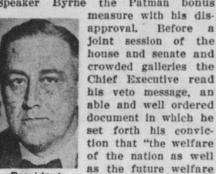
News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt's Veto of Bonus Bill Overridden by House, Upheld by Senate-Ford Boosts Wages-Hitler's Peace Program.

> By EDWARD W. PICKARD @ Western Newspaper Union

Roosevelt "acted as his own messenger" and personally returned to Speaker Byrne the Patman bonus measure with his disapproval. Before a



Roosevelt

his veto message, an able and well ordered document in which he set forth his conviction that "the welfare of the nation as well as the future welfare of the veterans wholly justifies my disapproval of this measure." Asserting that an

uble-bodied citizen, even though he wore a uniform, should not be accorded treatment different from that of other citizens, he said: "The veteran who is disabled owes

his condition to the war. The healthy veteran who is unemployed owes his troubles to the depression. Any attempt to mingle the two problems is to confuse our efforts."

Mr. Roosevelt's stern warning against the dangers of inflation inherent in the measure was listened to in silence, though there was mild aplause at other times. All his argument was in vain so far as the house was concerned, for as he left the chamber there were quick demands for a vote and by the time he had reached the White House the representatives had overridden his veto and again passed the bill by a vote of 322 to 98. In the affirmative were 248 Democrats, 64 Republicans, 7 Progressives and 3 Farmer-Laborites. Those voting to sustain the veto were 60 Democrats and 38 Republicans.

The re-passed bill was laid before the senate by Vice President Garner, and Senator Thomas insisted on the reading of the veto message in that body. Action was postponed for one day because a lot of the senators wanted to make speeches.

The debate in the senate was long and perfervid, and quite unnecessary because the result of the vote had been a certainty for several days. Fiftyfour senators voted to override the veto; but 40 supported the President, and only 32 were needed to kill the measure. Three members had switched of Nevada, Pope of Idaho and Coolidge of Massachusetts, all Democrats. The only absentee was Norbeck of South Dakota. Dennis Chavez, the new senator from New Mexico, caused a surprise by voting to uphold the veto.

BONUS advocates and inflationists were prepared for further action in various ways. One plan was the introduction of a bill to draw \$2,000,000,-000 to pay the bonus from the workrelief appropriation, out of which the President has already approved the allocation of about \$1,000,000,000 for immediate work projects. Other measures, as riders to navy or legislative appropriation bills, were being drafted. So there was a prospect of a great tangle in the administration's legislative program.

IN ITS annual statement the Ford Motor company discloses that it made a gain of \$3,759,311 in 1934 over the previous year, to a total of \$580,-276,391. Just before these figures were made public, the company announced that the minimum daily wage of its employees would be raised from \$5 a day to \$6, adding \$2,000,000 a month to the pay roll. The Ford and Lincoln plants in Detroit and all other cities share in this revision of the wage scale.

Henry Ford began boosting the wage scale back in 1914, and in answer to adverse criticism of economists, he made the pay increases a policy of his company. He put the minimum wage at \$6 in 1919 and ten years later raised it to \$7, where it remained until the end of 1931. With the depression it fell back to \$4, but in March, 1934, a raise to \$5 was made. The company's announcement says:

"The Ford Motor company has paid its workmen a total of \$623,000,000 over and above what the company need to have paid had it followed the general wage scale."

M ISS JANE ADDAMS, "first citizen of Chicago," internationally famed as a social worker and peace advocate, has gone to her reward, and her passing is deeply mourned by the many thousands of poor and unfortunate persons for whom she had made life more work in 1889 among the Italians and the Locarno pact. other foreigners on Chicago's West side, founding Hull House, which grew into the most famous social settlement in America. Later her activities were extended to the amelioration of sweatshop conditions, the child labor problem, and then to the matter of international peace. During the war she was made president of the women's in-Hague, and she interviewed the officials | scripted for the labor service at the of virtually every one of the beiligar- same time.

SETTING a new precedent, President ent nations. Three times she presided at the sessions of the International Congress of Women, and she was prominent in many humanitarian movements. But it is as the head of Hull House and the tireless friend of the poor and underprivileged that her memory will live longest.

> GOV. MARTIN L. DAVET of Ohlo withdrew the warrant charging Federal Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins with criminal libel, so the administrator was able to visit Cleveland and make a speech without being arrested. The governor said that "all the objectives which were sought have been accomplished and no good purpose can be served by carrying on guerilla

FIRST of the list of projects to be undertaken under the works relief program is the Passamaquoddy tidal power scheme, and there is a lot of

grumbling because it was placed at the head of the line by the President himself. This project was once turned down as uneconomic by Secretary Ickes, the assertion being that it would cost too much in comparison with the returns that might be



expected, would take too long for comple. Major Fleming tion and was in a region where so much work relief was not needed. But Mr. Roosevelt, whose Campobello summer cottage is near the location of the proposed dam site, is said to be personally interested in the project, believing it will bring new industries to the area.

Anyhow, this big Maine project is to go ahead, and Maj. Philip B. Fleming of the army engineers corps has been chosen to take charge of the construction. Major Fleming has been serving in the PWA for some time but has been released for this Eastport work.

IN ADDITION to the Passamaquoddy project, calling for \$10,000,000, about a billion dollars in work-relief allotments were given verbal approval by the President, these having been favorably passed by on by the allotment board. Included in this program are over from their stand when the bill extensive rivers and harbor works throughout the country, and a \$100. 000,000 integrated works program for Wisconsin. The latter was planned by Senator La Follette and his brother. Governor La Follette, and approved by the administration.

These initial allotments will put a lot of men to work in a short time, for the plans for many of the projects already are complete. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that 25 to 50 per cent of the work-relief funds to be spent in the various states would go out through mandatory allotments to such units as the CCC, highway construction and grade-crossing elimination. Funds for these expenditures were earmarked in the bill.

IN AN executive order the President established pay rates under the \$4. 880,000,000 work-relief measure, dividing the country into four sections in setting regional wages. Pay will range from \$19 a month for unskilled laborers in the South to \$94 a month for professional and technical workers in the East. The wages will be from 20 to 30 per cent below the prevailing wage rate structure throughout the country.

R EICHSFUEHRER HITLER, appearing before the reichstag, outlined a 13 point program for disarmament and the improvement of international relations, and did it so well it cannot well be ignored by the other nations of Europe. He again rejected the resolution of the League of Nations council condemning him for the rearming of Germany, but said Germany might return to the league if that body divorced itself from the principles of the Versailles treaty and from the "psychology of victors and vanquished" and "after Germany is granted full equality rights, extending to all functions and privileges in international

life." To the great satisfaction of Great Britain, Hitler promised to respect the territorial clauses of the Versailles treaty, which, he said, could not be modified by unilateral action. He declared Germany was willing to sign non-aggression pacts with all her neighbors except Lithuania, and to agree to an arms embargo if others would do the same. Also the reich is ready to endurable. She started her real life sign an air convention supplementing

Maj. Gen. Walter von Reichenau, director of the ministry of defense, announced that under the new conscription decrees the classes of 1914 and 1915-Germany's "war bables"-would be called up for medical examinations starting June 1. The able men of the class of 1914 will be called to the colors November 1 for the army and air ternational peace conference at The force. The class of 1915 is to be con-

THIOPIA, in a note to the League of Nations council, defied the Italian war preparations and gave warning that she "would yield neither to intimidation nor to violence." Capt. Anthony Eden and Pierre Laval tried in vain to persuade Baron Aloisi, Italian delegate, to accept a gift of exclusive economic privileges in Ethiopia in exchange for saving the league's face and keeping a united front in Europe. The statesmen in Geneva began to believe there was no way of stopping Mussolini's African adventure. The Rome government is decidedly exasperated against Great Britain, charging that the British are promoting the shipment of war materials to Ethiopia through British Somaliland. Emperor Haile Selassie has just bought a large fleet of bombing planes from Turkey, some of which were sold to the Turks by British firms.

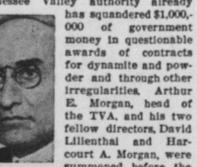
MANEUVERS of the Pacific fleet were marred by another fatal airplane accident. A seaplane plunged into the ocean 40 miles south of Midway island and the six members of its crew were lost. The victims were: Lieut. Harry Brandenburger, Lieut, Charles Kelly, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate P. C. Litts, Chief Radioman C. M. Derry, First Machinist's Mate P. J. Proteau and Third Machinist's Mate Q. A. Sharpe.

SENATOR WAGNER of New York and Representative Crosser of Ohlo offered in the senate and house identical railroad labor pension bills drafted in a way to meet the objections of the Supreme court to the law it declared unconstitutional.

WHEN Dennis Chavez was brought into the senate to be sworn in as successor to the late Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, six "liberal" members silently walked out of the chamber in protest against the efforts that had been made to unseat Mr. Cutting. Those who participated in this unprecedented action were: Senators Hiram Johnson, California; William E. Borah, Idaho; George Norris, Nebraska; and Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota, Republican Independents; and Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin Progressive; and Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite.

RUSSIA'S immense airplane, the Maxim Gorky, largest land plane in the world, was destroyed when it collided with a small training plane over a Moscow suburb, collapsed at a height of 2,000 feet and fell in ruins. All on board, 48 in number, were killed, as was the pilot of the small plane. The victims were mostly engineers and workers of the Central Aerodynamic institute and members of their families who were being taken for a pleasure ride.

SECRET hearings were opened by the house military affairs committee to investigate charges that the Tennessee Valley authority already has squandered \$1,000,-



A. E. Morgan

money in questionable awards of contracts for dynamite and nowder and through other irregularities, Arthur E. Morgan, head of the TVA, and his two fellow directors, David Lillenthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, were summoned before the committee.

The charges are contained in an audit of the TVA made by Comptroller General J. R. McCarl. Some of the irregularities he claims to have uncovered are:

The awarding without competitive bidding of a contract which obligated the government for an indefinite sum of money, estimated at \$615,000. Overpayments of an original con-

tract by as much as 120 per cent. Awarding of contracts, in contravention of law, to firms which were not the low bidders, with one contract going to a bidder who was seventh from

Failure to require one large contractor to post performance bond and at the same time the payment of fees to this contractor in advance, despite a legal prohibition against advance payments.

Solicitation of bids by telephone or circulars among a certain group of private business houses, or in other irregular ways.

The TVA directors were said to be prepared to disprove the worst of the charges, and to be ready to make some disclosures of their own.

The inquiry came as the administration was trying to get the house committee to report favorably the bill, recently passed by the senate, providing more money for the TVA and enlarging its scope of operations,

HOUSE leaders were hurrying toward passage the administration's amendments to the AAA act, enlarging the powers of that organization, the demand of opponents for long debate being denied. It was certain this measure would arouse controversy in the senate. Jobbers and retallers of foodstuffs, of whom there are about 911,000 in the country, are much disturbed by these proposed amendments for the measure extends to them the processing taxes now imposed on food manufacturers, makes them subject to regulations not yet specified and requires that each one be licensed by the AAA.

ROWN Prince Frederik of Denmark Cand Princess Ingrid of Sweden were married in Stockholm in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. A week of activities preceded the ceremony, attracting great throngs to the Swedish capital.

SEEN and HEARD around the

National Capital By CARTER FIELD

Washington.-In Paris a new Ford sedan costs, delivered, just about \$1,700. Or about \$1,000 more than it two and one half times the American

Which is of the essence when it comes to the problem of removing international trade barriers, as that problem is now being attacked, from two widely different angles and with much animosity between the advocates of the two plans, by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Trade Adviser to the President, George N. Peek.

The amazing point about this price for Fords in Paris is that the French duty on automobiles has nothing to do with it! The Ford cars sold in Paris are not made in the United States, but in Strasbourg. Nor is the main element of this astonishing difference in cost due to high duties on the parts. It is almost exclusively due to the difference in cost of manufacture.

This difference in manufacturing costs results from the fact that the factory at Strasbourg, while as modern as Ford engineers can make it, does not have the quantity production element which makes most of the popular small cars so cheap in America. That one element, the writer is informed, accounts for about \$900 of the \$1,000 difference in price here and in Paris.

Wages are an inconsequential phase, or would be, if mass production could be utilized in Strasbourg. It is perfectly true that the labor cost of constructing a car in France is much higher than in America, but the workers are paid less than those in Dearborn. The difference is comparable to that of a man plowing with a tractor and one plowing with one borse. The man with the horse may be just as good a farmer, but he takes many times as long to plow an acre.

The same point applies to the difference between turning out twenty cars and turning out a thousand or two thousand a day.

Dealer's Profits

Even if there were no tariff-or far more important-no quota-in France against importation of American automobiles, of course, they could not be sold as cheaply in France as they are in the United States. The chief additional cost would be in dealers' profits. French dealers could not expect to sell as many, and therefore would have to make more on each car than dealers in American cities.

The element of freight would be very small. As evidenced by the fact that \$100 is just about the top price for hauling a car from any American Atlantic port to any European port. This is the price charged by the deluxe Italian liners from New York to Naples. It is much less on slower boats to the North sea ports.

Actually, adding about \$20 for freight would be liberal.

The point of the whole case is that if international trade barriers could be removed, the people of the various countries of the world could enjoy a much higher standard of living than is at present the case. Yet fear on every hand is that instead of tending to ward lowering these barriers the whole trend in the world is for raising them.

As for example, the sharp limitation on imports of American automobiles, machinery, and other items, by Italy and Poland. Just last month!

German visitors to Washington in the last few weeks have talked gloomily about the prospects of each nation becoming self-contained.

"It means black bread for our people," one of them said, "but we can do it. What makes us despondent is that It seems so unnecessary."

Teeth Extracted

A back-stairs compromise has been reached on the public utility holding company bill, which has so modified its original drastic provisions that in all probability the White House will apply pressure in order to "put the teeth back in." Present prospects are that this effort, which is expected from President Roosevelt and the New Dealers, will fail. There is no discounting the flood of protests from utility stockholders which has poured in on individual senators and members of the house. It has turned the tide, not to the point where the national legislators would openly defy the White House, but to a status where they are not willing to jump through hoops at the executive command.

One of the important phases of the new compromise is that it will exempt from its provision all holding companies whose interests are confined to operating companies inside one state. This does not sound important, but it lets a lot of rather big fish through the

Another modification is even more important. It exempts from the provisions of the proposed law holding companies whose operations are chiefly in one state, but extend for short distances beyond its borders. This would affect such important holding companies as Consolidated Gas of New York, Public Service of New Jersey,

and People's Gas of Chicago. Still another compromise provision would exempt holding companies that are interested exclusively in operating companies outside the United States. Such as American and Foreign Power. So that first and last a considerable number of big holding companies, with -far more important politically-a considerable army of stockholders will

be let out. Which of course pacifies their stockholders, thus reducing the amount of opposition that the final form of the bill might bring down on the devoted heads of senators and members of the house who vote its final passage.

"May" and "Shall"

In the under-cover negotiations which led to this compromise some of the gentlemen interested in saving as does in most American cities. Or about | many utility holding companies as possible nearly lost their battle after they thought they had it won. The first draft of text that emerged stated these exemptions in language which used the word "may." That is, it gave the securities commission the right to exempt these companies if in its discretion it saw fit to do so. One of those most concerned hit the ceiling when he read that "may." He got very busy indeed, and the draft now reads "shall." Meaning that such companies "shall" be exempted instead of "may" be exempted.

Still another modification does leave discretion with the securities commission. This is to extend from five years to seven years the length of time in which companies still retained under the death sentence may be allowed in which to wind up their affairs and liquidate.

Which in a way is the most interesting of all the changes. For the argument used to give this additional discretion would not be appreciated at the White House at all. It was that enough leeway should be provided in the holding company act to permit a reversal of policy by the administration "following the Roosevelt second term!" Just in the event that things did not work out as expected.

And the fact that the argument got somewhere—that it has been accepted by some very important senators and members of the house-would seem to indicate that some perfectly good Democrats are no longer taking all the proposed brain trust legislation as having been divinely inspired.

More Taxes Certain

More taxes are certain, despite all the propaganda by the administration one way, and by the bonus advocates the other. The taxes would be needed even if there were no bonus legislation at all. But there is going to be bonus legislation. Arguments by bonus lobbyists that to override the veto means the soldiers will get nothing are just so much drivel. If the bonus veto is sustained in the senate, as is now generally expected, some bonus measure will be passed later, which President Roosevelt can and will sign.

This will probably be something not very far from the Harrison compromise, though the President has always hoped that the eventual cost to the treasury could be held to \$1,200,000,-000 which the Harrison plan exceeds by at least \$100,000,000.

Every one agrees that the present so-called nuisance taxes, which expire in June, must be continued. The only ne allowed to drop was that of 2 cents on each check, which expired last

Probability is that the most certain of all proposed new taxes to be adopted before adjournment of the present session of congress is an increase in

the inheritance taxes. These fit in with the New Deal philosophy. It must be remembered that the Roosevelt ideal contemplates a nation of little fellows-no outstanding giants. Every man with enough to buy an automobile. But none with enough to buy a yacht-unless it's a sailboat.

This is revealed in the intense desire to hold down profits-to hold down bigness-to protect the little fellow against the big. Which is true despite the frequent allegation that NRA was in the interest of the big fellows, and against the little man.

Fly in Ointment

Another phase of New Deal policy right down this same alley was the securities act-and the stock exchange regulation bill. The idea was not only to hold profits on ordinary business down to a low percentage, but to pre-

vent speculative profits of any kind. Analyzed critically, it is easy to see that this would tend to prevent anyone not now rich from becoming so. But there was one fly in the cintment. Strict supervision of new security issues and curtailment of speculation, all tended in the direction of preserving existing fortunes.

They could snipe at them with heavy taxation, particularly on incomes, and on the corporation from which the income was derived. But a fortune invested in government bonds, for example, would be impervious to both.

Hence the popularity with New Dealers of inheritance taxes. Cynics comment that most of the New Dealers are young, and not worried about death duties. But the undeniable fact is that the New Dealers do want to do something about some of the very large fortunes now in existence. They regard them as a menace-a constant threat not only to the success of the New Deal politically, but to the actual work-

ing of New Deal ideals. aspiration to chisel away at the big fortupes by death duties by the fact that politically there is less danger to the average senator and member of the house in voting heavier inheritance taxes than almost any other variety of

And when some of the other taxes under consideration are examined, it will be found that most of them have very important possible political repercussions. Such as the tax on life insurance premiums, for instance, despite the fact that it would be paid by the life insurance companies. And the tax | in the army where they would receive on cheap movie admissions!

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Dental Hygiene

The Road to Health

By DR. R. ALLEN GRIFFITH

DISCOLORED TEETH

EETH are never pure white. A negro's teeth look white because of the contrast with his dark skin. Most teeth are a blending of yellow and blue. The enamel and dentine are both semi-translucent, the dentine carrying the underlying color, which is more or less yellow.

Discoloration of the teeth is usually due to deposits on the outer surface, to fillings or to drugs to treat teeth. Deposits that form on the outer surfaces of teeth are due to the formation of mucin plaques which become stained by food, tobacco, efc. This class of stains is due entirely to failure to keep the tooth surfaces

In certain parts of the country, many of the children have badly spotted teeth and discolored enamel. This is due to the mineral content of the

Where the enamel is broken or worn away so the dentine is exposed it is very easily discolored. When the front teeth erupt their cutting edges have three serrations which wear away as the teeth are used. This wear increases with age and finally, in many instances, the enamel is worn through. Discoloration then is easy. Many tobacco users' teeth finally become very dark as the stain penetrates through the tiny canals which radiate all through the dentine. Women who smoke will find their front teeth growing disgustingly unsightly as they grow older.

Pitted teeth are also a source of discoloration. Pits in teeth are usually due to childhood diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, etc. Any illness that interferes with the nutrition for a short period of time may cause pits in the teeth. Yet the teeth are not directly attacked by these diseases, as many people suppose. Dentists are frequently asked if the pits are not produced on the teeth in the same manner as they are produced on the face in chickenpox. This is not true. The pits are a secondary result, due to the fact that all the powers of the system are concentrated on combating the disease and its effects, during the period when the teeth are forming.

Pitted teeth decay rapidly because they afford a lodging place for the fermentation of food. They are usually treated by filling which is necessary after decay starts. Many of these cases can be treated by polishing. The enamel can be polished down until the surface is smooth, which prevents decay, and removes and prevents a re-

CITY VS. COUNTRY TEETH

IT IS a commonly accepted theory that the country boy is healthler than the city boy. With his advantages of outdoor life and exercise, he should be, but many statistics show that he is not. The physical examination of the school children of the United States shows that the country child is from 5 to 20 per cent more defective than the city child. Take the tuberculosis statistics as a

We have been taught that fresh air and outdoor life are the panacea for tuberculosis. We read advertisements everywhere declaring that this, that or the other sanitarium, located in some distant part of the country, offers a sure cure for tuberculosis, largely on account of climatic conditions,

Statistics show that only a fraction of 1 per cent of city children have tuberculosis, in spite of the smoky atmosphere of the city, while 3.7 per cent of country children have an affection of the lungs. The proportion runs just about four to one against the rural youngsters. This list could be carried on in-

definitely.

To what is this condition due? It can only be due to one thing. The city child gets better medical and dental attention than the country child. No one can go through our country districts without noticing the dirty, unkempt mouths of most people. They seldom visit a dentist except to

have a tooth extracted. Bad teeth are acknowledged to have a direct bearing on the health, and teeth without doubt play an important part in the poor showing of the coun-

try child. The army draft in the late war disclosed the fact that the city boy has far better teeth and is more perfect physically than the boy from the rural districts. The city boy has a far better opportunity to come in contact with the dentist and learns to take care of The New Dealers are helped in this his teeth and keep them in a high state of efficiency. In most of our city schools there is some sort of dental examinations of the children, while only a few states make any attempt to care for the teeth of the children in country schools.

The draft in the late war also showed that a large per cent of the physical defects of our boys are remediable, and they were remedied wherever possible, Is this not the best possible argument for military training? Would it not be far better to draft our young men who are out of work now and put them proper medical and dental care than

to keep them in idleness on a dole? 6. Western Newspaper Union.