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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Asks Senate to Ratify St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, and Battle Begins—Russian Ambassador Troyanovsky Presents His Credentials.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PUTTING to the test his influence over the senate, President Roosevelt in a special message to that body asked speedy consideration and ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada. The opponents of the pact had been waiting for the chance to start the battle, and they were so numerous and so determined that no one would predict the outcome. Ratification requires a two-thirds vote, or 64 of the 96 senators.

Coincidental with the reception of the President's message was the submission of a minority report by Senator Wagner of New York as a member of the foreign relations committee, in which Mr. Wagner argued vigorously against ratification of the treaty. He declared the cost of the waterway to the United States would be \$373,136,000 instead of the \$272,453,000 estimated by the proponents of the pact; and he asserted the United States would spend three times as much as Canada, though the Dominion would receive a "vast preponderance" of the benefits. The senator added:

"Most important of all, I am not in favor of a public works project designed to employ Canadian workmen with United States money. The treaty provides that although the United States is to supply the funds for most of the work in the International rapids section of the St. Lawrence river, the portion of this work on the Canadian side of the section is to be performed with Canadian workmen using Canadian materials."

The President's message to the senate gave his opinion that the treaty was fair, that the waterway project was economically sound. He declared that "local fears of economic harm to special localities or to special interests are grossly exaggerated." He attempted to dispose of opposition from Illinois and Mississippi valley senators by declaring that the treaty provision on the diversion at Chicago was adequate to guarantee a sufficient volume of water.

The opposition of Chicago and the Mississippi valley to the treaty was voiced especially by Senators James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Both these gentlemen declared entirely unacceptable a suggested compromise for attaching a reservation to the treaty holding that if the United States Supreme court at any future time altered its present order that the Chicago diversion should be limited to 1,500 cubic feet per second after 1933, the altered judgment of the court should automatically be enforceable under the treaty.

The Mississippi valley people are especially opposed to the surrender of the domestic sovereignty of the United States over Lake Michigan; and all the members of the army board of engineers except the chief engineer held that the treaty provisions for diversion at Chicago were inadequate.

RECOGNITION of Russia was formally completed when Alexander A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet ambassador, arrived in Washington and presented his credentials to President Roosevelt at the White House. He brought with him several members of the embassy staff and as soon as the diplomatic procedure had been completed he eagerly got down to work on the matters of trade relations, credits and other questions with the officials of the State department.

Mr. Troyanovsky was accompanied on his journey from Europe by William C. Bullitt, American ambassador to Moscow. At the Washington station he was welcomed by Jefferson Patterson and Robert F. Kelley of the State department, and by Toshihiko Takeomi, the Japanese charge d'affaires, a personal friend during the years when Troyanovsky was ambassador to Tokio.

In a brief interview granted to the press Mr. Troyanovsky said he was not planning to negotiate a non-aggression treaty with the United States similar to those the Soviet Union has with various European countries. He thinks this unnecessary because of the

good relations established by the exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and President Kallinin.

CHICAGO'S milk supply was practically cut off by a strike of dairy farmers of that region who demand a higher price for their product. The controversy was complicated by the evident desire of the larger milk distributing companies of the city to drive out of business the smaller concerns that depend on "cash and carry" trade, and by the determination of the organized milk drivers not to accept reductions in pay. The farmers, thoroughly organized and ably directed, and the temporary idle drivers committed innumerable acts of violence and vandalism, almost with impunity. Milk trucks were burned or dumped in the river with their contents, and in at least one instance a train was stopped and robbed of a consignment of condensed milk.

When the strike had lasted five days and the farm administration and Secretary Wallace had shown no disposition or ability to end it, Mayor Kelly arranged a truce and arbitration agreement and the shipping of milk to Chicago was resumed.

EARLE BAILE, who has been acting as fiscal assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, has resigned, and it is no secret that his retirement was the price paid for the unopposed confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Morgenthau by the senate. Certain members of the upper house, notably Senator Couzens, let the secretary know that they did not approve of the retention of Baillie, and Morgenthau told them Baillie had consented to help him temporarily and intended to quit soon. So the fiscal assistant wrote a nice letter saying that he would have to get back to New York to resume his work with the Seligman firm of investment bankers.

It was Baillie's connection with the banking house that aroused the opposition to him. Senator Couzens had said openly that it was scandalous that there should be chosen for a high treasury post a partner of the Seligman firm, whose flotation of loans to South American countries, now in default, was averted before a senate investigating committee. One revelation was that the firm paid a "commission" of \$450,000 to Juan Leguia, son of the president of Peru, in connection with negotiation of a loan to that country.

SPEAKER RAINEY, after a conference at the White House, announced that President Roosevelt was making no out of town engagements for the period during which congress would be in session but would remain at his desk until adjournment. He added that the President hopes this will be early in the spring, as he believes the legislative program will be disposed of speedily.

PLANS for the issue of \$2,000,000,000 of farm bonds for the purpose of refinancing the national farm mortgage burden were got under way at the instance of the President, who sent to congress a special message on the subject. The bonds were authorized last year with a guarantee only of the interest, but Mr. Roosevelt asked that both interest and principal be guaranteed in order that the bonds might be made readily acceptable to investors. The administration's bill also would increase to \$800,000,000 the \$200,000,000 emergency funds established last spring for mortgage loans to farmers who cannot refinance their debts through the land banks.

WITH only five votes in opposition, the government's liquor tax bill, which is expected to add \$470,000,000 to the national revenue, was passed by the house of representatives. Not one of more than a score of amendments altering the tax rates was accepted by the house and the measure, as finally passed, carried the same rates originally recommended by the ways and means committee.

A rigid requirement that all bottled liquor sold at retail must carry a federal stamp showing the government tax to have been paid and indicating the quantity and quality of the contents was written into the bill by the ways and means committee at the instance of the Treasury department. As passed by the house, the bill im-

poses a tax of \$2 a gallon on distilled spirits, \$5 a barrel on beer and from 10 to 40 cents a gallon on wine.

When the measure came up in the senate the Democratic leaders were caught napping and Senator Clark of Missouri secured the adoption of two amendments that stirred up quite a row. The first provided for the placing of additional high tariff duties on wines and liquors from foreign countries that have defaulted on their war debt payments to the United States. The second change repealed that portion of the Reed "bone dry" act prohibiting newspapers and periodicals carrying liquor advertising from entering dry states. At present such publications must make over and send out copies for dry territory with blank spaces in place of the liquor advertisements.

Administration pressure was brought to bear and next day the vote on the first amendment was reconsidered and the change was rejected.

The anti-cancellationists came to the front again when Senator Johnson of California obtained passage of his bill prohibiting the future purchase or sale of securities of, and loans to, any foreign government or subdivision which is in default to the United States, or to any American bondholders.

IN HIS efforts to save New York city from bankruptcy Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia asked the state legislature to pass a bill that would give him full control of the city's finances. But he ran into a snag at once, for Governor Lehman in a stinging letter told the mayor he would never approve such a measure which, he declared, would establish a fiscal and political dictatorship that he considered entirely unnecessary and essentially un-American.

"No man in this country has ever asked for or received the dictatorial powers which would be yours through the enactment of this bill," the governor wrote.

Mayor La Guardia, who always has been a fighter, came back with a letter that bristled with references to the evils of the situation confronting the city, the hopelessness of trying to get assistance from the board of aldermen or putting piecemeal legislation through at Albany and accusations of political maneuvering by the governor. Later the governor and the mayor got together and worked out a compromise to reform the city's financial setup and balance the budget. Under this program the mayor will not be able to set himself up as sole dictator, with power to abolish jobs and consolidate departments, but will have to share these powers with his fellow members of the board of estimate. The mayor has only three of the sixteen votes on the board, but his Republican-Fusion confederates hold an additional ten votes and on the face of things, the mayor will be able to swing his plans into effect.

SIX navy seaplanes carrying 30 men made a nonstop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,306 miles, in 24 hours and 45 minutes. It was the longest mass flight over water ever made and Lieut. Comm. Kneifer McGinnis and his men were entitled to the high praise they received from high officials of the navy.

BY A 5 to 4 vote the United States Supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the Minnesota emergency mortgage moratorium law which provides that, during the emergency declared to exist, courts might step in to halt or delay real estate mortgage sales and extend periods of redemption. This was held to foreshadow the probable stand of the court when other New Deal measures come up before it.

ONE of the country's best known newspaper publishers and editors, Frank P. Glass of Montgomery, Ala., died of influenza just after the senate interstate commerce committee had decided to recommend his confirmation as a member of the federal railroad mediation board, a position given him by the President last year. Mr. Glass was publisher of the Montgomery Advertiser and also had been editor of the Birmingham News and the St. Louis Star. He was a vigorous writer and a man of influence in the Democratic party.

FRANCE enjoyed one of those great financial scandals not infrequent in these times, and the government of Premier Chautemps was endangered. Serge Stavisky, known as "Handsome Alex," had duped countless widows and orphans out of some sixty million francs through a Bayonne pawnshop swindle, and certain members of the cabinet were involved. Stavisky fled but was traced to a lonely villa at Chamouilly, where two bullets in the head ended his life. The police said it was suicide, but the general belief was that the police shot the man so that the ministry could appear before the chamber of deputies with clean hands.

As passed by the house, the bill im-

"I'LL BE GETTIN' ALONG"

By ANNE CAMPBELL

HE WAS shabby and grizzled and old, and he stood at the side of the road. In his arms were his clothes, no great load, but all that his frail arms could hold.

He had tried all in vain for a ride, as he stood in the afternoon sun. And I, homeward bound, my work done, remained for a bit by his side.

At last, as he hummed a blithe song, he turned down the street toward the light. Of the sun sliding down from its height, and he said: "I'll be gettin' along!"

"I'll be gettin' along!" and his tone had a ringing and resolute sound, and his old feet struck hard on the ground. As they strode toward the sunset alone.

And I, when I heard him, grew strong! In spite of the difficult years because of the pain and the tears, I, too, "will be gettin' along!"

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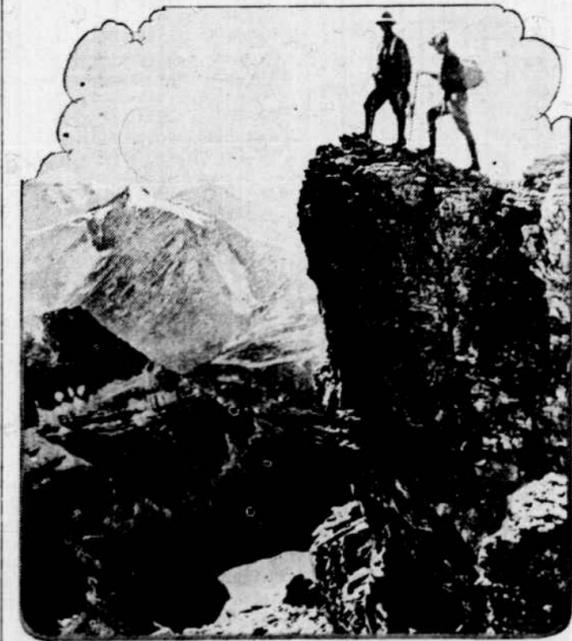
GRAPHIC GOLF



AVOID FORCING STRAIGHT LEFT ARM

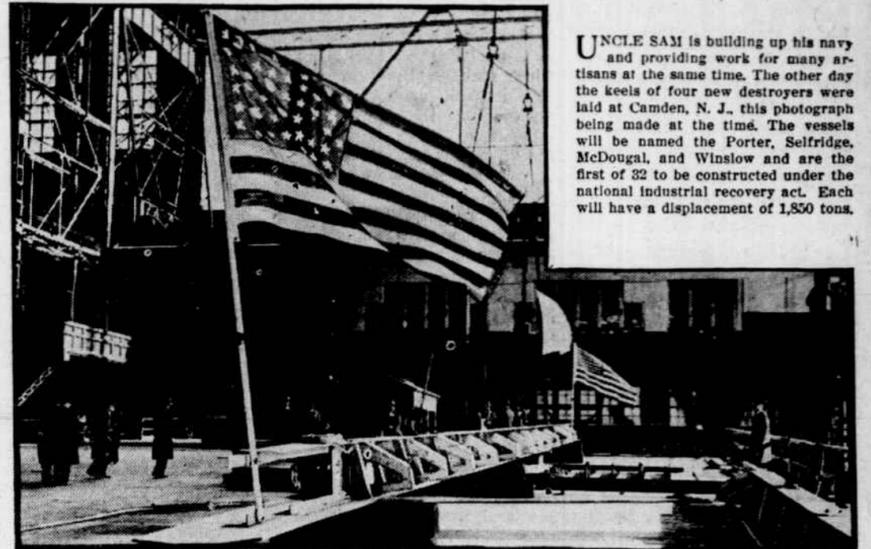
SO MUCH has been written about the straight left arm that the average golfer forces himself to adopt it. There is little doubt that it has numerous advantages for one who can adapt himself to its specifications, but to the others, and they are legion, it proves a disadvantage. Numerous successful golfers such as Bobby Jones and Denmore Shute use a straight left with distinct benefit, but in their cases it is more or less natural. Jones has used it since his early golfing days; his physique and elastic muscles have allied themselves to this fundamental easily. Many of the golfing gentry, however, only use it by adoption. In some cases they consciously force the left arm to keep straight. Doing this tenses their whole stroke; they are unable to swing freely and their control suffers. For such players it would

Young Woman Climbs Mt. Victoria



LOOKING down on Lake O'Hara, in Alberta, Canada, from the topmost pinnacle of Mt. Victoria (11,365 feet) are Miss Georgia Engelhard, noted young New York alpinist and her Swiss guide, Ernest Feuz. The photograph was made on the occasion of Miss Engelhard's second visit to this region of lofty heights, beautiful vistas, and shimmering mountain tarns. On her first visit she surmounted 38 of the peaks, and this time she added 18 new ones to her total.

Work Progresses on Four New Destroyers



UNCLE SAM is building up his navy and providing work for many artisans at the same time. The other day the keels of four new destroyers were laid at Camden, N. J., this photograph being made at the time. The vessels will be named the Porter, Selfridge, McDougal, and Winslow and are the first of 32 to be constructed under the national industrial recovery act. Each will have a displacement of 1,850 tons.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BLACKY THE CROW DROPS A HINT

REDDY FOX sat on his doorstep in the Old Pasture feeling very fine indeed. In the first place he had had a splendid sleep. All the long, sunny morning Reddy had slept, for he had been out all the night before. Now it was afternoon and Reddy was taking a sun bath, a thing he dearly loves to do at times. And while he took that sun bath he was dreaming.

There was only one thing wrong with those dreams. That was that they made Reddy impatient. In the first place he was hungry, and in the second place he knew, or thought he knew, exactly what kind of a dinner he would have as soon as shadow-time arrived. He would have a muskrat dinner, and the very thought of it made his mouth water and water. That is why he was impatient—impatient for the coming of shadow-time.

Aside from this impatience, Reddy was perfectly happy. He had tried all sorts of ways to get Jerry Muskrat up on land where he could be caught,

perhaps be a better idea to allow a slight bend and thus gain a measure of that relaxation that is so essential to a successful golf stroke.

Harry Yardon enjoyed considerable success without using a straight left, and there are many among the present-day golfers, including Harry Cooper (above), who have found it more advantageous to discard the straight left, which did not suit their game, in favor of a freer swing.

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but always without success. But this coming night it would be different. Jerry had promised to be waiting for him at the Smiling Pool after the coming of the Black Shadows. Then together they would start for Farmer Brown's garden, where were growing the rows and rows of carrots Jerry Muskrat is so fond of. They would start to get Jerry a dinner. At least that is what Jerry would think. But they would get a dinner for Reddy instead. Jerry himself would furnish that dinner just as soon as he was once out of the water.

"He doesn't suspect a thing," thought Reddy. "It's funny how stupid some folks can be, but it is well for me that they are stupid. If Jerry Muskrat really was smart at all, he wouldn't have listened to me. He would have known what I was trying to do. But his appetite was too much for his wit. Jerry is like a lot of others—ruled by his stomach instead of his head, which is very fine for me. Hello, here comes Blacky the Crow. I wonder if he has any news this afternoon."

Sure enough, there was Blacky coming from the direction of the Green Meadows. When he saw Reddy sitting on his doorstep he stopped in the top of a little tree nearby to pass the time of the day.

"What's the news?" asked Reddy.

"Just what I was going to ask you," replied Blacky, who is a crafty black rascal and is seldom to be caught napping.

Reddy Fox grinned good-naturedly. "There isn't a thing to tell you," he replied. "I have been asleep ever since daylight and you are the first person I have seen."

"And I," replied Blacky, "can tell you little more except that I saw Jerry Muskrat a long way from the Smiling Pool."

Reddy jumped as if a sharp thorn had suddenly pricked him. "What's that you said?" he exclaimed.

"I said that I saw Jerry Muskrat a long way from the Smiling Pool," replied Blacky. "He was 'way over toward Farmer Brown's cornfield."

"Excuse me," exclaimed Reddy, rising hurriedly. "I have suddenly remembered an appointment which I had quite forgotten. I would like to stay for a chat, but this matter is so important that I must attend to it at once. You understand how it is, don't you?"

"Perfectly," replied Blacky. "Don't let me detain you a moment." Then he spread his black wings and flew away chuckling. You see, he hadn't told Reddy that when he saw Jerry it was quite a while ago and Jerry was well on his way home.

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BONERS



Buddha lived a normal life with a wife and family, and when he was thirty, left home in search of happiness.

BONERS are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

The aquatic plants differ from the terrestrial plants in that they are completely surrounded by their environment.

When Napoleon's last attack at Waterloo failed, he turned very pale and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

The Egyptian pyramid was made in the shape of a huge triangular cube.

Large deposits of guano are found in Anatole, France.

Archipelago is a long run in music.

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pits and cut fine or chop with one cupful of nuts and just enough orange juice to moisten so that it may be pressed into a small pan or cracker box to shape. When well chilled sprinkle with salt, wrap in waxed paper after cutting into slices or dip the small slices into melted chocolate.

Taffy.

Take one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one-half tablespoonful of vinegar, one-half tablespoonful of butter, cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Sprinkle a buttered pan with coconut, pour the hot mixture over this and cool. When it is cool enough to handle, knead and pull, adding enough coconut to use a cupful altogether. Roll into a small roll and cut into inch lengths with the scissors. Roll in coconut and set away to harden. This makes one and one-fourth pounds.

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DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is conjecture?" "Bet on the races."

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CANDY GOODIES

THE tired mother whose children clamor to make candy, if she is wise, will set out a few ingredients, give a few necessary directions and quietly close the kitchen door and steal away to read and forget the mess they are making. Let it be part of the fun to clean up and leave everything in order.

Simple confections should be tried at first, then the more complicated, when they have learned to handle materials and follow recipes.

Here is one that is easy; it is sometimes called Jew bread or Date Loaf.

Take a pound of dates, remove the