

CONGRESS ADJOURNS WITH RECORD OF LITTLE DONE TO SOLVE NATION'S PROBLEMS

Inadequate Relief Granted in Areas Ravaged by Long Drought.

HOOVER EMPLOYS VETO

Insurgents Are Defeated in Greater Part of Their Program.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance
WASHINGTON, March 4. — The thirty-first congress came to an end today.

It met in December with confidant plans for preventing and relieving distress caused by the drought and unemployment, and with a program of reform legislation which the insurgents said must be enacted if an extra session was to be avoided.

After months of bitter quarreling with President Hoover, congress adjourned with this relief provided: A \$40,000,000 seed loan appropriation for the drought areas, loans to be given directly to those providing security and none of the money to be used for food.

A \$20,000,000 loan appropriation for rehabilitation in the drought areas, with slightly more liberal provisions, but still requiring recipients to give security.

Food Not Mentioned

This measure could be interpreted more easily to induce food loans, but does not mention food. Complaints already are being made that relief is not being granted adequately under these measures.

The veterans' bill permitting holders of adjusted service certificates to borrow 50 per cent of their face value.

A \$116,000 appropriation for beginning work on public construction projects.

The insurgents have suffered almost complete defeat at the hands of the President on their program.

It called for enactment of the Norris Muscle Shoals bill. The bill was passed by congress, but vetoed by the President.

"Lame Duck" Bill Loses

It called for passage of the Norris amendment to the constitution to abolish "lame duck" sessions of congress.

This would have been accepted by both houses of congress had it not been for insistence on the part of Speaker Longworth that it carry a provision for automatic limitation of the second session of each congress, as at present. It died in conference committee.

The program called for enactment of anti-injunction legislation, but this was not considered by either house.

It called for enactment of the Wagner unemployment bills. The first of these was made effective by a belated appropriation. The second, for advance planning of public works, became law. The fate of the third, for a system of federal employment agencies, was left to President Hoover, after it had been approved by both houses.

Working Week Cut

Little else beside these measures has received attention at this session of congress.

In the early months, the federal farm board was given an additional \$150,000,000 to carry on its operations.

Postal workers were given a 44-hour working week, and later all government employees in the District of Columbia were given a 39-hour week.

The senate refused to consider entrance into the world court. It debated, without taking action, railroad consolidation and regulation of interstate bus transportation, and branch and group banking.

It confirmed a number of important nominations, including those of four of the five federal power commissioners, and it launched court action against the fifth, George Otis Smith, who, it claims, holds office illegally. Eugene Meyer was confirmed as member of the federal reserve board, after a long fight.

Wickerham Report Given

At this session congress has received and discussed the Wickerham report. The senate has investigated postal leases, and the right of Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania to his seat.

It uncovered the grocer boy Norris' plot to defeat Senator George W. Norris in the last Nebraska primary campaign, and the part Robert H. Lucas of the Republican national committee played in that campaign.

It is the first session of congress since 1923 to adjourn without making a reduction in the current income tax rates. Its expenditures have exceeded those of any previous congress, and the federal treasury faces a deficit at the end of the year.

President Hoover has vetoed five measures passed at this session. His most notable victory was killing Muscle Shoals; his most notable defeat was on the veterans' loan bill.

Funeral Board Created

This congress created the federal farm board, and would have provided an equalization fee for distressed farmers if Hoover had not disapproved.

It passed the census and reapportionment bill, provided relief for flood sufferers in the southeast, increased the pension of Civil and Spanish war veterans, and liberalized laws relating to disabled veterans of the World war.

It passed a rivers and harbors bill, and building programs at naval shore stations and military posts.

It ratified the London naval treaty, and passed the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

WAR HEAD WILL SPEAK

Patrick Hurley will address banquet of Columbia Club.

Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war, will speak at the annual beefsteak dinner, March 12, honoring members of the Columbia Club for twenty-five years or more.

Income Reports Come In



By Times Special

ANDERSON, Ind., March 4.—More than two years of debt have failed to clear the way for the paving of a road from Anderson to Elwood at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

Authority given Madison county commissioners to receive bids for the Dale J. Noland road, which is the south section of the proposed highway, has caused remonstrators to start a new line of action in an effort to defeat the project. They have engaged attorneys to start a suit contesting legality of the action of the commissioners declaring the Noland road of public utility and authorizing commissioners to proceed with paving plans.

Action by the council was taken at a night session. Councilmen met earlier the same day and voted against the Noland road. The complaints allege that the night meeting was not a regularly convened session within the meaning of the law as notice must be given of special meetings. Hence any action taken at the night meeting, has no legal status.

Meanwhile the county has instructed Ward Shetterly, county auditor, to accept bids on the road on April 6.

The project has twice been before the state board of tax commissioners on appeals of remonstrators. The first time the board disapproved a \$16,000 bond issue, but after re-hearing the case several months later authorized commissioners to receive bids. However, final approval is being withheld by the tax commissioners.

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'Odd Man' Ire

By United Press

DENVER, March 4.—D. H. Morse believes in the law of averages.

That was why when two strangers offered to match pennies with him "just for fun" he thought that unless his luck was worse than bad he at least could finish even.

"We matched 8,000 times, and I didn't even win once," he told police.

"Then," he added, "I decided something was wrong."

It made him so angry, Morse said, he attacked the men and got back \$40 from one of them by force, but the other one escaped with an equal sum.

\$300,000 ROAD PLAN BLOCKED

Two-Year Fight Continues in Madison County.

By Times Special

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Senate Vote Backs Hoover Shoals Veto

49-34 Count to Override Action Far Short of Two-Thirds.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Disposition of the perennial Muscle Shoals problem has been passed on to future congresses as a result of the senate action Tuesday night in voting to sustain President Hoover's veto of the modified Norris bill.

The measure, the second government-operation bill approved by congress during the more than ten years of controversy over the Alabama power and nitrate plant, was killed despite the fact its supporters polled a majority of the senate. The 49 to 34 vote to override the veto was far short, however, of the necessary two-thirds.

In vetoing the bill earlier in the day, the President also disclosed his position on the power issue as he went beyond the merits of the bill to take a strong stand against government ownership or operation of any competitive business.

Senator Glenn (Rep., Ill.), was the only senator to speak in support of the veto. He denied President Hoover had violated his campaign promises and praised his courage for vetoing the bill.

Sixteen Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite joined with thirty-two Democrats in voting to override the veto. Three Democrats were aligned with thirty-one Republicans in support of the President.

The roll call follows:

To Sustain the Veto (34)

REPUBLICANS (31)

Bingham, Cal. — McCall, N. —

Dale, — — — — —

Fess, — — — — —

Hartford, — — — — —

Glenn, — — — — —

Hollingshead, — — — — —

Hollis, — — — — —

Huntington, — — — — —

Hebert, — — — — —

Kean, — — — — —

Kruse, — — — — —

Randall, — — — — —

Reed, — — — — —

Shorridge, — — — — —

Smith, — — — — —

Thomas (Ida.) — — — — —

Townsend, — — — — —