

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

BECAUSE the Patman inflation bonus bill would be easier for the President to veto than the Vinson measure, some of the administration senators joined with the Patman followers to put the former bill through the senate by a vote of 55 to 33.

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

"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."

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.

FROM Mexico City to the Metropolitan airport at Newark, N. J., non-stop, 2,100 miles in 14 hours and 22 minutes. That is the new record set up by Amelia Earhart in her red monoplane.

FOLLOWING a lively debate the house passed the federal reserve 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 stability.

IN THE crash of a transport plane of Transcontinental Western Air near Atlanta, Ga., Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico and four other persons fell to their death.

GOLD medals of the National Institute of Social Science were awarded to four American humanitarians at the institute's annual dinner in New 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 treasury, as United States senator, and as one who, through a long life, consistently and unsparingly devoted his abilities and energies to public service."

chest in the United States, and as an educator whose life and addresses have been an inspiration toward unselfish public service.

TO Cornelius N. Bliss, former president of the institute, was presented a medal for his work "as a director of the Julliard School of Music, as a director of the Metropolitan Opera association, Inc., as a member of the central 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 Metropolitan Museum of Art, and as a member of the board of managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor."

GEORGE N. PEEK, in his capacity of advisor to the President on foreign trade, has just made public statistics that tend to show the United States is losing its position as the world's chief creditor nation, and makes recommendations that are in accord with the growing trend against internationalism in the administration and in conflict with Secretary Hull's program of removing barriers to international trade by reciprocal trade agreements.

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 debts, Mr. Peek recommends these immediate steps:

"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 movements.

"2. A review of all national policies based in whole or in part upon our international creditor status."

The proposal seems to lead toward high tariffs and a policy of allocating our foreign trade among other nations, as is done by many of the European countries.

Figures compiled by Mr. Peek indicate that the United States is a net international creditor by \$16,897,000,000, but this includes \$10,304,000,000 principal amount of war debts owed by foreign governments, and also foreign bonds held by private investors in the United States invoiced at their face value, and a pre-depression estimate of the value of American branch factories abroad and other direct investments in foreign countries.

Mr. Peek strongly infers that a re-estimation of these "assets" will result in such a scaling down that this country will no longer be a creditor nation and need not act as such.

IN THE house passed the measure which will be strongly combated, with Senator Carter Glass leading the opposition. Glass wrote the banking bill during the Wilson administration, and he objects to having the system tampered with by Federal Reserve Gov. Marriner S. Eccles.

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PRESIDENT 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.

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.

ALL the vast British empire celebrated the silver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary—the twenty-fifth anniversary of their accession—and for three months there will be a continuous series of fetes in the United Kingdom and all the dominions and dependencies.

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.

The prince of Wales, as heir 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.

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 to a roar of "God bless the king and queen."

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THE upper chamber's chief expert on parliamentary procedure and for four years he was parliamentary officer of the 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.

"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.

Senator Glass of Virginia has failed at various times to silence the "King fish" 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.

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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 Canada that our forefathers who came over in the Mayflower, or earlier with John Smith, were seeking.

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.

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.

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.

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 to Boston, just the distance from San Francisco to Los Angeles—is 6,000, including Eskimaux!

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.

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.

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 thing—prospects remain that the chamber will continue to have just as little influence in Washington as it has since Hoover left the White House.

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.

There is another angle, however, on which his fellow members of the chamber, in picking him for president, relied rather than on their misinformed view about his economic views.

But the whole picture is wrong—meaning 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 bill.

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.

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 Ritchie?

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.

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.

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 doing it.

Uncommon Sense by John Blake

Make friends, but don't depend on them.

Your life is your own, to make or break.

Every man ought to stand on his own feet.

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 you.

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

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 or other.

That is yourself.

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

Do your own thinking, your own planning. Make your own way.

Never has there been a truly successful man who did not do exactly that.

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.

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 one.

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 city.

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 had to learn to discipline their wills and to widen their mental powers.

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.



Rep. Patman



George N. Peek



King George

Hyde Park



Senator B. C. Clark



Senator Cutting