News Review of Current Events the World Over

Senate Passes Patman Bonus Bill in Face of Presidential Veto-Amelia Earhart Makes Another Fine Record Flight.

> By EDWARD W. PICKARD O, Western Newspaper Union.

> > public service."

dition of the Poor."

educator whose life and addresses have

been an inspiration toward unselfish

To Cornelius N. Bliss, former presi-

dent of the institute, was presented a

medal for his work "as a director of

the Julliard School of Music, as a di-

rector of the Metropolitan Opera as-

sociation, Inc., as a member of the cen-

tral committee of the American Red

Cross, as a governor of the New York

hospital, as a director of the Milbank

Memorial fund, as a trustee of the Met-

ropolitan Museum of Art, and as a

member of the board of managers of

the Association for Improving the Con-

GEORGE N. PEEK, in his capacity of advisor to the President on for-

eign trade, has just made public sta-

tistics that tend to show the United

States is losing its po-

sition as the world's

chief creditor nation,

and makes recommen-

dations that are in ac-

cord with the growing

trend against interna-

tionalism in the ad-

ministration and in

conflict with Secretary

Hull's program of re-

moving barriers to in-

ternational trade by

reciprocal trade agree-

Stating that whether or not this

country still owes less to other nations

than they owe to it appears to depend

on the true value of defaulted war

"1. The inauguration of a detailed

study of our direct investments abroad

and foreigners' direct investments in

the United States, to supplement the

studies now in progress of capital

based in whole or in part upon our in-

our foreign trade among other nations,

as is done by many of the European

Figures compiled by Mr. Peek indi-

cate that the United States is a net

international creditor by \$16,897,000,-

000, but this includes \$10,304,000,000,

by foreign governments, and also for-

eign bonds held by private investors

in the United States invoiced at their

face value, and a pre-depression esti-

mate of the value of American branch

factories abroad and other direct in-

vestments in foreign countries. Mr.

Peek strongly infers that a re-estima-

tion of these "assets" will result in

such a scaling down that this country

will no longer be a creditor nation and

FOLLOWING a lively debate the

bill, which rewrites the federal reserve

act so as to make a virtual central bank

out of the reserve system, with power

to manipulate monetary policies for the

purpose of promoting business stabil-

ity. The final vote, after various

amendments had been rejected, was 271

In the senate the measure will be

strongly combatted, with Senator Car-

ter Glass leading the opposition. Glass

wrote the banking bill during the Wil-

son administration, and he objects to

having the system tampered with by

Federal Reserve Gov. Marriner S.

house passed the omnibus banking

need not act as such.

to 110.

Eccles.

those killed were Miss

Jeanne A. Hillias of

Senator

Cutting

Kansas City, Mrs. Wil-

liam Kaplan of West

were seriously injured.

vey Bolton and K. H. Greeson, pilots,

both of Kansas City. Eight passengers

aristocratic family, was a radical Re-

publican and was one of the outstand-

ing members of the senate. He sup-

ported Mr. Roosevelt for President in

1932, but when he came up for re-

election last fall he was not given the

endorsement of the administration.

His victory was contested by Dennis

Chavez and the case is still before the

senate elections committee. Mr. Cut-

ting was born on Long Island in 1888,

graduated from Harvard and there-

after went to New Mexico. In the

World war he was an infantry cap-

tain and assistant military attache at

the American embassy in London. He

was appointed to the senate in 1927

to fill a vacancy and was elected next

Bronson Cutting, a millionaire of an

ternational creditor status."

"2. A review of all national policies

The proposal seems to lead toward

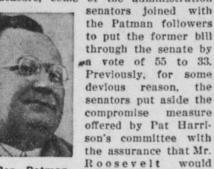
debts, Mr. Peek recommends these im-

mediate steps:

movements.

countries.

BECAUSE the Patman inflation | chests in the United States, and as an bonus bill would be easier for the President to veto than the Vinson measure, some of the administration senators joined with



sign it. That the President would veto the Patman bill was taken as a certainty and it was believed the inflationists could not gather enough votes to override the veto in the senate, though they had enough in the house.

Rather surprisingly, Senator William G. McAdo, of California, a former secretary of the treasury, advocated the Patman bill, asserting that it was "a mera conjecture" that the issue of \$2,200,000,000 in noninterest bearing notes, or greenbacks, would be infla-

"We have nothing in the United States today but greenbacks," he said. "Is your money redeemable in gold? Is it redeemable in silver? No. It is redeemable in nothing but the honor and good faith of the American people.

"What constitutes inflation is a matter of conjecture. It is also a mere conjecture that we must have a so-called specie basis. The best proof of that is that, since going off gold, the dollar is as sound as it ever was.

"The issuance of \$2,000,000,000 in new currency would affect the credit of the United States about as much as if I threw a shovelful of sand into the ocean and tried to stop the incoming

Two billion dollars of the works relief fund were segregated for immediate distribution by the works allotment division at its first session. The sum was divided into works classifications as provided by the works relief act, these including road construction, grade crossing elimination, rural rehabilitation, rural electrification, low cost housing and general construction. Allotments for specific projects were to be made later, a list these contemplating expenditure of \$100,000,000 being submitted by Mr. Ickes as approved by the PWA and referred to Frank Walker's division of applications and information.

FROM Mexico City to the Metropolitan airport at Newark, N. J., nonstop, 2,100 miles in 14 hours and 22 minutes. That is the new record set



nam was not heard Amelia Earhart from nor reported seen for more than six hours. Her course took her straight east at first, high over the mountain peaks between the Mexican capital and Tampico. She was not seen at the oil port, nor was she reported by radio. Observers knew, however, that she expected to be above 10,000 feet as she crossed the shoreline out over the gulf for her 690 mile hop over the water to New Orleans.

welcome her, and she

was almost mobbed by

After her start from

IN THE crash of a transport plane of Passing over New Orleans, she com-Transcontinental Western Air near municated by radio with the Depart-Atlanta, Mo., Senator Bronson M. Cutment of Commerce station there, and ting of New Mexico and four other then flew swiftly along the airways of persons fell to their American Air Lines and Eastern Air death. The pilot was Lines. As she swooped over Hoover unable to land at airport, Washington, Eugene Vidal, di-Kansas City because rector o' the air commerce bureau, raof a dense fog and his gloed: "You have done a splendid tob. fuel gave out before so come down." But Amelia replied, he could reach an with thanks for the invitation, that she emergency landing was going on through. And that is field at Kirksville. what she did. Besides Mr. Cutting

GOLD medals of the National Institute of Social Science were awarded to four American humanitarians at the institute's annual dinner in New Los Angeles, and Har-York, and no one will say they were not deserved.

One was given Senator Carter Glass of Virginia "in recognition of distinguished services rendered to humanity as one of the leaders in the planning and creation of the federal reserve banking system, as secretary of the breasury, as United States senator, and as one who, through a long life, consistently and unsparingly devoted his abilities and energies to public service."

Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston received a medal for his "distinguished services rendered to humanity as a leader in surgery and social medicine."

Dr. George E. Vincent was honored for services "as professor of sociology. as president of the University of Minnesota, as president of the Rockefeller foundation, as president of the Chautauqua institution, as one of the leaders in the development of community | year to a six year term,

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT strongly resented the criticism of his New Deal policies by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and retorted by calling to the White House Secretary Roper's business planning and advisory council for an endorsement of NRA extension and the social securities program. Then to the newspaper correspondents Mr. Roosevelt scored the action of the chamber, asserting that in too many cases so-called business organizations misrepresent the business men for whom they claim to speak, and that he did not believe a single speech made at the chamber's meeting contained any mention of the human side of the picture. He declared the business organizations were not indicative of the mass belief and that he would go along with the great bulk of the people.

Several members of the business advisory council were also members of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is said they resented the President's action in seemingly using them to offset the attack by the chamber.

A LL the vast British empire celebrated the sliver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary-the twenty-fifth anniversary of their accession



George

with visitors. Hotels and rooming houses were overcrowded and the king ordered that Hyde Park be kept open so some of the overflow thousands could sleep

-and for three months

there will be a contin-

nous series of fetes in

the United Kingdom

and all the dominions

and dependencies, Lon-

don, of course, was the

scene of the chief cele-

bration on the open-

ing day, and the me-

tropolis was thronged

There were seven state processions the first day. The first was that of the speaker of the house of commons, Capt. Edward A. Fitz Roy, with five ancient gilded coaches; the second, that of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, with six coaches in which rode the dominion prime ministers. Then came a two-coach procession of Lord High Chancellor Sankey, and one of the lord mayor of London, Sir Stephen Killik. The fifth procession was that of the duke of York, from Buckingham palace, two carriages with a captain's escort of the magnificently appareled royal horse guards.

The prince of Wales, as helr to the throne, came sixth. He had with him a captain's escort of the Life Guards and two carriages, in the first of which he rode with Queen Maud of Norway and his brother, the duke of Gloucester, like him, a bachelor. high tariffs and a policy of allocating

Finally, in the most gorgeous parade of all, came George and Mary, and as their ornate coach, drawn by the famous grays, passed, the voices of all loyal Britishers rose in a roar of "God bless the king and queen." The rulers, accompanied by all the other ables went to St Danl's out to give public thanks to God.

THE senate committee named to de-I vise a means of curbing such attacks on the President as are frequently made by Huey Long on the



Senator

lower house. His plan is to rewrite rule 19 of the senate rules to include the President and so protect him from unwarranted attacks and slanders. That rule reads at

"No senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another senator or to other senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a senator."

One of Long's favorite ways of launching his diatribes is to rise to a question of personal privilege, and Clark proposes that in this respect the senate rules be changed to conform with those of the house. In that body when a member feels he has been ag grieved he must explain exactly how he has been injured before he is permitted to speak. The speaker decides whether or not his injury is justified. Senator Glass of Virginia has failed

at various times to silence the "Kingfish" and he, too, has a plan he thinks might help accomplish that end. He recommends a requirement that all amendments offered to an appropriation bill be germane. Such a requirement would affect other senators, but Glass' move admittedly is directed against Long.

A FFIRMING a decision of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, the United States Supreme court held unconstitutional the railroad retirement act, ruling that many of its provisions are invalid. The act provided for a system of old age pensions for all railroad workers. The decision was read by Justice Owen J. Roberts. It condemned many provisions of the law as "arbitrary," placing an undue burden on the railroads and having no relation to safety and efficiency in the

operation of the railways, The act was passed by the Seventyfourth congress just before it closed, and had the tacit approval of the new administration, although President Roosevelt said he believed it would have to be perfected by amendment It set up a compulsory pension plan, requiring contributions by both the carriers and the benefited employees.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.-A new gold strike in Alaska, old-timers who know that territory insist, is the only thing that will save the pioneers who are now being taken to that distant land by a benevolent government in the hope of giving them a fresh start in life and making them self-supporting.

For the simple truth is that Alaska, while a most interesting part of the world for tourists, is not precisely the sort of Canaan that our forefathers who came over in the Mayflower, or earlier with John Smith, were seeking. Nor is it the agricultural paradise that the later pioneers found along the Ohio and Missouri rivers. There is plenty of evidence to support this contention, but it is an old saying that no one, much less any government, is willing to profit by another's experience. The cruel facts have to be discovered afresh for each generation.

Warren G. Harding dreamed the same sort of future for Alaska that the Relief administration envisages for the down and outers it is sending to the frozen North. When a small boy in school, he had read about the acquisition of this marvelous territory for only a few million dollars. He had read how more gold than the purchase price had been taken out. Yet there remained marvelous natural resources, coal, lumber, furs, water power without end-and salmon. Not to mention an agricultural domain so rich that its products, put up in glass jars, had played an important part in inducing congress to vote \$50,000,000, in the early Wilson days, for the construction of a railroad to open this marvelous territory up to one and all.

The railroad was built, but the expected results did not follow. The population of the territory was actually declining instead of increasing. Harding was told what was the matter. It was that governmental red tape snarled up every effort for advancement. Everything had to be transacted via Washington, which was a long way off, both in miles and time.

Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, was also impressed. He grew fond of the story of the three bears, one variety being under the Department of the Interior, another under Commerce, and the third under Agriculture! He made speeches about the absurdity of it.

What Harding Found

So Harding took the three secretaries to Alaska, intending to listen to the various problems and difficulties by day, and sit around the table each night with the three cabinet members involved, snipping away the red tape. Beautiful! But what did he find? That if he cut away this red tape, and the red tape winders went back to the states. Alaska would lose its chief industry-red tape winding! The clerks and officials whose jobs depended on this same red tape would return to "civilization" and the white population of Alaska would be reduced by just that number.

Which is no joke at all when it is considered that the total population along the fifty-million-dollar government railroad, from Seward to Fairbanks-longer than from Washington done. Clark is the to Boston, just the distance from San upper chamber's chief Francisco to Los Angeles-is 6,000, including Esquimaux!

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, father of the present incumbent, discovered that the rich agricultural land so much boasted about has a normal rainfall less than that of eastern Colorado. It would grow good crops the first year the frozen land was plowed, and after that would really need irrigation! Secretary Hoover discovered the salmon industry was suffering from too much activity. They were killing off the fish.

Secretary of the Interior Work was distressed to learn that the coal, which had been thought so valuable it had been protected into a naval coal reserve, was of such poor quality and cost so much to get on shipboard, that down through the panhandle, including Juneau and Sitka, they bought coal from British Columbia instead!

All discovered that the boys who had gone to war from Alaska did not come back. They stopped off somewhere in the states where opportunities looked better. So let us hope for the sake of those now pilgrimaging up toward Skagway that a new gold field is discovered!

New Commerce Head

Despite the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has picked a new president who happens to be a very close personal friend of President Roosevelt-a classmate at Harvard, both of old upstate New York families, and all that sort of thingprospects remain that the chamber will continue to have just as little influence in Washington as it has since Hoover left the White House.

If anyone could be calculated to "get somewhere" with the White House, it would be Harper Sibley. In the first place, the personal relation of the two families is so close that Mrs. Roosevelt, when stopping in Rochester with Mrs. Caroline O'Day last fall, stayed at the Sibley home. In the second, Mr. Sibley's economic views are by no means as far removed from those of the President as the news dispatches about the chamber's meeting would have one believe. A very close friend of many years standing tells the writer that he is one of those rich men who regard the rich as being "trustees" not "holders" of wealth! Which "ounds very New Dealist, indeed.

There is another angle, nowever, on which his fellow members of the chamber, in picking him for president, relled rather than on their misinformation about his economic views. This is his ability to work out a compromise, and to induce those with whom he is working to co-ordinate. He is said by those associated with him, elther in his lines of business, charitable or church interests, to be marvelously persuasive, though no one claims that he is an orator.

But the whole picture is wrongmeaning the picture viewed by those who think that Mr. Sibley is going to be able to steer the President tactfully away from the New Dealers and brain trusters, and back into safe and sane economic channels. President Roosevelt is just not that kind of person, and there is no club, whatever, in Mr. Sibley's hands which rouses any fear, whatever, in political minds.

Can't Scare 'Em

It is not possible for an organization like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to frighten politicians. It is a collection of very potent figures. in business, but their potency is too diffuse, too scattered, spread out too thin, to bother men running for the house or senate. Or even for President.

Two accomplishments very dear to business hearts have been put over in the last few months, but the machinery that accomplished it was not the chamber, nor any other huge aggregation of widely diversified and spread out business interests.

One of these was repeal of the pink slip publicity for income tax returns. This was done by two agencies, working independently. One stirred up the newspaper editors of America. Practically all of them began writing editorials against income tax publicity. many of the editorials advising people to write to their senators and representatives. Later they carried extensive stories about the effect of letters and telegrams on congress, which naturally provoked more.

The other was the Pitcairn organization, which circulated repeal slips, and worked up the people to write to Washington. It was this resulting avalanche of letters which did the

Then there was the modification of the public utility holding company legislation. This was made possible, despite the power of the President on Capitol Hill, by the utilities inducing their stockholders to write to their senators and representatives. Most of the legislators were amazed to find how many utility stockholders were among their constituents. And when they saw these stockholders were watching the legislation, the picture changed.

In the old days big business leaders controlled political bosses. Their whispers were respected. Politicians are just as timorous as ever, but they have, to be shown that voters in their states or districts are on the warpath. Then they break records flopping.

Bailey's Big Fight

Two generations ago Arthur Pue Gorman, senator from Maryland, won undying fame, and nearly attained the Presidency by conducting a filibuster which killed the famous so-called Force

Today North Carolina's senator, Josiah W. Bailey, is conducting a fight just as dear to southern hearts-the battle against the anti-lynching bill.

The cleavage is along practically the same lines-almost strictly geographical. The chief difference is that in those days northern Democrats and western Democrats-though there were mighty few of them in office-stood shoulder to shoulder with the southern wing of the party. Today the bill so obnoxious to southerners is actually sponsored by a New York Democrat, Senator Robert F. Wagner. Both Kentucky senators are voting with its advocates. (Kentuck; has a lot of negroes voting!)

Maryland, though its percentage of negroes voting is as great as that of Kentucky, stands firm by the Gorman tradition. There's a reason, too. Remember what happened to Governor

Boosters of the anti-lynching bill insist the spirit is entirely different from that of the bill talked to death under Gorman's filibuster, despite heroic attempts to force it through by Henry Cabot Lodge. They say anyone who opposes the bill condones lynching. Southerners point to the statistics. which prove that lynchings have decreased amazingly, and ask why the federal government should trample state rights to intervene in a situation which is fast correcting itself.

Object of Bill

If the proponents of the bill will consider the merits of the Force bill controversy, they will find less difference than is at once apparent.

The object of the Force bill was, avowedly, to insure honest elections, honest polling lists, and honest ballot counts in the various states. Actually, It was almed at preventing, by federal troops, disfranchisement of negroes in the South who wanted to vote for the party of Lincoln; aid coming from leaders of that party who wanted their votes-who had to count their votes. honestly or not, in Louisiana and Florida, to elect their President in 1876.

The object of the present anti-lynching bill is to prevent mobs interfering in the administration of justice-avowedly. Actually its chief purpose is to curry favor with negro voters in the porthern, western and border states of those fighting for the bill. It is as purely a local interest bill as a tariff measure, liked in communities where products are protected, hated in communities which as a result may have to pay higher prices.

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Uncommon Sense By John Blake

Make friends, but don't depend on

Your life-is your Depend on own, to make or Yourself break.

You have no right,

people to help you out. You got into it, and it's your bustness to get out again.

when you get into trouble, to ask other

Leaning on other people soon makes an end of self-reliance. And without self-reliance you will be

a pretty poor kind of a citizen. I have known many men, young and old, who made it a practice to go to their friends when they got into some

kind of trouble, financial or otherwise. None of them ever got anywhere, or ever did anything in the world that was worth doing.

. Every man ought to stand on his own

Start running to this man or that, every time you fall into difficulties and you will soon be avoided for the pest

that you are. Ask advice, if you know anybody who can give you the right kind, but don't make small "touches" and get out of temper when they are refused to

Fall into the way of dependence, and those on whom you are depending will fall away from you.

If you have some knotty problem to solve, go to work on it and be your own advisor.

Above all, don't be one of the satellites of some "big" man or other, and run to him whenever you get into a

Start that, and you'll get into jam after jam, and by and by the people you expect to help you will suddenly disappear around the corner when they see you coming.

There is one person in the world to whom you have a right to go when you don't know what to do about something

That is yourself. If you are always asking and taking advice, you will become an echo, a "yes man," a parasite.

Life isn't going to be easy for you. If lived the right way, it is not easy for anybody. Do your own thinking, your own plan-

ning. Make your own way. Never has there been a truly suc-

cessful man who did not do exactly Within the limitations that surround us all, you are your own boss.

Be a good one, and a stern one. Human perversity will prompt you

often to go the wrong way. But you can go the right way. And that is the only way you can

take if you want to get the best out of your existence. The new born baby begins life by struggling for his breath. And from

that time forth, it is Your always engaged in Private War some kind of a struggle. The growing child soon discovers that he has many

wars on his hands. Some of them are with his lessons, others are with his playmates. Often he wishes he could run away, but he

He must gradually learn that a state of war envelops all humanity.

After you have grown past early boyhood, you are continually engaged in one kind of a war or other, the most important of which is your own private

That is the struggle with yourself, and we are informed on very reliable authority that he who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a

Most of the men with whom I became acquainted in my years as a newspaper reporter were men self-made. They have fought and won their private wars, a few with fists, but most

of them with the power of mind. They have had to engage in keen and gruelling competition with men whose wits, for all they knew, were

quite as sharp as theirs. To do that they had to discipline their wills and to widen their mental

They had to take blows without wincing, and to give as good as they

They had to learn to work first and to play afterward, and gradually they found that work and play were much the same thing, inasmuch as they both were competitions.

The boy who is led in his early youth to believe that he will be taken care of and be provided for soon becomes a weakling.

He must learn to take cuffs and, in most circumstances, give them. He must get much the same sort of

training that an athlete does who is about to enter a competition. Your private war is a war against

It entails self discipline, courage, a sense of humor and a high resolve to do everything you can to succeed, and be a square shooter all the time you are do-

This is a land of opportunity. But opportunity must be won and used. It has got out of the habit of knocking at people's doors.

Your private war is also the war for success, I believe you will do everything you can to win it.