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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Anglo-German Conversations Disappointing, Simon Reports; Hitler's Demands Include Return of Colonies, Air and Naval Parity, and Minimum Army of 500,000.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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FOREIGN SECRETARY SIMON returned to England from his historic talks with Chancellor Hitler, and reported to the cabinet that Germany is seeking return of the colonies she lost in the war and a greatly increased navy. He said that Hitler admits Germany's air force equals that of Britain. Prime Minister MacDonald then called on King George to whom he gave a preliminary report of Simon's talks, which have been described as "disappointing."

Hitler made a bold play for Anglo-German understanding, declaring both nations should unite to defend western civilization against Communism and the colored races. Briefly, his demands were:

First—Germany must have an army with a minimum of 36 divisions—500,000 men—as decreed.

Second—Germany wants parity in the air with Britain. Hitler admitted that Germany now possesses equality with Britain. Hitler stressed the danger to which Germany is exposed in the air. He declared that Russia is using Czechoslovakia as a European air base. He demanded return of certain Czechoslovak territory and repatriation of 3,500,000 German residents there.

Third—Hitler wants a navy equal to one-third of the British fleet, which is tantamount to 400,000 tons. The British admiralty is opposed to such a ratio and Germany has been invited to bilateral naval discussions in London.

Fourth—Germany wants return of her former colonies. Little encouragement was given Hitler on this score.

Fifth—Hitler refused to have anything to do with an eastern pact, though he is willing to enter nonaggression pacts with Germany's neighbors, as he did with Poland.

Sixth—Hitler is prepared to sign a pact of noninterference in the affairs of Austria, but only if it means noninterference by all powers.

In Berlin demonstrators howled their resentment at death sentences imposed by Lithuania on four Nazis, and only stout police resistance kept the mob from the Lithuanian delegation itself. The four were convicted when a Lithuanian military court trying 126 Nazis for an asserted plot to start an armed uprising in Memel, former German territory, found them guilty. Eighty-seven others were sent to prison.

CONSIDERABLY mutilated, the administration's \$4,850,000,000 work relief bill finally got through the senate by a vote of 68 to 16, and was returned to the house later, to be adjusted in conference. The senators accepted an amendment by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma for a currency expansion of \$375,000,000 through the issuance of silver certificates at the \$1.29 an ounce monetary value of the treasury's silver stocks instead of the present practice of using the purchase value of the silver.

Later the Thomas amendment was stricken out after congressional conferees had deadlocked for forty-eight hours. Members of the silver bloc asserted they would not stand in the measure's path, although Thomas had declared he would filibuster against any attempts to strike out the amendment. Besides eliminating the silver inflation plan, the conference modified the Russell labor compromise amendment to provide that the President shall pre-determine the rate of wages on public buildings to be constructed, and this rate will be submitted to contractors for bids. An amendment providing that all officers and employees receiving more than \$5,000 a year will have to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate was modified. It now provides that any new administrator or member of any central board will be appointed by the President with the consent of the senate.

Among the senate changes approved were the allocation of the fund to eight general types of projects; continuation of the federal relief administration one year; extension of the Civilian Conservation corps two years from March 31; continuation of PWA two years from June 16; the George amendment to make funds available in the discretion of the President to administer the agricultural adjustment act; the Russell amendment to authorize farm loans to share croppers, tenant farmers and farm laborers for land purchase.



Chancellor Hitler

One day Harry L. Hopkins was reported lazing in the Florida sun and thinking up ways he would spend billions as administrator of the work relief fund. The next day, rumors were that Rexford G. Tugwell was to be nominated for the "biggest spender in history." Later reports from the national capital were that nobody but the President would be the big boss in the program. You can take your choice, but it seems likely that the latter is true. Senatorial discontent over the methods used by the two others mentioned will probably eliminate them from consideration. This strategy has been successful in the past. When a house group became too highly incensed at Public Works Administrator Harold Ickes, they were quieted with assurance that the President would have complete control of the work relief program, and the furore died out. Mr. Roosevelt will be the nominal head of the program, but he would not be expected to handle every detail. He must delegate authority, and it is highly probable that everyone will not be entirely satisfied.

JAPAN steps out of the League of Nations and flanked by her single avowed ally, Manchukuo, she faces the world as the self-chosen preserver of peace in the Orient. Japan's action is the culmination of a series of events started February 24, 1933, when Yosuke Matsuoka led the entire Japanese delegation in a walk-out from the league assembly. Shortly after, Japan gave formal notice of her withdrawal from the league because the assembly had censured Japanese aggression in Manchuria. She has advised other powers that she considers herself guardian of peace in eastern Asia, and that outside assistance is neither desired nor invited. In addition, Japan has embarked on an armament policy marked by denunciation of the Washington naval treaty, demands for naval parity with Great Britain and the United States, and armed forces "sufficient to defend, but inadequate to attack."

With considerable ceremony the Soviet government transferred to Japan full ownership of the Chinese Eastern railway and thus ceased to be an opposing factor in the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. In the official residence of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in Tokyo the sale agreement and general protocol were signed and the bargain was clinched by the payment by Japan of 23,333,000 yen to the Soviet ambassador. The yen is currently quoted at about 27.8 cents. Japan's vigorous reply to British protests over the alleged Manchukuoan oil monopoly reflects development of the "Asia for Asiatics" plan announced some time ago. Japan denied that treaty provisions have been violated by the so-called monopoly. With the deal for the Soviet Russia interest in the Chinese Eastern railroad completed and Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, Japanese penetration of Asia is expected to go forward under the strong leadership of Koki Hirota, foreign minister. Developments during the next few months will be highly important.

REPLACEMENT of the AAA's system of crop control is seen as a future potentiality of a new organization established at the Department of Agriculture under Rexford G. Tugwell. The organization consolidates federal agencies dealing with soil erosion, and Tugwell is expected to direct the expenditure of about a billion dollars in public works funds on the public land program. At present plans call for retirement of millions of acres of marginal lands now contributing to surpluses, which experts contend will prove a more effective way of dealing with overproduction than AAA's policy of taxing commodities for acreage slashes. The latter is meeting increased opposition, due to rising living costs and increasing competition from foreign producers. There will probably be little immediate change in crop control plans, since the Tugwell program will require considerable time before it can be operated effectively.

HOUSE leaders are rushing action on the national defense program. Bills designed to strengthen the national defense are being rushed through the legislative hopper. Four navy bills were passed with little opposition and no record votes. These include authorization for expenditure of \$35,000,000 in 1935-37 to build up the navy's shore stations on the Pacific coast, Hawaii and Canal Zone, and an increase of 1,000 in the navy's officer strength and provide a system of aviation cadets to take care of a shortage of naval fliers. Secretary Swanson has ordered concentration of the fleet's three most powerful cruisers in a new cruiser division commanded by Rear Admiral A. P. Fairfield, now assistant chief of the bureau of navigation.

Herbert Hoover suddenly projected himself into the political picture, and set wagging the tongues of countless politicians and observers. In a letter addressed to the California Republican assembly, meeting in Sacramento, the former President spoke his mind with utmost freedom concerning the doings of the Roosevelt administration whose theories, he asserted, "are no longer a propagandized millennium; they are self-exposed." The Republican party, said Mr. Hoover, has today the greatest responsibility that has come to it since the days of Abraham Lincoln—to raise the standard in defense of fundamental American principles; and he called for a rejuvenated and vigorous Republican organization.

Here are some of the things Mr. Hoover said in arraigning the present administration:

"The most solemn government obligations have been repudiated."

"The nation is faced with the greatest debt ever known to our country."

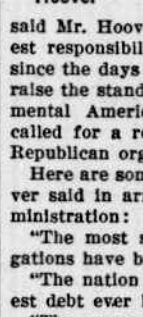
"The currency has been rendered uncertain."

"The government has been centralized under an enormous bureaucracy in Washington . . . small business men have been disabled and crushed. Class conflicts have been created and embittered."

"More people are dependent upon the government for relief than ever before. Recovery is still delayed."

Leaders of the regular Republicans in Washington were quick to declare their approval of Mr. Hoover's attack.

Herbert Hoover



THE senate finally got around to passing the "pink slip" bill repealing publicity provisions of the 1934 income tax publicity act. An amendment allowing state and local taxing authorities to examine federal tax returns must be ironed out in conference between the house and senate, but both are agreed that the main publicity clause should be repealed. The slips filled out by millions with their March 15 returns must now be secreted in the files of the Internal Revenue department.

MUSSOLINI's answer to the latest note on the Abyssinian situation postpones approval of the proposal that differences be decided by an international commission on conciliations "at least until the futility of direct negotiations has been proved." If Duce made a counterproposal suggesting that the Italian minister to Abyssinia and the Ethiopian foreign minister get together for a series of personal conferences, go over all the data, and attempt to settle the dispute without the necessity of conciliation under the direction of the League of Nations. Direct negotiations are said to have the approval of both the French and British.

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Reindeer at Last Reach End of Five-Year Trek



WHAT can happen in this great world in a period of five years? Among the great achievements we can list that of Andrew Bahr of Seattle. Five years ago he took an assignment to drive 3,000 reindeer across the Great Arctic circle. Bahr, although not a young man, took this great task at the instance of the king of England, through a commercial trading company, who believed it a good idea to provide meat for the Mackenzie district of Canada, where there was a scarcity of food. In 1929 a herd of 3,000 reindeer was turned over to this herder and

for five years he has plodded 1,200 miles across the Arctic circle and has at last reached his goal. Camping for months waiting for a river to freeze over, weathering Arctic blizzards, camping for the breeding season and a thousand other obstacles have befronted this great hero, but he has delivered, not only his original herd, but an increase for the five years of over 10 per cent and incidentally there were two children born on the stormy passage, and are husky individuals. The Andrew Bahr feat will go down in history as one of the greatest feats of man.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

AN UNEXPECTED DANGER

DANNY MEADOW MOUSE, swimming across the Smiling Pool to escape from Reddy Fox, was worried enough as he thought of how helpless he would be should Billy Mink or Snapper the big Snapping Turtle discover him before he reached the other bank. But Danny would have been still more worried had he known of a certain Big Pickereel, which you know is a kind of fish, who was making his home in the Smiling Pool.

Now the Big Pickereel lived very largely on the minnows and other little fish of the Smiling Pool, but he was always ready for anything else that might be good to eat. He had been some distance away from where Danny dived into the water, but he had heard the splash Danny made. It was different from the splashes made by the young frogs, and the Big Pickereel knew the difference. He would have been very glad to get one of the young frogs. In fact, he could have told what had become of a good many young frogs which had disappeared very mysteriously. But he had paid no attention to the splashes of the young frogs when they had dived into the water at the warning of Reddy the Blackbird. You see, he knew all about frogs, and he knew that they had dived right down to the bottom and hidden in the mud.

But this other splash interested him, and he began to move along in the direction of it. Now if he had hurried in the first place, this story might have had a very different ending. But the Big Pickereel had had a good breakfast, and he was only mildly interested. So he swam rather slowly. Danny Meadow Mouse was almost across the

Smiling Pool before the Big Pickereel saw him. When the Big Pickereel did see him he quite forgot that he had had a good breakfast. It was seldom that he had the chance to dine on a fat



Just as Danny Scrambled Out On the Bank, Those Great Jaws Closed With a Wicked Snap.

meadow mouse, and he could think of nothing in the world that would taste better.

If he had moved slowly before, now

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

AU GRATIN DISHES

AU GRATIN signifies, in French, a dish baked with a coating of bread crumbs. Such dishes are particularly good to serve for luncheon, as they are easily prepared and quickly served. However, they may make a chief dish for dinner, or for a part of a company dinner. The main part of the dish, whether fish, meat or vegetable, is usually mixed with a white sauce. To these dishes one may add cheese, chopped hard-egg, peppers, red or green, mushrooms and parsley. When the food is all cooked, the buttered crumbs are used for a topping and the dish is simply heated for ten or fifteen minutes to brown the crumbs. When the food is used that needs longer cooking the crumbs are added ten minutes before removing from the oven.

Cabbage au Gratin. Cook cabbage eight minutes in boiling water, drain, chop in small pieces and sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with a rich white sauce, stirring lightly with a fork to mix well. Turn into a baking dish and cover with buttered crumbs over a light layer of cheese. When the crumbs are brown the dish is ready to serve.

Summer squash, potatoes, carrots, eggplant, in fact, almost any vegetable is most attractive served in that manner. The nice thing about such dishes is they may be leftovers from

the dinner of the day before. Soak a three-pound haddock in warm water or milk to cover, for an hour. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes to separate the flakes; there should be two cups; cook one tablespoon of chopped onion in one-fourth

Piano for the Bedridden Invalid



THE invalid's piano, a new invention which enables the bedridden to play the piano, as it was demonstrated at the British Industries fair in Olympia.

THE BUTTERFLY

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I HAD been in the kitchen half the day, Cleanings the cupboards, making the room fair. When hands are busy, hours fly away, And it was noon before I was aware.

Wearily before the open door I stood, Looking at my own patch of homely green. When I was joined in my brief solitude By a brown butterfly, with golden sheen.

I was transported on its gauzy wings Far from the sordid tasks of everyday. Intangible but high imaginings Captured my thoughts and bore me far away.

There was my early home, the open door, The locust tree, the garden rich in blooms; The sunlight on the whitely scrubbed pine floor, And heaven lending peace to little rooms.

From toil there is escape. The drab cocoon Of ordinary day cannot hold fast The thoughts that soar like butterflies in June, And find their way to God's blue lanes at last.

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Resembles Pre-War Style



Tying her luxurious scarf of Russian sables, this young lady is almost a replica of pre-war style. Yet her tailored, braid-trimmed suit, and shiny straw sailor, not to mention her furs, are strictly 1935.

of a cup of butter five minutes, stirring constantly. Add one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of paprika, a few grains of cayenne in four tablespoons of flour, stir until well blended, then add, stirring carefully two cups of milk. Bring to the boiling point, add the fish. Put into a greased baking dish and cover with crumbs. Brown and serve.

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MINUTE MAKE-UPS

By V. V.



One of the newest de luxe fashions is the wearing of natural flowers. A necklace of orchids—natural—is startling and becoming, especially if you use a powder foundation over your neck so that the delicate color complements your skin.

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