

DEPUTIES REPASS BLUM DECREE BILL

Life or Death Test Seen for
Cabinet in Fight for Full
Fiscal Powers.

BACKGROUND—

The French People's Front cabinet, this week approved a bill requesting the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to repass the "full fiscal powers" for Premier Leon Blum. Object of the move was to enable him to rule by decree in an attempt to avert a fiscal crisis in the government anticipated a 1937 deficit of \$1,760,000,000.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 19.—The Chamber of Deputies tonight voted for the second time to give Premier Leon Blum full powers to rehabilitate French finances by decree, throwing back to the Senate a fight which some political quarters thought might develop into a life or death issue for his government.

The upper house earlier by a vote of 188 to 72 rejected the bill embodying the emergency powers demanded by the premier, the opposition charging that it was dictatorial.

Premier Blum took up the challenge and, returning with his original demand to the Chamber, received a second round of support in a late night session by a vote of 346 to 248.

The Senate had rejected the premier's proposals and instead passed a substitute bill substantially trimming the powers he contemplated assuming.

Resignation Attractive.

Blum, in the midst of predictions this action would mean the end of his government, said merely: "Resignation would be an attractive idea to me, but what a disappointment it would prove to the country."

With those words he went back to the Chamber to get a new start in the battle and the Deputies rallied to his support to enable him to take his demand to the Senate tomorrow.

An intense, if not a crucial, fight is expected to take place then.

It was necessary for the Chamber to readopt the bill because the Senate, by its action, had killed it and passed a bill of its own making.

Cabinet Downfall Averted.

Just before the Chamber met for a critical night session its Finance Committee readopted the premier's bill by 26 votes to 16 with two abstentions and cleared the way for the Deputies' action.

Immediate downfall of the cabinet because of the Senate attack was averted by the premier's strategy in refraining from asking "confidence in the government" on his bill. The defeat, therefore, did not compel his resignation.

Government supporters, however, viewed the situation of the people's front cabinet with pessimism. Many predicted Premier Blum would be beaten again tomorrow when his bill returns to the Senate from the Chamber and when, presumably, he will pose the question of confidence.

Others close to the premier, however, said a compromise might yet be reached to save the cabinet.

After rejecting the government's bill the Senate administered another setback by passing its own substitute by a vote of 238 to 52. This substitute was sent to the Chamber.

Defeat Is Seen.

The Deputies gave the premier's bill its first passage Wednesday after an all-night session.

The Senate substitute measure would specifically deny the cabinet power to establish exchange control, change the gold value of the franc or in any way interfere with free movement in gold, foreign exchange and securities.

The crucial test was expected to come on an eventual demand for a vote of confidence in the Senate.

Blum insists the cabinet must be given the right to act by decree to meet an expected 1937 deficit of \$1,760,000,000 to protect the franc and government credit.

Those sweeping powers were asked until July 31.

From within Blum's own people's front cabinet came predictions that he will be beaten if he attempts to shove the measure through the Senate.

He had to overcome opposition from his own ranks to get the bill through the Chamber Wednesday.

Observers recalled that agreement finally was reached in a similar deadlock last October after conflicting bills had been sent back and forth between Senate and Chamber.

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The Sunday Star, June 20, 1937.

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THREE MEN HELD IN CAPITOL THEFTS

\$1,500 Worth of Coils, Fittings
Taken From Dome—Police
File Larceny Charges.

Theft of \$1,500 worth of metal coils and fittings from the dome of the Capitol was believed solved by police last night with the arrest of three colored men on charges of larceny from the Federal Government.

District police, laying in wait outside the Capitol early Friday, arrested two of the men as they were making their second trip from the dome, allegedly carrying one of the 200-pound coils, valued at \$100. The men were loading the coils into a cart, police said.

Precinct Detectives F. L. Arrington and Watson Salkeld and Policeman W. B. Edwards arrested the men, who gave their names as John Davis, 27, of 214½ Harris court southeast, and Walter Brown, 56, who gave a fictitious address, according to police. They were booked on larceny charges.

While the officers were conferring with Capitol Engineer August Ecard, who had first reported theft of the coils, they saw another colored man emerging from the basement of the south wing of the Capitol, carrying brass and copper fittings. Arrested, he gave his name as William R. McQuinn, 47, colored, 428 Delaware avenue southwest. He, too, was booked on a larceny charge.

Ecard reported the first metal steam coils were stolen Thursday.

McQuinn's Father-in-Law Dies.
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 19 (AP)—H. M. Timolat, father-in-law of Paul V. McQuinn, High Commissioner of the Philippines, died tonight at his home here. He had been ill several weeks.

Cotton Mill Foreman Drowns.
EDENTON, N. C., June 19 (AP)—Alvin (Al) Morris, Edenton cotton mill assistant foreman, was drowned in Edenton Bay today when he fell from a boat.

NEW YORK, June 19.—James Francis Fargo, 80, who was credited with developing the modern system of express travelers' checks, died here yesterday.

A son of James C. Fargo, one of the founders of Wells, Fargo & Co., predecessor of the American Express Co., he was born in Chicago.

Associated with American Express for 45 years before his retirement in 1926, he was a former vice president, treasurer and director of the firm, a director of the Hanover National Bank and vice president of the American Savings Bank.

Surviving are his widow, a son and daughter, all of New York.

RELIEF BILL FIGHT DEMOCRATS TEST

Senate Battle Affects Race
of Rival Candidates for
Robinson Post.

BACKGROUND—

Federal relief appropriation for coming year has been subject of controversy for months. President asked \$1,500,000,000; House Committee reduced sum, but restored it later. House bloc then earmarked one-third of total, but later agreed to withdraw action.

Senate Committee provision would require local communities to advance 10 per cent of project costs; Majority Leader Robinson surprised observers by supporting principle of this plan, but suggested 25 per cent local participation.

The fight in the Senate over the \$1,500,000,000 relief bill emerged yesterday as an important test between conservative and liberal groups in the Democratic-New Deal coalition and between rival candidates for the Democratic majority leadership in the Senate if Senator Robinson is elevated to the Supreme Court.

When Senator Robinson came forward with a proposal that localities be required to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of W. P. A. projects it was at first regarded as a compromise in the interest of the administration, designed to head off the proposal of Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of North Carolina, to require a 40 per cent contribution.

But within the last 36 hours the situation has changed. The progressives in the Senate refused to compromise. Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, stood fast and assumed the leadership of the fight to preserve a free hand for W. P. A. in exacting local contributions. A check-up made Friday and yesterday by Senators supporting the administration on this issue has convinced their leaders that they have the votes to reject the Robinson-Byrnes amendments.

Byrnes Faces Setback.
If the Robinson-Byrnes amendments are defeated, Senator Byrnes' aspirations to succeed Senator Robinson as majority leader will be set back seriously and Senator Barkley's will be greatly improved. Both Senator Byrnes and Senator Barkley have been close to President Roosevelt, but Senator Byrnes recently has pulled back toward the conservative side. Senator Barkley, without question, is the first choice of liberal groups in the administration for majority leader if Senator Robinson goes to the Supreme Court.

Senator Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, President pro tempore and another possible candidate for majority leader, also has expressed opposition to the relief bill in the form sought by the administration. He has not endorsed the Robinson and Byrnes amendments, but has suggested a still milder compromise of his own. Senator Hiram Bingham, Democrat of Mississippi, who has disclaimed ambition for majority leadership, but who will command serious consideration if he changes his mind, has been inactive in the relief fight.

Beneath the surface, both sides have been doing more work than they admit. Public with a view to making the votes on the Byrnes and Robinson amendments a significant test of strength. During the last few days, Bernard M. Baruch, one of the leading conservative Democrats, has been in Washington, conferring with prominent members of the Senate and House.

Seeks Brakes on Spending.
In recent past he has interested himself in the campaigns of a number of Democratic Senators and Representatives who now hold positions of influence, and he is believed by more progressive Democrats to be especially active at this time in trying to apply congressional brakes to both the spending and social reform program of the administration.

Senator Robinson's desertion of the administration on the relief issue has many puzzling aspects. At first it was regarded as an action which had the tacit approval of the President. But the President assured other Senators who subsequently called on him that he did not want the appropriation in the form it was being introduced.

Whether Senator Robinson was convinced, and convinced the President temporarily, that a compromise was necessary to head off the Byrnes amendment remains uncertain. Senator Robinson is known to share heartily anyway the belief of Vice President Garner, Senator Byrnes and other conservative Southerners, that economy is imperative. But there is speculation to the effect that he decided to cut loose for one or more of three other purposes: To give a hint of his nuisance value if he is not promoted to the Supreme Court, to try to check the progressive tendencies of the New Deal, and to help pave the way for the choice of a conservative Democrat to succeed him as majority leader if he is promoted to the Supreme Court.

Court Compromise Waits.
If the relief bill is held intact by a combination of progressive and "freshman" Senators under the leadership of Senator Barkley, Senator Robinson's purposes, whatever they are, will be set back along with the ambitions and aims of other conservative Democrats.

Another factor in the situation which is said to be puzzling the President's lieutenants is that Senator Robinson has not yet made any real promise in the Senate on the court reform bill. He was reported to have sought and to have been to the commission to find out what could be done in the way of a compromise. The sounding out has been going on, but so far as it can be learned, without a great deal of active assistance from Senator Robinson. At any rate, he is reliably reported to have made no recommendation to the President.

The pointed hint has been made to Senator Robinson that the fulfillment of his own ambition to go on the Supreme Court is dependent on his success in adding two more justices to the court. All that has occurred or been said between him and the President is now known, but Senator Robinson's behavior on the relief bill is being interpreted in some quarters as a hint, in return, that he is not impressed with the liberality of Senator Robinson's attitude toward the court reform bill, in some form, through the Senate.

Generally becoming Governor he was years ago he was secretary of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation.

Public Service Commission. Some

SENATOR HENRY STYLES BRIDGES, Republican, of New Hampshire will discuss "A Sound Approach to Wages and Hours Legislation" in the National Radio Forum tomorrow at 9:30 p.m. The forum is arranged by The Star and broadcast over a network of the National Broadcasting Co.

Senator Bridges contends that the objectives of the Black-Connery wage and hour bill for industry are commendable, but that the methods provided in the bill for administering the legislation are unsound.

In his forum address he will propose changes in the bill which he believes will make the measure more constructive. Hearings on the bill, which has the backing of the Roosevelt administration, have just been completed before joint sessions of the House and Senate Committees on Labor.

Senator Bridges was Governor of New Hampshire from 1935 until he took his place in the Senate early this year. As Governor he took an active interest in labor and social problems generally.

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'Arrives in "Iron Lung"



Frederick Snite, Jr., of Chicago, in the "iron lung" which has been his home for 15 months. Note Snite's reflection in the mirror. With him are his nurses.



Three of the Chinese nurses who accompanied Snite, infantile paralysis victim, across the Pacific from Shanghai, shown with his father as they arrived on the President Coolidge at San Francisco. Left to right: Liu Mei Chih, the father, Huang Tuan Chen and Pi Hua-Ying.

Paralysis on Last Lap Of China to Chicago Voyage

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Frederick B. Snite, Jr., 26, infantile paralysis victim, was transferred from the "iron lung" aboard the liner President Coolidge today to a Pullman car that will rush him to Chicago.

During the intricate transfer, he was never out of his "iron lung" more than three minutes. After the transfer, his father said he had gone through the ordeal well, and had suffered no relapse.

Young Snite, who arrived from China en route to Chicago for treatment, was transferred to a portable "iron lung" while his device was switched to the deck to be taken ashore. Then he was replaced in the device, and carried ashore by ship's officers.

Rear of Car Removed.
The "lung" was placed on a flat car and carried to an awaiting Pullman. The rear of the Pullman had been removed to facilitate the placing of the "lung" in the car. Once the "lung" was inside, the rear wall of the car was replaced.

Snite was cheerful despite 447 days in the mechanical device.

Squads of white-clad attendants, nurses and medical longshoremen made the transfer.

With a police motor cycle escort, the Pullman and the accompanying flat car were moved by rail along the Embarcadero, San Francisco's waterfront thoroughfare, as hundreds watched from the streets.

Snite expressed a wish to see the liner which had brought him 7,000 miles from Shanghai to San Francisco. Nurses rigged up a mirror arrangement which gave him a glimpse of the ship just before the Pullman moved away.

A baggage car containing a spare respirator and a dining car for the Snite family entourage also were connected to the train, making a three-car unit for the rail journey to Chicago.

Two Weeks on Liner.
The patient spent two weeks aboard the liner President Coolidge but was seasick only four times and actually benefited from the voyage, his father said.

Stricken about 15 months ago while

Wage Bill Is Forum Topic
SENATOR BRIDGES TO PROPOSE CHANGES.

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HUGHES ATTACKS HARSH MAJORITIES

Chief Justice Also Calls
"Organized Minorities"
Peril to Democracy.

By the Associated Press.

AMHERST, Mass., June 19.—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes today denounced both the "ruthlessness of a temporary majority" and the "activities of organized minorities," charging that the latter would "eventually lead to the entire overthrow of democratic institutions."

The 75-year-old Chief Justice, speaking at an Amherst College alumni reunion, did not elaborate on his references to the "temporary majority" or the "organized minorities," declaring it would not become him to speak of current interests.

He said he would "leave to the expert" the task of answering questions on current problems. Nor would he grant an interview as he left the campus for Providence, R. I., where he will attend the Brown University commencement exercises.

Shuns "Current Problems."
The Chief Justice expressed his opinion of the "ruthlessness of a temporary majority" as he discussed the need for colleges equipping their graduates with qualities which would "supply the essential resistance to specious appeals of demagogues and the irrational demands of zealots."

It came after he set himself on record "unwilling" to discuss current interests and problems. If college men, he asked, are not tolerant, reasonable and intelligent, who will be?

Frequently during the talk the Chief Justice's audience applauded, and, at the conclusion, his listeners cheered.

Early in his talk, Hughes referred to Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who is one year younger than Hughes.

"We Chief Justice Rugg and himself know nothing about old age," he declared, "only what we read in Cicero, and our hearts are young, and our spiritual arteries are not hardened." He did not explain the remark.

Recalls College Days.
Speaking briefly and extemporaneously, Chief Justice Hughes recalled his own college days, and declared: "Perhaps we neglected current affairs. Students had an opportunity to gain a historical background, that could serve them in later years."

"In college," he continued, "the main difficulty is to secure a dietary regimen to assure sound mental digestion."

The Chief Justice said democracy carried the banner of freedom and that there was no conflict between progress and liberty, adding that a thorough knowledge of democracy was one of the most important things educators could inculcate into youth.

"In possession of thorough knowledge of democracy," he said, "lies the essential resistance to propaganda and specious appeals of demagogues."

He declared the highest mission of educational institutions was to send men out into the world equipped with thorough knowledge of their subjects and "emotional drive."

"Such qualities," he said, "would supply the essential resistance to specious appeals of demagogues and the irrational demands of zealots."

In his whimsical talk he reviewed his association with former President Calvin Coolidge, Dwight Morrow and Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, three of this tiny New England college's most prominent graduates.

He called Morrow a "statesman in business and an artist in the diplomacy of friendliness," former President Coolidge "the sagacious son of Amherst who enveloped the White House with an atmosphere of New England thrift," and declared of Justice Stone "it is one of the greatest privileges of my life to be associated with that eminent jurist."

Recalls Coolidge Thrift.
His audience chuckled when Hughes told of a meeting between Morrow and Coolidge in the White House. Morrow, he reported, asked Coolidge if he recalled the time his father asked young Calvin to go to a dance and offered him a bribe of a quarter to stay away.

"I don't remember about the quarter," the Chief Justice quipped Coolidge as replying.

Henry Stuart Hughes, the Chief Justice's grandson, will be graduated from Amherst Monday, summa cum laude. Today young Hughes and Thomas V. Gleason, 21, of Ohio, were awarded jointly the Stanley V. and Charles B. Travis Prize and the Woods Prize for the "most improvement as a man and a scholar during the college course and for outstanding excellence in culture and faithfulness as man and scholar."

Like his father and grandfather before him, his other grandson, Charles Evans Hughes, 3d, will be graduated from Amherst University the same day Henry Hughes leaves Amherst.

Two Convicted of Murder.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June 19 (AP)—Tom Linney and E. J. Jefferson, colored, were convicted today of first degree murder in the fatal shooting of Herman W. Fogleman, Winston-Salem insurance salesman. They were sentenced to die August 6.

PLANE SPEEDS EAST
Army Craft Averages 280 M.P.H.
in Hop From Michigan.

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Flying the new Curtiss P-36 Army pursuit plane, Lieut. E. Brecht landed at Selfridge Field today after a two-hour flight from Selfridge Field, Mich., at an average speed of 260 miles an hour.

The plane, one of three recently delivered to the Army and described as probably the fastest production pursuit plane in the world, was flown for inspection by West Point graduates who became second lieutenants recently.

The plane was under military guard and all civilian visitors were barred from the field.

Brecht flew at 15,500 feet against a 40-mile headwind, indicating a normal speed of 300 miles an hour. He planned to return to Selfridge tomorrow.

Each had been given a prison sentence of from one to five years, in addition to the fines.

Land and Gean were the first to be tried of more than a score indicted last year in connection with what state officials termed a widespread scheme to evade the 7-cent gasoline tax.

SENATOR BRIDGES.

SENATOR BRIDGES.

Washington Wayside Tales

Random Observations
of Interesting Events
and Things.

RESULTS.

MRS. H. B. BOMBERGER, who teaches school out in Brentwood, confronted her class last week and announced calmly: "School is out today, for every other class in school. It will continue to return daily and indefinitely until somebody returns three books that were taken from the library this year and never returned."

Then she let the children out of school.

The next day they came back, as ordered.

With them, they brought 23 books, lost from the library in recent years.

CHRIS STYLY.
Signs around town in the strange places where our correspondents take nourishment:
Nineteenth street—WHOLE HALF
FRIED CHICKEN—50c.
Ninth street—CHRIS WAFFLES
10c.

Ninth street again—THE BEST
AND MOST ECONOMIC FOOD
NOW ARE EGGS.

FAN.
SEATED about two rows in front of us in a local motion picture house the other day was a pretty blond lass, who seemed more or less bored by the show until the orchestra and stage show came on. Then she perked up, obviously much excited.

The stage band played one number. She applauded vigorously. It played a second. This time her paddy-whacking was wild and free. Then she got up and left the theater.