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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Nye Committee Points Need of Protecting Defense Funds From Shipbuilders—Congress Divorces Tax-the-Rich Bill From Nuisance Tax.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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SENATOR NYE of North Dakota and his committee on munitions do not have a very high opinion of American shipbuilders and they feel that strong legislation is needed to keep them from confusing "public defense needs with their private pocket-books." Therefore the committee, in a preliminary report, asks that laws be enacted to do these things:

1. Prevent "collusion" in bidding for navy construction jobs.
2. Prevent American patents from getting into the hands of foreign powers.
3. Limit profits to 5 per cent of the total cost to the government, in cases where the government assumes the risks of the enterprise, or to 10 per cent where the government does not.
4. Require that shipbuilders' "lobbyists" register with the government and disclose their income and expenditures.

The committee finds, in the matter of collusion, that there was "telepathy" among shipyard officials so that in bidding for many contracts each concern was able to get the contracts it wanted at profits that ran as high as 38 per cent. It says the navy has been at the mercy of the shipyards in preparing plans for war vessels and also in determining what were fair prices.

Construction of naval vessels is declared to be more costly in private yards than in government yards.

"While the evidence is not all in," the report says, "the indications are that the private yards cost the government from one to two million dollars more per cruiser than the navy yards."

The committee charges big shipbuilders with breaking up the Geneva naval limitation conference in 1927 and immediately launching a price-increase campaign that "made profits of 35 and 25.4 and 38.9 per cent on the cruisers."

LEGISLATIVE administration leaders, for a while in a frenzy of anxiety to hitch the President's tax-the-rich program to the resolution extending the so-called "nuisance" excise taxes, thereby speeding it through the Washington legislative factory in four days, suddenly disclaimed any intention of such procedure, and let the \$500,000,000 tax extension ride along unopposed. Congress will consider the new taxation program during early July.

This program is expected to produce some \$340,000,000 in new revenue, principally from inheritance and gift taxes, increased taxes on the highest income brackets, and corporation taxes graduated from 10 per cent to 17 1/2 per cent.

The program has been held up as a sweetmeat to placate the sugar palate of Louisiana's Kingfish. Actually, a wealth of \$340,000,000 shared among 120,000,000 Americans would amount to about \$2.83 a head—all of which would be applied to a public debt of \$29,000,000,000 and a budget of \$8,500,000,000, anyway.

The net taxable worth of the 133 estates which paid taxes based on a valuation of \$1,000,000 each in 1933 was \$284,000,000. If the government had taxed these estates 100 per cent, seizing them entirely, they would have been worth only \$2.37 a head to the American population. If the government confiscated all income of more than \$1,000,000 in 1933, it would have taken an army of trucks loaded with small change to distribute it, for each American would get only 45 cents. And the general opinion of administration leaders in the senate was that the taxes obtained from the rich might possibly eliminate the necessity of the "nuisance" taxes after another year.

YOUTH between sixteen and twenty-five will be served \$50,000,000 for a nation-wide job hunt and further training of young men and women to hold jobs after they get them, through President Roosevelt's new "national youth administration," itself administered under the works-relief program by Miss Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Aubrey Williams, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, works-progress administrator.

The new organization will endeavor to:

1. Find employment in private industry for unemployed youth.
2. Train and retrain for industrial, technical and professional employment opportunities.

3. Provide for a continuing attendance at high school and college.
4. Provide work-relief projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

The average payment for youths on relief work will be \$15 a month; those going to high school would be given \$8 a month, and those attending college, \$15 a month.

The problem of what to do with the youth who finishes school, supposedly equipped to make his real start in life, and finds what few jobs there are are given to older and married men and women, as well as the youth who is unable to finish school because of poor circumstances, has been one of the most discouraging aspects of the entire depression.

LIKE most Utopias, the new one in Alaska's Matanuska valley has been reported a nest of discontent; the disillusionment apparently was manifest even quicker than usual in this case. Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin farm families who made up a large share of the recent expedition to begin life anew in the North Pacific territory drafted a list of grievances for the FERA trouble shooter, Eugene Carr.

Many of them said the project was misrepresented, that the land is poor and that housing is not what they were led to believe it would be.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON, once ambitious to direct the \$3,000,000,000 public works program, was named to direct a comparatively small part of the President's new \$4,000,000,000 works-relief schedule. As director of works-relief in New York city, he will co-ordinate the program in that area.

With the famed fighting jaw determinedly set, he revealed the four conditions under which he accepted the new job:

He will get no pay, only \$7,800 for a year's expenses. (He got \$6,000 a year for this purpose during most of his time as keeper of the Blue Eagle.) His job will end October 1, unless he and the administration agree that it shall continue. He will devote a minimum of four days a week to his official duties. And he will consult with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as far as possible, but will be responsible to Harry L. Hopkins alone.

"LABOR policy in a democracy is not a program conceived by a government. It is a program of action which the people who earn their living as wage earners and those who employ them in profit-making enterprises must work out together."

So asserts Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in her annual report to congress, and she sets forth these six specific duties of the government in this respect:

1. To do everything in its power to establish minimum basic standards for labor, below which competition should not be permitted to force standards of health, wages and hours.
2. To further peaceful settlements of controversies and relieve labor of the necessity of resorting to strikes in order to secure equitable conditions and the right to be heard.
3. Through legislation and fostering co-operation between employers and workers to make every job the best that the human mind can devise as to physical conditions, human relations and wages.
4. To encourage such organization and development of wage earners as will give status and stability to labor as a recognized important group of citizens having a contribution to make to economic and political thought and to the cultural life of the community.
5. To arrange that labor play its part in the study and development of any future economic policies.
6. To encourage mutuality between labor and employers in the improvement of production and the development in both groups of a philosophy of self-government in the public interest.

OF SPECIAL interest to the criminal-lawyer who is more criminal than lawyer will be the news of Atty. Louis Piquett's conviction in Chicago. He was found guilty of having harbored and concealed Homer Van Meter, right-hand man of John Dillinger, during the summer weeks of 1934 before both these public enemies were slain by "G-men."

DESPITE Germany's promise never to engage in unrestricted submarine warfare, France entered an immediate and strong protest to the reich's bilateral pact with Great Britain, permitting Germany to increase naval tonnage. Capt. Anthony Eden was hurried over to Paris to explain the British action and justify it. Premier Laval told him that the French national doctrine was and would continue to be that organization of collective security must precede any legalization of German rearmament.

Capt. Eden then went to Rome and Mussolini told him flatly that he sided with France and could not approve the manner in which the Anglo-German accord was reached without consulting Italy and France.

No more success did Capt. Eden have in trying to get Il Duce to submit to a compromise allowing Italy certain concessions in Abyssinia in return for the guarantee that there would be no war with the African monarchy. Mussolini refused to talk about it. Great Britain was faced with two remaining choices: To influence the Abyssinian government to accede to Italian demands in toto or simply give up and let the apparently inevitable war go on.

FOR some reason that isn't entirely clear an attempt was made to blow up the American embassy in Mexico City. A bomb made of dynamite and percussion caps was hurled from an automobile into the embassy garden where it exploded, tearing a hole in the garden wall and breaking a window in the private office of Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

No one was injured and the damage was slight.

Mr. Daniels said the incident was "of no importance at all" and declined to make a complaint, but the acting secretary of foreign relations, Senor Ceniceros, called to express regret and extra police and detectives were placed about the embassy.

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN DIES of Texas has before congress a bill the enactment and enforcement of which would evoke cheers from millions of tax-weary citizens, for it provides for the deportation of about 6,000,000 aliens who are receiving dole or holding jobs that should be held by citizens who are on the relief rolls. A campaign to get congressional action on this measure has been started by 155 organizations estimated by Mr. Dies to represent 5,000,000 people, and he says at least 150 congressmen have promised to support the bill. Outlining the provisions of the measure, Mr. Dies said:

"First, it bars all immigration of pioneer immigrants who do not have relatives in this country.

"Second, it makes mandatory deportation of 3,500,000 aliens estimated of illegal entry.

"Third, it gives about 4,000,000 aliens legally in this country 12 months in which to become citizens, or go home.

"Fourth, all aliens must secure Labor department permits to work and permits would be issued only when employers show they can't find United States citizens to do the job.

"Fifth, it provides for gradual reunion of families not likely to become public charges when the economic situation is improved."

CITIZENS everywhere were urged by Atty. Gen. Cummings to assist the federal government in "cracking down" on bucket shops which are swindling the public out of millions of dollars. He declared that a nation-wide chain is operating. Most of their victims are doctors, lawyers, professors and business men, he said.

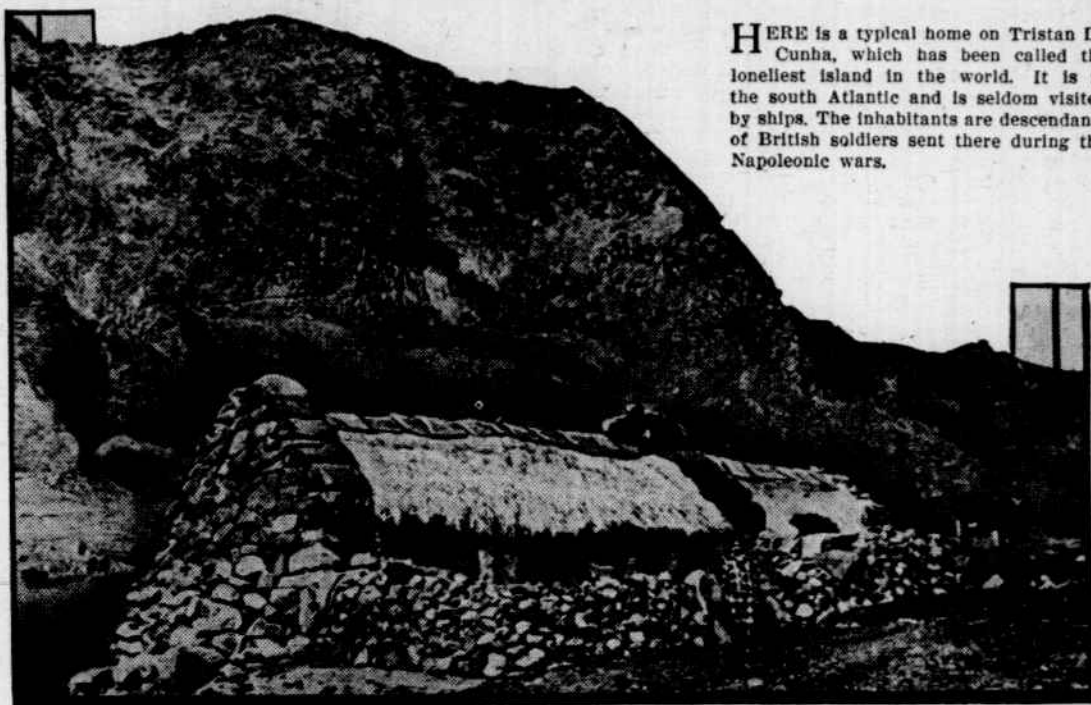
"We know the names of the ringleaders," said Mr. Cummings, "but it will take co-operation of both the public and legitimate brokers to put them where they belong—behind the bars."

Most of the victims believe that they have lost their money legitimately, he said, and are afraid of complaining to federal officers because they are in debt after they have been "cleaned."

HERE is something to make the men chuckle. At a conference in Atlantic City the National Women's party adopted resolutions advocating equal rights before the law for men and women, equal pay for equal work, equal domicile, property, and guardianship rights, and "equal alimony in cases of divorce and equal consideration for men in cases of breach of promise."

DEATH for four of the leaders in the Spanish revolution of last October was decreed by the military tribunal at Oviedo. Thirty-six others were sentenced to life imprisonment and seven to twelve years. Sixteen were acquitted for lack of evidence.

Home, Sweet Home on the "Loneliest Island"



HERE is a typical home on Tristan Da Cunha, which has been called the loneliest island in the world. It is in the south Atlantic and is seldom visited by ships. The inhabitants are descendants of British soldiers sent there during the Napoleonic wars.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BUSTER BEAR IS STARTLED

STRAIGHT toward the little pile of leaves in the Green Forest under which Danny Meadow Mouse was hiding walked Buster Bear. His little eyes, for his eyes are little compared with his great size, were fixed right on that little pile of leaves. Danny



With a Faint Little Squeak of Fright He Scurried Out From Under Those Leaves.

was certain that they were fixed right on his own small gray person. Why else should Buster look straight at him and walk straight toward him?

As a matter of fact Buster didn't see him at all. Of course not. Danny was hidden under those leaves. Buster couldn't have seen him had he known Danny was there and tried to see him. And he didn't know he was there. A fat Meadow Mouse was the last person in the world Buster Bear expected to find over in that part of the Green Forest. His thoughts were not on Meadow Mice or any other Mice for that matter. They were wholly on beechnuts. He is very fond of beechnuts, is Buster Bear, and it was to look for beechnuts that he had come to that particular part of the Green Forest that particular night. You see it was the part of the Green Forest where the beech trees grow.

So Buster Bear wasn't thinking of anything but beechnuts as he walked toward that little pile of leaves and Danny Meadow Mouse. He was mak-

Do YOU Know—



That centuries ago soap and water were looked upon as harmful and such teaching as there was on the subject strongly discounted washing. "La Civilté Nouvelle," a manual for the guidance of youth, published in 1667, warned children that "to wash in water injures the eyesight, brings on toothaches and colds and engenders pallor."

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he was headed towards Buster Bear and was too frightened to know where he was going he ran straight at Buster. It was all so sudden and unexpected that for an instant it startled Buster.

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With You I Am Content

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I HAVE been happy
All summer through,
On the veranda
Sitting with you.

We have been nowhere,
We've had no money!
But we're contented. . . .
Isn't it funny?

Winter is coming;
No more we'll share
The trees' green splendor,
The summer air.

But you are near me,
And my desire
Is to watch with you
An open fire;

Is to share with you
Home's sacrament!
Winter or summer,
I am content!

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QUESTION BOX by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

A young man has been annoying me for some time because I refuse to marry him. Wherever I go he follows me and asks me, time and time again, to marry him. I do not love him and have told him so. Last night he said he would never give up and would follow me to the end of the earth. Please tell me how to get rid of him?

Sincerely,
IVY POYSEN.

Answer: Let him follow you to the end of the earth and when you get him there push him off.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I met a man yesterday who says he knows another man who was married for 23 years and then shook his wife when she was forty-five years old. What do you think of that?

Truly yours,
GOODE N. KLEVER.

Answer: That's not a bad shake.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am taking an examination to join the police force. One question puzzles me. What I want to know is this. Suppose I arrest a man and while we are waiting for the patrol wagon to come, a gust of wind comes along and blows his hat down the street, should I let him run after it?

Truly yours,
T. BISKITT.

Answer: Of course not. Don't you see if you let the prisoner run after the hat he'll keep on running and escape? What you want to do in a case like that is to let the prisoner stand on the corner and you run after the hat.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I have been wearing glasses for about six months, and yesterday, through carelessness, I dropped my glasses and they broke. I must get a new pair. So what I want to know is

will I have to be examined all over?

Truly yours,
I. LIDDS.

Answer: Of course not, only your eyes.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

There is a certain man who passes our house every day and I notice no matter how hard it rains he never carries an umbrella. How do you account for that?

Truly yours,
I. C. HIMM.

Answer: That is very easily accounted for. He most likely eats a lot of salt mackerel, and that keeps him dry.

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Smallest School in the Country



THE Isle Au Haut, a community of 89 residents in Maine, boasts the smallest school in the United States. The student body consists of Mary Robinson, fourteen, and Gordon Chapin, eight, who are seen in the photograph standing in front of the school building.

Mother's Cook Book

A FEW DESSERTS

THERE is nothing that goes to the spot with the ordinary individual like fresh hot ginger bread, right from the oven. Serve it with cream cheese, apple sauce, or topped with whipped cream, and it is always a welcome dessert. The following is an old recipe which is always good:

Hot Water Ginger Bread.

Beat one egg, add one cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sweet melted fat, one cupful of good dark molasses and three cupfuls of flour, with a tablespoonful of ginger. Mix and stir well, then add a cupful of boiling water to which a teaspoonful of soda has been added, stir until smooth, then pour into a good sized dripping pan and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Cut while hot with a fork or two, so that it will not be soggy.

Frozen Boston Pudding.

Break into bits or grate a half-pound of brown bread a day old, pour over one pint of boiling hot cream and let it stand until cool. Prepare a rich boiled custard, using a pint of milk, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few grains of salt. Cook until the custard coats the spoon. Cool and freeze, serve unmolded on a platter covered with macaroni crumbs.

Frangipani Pie.

Roll out three circles of nice pastry and cut with a plate for the pattern. Bake on baking sheet and put together with crushed strawberries mixed with sugar and whipped cream. Top with the cream and halved berries.

Coffee Junket.

Crush one junket tablet and dissolve in a tablespoonful of coffee infusion. Reserve half a cupful of milk from a quart of lukewarm milk which is added to the dissolved junket. Pour this milk over two tablespoonfuls of coffee, having the milk boiling hot. Let stand until well infused, strain and cool before adding to the milk. Let stand in a warm place to thicken and serve with whipped cream for topping.

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Gibson Girl Hat



Gibson girl sailor and bowknot scarf to match, worn by Patti Pickens, of the singing Pickens Sisters of the radio. The crown, what there is of it, is navy blue straw; the taffeta checked in gray, white and red. It was designed by G. Howard Hodge.