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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Nye's Committee Offers Drastic War-Profit Bill—Austria Decides to Enlarge Its Army—Progress of European Peace Negotiations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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SENATOR GERALD P. NYE'S munitions committee, which has spent seven months investigating the doings of the manufacturers of arms and armament, reported to the senate its measure designed to take the profits out of war and provide for the conscription of industry in the event of another armed conflict involving the United States. The bill is decidedly drastic, giving to the President in war time powers that are practically dictatorial, permitting him not only to fix prices but also to license all industry and control raw materials. It also has taxation features that will arouse considerable opposition. It would raise individual income taxes to 6 per cent in wartime, levy surtaxes up to 94 per cent on incomes in excess of \$10,000, and seize profits of corporations in excess of 6 per cent return on invested capital.



Senator Nye

The Nye bill gives the President very broad powers to fix prices of commodities, to license industry, to enjoin profiteering and to prevent the hoarding of goods. It provides for the drafting of industrial leaders, who would be permitted to remain with their companies, subject to military law and given rank and compensation not exceeding that of a brigadier general.

Meanwhile the house military affairs committee reported the McSwain bill, similar to the senate measure but without the tax features. This lack made the more radical members angry but when they tried to amend the bill they were routed, 253 to 71.

The Nye senate committee, after reporting its bill, continued its inquiry. It heard a rather sensational bit of evidence to the effect that Roger S. McGrath, an insurance company agent who was described as a friend of the President's son James, had sought successfully to obtain two naval building contracts for the Bath Iron Works up in Maine.

FOLLOWING the example set by Hitler, Austria has decided to disregard the limitations on its military strength set by the treaty of St. Germain and to increase its armed forces immediately. The official communique issued by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg did not say how big the army would be or whether conscription would be restored. The annual spring parade of the army at the Ringstrasse in Vienna was revived, and the troops appeared in fine new uniforms.

It is believed Hungary and Bulgaria soon will ask permission to increase their armies and re-introduce conscription.

SOVIET Russia is ready to line up with Great Britain, France and Italy in promoting the general European security pact which is the basis of England's plan for peace. This was brought out by the visit to Moscow of Capt. Anthony Eden, British lord privy seal, and his conferences with Dictator Josef Stalin and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet foreign commissar. According to the joint communique given the press, these statesmen "were of the opinion that in the present international situation it is more than ever necessary to pursue the endeavor to promote the building up of a system of collective security in Europe as contemplated in the Anglo-French communique of the third of February, and in conformity with the principles of the League of Nations."

It was made clear that Germany and Poland would be welcome to enter the arrangement, but that it would go ahead even without them. Captain Eden then went on to Warsaw to talk things over with the Poles; and even as he was departing from Moscow the Soviet press launched another fierce attack on Germany. Michael Tukhachevsky, vice commissar for defense, in an article in the newspaper Pravda, declared Germany would have an army of 840,000 by the summer, exceeding the French army by 40 per cent and almost equalling the Soviet army in size.

He charged Hitler with "juggling

France to sleep" with anti-Soviet war talk in the hope France would not realize her own peril.

Tukhachevsky's view that Germany contemplates attacking France was supported by an authorized article in the weekly Journal de Moscou which asserted the leaders of the reich realized "the exceptional risk to which Germany would subject herself by invasion of the tremendous territories of the U. S. R.—a country possessing powerful armaments and unlimited opportunities for improving and increasing these armaments."

"It is almost probable," the Journal said, "that under certain circumstances Hitler will prefer other fields of aggression, and an intensified revision of the map of Europe will be started not in the east but in the west."

PREMIER MUSSOLINI is highly skeptical of the success of efforts to persuade Germany to enter into general peace plans for Europe. In his newspaper, Popolo d'Italia, appeared an editorial, probably written by it duce himself, warning his fellow countrymen that no miraculous results may be expected from the conference of foreign ministers in Stresa. It asserted that the western European powers "must stabilize their line of common action against several eventualities which can be foreseen, and they must take definite responsibility."

It then charged that the French and British are impeding Mussolini's wish to take action against Hitler because of their preoccupation about their own internal policy.

Premier Flandin and Foreign Minister Laval of France were reported to have devised a vast, new, flexible plan to organize the peace of the continent within the framework of the League of Nations. POLAND appears to have decided to play a lone hand in the European embroglio, though she remains friendly to Germany. It is reported that Captain Eden's visit to Warsaw was as disappointing as was that of Sir John Simon to Berlin. The Polish government is determined to sign no pact that would commit the nation to fight for Russia against Germany or for Germany against Russia and France, nor will it permit either German or Russian troops to be transported across Poland. The Polish statesmen say they will sign a series of bilateral pacts, and will go as far as any other nation in parallel disarmament. They assert that they have no alliance with Germany, though their mutual troubles have been settled for the next ten years, and that the alliance with France still holds good.

FROM Tokyo there came a statement indicating that Japan would give at least moral support to the European powers that are seeking

agreements to counteract Hitler's move for the re-armament of Germany. It was given out by Eiji Amai, the frequently quoted spokesman for the foreign office. He said Japan will hold aloof from the European crisis and that there would be no far eastern Locarno pact, but that "we cannot think of any alliance with Germany." Tokyo, asserted Amai, is ready to discuss with Russia some degree of demilitarization of the eastern frontiers.



Eiji Amai

DEBATE on the Copeland-Tugwell food, drug, cosmetic and advertising bill was lively in the senate, and the opposition was led by a Democrat, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, who urged the retention of the present food and drug law with such amendments as changed conditions require.

"I understand the Department of Agriculture was created to foster agriculture and not to govern advertising," Senator Bailey said. "It is inconceivable to me that it should take charge of medicine, cosmetics, and advertising. There might be an argument that the department has made such great triumphs in agriculture that it is seeking new worlds to conquer. But I believe that if some one should make that boast, I should agree that it had exceeded Samson in the slaughter of pigs, but had fallen far short of doing as good work in the matter of cotton as has the boll weevil."

WHEN the Illinois legislature, at the behest of Governor Horner and the federal administration, passed a state recovery act the New Dealers hailed this as an example that all states should follow. Now County Judge Homer W. Hall at Bloomington has held that the act is unconstitutional. He also declared the national automobile code inoperative as applied to Illinois.

Under the state recovery act, the judge remarked, an unlawful delegation of the authority of the state legislature has brought about a situation whereby violations of the state act can be prosecuted by the state only through the sanction and by the authority of the federal director of codes.

THROUGH the efforts of Donald Richberg, chairman of the NIRE, an agreement was reached by the bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers, whereby the prevailing coal code is extended to June 16 and a threatened strike of about half a million miners averted. The present wages and hours of work are continued. President Lewis of the miners insisted the union had not yielded to the operators; but the fact remained that if it had not consented to the agreement Mr. Richberg could and would have extended the code by executive order.

ONE of America's leading sculptors, Augustus Lukeman, died in New York at the age of sixty-four years. After Borglum was ousted by the Confederate memorial committee in 1925, Lukeman took over the work of carving the huge memorial on the face of Stone Mountain in Georgia, completing it in 1928. He was chief of sculptors at the World's fair in Chicago.

OBEYING alleged directions from the yacht on which President Roosevelt was fishing in Florida waters, the majority in the house refused to accept the restrictions injected in the work relief bill and sent it back to conference to have these removed.

The restrictions objectionable to the administration were those requiring senate confirmation of administrative officers of the program and that in loans and grants to states at least one-third of the money should be expended for direct labor. The latter requirement, according to Secretary Ickes and others, would result in the exclusion of rural electrification, slum clearance and similar projects.

Defending the move to send the bill back to conference, Buchanan of Georgia said: "The President is assuming responsibility. All we ask is to give him a bill that he can work on in shifting from dole to employment."

In replying to Buchanan, Representative Robert Bacon (Rep., N. Y.) contended that the labor provision was needed in order to "kick out pet local projects" and afford as much direct relief of unemployment as possible. "Congress has reached a pretty low ebb," declared Minority Leader Bertrand Snell (Rep., N. Y.), "when it can't even pass on a conference report without receiving orders from the Chief Executive."

FOR the second time the United States Supreme court reversed the convictions and death sentences of two of the Scottsboro negroes who were accused of assault on two white girls. The court held that since negroes in Alabama are not permitted to serve on juries, they are denied "equal protection of the laws" in violation of the Fourteenth amendment. It declared the state court erred in not quashing the indictments.

This was a big victory for the colored race, but in another decision by the Supreme court the negroes were the losers. The tribunal ruled that the Democratic party in Texas is a voluntary association, not subject to control by the state legislature, and as such may exclude colored persons from voting in its primaries.

DIRECT negotiations with Italy over the border dispute were broken off by the Ethiopian government, which sent a new note to the League of Nations. Special measures were taken to protect foreigners in Addis Ababa. The Italian government did not take this rupture seriously, still hoping a peaceful arrangement might be reached without the intervention of the league.

NINETEEN cardinals met with Pope Pius in a secret consistory, and to them he delivered an emphatic denunciation of war, which, he said, "would be so enormous a crime, so foolish a manifestation of fury, we believe it absolutely impossible." If, however, there is someone who wishes to commit "this nefarious crime," then, the holy father said, he could do nothing else than pray to God to "destroy those people who desire war."

The consistory approved the canonization of Blessed Thomas More, King Henry VIII's chancellor, and Bishop John Fisher of England, who lost their heads for opposing Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn.

Reaction of Tots to Prying Eye of Camera



THIS picture was taken at a recent baby party given at the Massachusetts Osteopathic hospital in Boston. Left to right, Bruce MacDonald, one year and a half old, refuses to pose and covers up, while Bobby Werner, six months, is entirely indifferent. Katherine McMillan, twenty months, is about to give way to tears, while Jane Batt, eleven months, merely snaps her fingers.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

DANNY MEADOW MOUSE WISHES HE HAD STAYED HOME

WHEN Danny Meadow Mouse crept into the little hole in the bank of the Smiling Pool his heart was beating so fast that it hurt. Then too, he was so tired that it didn't seem to him he would be able to move again for a long time. You see, crossing the Smiling Pool was a long swim for such a little fellow as Danny Meadow Mouse. He had not been in the water for a long time before, and so of course swimming tired him much more than it would have done had he been in the habit of swimming every day. It wouldn't have been so bad if he hadn't been obliged to swim just as fast as he possibly could. As it was, the Big Pickerel who lives in the Smiling Pool had almost caught him. So between his terrible fright and his hard work Danny was quite used up.

He laid down and for a while just panted and panted, and all the time wished that he had stayed at home where he belonged on the other side of the Smiling Pool. By and by his heart stopped beating so fast, and he didn't have to pant so to get his breath. You know the little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows recover



It Was the Head of Snapper, the Big Snapping Turtle.

very quickly from fright and weariness. This is a wise provision of Old Mother Nature. If it were not so they would not be prepared to meet unexpected new dangers.

So it wasn't a great while before Danny once more felt quite himself. He crept to the entrance of the hole in which he had found safety and peeped out. He wanted to see if Red-

dy Fox was still on the other bank of the Smiling Pool, and what his chances of getting back home in safety were.

The Smiling Pool was as calm and peaceful and lovely as if no such thing as danger was ever known there. Over on the other bank Danny could see Reddy Fox. It was evident that Reddy had not given up hope of getting a meal of some kind at the Smiling Pool. Danny's big cousin, Jerry Muskrat, had just climbed out on the Big Rock with a lily root. This he began to eat.

Just watching him made Danny hungry. Grandfather Frog had once more climbed out on his big, green lily pad. Danny looked down into the water and his heart gave a little jump. Half hidden under some lily pads was the Big Pickerel who had so nearly caught him. Danny didn't need to be told that the Big Pickerel was lying there in the hope that Danny would once more take to the water.

Suddenly an ugly black head with wicked looking horny jaws was thrust out of the water in the middle of the Smiling Pool. It was the head of Snapper the big Snapping Turtle, and the very sight of him made Danny shiver, for he knew that nothing would suit Snapper better for a dinner than a fat meadow mouse. More than ever Danny wished he had stayed at home.

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QUESTION BOX by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I heard a woman tell another that her husband reminded her of a furnace. What do you think she meant by that?

Truly yours,

ROSE Z. PESEY.

Answer: She simply means that he smokes all day and goes out at night.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I heard two men discussing animals. One said that while in India he saw a "man eating tiger." The other said that once while in Boston he saw a "man eating rabbit." Do you believe that?

Yours truly,

IKK KANTSEIT.

Answer: Well, it's possible.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I heard two actors talking the other day and one of them said he was looking for a man to take down some foot notes. I am a musician but have never heard of footnotes before. Were they kidding? If not, what instrument were they talking about?

Sincerely,

SIM PHONY.

Answer: Foot notes, my dear sir, come from a shoe horn.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am a girl eighteen years of age and for the first time in my life I went "stunning" last night. I felt hun-

MINUTE MAKE-UPS By V. V.



It's difficult to curl those back locks every morning, but did you ever try winding them around a cold curling iron, gripping the ends firmly and twisting the iron upward? Slip the iron out and if your permanent is still at all tractable the curls will stay in place.

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MARRIAGE

By ANNE CAMPBELL

ABOVE the din of the children,
Above the sweeping and dusting,
Above the ugly and sordid,
Like a white bird thrusting
Into the heavenly blue,
There rides the thought of you!

Above the worry and planning,
Above the day's endless labor,
Above the ceaseless adjustment,
Like a shining saber
Cleaving the clouds that will form,
Is your love, true and warm!

Above the monotonous hours,
Above the wreck of our dreaming,
Above the illness and sorrow,
Like a bright star gleaming,
Shines ever constant and true,
Your love for me, my love for you!

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French Hat for Spring



Large black picot felt calotte trimmed with a Scotch feather knife. Modeled by Roxane.

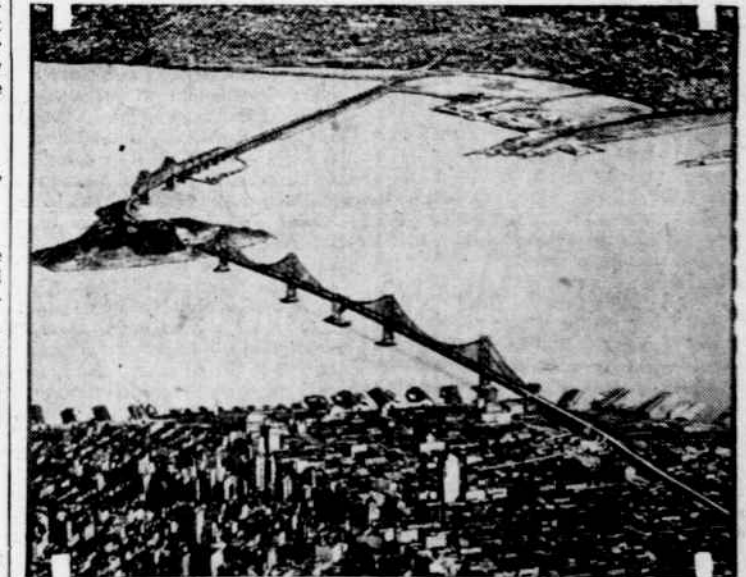
DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a sausage?"
"Bridge of sighs."
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We Drink Much Water
In the course of a year the average adult person drinks one ton of water.

Picture of San Francisco Bay in 1937



© Calif. Toll Bridge Authority.

UPON an aerial photograph of San Francisco bay, with Oakland in the background, architects for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge have drawn in to scale a representation of the world's largest bridge, 8 1/4 miles long (nearly four miles over water), which will connect Alameda and San Francisco counties. The lower half of the bridge is a suspension structure comprising twin suspension bridges anchored into a huge concrete monument in the center. A double-deck tunnel pierces Yerba Buena island, occupied by army, navy and lighthouse services, and the double-deck bridge continues over a 1,400-foot cantilever span, 5 through truss spans, and 14 deck truss spans before it lands on a fill extending out from the Oakland shore. At the eastern shore, trestles carry the bridge traffic on to three branches—one for Berkeley, one for Oakland, and one for the business section of Oakland and Alameda. The piers of this bridge—51 in number—set new marks on engineering frontiers, going deeper below water than any previous substructure has heretofore been built. Some of the piers go as far as 237 feet below low tide. The two suspension bridges have 2,310-foot main spans. The lower deck carries two tracks for interurban electric cars and three lanes for heavy trucks, and the upper deck carries a 58-foot highway for six lanes of automobiles. The clearance for ships at high tide is 227 feet, 37 feet higher than the masts of any ship now afloat.