

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Curtis Decides He Wants the Vice Presidency Again— New Senator and Representative From New Jersey.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ON THE eve of the opening of the Seventy-second congress the statesmen of the United States appeared to be more concerned with national politics than with legislation—which may be just as well, since their legislation in recent times has not been any too successful. A major political event was the announcement by Vice President Charles Curtis that he would not seek election as senator from Kansas, the position he formerly held, but would accept a renomination for the vice presidency if it were offered him by the Republican convention of 1932.

Mr. Curtis is noted for his political acumen, and warm supporters of the administration hailed his decision as a profession of his faith in President Hoover's chances for re-election. Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, for instance, said:

"The Vice President's announcement will serve to give much encouragement to his party—and he doubtless has reached this conclusion after a careful study of political conditions throughout the country. His decision is proof that there is little reason for Republican apprehension in 1932 and I look for 'the old ticket' to come through once more with a handsome margin."

Democrats and pessimistic Republicans, however, held that Mr. Curtis probably had decided he would have small chance of winning the Kansas senatorship and had made a choice between two rather shaky prospects. Among the Republicans there were some who would have preferred to have Secretary of War Hurley or Governor Theodore Roosevelt in second place on the ticket, partly because Mr. Curtis is somewhat advanced in years and partly because he is a dry. However, all concede that if he wants the nomination, he will get it. That is on the assumption, which appears to be almost a certainty, that Herbert Hoover is again the Republican standard bearer.

GOSSIP concerning the Democratic Presidential situation was enlivened by the progress of Governor Ritchie of Maryland toward Chicago, where he was to spend several days conferring with party leaders and making speeches. He already had visited New York in furtherance of his ambition to obtain the nomination. It is believed in the East that Ritchie is looked on with high favor by Al Smith and Chairman Raskob, and the Democratic chiefs of Chicago and Illinois are known to like him and his policies. Until comparatively recently the Marylander was known to the country at large chiefly as an opponent of prohibition, but he has expanded his utterances to include many other matters of national and international import and has taken on the semblance, at least, of real statesmanship.

FOR the new congress New Jersey supplies one new Republican senator and one new Democratic representative. To fill out the unexpired term of the late Dwight W. Morrow, Governor Larson appointed W. Warren Barbour, former mayor of Rumson, who in his youth was amateur champion heavyweight of the world. He is now the wealthiest president of the Linen Thread company. Senator Barbour is a supporter of the protective tariff and was formerly president of the American Tariff League. Also, he is in favor of repeal or modification of the dry laws. He will serve until next fall, when a senator will be chosen in the general election.



W. Warren Barbour

Governor Larsen soon goes out of office and will be succeeded by A. Harry Moore, a Democrat. But the latter says he has no thought of calling a special election in an attempt to wrest the senatorial seat from the Republicans. For one reason, it would cost the state too much money.

In the Fifth New Jersey district Percy M. Stewart, wet and a Democrat, was elected to succeed the late Alexander Ackerman, who was a dry Republican; and thus the lineup in the house became: Democrats, 219; Republicans, 214; Farmer-Laborite, 1; vacancy, 1. Mr. Stewart defeated Donald H. McLean, a wet Republican, by a narrow margin. Stewart made his campaign chiefly on his attacks on the record of the Hoover administration and demanded revision of the tariff act. McLean was a defender of the national administration.

THOUGH many leaders of both parties in congress insisted that economic issues must be given first place in the deliberations of the lawmakers,

the prohibition issue could not be squelched. Before the session opened the wet Republicans were conferring on plans to force the liberalization of the house rules in such a way that a modification bill or a repeal resolution might be brought out of committee and submitted to the house for a vote. Heretofore it has been possible for 218 members, or a bare majority, to prevent such action.

Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Republican, made public two resolutions he said he would introduce. One would repeal the present Eighteenth amendment and return the prohibitory power to the states. The other would change the amending article of the Constitution by providing that amendments should be made on a majority of the popular votes in three-fourths of the states.

HENRY T. RAINEY, veteran representative from Illinois, was supported by a majority of his fellow Democrats in the house for the important place of floor leader. He is more of a liberal than some of the eastern Democrats wanted in that position, but his long experience and admitted ability overcame their objections. He has been for years an important member of the ways and means committee that drafts revenue raising and tariff legislation. He advocated a reciprocal tariff to be initiated by the United States as a means of lowering tariffs throughout the world.

Indicating the plans of the Democrats in the way of tariff revision, Mr. Rainey issued through the national committee a statement in which he said:

"The time has come for constructive tariff action and something must be done to bring down world tariff walls."

NEGOTIATIONS for peace between China and Japan proceeded haltingly, first one side and then the other raising objections to the plans offered. The Japanese began withdrawing their troops from the occupied parts of Manchuria, but the forward movements of the Chinese armies alarmed them, and so did the advance of Gen. Ma Chan-shan, who apparently was bent on recovering Tsitsihar. Japan temporarily stopped her movement against Chinchow, and it was reported the Chinese troops in that region were being heavily reinforced.

Both nations consented to the neutral investigation planned by the League of Nations council, but both made reservations. Japan insisted on a clause in the agreement, giving her the right to "hunt bandits" anywhere in Manchuria where it might be considered necessary—and with the Japanese "bandits" is an elastic term. China specified that "any new Japanese aggressive operation would create a new situation, requiring reconsideration of the whole arrangement."

SOME two thousand men and women from all parts of the country assembled in Washington for the conference on home building and home ownership called by the President. Their purpose was to study and act upon the reports of committees that have been for the last year investigating design, equipment, taxation, financing and construction for city and rural homes. Secretary Lamont opened the conference, and Mr. Hoover addressed it, dwelling especially on his plan of establishing a system of home loan discount banks, one in each of the federal reserve districts, to facilitate home building and relieve unemployment.

THOUGH the Republicans lost control of the house of representatives, there was a spirited contest in their caucus for the honor of being the party's nominee for the speakership. This was because the man selected would become the minority floor leader, a place of importance. There were thirteen candidates, but the real struggle was between John Q. Tilson of Connecticut and Bertrand H. Snell of New York, the latter an outspoken opponent of many of the administration's policies. After seven ballots Mr. Tilson withdrew and Mr. Snell was declared elected unanimously.

At the Republican caucus that preceded the close of the last session, when the Republican expected to retain control of the house, Mr. Snell was chosen candidate for speaker and Mr. Tilson was selected to be floor leader. In defeat last week, Mr. Tilson contended that his own title to be floor leader held good, and settlement of the dispute over this point was postponed until after the organization of congress.

ANNUAL reports from the cabinet officers and other chiefs were the order of the week, and some of them reflected on the economy plans of the administration. This was especially true of those from the national defense departments. Secretary of the Navy Adams asserted that additional appropriations, at least in amounts moderately in excess of those now being made for the navy, are essential to meet the minimum requirements of an American fleet within the limits of the London naval treaty.

His report was a recital of painstaking efforts in the last year at curtailment in operations, personnel and construction to meet the demand for reduced expenditure without serious impairment of efficiency and at the same time presented reasons advanced for more funds to insure an adequate naval establishment.

F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war for aviation, reported that failure to provide needed funds has relegated the United States to fourth place among the world's military air powers. He revealed that Great Britain, France and Italy all are superior in total military air strength to the combined army and navy air forces of this country. Considering land planes alone, the United States ranks fifth.

Mr. Davison said that the air corps is 183 airplanes behind the congressional program laid down to guide American military aviation in 1926. He added also that its commissioned personnel is short 150 regular army officers and 187 reserve officers on extended active duty. Although the air corps reserve has been built up to a pilot strength of 2,000 men, Mr. Davison said "lack of funds has enabled us to give each one of these only about ten hours' flying for the entire year."

Then came Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, commandant of the marine corps, with a report saying that "stringent" administration economies have cut the corps by about 2,000 during the year. He did not mention the latest reductions which, it is understood, will remove another 600 marines from the rolls of the organization. General Fuller said: "The officers of the marine corps feel very deeply the discrimination against them (in favor of navy officers) in their relative rank with corresponding length of service in the navy, and a prompt adjustment of this condition is most urgently needed."

FROM the internal revenue bureau came a report showing a decrease during 1930 of \$7,073,805,119 in the individual net income of the nation as compared with 1929. The number of persons having incomes of \$300,000 to \$500,000 decreased from 1,622 in 1929 to 561 in 1930; the number having incomes of from \$500,000 but under \$1,000,000 dropped from 967 to 311, and the number having incomes of more than \$1,000,000 decreased from 504 to 149.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont's report showed declines in all branches of American industry, trade, commerce, agriculture and finance during the fiscal year 1931 and dwelt at length on the factors which brought about this recession. The report revealed that the cost of living for the 1931 fiscal year had been lower than in any comparative period since 1923. It was also pointed out for what it was worth that despite "the severity of the depression, industrial production was in greater volume than in the calendar years 1920, and 1922, and 31 per cent greater than in the depression year of 1921."

REVERTING to politics and New Jersey for a moment, it is interesting to read that the Democrats of that state, or at least some of them, are starting a movement that may bring to the fore a figure that has been in comparative obscurity for a number of years.

The plan is to make Joseph P. Tumulty the party's candidate for the senate next fall to fill the seat of the late Dwight Morrow and the new appointee, W. Warren Barbour. Mr. Tumulty, as everyone knows, was secretary to President Woodrow Wilson throughout his two terms, and indeed was private secretary of Mr. Wilson when he was governor of New Jersey. In 1921 he resumed the practice of law, in Washington and Jersey City. He is fifty-two years old and his home is now in Washington.



J. P. Tumulty

JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO RODRIGUEZ was inaugurated president of Chile on Saturday, having been elected to that office by a combination of four parties and the choice of the people being ratified by the national congress. Senor Montero is the son of a farmer and has been a professor of civil law and a practicing lawyer. He became acting president last July.

DESPITE warm competition at the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago, Herman Trelle, a World war veteran from Wembley, Alberta, Canada, won for the second time the title of wheat king of the world. The best oats were shown by Dr. J. F. Melner of La Jara, Colo.; the best hay by M. V. Gillett of Lexington, Neb.; and the corn crown went to Edward N. Lux of Waldron, Ind. Briar Cliff Thickset, an Aberdeen Angus steer, bred by Oakleigh Thorne of Pine Plains, N. Y., was adjudged the grand champion steer of the world.

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Your Invisible Christmas Tree
By Charles Frederick Wadsworth

ARK settles down on Christmas eve, and the tree has been appointed to its place before the big window. Decorations are unwrapped and suspended among the green branches. Strands of colored globes are festooned over the tree and plugged into the socket. Mysterious-looking packages are hung in the tree and piled under it.

The light is turned on, and little feet dance and little hands clap for joy! A Christmas tree is a wonderful thing!

But at about this same time, out over the country and perhaps even across the seas, another Christmas tree, invisible but no less real, is being set up in your House of Friendship.

On a framework fabricated of good will, friends, relatives, loved ones, pals of other days, business associates, tradesmen, college chums, church, lodge and club members, fraternity brothers and sorority sisters—everybody who knows you and your family is contributing to your invisible Christmas tree.

There may be some who could not even expend a dime for a material gift who are thinking of you with gratitude for a service rendered or a helpful word spoken in time of discouragement. The gifts they place on your invisible Christmas tree may be heartfelt wishes or fervent prayers for your happiness and prosperity.

Some of these invisible gifts may take the form of a desire to be with you and your family, to share in and contribute to your enjoyment. Others may be wondering if you are in health and how your business or crops turned out during the past year. Still others may be thinking that you are entitled to advantages and privileges that you have not enjoyed, and speculating how they may aid you in reaching your aspirations.

CHRISTMAS in the MOUNTAINS
By Noni Clark Bailey

PALMS and poinsettias, orange trees and roses in the sun bright valley with snow and frozen lakes a few hours' ride away in the High Sierras, that's California in winter; so Marion's father, who was a New Yorker, planned to take the family to the mountains for a white Christmas. "Christmas without snow, isn't Christmas at all," he said.

Marion, her mother and father and Tom and Harry, her two cousins, made up the party of five. As they were ready to start, Prince, Marion's collie, mounted the running board of the car and insisted on going. With much coaxing on Marion's part he was allowed to do so.

When the snowy playground was reached there was plenty of fun with snow-ball battles, skating, lessons in skiing with many spills and thrills. Then the suggestion for a toboggan ride was answered with shrieks of delight.

Marion and her mother decided to let the father and boys try it first while they gathered more courage. Prince stood by watching excitedly, wagging his tail and voicing his approval in sharp barks.

It was a thrilling ride but a safe one so Marion and her mother readily took their places for the second slide. As they started down hill, Prince gave a quick leap, caught Marion by her coat and pulled her off the toboggan.

Into the soft snow; returned like a flash and caught her mother's clothing in like manner and dragged her free of the toboggan.

Several times they made the attempt but Prince simply would not be pacified and at last they had to chain him to a tree so they could take their ride. For men and boys it was alright, but Prince did not approve of so dangerous looking a sport for his little mistress and her mother.

"Well, daddy," said Marion, "I suppose I deserve to get rolled in the wet snow; but poor mother had to pay for my coaxing, too, and I am sorry."

"Let's not be sorry about anything today. It's Christmas," her father replied, "there's a huge log fire in the lodge and you'll soon be warm and dry."

Forgotten HEROES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Saved From Apache Tortures
HAD it not been for the fearless devotion of one of those typical old army sergeants, the career of a distinguished cavalryman and Indian fighter might have been ended at the outset and American literature might never have been enriched by the stirring romances of the old army days in the West which came from his pen.

For Gen. Charles King, at the age of eighty-seven one of the few remaining links today between the present and the past when there was a frontier, owes his life to Sergeant Bernard Taylor of the "Fighting Fifth" cavalry.

In 1874, King, then a lieutenant, with a small detachment of the Fifth, was pursuing a band of Apache raiders in the Mogollon mountains of Arizona. Near Sunset pass King, accompanied by Sergeant Taylor, scouting ahead of the detachment, uncovered the ambush which the Indians had laid for the soldiers. The first sign of the presence of the enemy was an arrow which whizzed past his head and buried itself deep into a tree. A moment later he felt a burning sensation as another dart tore through the outer corner of his left eye.

Jumping quickly behind a rock, King waited for the enemy to show themselves and as two dusky forms glided into the open a quick shot from his carbine brought one of them down. Before he could reload a volley from the other warriors splattered on the rock. A bullet pierced his right arm and his carbine dropped from his hand. Realizing instantly that the savages would be upon him before the detachment could come up, King sprang to his feet and started to dash down the slope. But a tough clinging vine tripped him up and a head-long plunge of ten feet left him lying bruised and almost senseless among the rocks. As he fumbled for his revolver, for he was resolved not to let them take him alive, he heard a voice calling "Lieutenant! Where are ye?"

"Here, Sergeant," replied the wounded officer, and a second later Taylor was at his side, had lifted him in his arms and started down the slope. When King fell, the Apaches lost his trail for a few moments but they caught sight of him again as Taylor reached him. Now began a thrilling race for life with the savages gaining on the sergeant with his heavy load. Every few yards he stopped to send a shot from his carbine to delay his pursuers and twice an Apache dropped in his tracks. Taylor was tiring fast and King begged the sergeant to drop him and save his own life. But the sergeant knew what that would mean for the young lieutenant. He staggered on and just as he was about to collapse he heard the welcome sound of the other soldiers crashing through the bushes. They were saved.

F. F. V. and Indian Scout
IN HIS veins flowed some of the proudest blood in all America. His father was Col. Richard Garnett of Virginia, a classmate of Sheridan at West Point, who was commanding officer at Fort Laramie, Wyo., before the Civil war and who as a brigadier general of Virginia troops in the Confederate army lost his life early in the war. His mother was an Indian woman of the great Chief Red Cloud's Oglala Sioux. So Billy Garnett could claim that he belonged to the "first families of Virginia and the Dakotas."

During the Sioux war of 1876-77 he served under General Crook as a scout and interpreter and it was largely through his energy, influence and work in the field that Chief Crazy Horse, leader of the hostiles who overwhelmed Custer on the Little Big Horn, surrendered at Fort Robinson in the spring of 1877. Then when the war was over and some 9,000 turbulent red men were placed on the Pine Ridge reservation with Dr. V. T. McGillicuddy, a former army surgeon, as agent, Garnett was made chief interpreter.

And this is Doctor McGillicuddy's tribute to him: "During seven years of service, it was largely through Garnett's help and influence that I was able, with the assistance of only ten white men and a force of 50 Indian policemen to hold those 9,000 Indians in check. Many a time during my incumbency as agent, Billy stood by my side in hostile countries, aligned on the side of the Great White Father, when our prospects were good for a buffalo hunt on Ghost Creek; but he never weakened."

"During the Ghost Dance outbreak of 1890-91 Garnett was as usual to the front serving between his people and the whites. He is the last survivor of the old scouts and interpreters; he had few equals and no superiors. He helped open up the West to civilization and he helped make history on the frontier."

Those last words were uttered when only a few years ago, Billy Garnett, old and decrepit from arduous service and exposure during campaigns where the temperature ranged from 110 in the summer to 65 below in the winter, was trying vainly to get a pension of \$50 a month from the government he had served so well. At last the grateful republic which he served did grant him a pension, but they cut it down to \$20 a month! And until his death in 1928 that was the only recognition which this forgotten hero of the old frontier had ever received.

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