, eleven of them being of the radical group which has the power question for its chief issue.

Another rebuff for the administration was administered when the house passed Senator Wagner's bill setting up federal and state employment agencies, without a record vote. It was believed President Hoover might kill the measure by a pocket veto.

ONE of Oklahoma's lame duck Republican congressmen, U. S. Stone of Norman, put forth a parting wall that aroused little if any sympathy among the national law makers but considerable among the public at large. Mr. Stone had introduced a bill barring relatives of members of congress and of high officials from being federal employees, and the other day he called at the White House to ask President Hoover's support for the measure and also to tell what this attack on nepotism was getting him. "I never dreamed," said Mr. Stone, "that a simple, constructive move on



U. S. Stone

my part could make such a difference. I pass fellow house members in the hallways of the office building and they do not speak to me. My wife is punished for my daring. Even bureau clerks in legislative departments give me the cold shoulder and interfere with my work as a member of the house.

"I have had members whisper that I am right, but that I would not succeed. Others have warned me that I would suffer for my rashness. The reaction against my proposal to make it 'unlawful' for any legislative, ministerial, or judicial officer to appoint any person related to him when the pay is to come out of public funds has been most extraordinary."

The last annual report of the clerk of the house reveals that approximately 100 relatives are now on the pay rolls of members, and a survey shows that many of these have never done a lick of work in the offices for which they got their appointments.

One letter to Mr. Stone points out that the daughter of a certain representative signed vouchers for \$3,500 last year and spent almost the entire time abroad. Another report which he would like to investigate before a committee is that a southern member has paid his father \$16,000 and the man has never been in Washington.

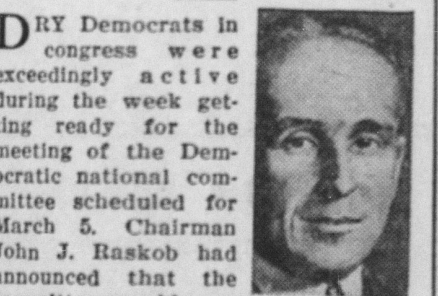


Senator T. D. Schall

MINNESOTA Democrats announced, through Chairman J. J. Farrell of their state executive committee, that they would try to unseat Senator Thomas D. Schall, Republican, who was re-elected last November in a five-cornered contest. Farrell said Schall would be charged with violating the state corrupt practices act and also with violating federal regulations governing the use of postal franking privileges, and that the state elections committee would be asked to declare the seat vacant so that a new election may be called.

When Senator Schall was told of this in Washington he said only: "That does not deserve comment."

The blind senator's dispute with President Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell over the appointment of a new federal judge for Minnesota continues. After rejecting Schall's choice for the post, Ernest D. Michel of Minneapolis, the President named Gunnar B. Nordbye, now a Minneapolis district judge, and Schall immediately announced he would contest the nomination in the senate. His course in this matter, it is said, has led some Hoover Republicans in Minnesota to support the ouster move.



J. J. Raskob

DRY Democrats in congress were exceedingly active during the week getting ready for the meeting of the Democratic national committee scheduled for March 5. Chairman John J. Raskob had announced that the committee would consider future policies of the party, and assuming that he would try to commit it to the wet side of the prohibition controversy, the dries were lining up to fight him to the bitter end. Senator Morrison of North Carolina, one of the most arid ones, said his group had enough votes to defeat any wet resolution. Senator George of Georgia asserted the committee had no right to form party policies, that being the function of the national convention. Other Democratic leaders were anxious to head off any discussion of the liquor issue.

Naturally the approaching committee meeting caused a lot of talk about presidential possibilities. The names heard oftentimes were those of Governor Roosevelt of New York, Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Senator-elect James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. In Chicago there developed quite a boom for Colonel Lewis on his return home from a sojourn in the Southwest.

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD, who has just been elected president of Finland, is going to have the prohibition question put up to him promptly. Distinguished women of the country, of all parties, are circulating a petition asking his support of a speedy repeal of the "pernicious prohibition law."

The petition urges mothers to "feel deep concern in the ever increasing intemperance which ruins men, women, and children morally and physically. It is awful to contemplate how alcohol will affect the descendants of the present poisoned generation unless legislators abolish the prohibition system." The petition further points out that women are unable to restart a temperance movement until the de-

moralizing prohibition law is repealed and replaced by reasonable legislation.

ONCE again the United States Supreme court has upheld the validity of the Eighteenth amendment. This time the action, which was unanimous, was in reviewing the decision of Federal Judge William Clark of Newark, N. J., who held that the amendment should have been ratified by state conventions instead of by state legislatures. This decision was reversed, the opinion being written by Justice Owen D. Roberts, the newest member of the Supreme court.

In a case appealed from Michigan, the Supreme court held that the severe penalties of the Jones "five and ten" law are not applicable to conviction for possession of liquor.



Ambassador J. C. Grew

WHILE the conference on narcotics was in progress in Washington, word came that Joseph C. Grew, American ambassador to Turkey, was getting results there in the fight to suppress the illegal exportation of the drugs from that country. Mr. Grew made vigorous representations to the government at Ankara and brought about the sealing of the three big drug factories of Istanbul with their entire stocks, to be effective until the factories present documents attesting the amounts of production and exportation.

Drug exporting from Turkey to countries such as the United States, which do not allow unrestricted entry of narcotics, is henceforth expected to be impossible, as a government official has been attached to each factory to control production and exportation. Factories must report to the government every 24 hours the amount of raw material purchased and the amount of production. The director of the Japanese factory in Istanbul says the new order is so severe that his factory probably will be forced to cease functioning.

THOUGH King Alfonso of Spain told American correspondents that all was calm in his country now and that danger of a revolution had passed, Admiral Juan Aznar, the new premier, was not finding the sailing weather especially fine. This was mainly because the national executive committee of the Socialist party and the labor union decided to boycott the national elections and co-operate fully with the Republican revolutionary committee. This determination was so forcible that some of the moderate leaders among the Socialists resigned from the committee, their places being filled with real revolutionists.

These resignations ended the government's dream of splitting the revolutionary ranks by divorcing the Socialists and their 300,000 workers with their terrible weapon of a general strike from the purely Republican element with their backing among the bourgeoisie and friendly soldiery. The government announced that the municipal elections, the first in a series of elections that will end eventually in balloting for an assembly to amend the constitution, would take place on April 12 instead of March 29. Educational institutions, closed by the Berenguer government a month ago, are ordered reopened.

In his talk with correspondents Alfonso said he had done all he could to satisfy his people and that he was willing to give up almost everything but his crown, which, he added, was not his to give away, being his inheritance of which he is only the temporary holder.

BECAUSE of divided opposition William Hale Thompson won renomination by the Republicans for mayor of Chicago after one of the hottest primary contests that city has ever enjoyed. The attack on him was fierce and he would have been beaten by Judge John Lyle, "nemesis" of the gunmen and gangsters, had it not been for the candidacy of Alderman Albert who was supported by Senator Deneen and his dwindling faction. The hope of those Chicagoans who seek to eliminate Thompsonism now rests with Anton Cermak, who is the nominee of the Democrats.



President Cerro

"Southern Junta." They were joined by considerable parts of the army and held control of southern Peru.

To prove the sincerity of his intentions in leading the August revolution, Cerro issued a proclamation declaring that he would not be a candidate for the presidency when the elections are held. This, he and his adherents thought, would pacify the Arequipa rebels and lead to peace through negotiations.

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# When Funston Captured Aguinaldo



Gen. Fred Funston



GROUP OF MORO CHIEFS



EMILIO AGUINALDO



FILIPINO CONSTABULARY

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THIRTY years ago America had a new national hero. He was "a little man with a slight limp; a little man who weighs less than a hundred pounds, with a Vandyke beard and a sense of humor that bubbles in him like the effervescence of wine." His name was Frederick Funston and his "mad-cap enterprise," as he himself called it, put his name on the lips of millions. For Funston had captured Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurgents, the most talked-of man in the Orient, if not in the whole world at that time, who for three years had been leading some 70,000 American troops and native auxiliaries a merry chase from one end of the province of Luzon to another. On March 23, 1901, the chase came to an end when, through the daring and the strategy of the little Kansan, this wily native leader was taken prisoner.

Insignificant though Funston may have been in appearance, few men's lives had been packed as full with adventure as had his when he sprang into fame almost overnight. He was born in Ohio in 1835, the son of a first lieutenant in the Union army, who in 1867 moved to Kansas when Frederick was two years old, where he was elected to the Kansas state legislature and later elected and repeatedly re-elected to congress.

Young Funston was educated in Iola, Kan., attended the University of Kansas for two years and then went to work as a newspaper reporter, first at Fort Smith, Ark., and later on the Kansas City Journal.

During the summer of 1896 he attended a mass meeting in New York called to arouse sympathy for the Cubans who were struggling to throw off the yoke of Spain. Funston became interested in the cause of Cuban liberty and offered his services to the Cuban Junta. After drilling recruits under its direction, he joined a filibustering expedition and, aided in delivering to General Gomez the first Hotchkiss guns owned by the Cuban revolutionists. Two weeks later he was placed in charge of these guns as captain of artillery.

During his 18 months in Cuba Funston took part in 22 engagements and so fearful was the execution wrought by his guns (five pieces, including a pneumatic dynamite gun, the first ever used in battle) that the Spaniards set a price upon his head. At the battle of Samai his lungs were pierced by a Mauser bullet and while he was recovering from this wound his hip was injured by his horse falling upon it during a cavalry charge. This was followed by an attack of fever and with his health broken Funston attempted to reach the coast and escape to the United States.

He was arrested by the Spaniards but succeeded in convincing them that he was a deserter from the Cuban army (after swallowing the passport which would have betrayed him) and although they at first sentenced him to a firing squad and a stone wall, he was finally freed and sent to the United States. This was in 1890 and the next few years Funston spent on the lecture platform.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he organized the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers a regiment similar to the Rough Riders, of which he was made a colonel. His regiment was or-

dered to the Philippines and in November, 1898, he joined Gen. Wesley Merritt at Manila and aided in the capture of the capital.

It is at this point that Aguinaldo comes into the picture. The early life and ancestry of this leader is cloaked in mystery. He is said to have much Spanish blood in his veins from which came his intelligence, his courage, his military ability and his political acumen. When in August, 1898, he declared himself president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines and general in chief of its army, he called himself Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy. He was even then dreaming of independence for his native land, after the Americans had defeated the hated Spaniards and these dreams led to the insurrection against the new masters of the islands.

Almost from the beginning of the insurrection Funston had been in the field against Aguinaldo's followers. His strict discipline had not made him especially popular with his soldiers, but after the affair at Murilao river in April, 1899, he had their unbounded respect. There he found the bridge across the river destroyed and a strong force of insurgents on the other side to resist a crossing by the Americans. Selecting 20 of those who volunteered to accompany him, Funston swam the river, drove the enemy back and took 80 prisoners. A few days later, with only 45 men, he crossed the Rio Grande at Calumpit on a raft, and after a desperate fight drove 2,500 of the enemy from an entrenched position. For this feat he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers.

Throughout 1899 and 1900 there was constant fighting but always the leader of the insurgents eluded capture. Sometime during 1900 he seemed to have dropped out of sight entirely but in January, 1901, from his hiding place in the province of Isabela, Aguinaldo sent out a letter denouncing the subchiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and ordered certain insurgent forces in southern Luzon to join him at the rendezvous in Isabela. The messenger entrusted with this letter surrendered to an American lieutenant in February and upon securing the information so long desired, General Funston determined upon a daring plan for capturing Aguinaldo. Going to Manila to lay his plans before his superiors, Generals MacArthur and Wheaton, he finally gained their consent to the attempt. Taking with him Capt. H. W. Newton and Russel T. Hazard, Lieuts. Oliver P. M. Hazard and Burton J. Mitchell and a company of 80 Macabebes who spoke the Tagalog language, he was landed on a beach south of Casiguran in the province of Principe on March 13, 1901.

Aguinaldo's messenger and the Macabebes scouts were to pass themselves off as a detachment of insurgent Tagalogs who had captured the five Americans and were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. The position of Funston and his companions was a dangerous one. Everything depended upon the faithfulness of the Macabebes. Should they turn traitor to the Americans, it meant certain death. But they remained faithful and after a fatiguing and dangerous march of seven days and nights, the party reached a point eight miles from Palanan, Aguinaldo's hiding place. A message, stamped with the seal of General Lacuna, an Aguinaldo supporter, which had been found among the papers handed over by the insurgent leader's messenger, was sent forward to Aguinaldo and a prompt response was received, welcoming the party. The Americans and their fake Tagalogs hastened forward. Funston himself was not present at the actual capture. That he entrusted to a Spaniard, Iazaro Segovia, and a detachment of the scouts. The story, as Funston told it later, follows:

"Running up the bank toward the house, we were met by Segovia, who came running out, his face aglow with exultation and his clothes spattered with the blood of the men he had wounded. He called out in Spanish: 'It is all right; we have him.' We hastened into the house and I introduced myself to Aguinaldo, telling him that we were officers of the American army, that the men with us were our troops, and not his, and that he was a prisoner of war. He was given assurance that he need fear no bad treatment. He said, in a dazed sort of way: 'Is this not some joke?' I assured him that it was not, though, as a matter of fact, it was a pretty bad one on him. While naturally agitated, his bearing was dignified, and in this moment of his fall there was nothing of the craven."

In after years Aguinaldo was laud in his praise of Funston for the audacity and skill of his plan, saying that only by the stratagem used could he have been captured. The news that Aguinaldo was captured was flashed to the United States and was hailed with delight as the sign that the long and weary war against the insurgents was over at last. President McKinley on March 30 commissioned Funston a brigadier general in the regular army and had it not been for his untimely death in 1917 it is probable that he would have been commander in chief of the A. E. F. when the United States entered the World war. His only part in that great conflict was to give his name to a training camp in Kansas where thousands of men received their training for "over there."

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