

# THE KANSAS CITY EAGLE

VOL. 43.

BURNSVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1935

NO. 9.

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Senate Committee Defies President and Richberg on NRA Extension—Roosevelt Lists "Must" Bills and Business Opposes Them.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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DISREGARDING the wishes of President Roosevelt, the finance committee of the senate adopted and reported for passage a simple resolution continuing the national recovery act until April 1, 1936, and at the same time making these provisions:

1. No price fixing shall be permitted or sanctioned in codes, except in those relating to mineral or natural resources which now have price fixing provisions.
2. No trade agreement or intrastate commerce shall be eligible for a code.
3. The President is given specified time in which to review present codes to carry out the conditions laid down in the first two exceptions to the resolution.

Both President Roosevelt and Donald Richberg, head of the NRA, had urged the passage of a new two year NRA bill which would set up a stricter dictatorship over business and industry. The senate finance committee, however, would not consent to this and instead passed the resolution, which was drawn up by Senator Clark of Missouri and approved by Chairman Pat Harrison. Twelve senators first called at the White House and the President seemed willing to accept the continuing resolution until Mr. Richberg came in and protested urgently; whereupon Mr. Roosevelt turned it down. The committee then took the action noted by a vote of 16 to 3, defying both the President and Richberg.

Senator Harrison said he had no doubt the senate would adopt the resolution with little debate.

HIGH optimism marked the "fireside chat" which President Roosevelt delivered over the radio to the people of America, which, he said, are, as a whole, "feeling better."

He asserted they are already on the unimpeachable march toward recovery, and told how he means to promote the return to normal conditions with his works relief program. He promised to put to rest work three and a half million persons now on the relief rolls, and to press for enactment of legislation he considers necessary for carrying on the New Deal.

Only once did Mr. Roosevelt allude to such critics of his administration as Senator Long, Father Coughlin and Governor Talmadge. He said:

"The overwhelming majority of people in this country are ready to lift the weight from the back of their necks and what they read. They know that the process of the constructive rebuilding of America cannot be done in a day or a year, but that it is being done in spite of a few who seek to confuse them and to profit by their confusion."

These six "fundamental principles," said the President, must guide the work relief program. Projects must be useful, most of the money must go for labor, "a considerable proportion of the costs" must be returned to the treasury, only those projects which can employ persons on relief will be approved, and projects will be approved in a given area in proportion to the unemployed in that area.

LEGISLATION which the President said, in his radio talk, should be enacted by congress immediately included the old age and unemployment insurance bill, the NRA extension bill, the public utility holding company bill, the transportation control bill, and the banking bill.

Here he comes into conflict again with the views of business leaders of the country. The National Association of Manufacturers has just issued its economic analysis of conditions, which says recovery is "within our grasp" and that the nation is closer to breaking the back of the depression than at any time for years, but asks that, in order to stimulate business, the administration and congress temporarily shove as "disturbing" such legislation as unemployment insurance, the omnibus banking bill, the utility holding company bill, the 90-hour work week, the Wagner labor disputes bill, the Guffey bituminous coal measure and proposed changes in railroad laws.

Of tied-up capital, the analysis said:

"Surveys indicate that close to \$20,000,000,000 in expenditures, which would give employment to 4,000,000 men for two years, is pent up in the field of factory expansion, renovation and rehabilitation alone."

"The release of this flow of private capital by removing political uncertainties would dwarf the billions appropriated by congress for relief and make unnecessary the expenditure of much of the taxpayers' money."

This document was given out to the members of the United States Cham-

ber of Commerce were gathering in Washington for their twenty-third annual convention, and naturally their speakers endorsed it and attacked much of the proposed legislation mentioned as unwarranted intrusion of the government into business.

Before it adjourned the chamber adopted resolutions condemning abolition of utility holding companies, opposing the banking bill, asking for re-examination and extension of the NIRA instead of the administration bill, and postponing "for further study" the question of social security.

Henry I. Harriman, who has been president of the organization for three years, retired from that office in favor of Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y.

HOW the New Dealers propose to redistribute wealth by double taxation of large estates is revealed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in a letter to Senator Pat Harrison.

The man of the senate finance committee, Mr. Morgenthau outlines a plan of imposing inheritance taxes and also retaining the existing estate taxes, assessing this in line with "our fundamental objectives." That this would result in the dissolution of large properties, the secretary recognizes, for he says:

"To prevent the necessity of hasty liquidation of large properties in order to pay the tax, it might be provided that inheritance taxes be payable in a convenient number of installments."

The plan as outlined by Mr. Morgenthau is to impose graduated inheritance taxes on estates, with rates following those of the present income tax rates, which approximate 60 per cent on incomes of a million dollars or more. The present estate taxes have a maximum of 60 per cent over ten million dollars.

Thus there would first be a tax of 60 per cent upon the estate or gift, and then another tax of 60 per cent to be paid by those inheriting or receiving it. This would amount to a combined rate of 85 per cent on an estate of one hundred million dollars. If all this money were handed out to the poorer people, even Huey Long might be satisfied.

SECRETARY ICKES' Department of the Interior has now been elevated to the level of the State, Treasury and Agriculture departments, for congress has granted one of Harold's dearest wishes and given him an undersecretary. His salary is to be \$20,000 a year. This was a serious amendment to the Interior department appropriation bill, and was accepted by the house, 243 to 82, only after considerable pressure had been applied by the administration. Many of the house Democrats have asserted that Mr. Ickes snubbed them, and they would have liked nothing better than to administer a rebuke to him by defeating the amendment, but the party leaders drove them into it.

ARIZONA'S victory over the government in the Parker dam case ruled on by the Supreme court alarmed the New Dealers for the safety of some of their other big projects of the same name. The court decided that Secretary Ickes, as public works administrator, was without authority to dam navigable rivers unless specifically ordered by congress and that the law creating the PWA had not listed any such specific projects as the Parker dam. The same applies to many huge reclamation projects that have received PWA funds, and it is not unlikely that suits will be brought to stop some of them. Mr. Ickes said congress would be asked to authorize specifically the construction of the Parker dam.

FEDERAL Judges Woodward, Wilkerson and Lindley of Chicago are not going to be impeached, for the house subcommittee investigating equity and bankruptcy receiverships and practices reported the evidence taken did not warrant such action. The report said that in several instances "conduct prejudicial to the dignity of the federal judiciary" was disclosed, but that substantial improvements had been made both in the rules of the court and in the law applicable to the administrator of receiverships and bankruptcy litigation.

CHAIRMAN JOHN J. McSWAIN of the House military affairs committee sent to the President a letter of apology for disclosure of defense plans outlined in executive sessions of the committee, and assumed full responsibility for "the unfortunate incident."

McSwain was rebuffed by letter from the President for the publication in a house document of possible defense plans against Canada and British and French islands in the Atlantic and the Caribbean in the event of war. Brig. Gen. F. M. Andrews and Charles E. Kilbourne had outlined the program before a secret meeting of the committee.

FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE LAVAL of France and Ambassador Potemkin of Russia finally fixed up the mutual assistance pact between the two countries in a way acceptable to both and it was signed in Paris. M. Laval then prepared to leave for Moscow, planning to stop in Warsaw on route.

It would seem that Laval had his way with the treaty, for it subordinates military action of the two powers to the procedure of the League of Nations, to provisions of the Locarno pact and also to the Franco-Polish alliance. All of that probably would keep France out of war even if Russia were attacked. In Paris it was taken for granted that a secret military convention, supplementing the pact, would soon be signed, fixing the methods of mutual assistance.

SETTING a new transcontinental record for transport ships, a TWA test plane flew from Burbank, Calif., to New York in 11 hours and 15 minutes. What is more important, for all but about one hundred miles it was controlled by a robot pilot. D. W. Tomlinson, the pilot, was accompanied by Harold Sneed, an expert on radio beam flying, and Peter Redpath, a navigation engineer. Tomlinson had the controls for only three brief intervals—over the San Bernardino range, at Durango, Colo., where a snowstorm was encountered, and at the landing at Floyd Bennett field. The plane reached its greatest cruising speed of 282 miles an hour over the Allegheny mountains.

TEXANS are going to have the opportunity of deciding whether their state shall remain dry or fall into line with most other states and repeal the prohibition law. The legislature has voted to submit the question to popular action.

Under the resolution adopted the vote would be held next August 24. Regulation would be left to the legislature and at the general election in 1936, a vote would be taken on a mandatory state locally over sales of hard liquor. Local option would be preserved under both straight repeal and the monopoly under the straight repeal plan, which also would bar the return of the open saloon.

GERMANY'S latest breach of the treaty of Versailles, the building of submarines, is stirring up a lot of angry talk in Great Britain, France and Italy. The English are especially disturbed, for they remember only too vividly how much the Germans came to starving them during the war by the destruction of shipping by the U-boat fleet. Anglo-German conversations on naval matters in Germany came to an end last week in London the second week in May, and these may now be called off or at least postponed.

The French are less vexed because they are sure the development may force a showdown on the whole status of the German navy and Hitler's demand for at least 35 per cent of the British tonnage and approximate parity with that of France. Naval experts in Germany said the disclosure might "well prove of inestimable benefit for military France in awakening naval Britain to the dangers of Hitler's armaments program."

Information obtained by the powers was that Germany already had under construction a number of 250-ton submarines and planned a large fleet of them. Spoken for by the German government, it denied that any were being built yet, but at the same time admitted that submarines were being "considered" in connection with plans for rebuilding the navy.

HAVING listened to Senator Long of Louisiana and other orators who do not like the administration and its New Deal and also have little love for the National Farmers' Holiday association, in session at Des Moines, Iowa, decided that a third national political party should be formed.

Milo Reno, national president of the association, had a lively encounter with a group of alleged Communists during a business session. They sought adoption of a resolution calling for legislation for "relief without debts," "production credit without strings," and "immediate repeal of the AAA. Reno denounced them as Wall Street racketeers and the henchmen of Soviet Russia.

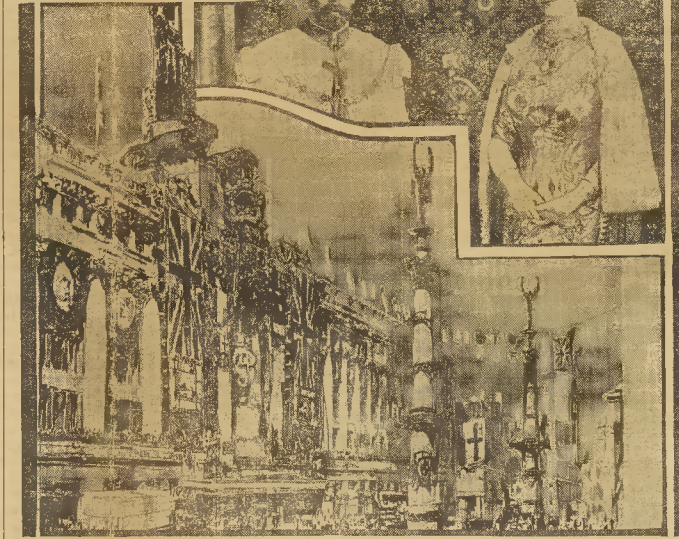
"You can't talk, you can't argue. Don't try to get the floor. I'm running this meeting," Reno said. "Sit down and shut up. Get out before we get really mad."

REPUBLICANS of nine midwestern states who met at Excelsior Springs, Mo., decided that the "grass roots" conference of leaders of the party should be held in Springfield, Ill., the date to be fixed later, though it probably will be early in June. The purpose of this gathering will be the reorganization of the party and the launching of a campaign to restore popular government.

POLICE of Havana apparently are well on the way to solution of the mystery of the fire which destroyed the Ward liner Morro Castle and other recent marine disasters. They have arrested three men, all natives of Catalan province in Spain, and say that they found on their persons the instructions concerning the destruction of the steamship Magallanes of the Spanish line, which was soon due in Havana. The documents, according to the authorities, ordered the accused to "take necessary action to precipitate a disaster similar to that of the Morro Castle." The police say the prisoners are well-known anarchists.

## British Empire Celebrates King's Jubilee

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY  
STRETCHING out over the vast expanse of the United Kingdom, a great panorama of beacon fire flared forth in the black night atmosphere of May 6. Pinpoints of light broke from the summit of Ben Nevis, highest peak in the British Isles, from



Above, Right, King and Queen in Royal Robes. Below, Showing a London Street Decorated for the Jubilee.

Snowdon, lofty Welsh mountain, from Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, and from scores of other high hills between. In their usual capacity, these beacons, which are about 30 in each county, are warning signals, calling the countryside to meet some great emergency. This time they heralded a more joyous event, one of the most joyous the British empire has known. It is the silver jubilee of the treaty, fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of King George V and Queen Mary.

For the onlooker in America, such a sentiment spread throughout possession of the empire, the crown represents the British flag, might well fill him with wonder as to how a people who govern themselves so completely can feel such a devotion and loyalty for the figureheads of a monarchy which they stung almost to the limit to crush in centuries past.

That is not so hard to explain. Perhaps one of the reasons is that the king is just that—a figurehead. But he is a figurehead vastly more important than most of us who have had little or no association with monarchies, other than in books, can understand.

To the average citizen of the British Isles and to citizens of every far-flung outpost of the empire, the crown represents the empire. Time was when, to territorial possessions, the name England itself stood for the paternal wing of shelter and discipline over all, but today most of the many nations that comprise the empire are self-governing, and loyalty to the crown and the sovereign as exemplifying the paternal wing of shelter is perhaps the greatest single unifying influence, drawing the vast realm together under George V as the head of the great national family.

Symbol of Unity.  
The crown and the sovereign are not quite the same thing, however. The crown is the technical symbol of unity, the link, himself, the sentimental one. Laws are still passed in parliament under the Norman "Le Roy le veult." In state legal cases it is "The crown versus (name of defendant)." All functions of this true people's government are conducted in the name of the king.

King George in his latest Christmas address said: "I would like to think that you who are listening to me now, in whatever part of the world you may be, and all the peoples of the realm and empire, are bound to me and to one another in the spirit of one great family." The king is the head of that family.

The prince of Wales, after returning from visits to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, was articulate in his realization of the unifying power of the crown—a power of tradition and sentiment without which it would be mighty difficult to keep Britannia hanging together.

"The people of the old country must realize that the patriotism of the Dominions is national patriotism, and not mere loyalty to Great Britain," he said.

"It is loyalty to the empire, of which Great Britain, like the Dominions, is only one part. The loyalty of the Dominions is, in a very special sense, loyalty to the crown—and the crown represents the unity of the empire. The king, as constitutional sovereign of the empire, occupies the same place in Canada and in the whole British empire as he does in Great Britain, and his house, although originally founded in Great Britain, belongs jointly to all other nations of the Commonwealth."

Although your average Britisher

might be reluctant to admit it, one of the chief reasons for that loyalty is that the crown is, to the Dominions, about the safest symbol of allegiance they could adopt, since it is vested all the glory and splendor of the empire, but little or none of the power to interfere in Dominion government.

Progress of the Reign.  
Self-government in the Dominions has progressed by leaps and bounds since George V became king May 6, 1910. That was the date of his actual accession; he did not receive his coronation until June 22, 1911. In the 25 years which the Jubilee celebrates, here are some of the things that have happened in the Dominions and which have gone far toward making the king the tremendously important figure, symbolically, that he is:

Colonies which reached the status of Dominion in Queen Victoria's reign as well as some protectorates, have progressed to a state of virtually complete self-government. The only real exception is Newfoundland, which dithered about in heavy financial seas until it, of necessity, waived its Dominion status and became once more dependent upon Great Britain.

At the other extreme is southern Rhodesia. This at the outset of the reign of George V was merely an uncharted land in southeastern Africa owned by the British South Africa company, Ltd. Southern Rhodesia has become almost a Dominion today. It is supervised not by the colonial office, but by the Dominions office. Its principal difference from other Dominions is that the king's ministers in England reserve the right to veto laws passed by the Rhodesian legislature, while in the other Dominions the veto power rests entirely with ministers in the Dominion.

Under the reign of George V, many of the colonies have made progress with their constitutions which allow them more and more freedom in choosing their own legislators, rather than having a good share of them appointed in the name of the crown.

Since the war, many of the colonies peopled with races other than the white have seen their share of this progress as well. These include the Gold coast, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, and the protectorates of Uganda and Zanzibar, which have been given new and more liberal constitutions. In some of the colonies definite restrictions have been placed on the white inhabitants to protect the rights of the colored natives. Native interests have been protected in Tanganyika, the Cameroons, Palestine and Transjordan. Iraq, once a colony, has achieved complete independence and is now a member of the League of Nations.

Gain New Rights.  
These places are, however, the only ones which have fallen back. New constitutional rights were gained by Hong Kong, northern Nigeria, Trinidad and British Guiana. India, with its 312,000,000 people, large as Europe and with as many different races, has been brought to the very doorstep of complete self-government, with only a British protecting influence.

From this it may be seen that many a land over which the British flag flies is simply a protectorate, many are colonies, and many independent Dominions. All of them in all classifications have individual governments, no two just alike. The power of the crown then, despite the fact that we in America often fail to realize it, is absolutely essential to a people whose very existence depends upon its relations with colonies and Dominions. It matters not that the power is little more than symbolic. It is there. The colonies and Dominions have more than a jubilant interest in this Jubilee, for trade and defense prob-

## REICH SUBMARINES ANGER THE BRITISH

### Cabinet Is Urged to Check Further Expansion.

London.—Six of Germany's twelve new submarines are already afloat and ready for naval maneuvers in the North sea, the London Daily Herald stated.

The six are complete in every detail and fully manned, according to the Herald, which declares that the U-boats are ready to begin practice off Wilhelmshaven, German naval base.

The newspaper also states that the Anglo-German naval conversations will be delayed, pending announcement of Germany's new naval policy by Chancellor Hitler.

Members of parliament, angered at Germany's new submarine program, charged the U-boat building is aimed directly at this country.

They demanded the cabinet take quick steps to co-operate with other powers to check further expansion of the reich's armaments.

At the same time, the government began consideration of the further defense measures to meet German's armament expansion on land, sea and air. Ministers headed by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald informally discussed the "legality" of the latest gesture of Reichsmarschal Hitler in defiance of the Versailles treaty, and arranged for consultations with France and Italy.

They were indications that a protest, probably in the form of a note, was under consideration, and also possible joint action of the powers at Geneva.

The British were becoming thoroughly incensed as revelation followed upon revelation concerning the growing strength of rearmaged Germany.

Disclosures that Germany actually is building submarines on the heels of national conscription were followed by a report in the Daily Herald that the reich has built a great new naval and airplane base on the island of Sylt in the North sea.

## Omaha Strike Rioters Beat Crew of Trolley

Omaha.—First violence in the strike of 400 organized employees of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company flared here when a crowd of 100 strike sympathizers smashed the windows of a street car, beat the crew and a guard, and stoned other trolleys.

The attack came shortly after the disbanding of a parade of union men protesting operation of the street cars in defiance of the strikers.

Scores of persons at the scene of the riot at Nineteenth and Dodge streets were gassed as police released tear gas bombs in an effort to disperse a howling throng estimated at 7,000.

Strike sympathizers stopped a tram a few blocks from where the parade ended, smashed the front window, and swarmed into the car. They routed a dozen passengers and set upon R. W. Phillips, motorman; L. Wakenight, a student operator, and a guard, Alfred Crousseau. None was believed seriously injured.

## Rumania to Spend \$220,000,000 on Arms

Bucharest.—Rumania has embarked on an extensive program to attain arms primacy in southeastern European and the Balkans.

A ten-year program, envisaging the expenditure of \$220,000,000, was approved at a council session at which King Carol presided.

Although details of the plan were kept closely secret, it was learned that the council contracted with the famous Skoda munitions works of Czechoslovakia for the purchase of ammunition and artillery costing \$25,000,000. The terms of the contract permit Rumania to pay for her purchases in her own currency.

## Hero Board Awards 18 Carnegie Medals

Pittsburgh.—Eighteen heroes, including two young schoolboys and an eighteen-year-old girl, were recognized by the Carnegie hero fund commission for acts of bravery in aiding others.

Bronze medals were awarded in each case, five of them post-humously to honor those who died rescuing or attempting to rescue others. To the widow of one of these went a pension of \$720 a year and to the parents of the four others a total of \$2,000 was granted.

## Artist Gets 7 Years for \$100,000 Robbery

London.—Cecil Swanland, an artist, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for the Croydon airport gold robbery. Two other men, accused of taking part in the theft of \$100,000 worth of gold bars from the storage room of the airport in March have been acquitted.

## Governor Fires at Rival

Mexico City.—A dispatch to the newspaper Excelsion from Irapuato, Guanajuato, said the governor of the state, Melchor Ortega, fired six shots at Benito Juarez, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, but missed.

## Waitress Slain on Street

Phoenix, Ariz.—Frances Spullock, twenty-eight, a waitress, was slain in the presence of scores of pedestrians. James G. Williams, clerk, handed over a gun to the police and surrendered.