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News Review of Current Events the World Over

New Deal Badly Hurt by Ruling That AAA Processing Taxes Are Unconstitutional—Democratic Senators Score Schall of Minnesota.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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TWO to one against the New Deal was the week's score in Federal court decisions. The administration suffered severely. The Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati first held unconstitutional the condemnation of land by the PWA for slum clearance. Then the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston dealt the AAA a terrific blow by declaring unconstitutional the processing and flour taxes. The one favorable decision was by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and was that the sale of cheap electric power by the Tennessee Valley authority was constitutional.



Chester Davis

Harold Ickes, who is PWA administrator, said the slum clearance work would be carried on, though necessarily in modified form. But Chester Davis, AAA administrator, openly admitted that "the end of the processing taxes would mean the end of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in all its important aspects." He would not confess that he believed for a minute the Supreme court would confirm the ruling of the court at Boston. He asserted he had expected that decision to be adverse, saying: "That section around Boston is a hotbed of resistance to the processing taxes. Why, it's right up there among all those cotton manufacturers." This was most extraordinary comment from a high government official, but the Appeals court in Boston has not yet cited Davis for contempt.

Most well informed and unbiased persons have never believed the processing taxes would stand up under court test. The Guffey coal bill has some similar features, so that those who debate it should read these paragraphs in the Boston decision:

"The power of congress to regulate interstate commerce does not authorize it to do so by taxing products either of agriculture or industry before they enter interstate commerce, or otherwise to control their production merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce.

"The issue is not, as the government contended, whether congress can appropriate funds for any purpose deemed by congress in furtherance of the 'general welfare,' but whether congress has any power to control or regulate matters left to the state and lay a special tax for that purpose."

Several hundred suits to enjoin collection of the processing taxes have been filed in Federal courts by processors. If they pay the taxes and the act is held unconstitutional by the Supreme court, they will not be able to recover, under a provision of the pending amendments prohibiting recovery suits against the government.

DROPPING all their rebellious indignation, the Democrats of the house did everything the administration wished in considering the social security bill as altered by the senate. The conferees had settled all differences after two weeks of hard work, but one of the amendments they accepted was that permitting private pension systems to function under the measure. The majority members of the house were informed that President Roosevelt was opposed to this, so they refused to accept it. The senate would not permit the elimination of the amendment, so back to conference went the bill.

THOMAS D. SCHALL, the blind senator from Minnesota, has been one of the sharpest tongued critics of the administration in the senate. Recently he described President Roosevelt as a "megalomaniac," and, though the word was subsequently eliminated from the Record, the Democratic senators were decidedly miffed. So a little later Senators Robinson, Black and Bone found opportunity to tell Schall what they think of him and to demand that he conform to the rules of "decency."



The argument started when Schall had read by a clerk an editorial from a Texas editor, and an address of his own—all critical of the administration.

Robinson protested. He asserted "when one whose moral obliquities are so great as are those of the senator from Minnesota, it becomes necessary for some one to object." He added Schall "cannot shield himself behind an unfortunate affliction."

The Schall speech said President Roosevelt was imitating Mussolini, and that Ben Cohen, an administration aid and bill drafter, had "assumed the legislative functions usurped by the Executive."

Robinson called Schall the "misrepresentative from Minnesota."

TWENTY months of apparently futile moves to revitalize the commercial relations between the United States and Russia, and then suddenly

Washington announces that the two nations had concluded a one-year trade agreement under which the Soviet Republics agreed to increase their American imports by 150 per cent. In return for purchase of \$30,000,000 worth of American goods Russia is to be granted wide tariff concessions by the United States.

Russia will buy railroad equipment, machinery for making new automobile models and other products of heavy industry. In addition the Soviets will buy cotton. The railroad equipment is needed badly for modernization of a weak transportation system.

In return Russia expects to sell sausage casings, certain grades of iron ore, manganese, furs and dairy products in large quantities to the United States.

The pact, concluded by the exchange of notes between Ambassador Bullitt in Moscow and Maxim Litvinov, commissar for foreign affairs, provides for no further loans to Russia and makes no mention of the more than \$700,000,000 in debts contracted by former Russian governments. It is in line with Secretary Hull's policy of trade agreements. For these two reasons especially it is attacked by many Republicans and not a few Democrats in congress. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada was one of the angriest of these gentlemen. He declared Secretary Hull was a "prize diplomatic dupe" and announced that he would demand an immediate modification of the reciprocal tariff act to rescind powers under which Hull is negotiating such treaties. Key Pittman, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, also is earnestly opposed to Hull's trade program.

SENATOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois, a member of the foreign relations committee, long has urged that Great Britain be persuaded to cede to the United States her island possessions in the Caribbean sea in payment of her war debt. The other day he was moved to bring the subject up again and delivered an interesting speech in the senate. This time he based his proposal upon the "peace offer" of England to cede a portion of her territory in Somaliland to Ethiopia, which in turn would cede certain territory to Italy with a view of averting the impending war between those countries.

The senator also suggested that England surrender all rights she claims to privileges of constructing a Nicaraguan canal, recalling, as a precedent, that England compelled France to yield all claims to territory adjacent to the Suez canal.

The British islands in the West Indies, the senator said, are both useful as defense and necessary as protection for the United States. They "could be seized in time of war between nations fighting among themselves to possess the Caribbean and Southern seas. They could be used as the backyard of the United States from which supplies could be stored to be used in assault on America."

Work employees not more than 30 hours a week, provide wages adequate for "a decent and comfortable standard of living," accept collective bargaining, outlaw dealings with parties to "yellow dog" contracts and ban workers under sixteen years of age and convict or forced labor.

CHARLES TAUSSIG, who had served the administration for two years without official title or position, has been appointed chairman of the advisory committee of the National Youth administration.

Secretary Hull

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE appeared before the Ethiopian parliament and made an impassioned appeal to his countrymen to fight Italy to the death, declaring he had prepared himself to die in the contest if need be.

"Ethiopia knows how to fight to preserve its independence and its sovereignty," he said.

"Soldiers! Follow the example of your warrior ancestors. Soldiers! Traders! Peasants! Young and old, men and women: Unite to face the invader! Your sovereignty will be among you and will not hesitate to give his blood for the independence of his country."

Though the League of Nations council was scheduled to meet for consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel between July 25 and August 2, there were indications that the European nations were about ready to abandon Ethiopia to its fate and that if "The Lion of Judah" doesn't give in completely, Mussolini will be permitted to have his way with him. That probably will mean a long guerrilla warfare the details of which will not be pleasant reading.

Secretary of State Hull entered the picture again with a rather mild statement expressing America's abhorrence of war and confidence in the Kellogg pact. The Italians didn't like this at all.

SENATOR HUEY LONG has the political fate of his chief opponent, Mayor T. Semmes Walmisley of New Orleans, in the palm of his hand. But he is forcing the people of the city to put the mayor out. A majority of Walmisley's followers, tired of the conflict, formally deserted him when the commission council adopted a resolution endorsing recent statements of two commissioners calling for the city to make peace with Long. The mayor, standing almost alone, declined to yield. He told the council he "would not deal with men who have been called 'crooks and thieves' by every member of the commission council."

In a caucus preceding the council session, 13 of Walmisley's 17 ward leaders voted for his resignation "for the good of the city." The mayor told them he was "going to stick from h-1 to breakfast."

WHEN Chinese rivers overflow they do the thing in a big way. The Han, which joins the Yangtze near Hankow, broke through the dikes and rushed through the densely populated land, drowning about 10,000 men, women and children.

UNOFFICIALLY and informally, the general opinion seems to be that the Wagner labor disputes act is unconstitutional and will be so declared by the United States Supreme court when that tribunal is called on for a decision. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urges labor leaders to pay no attention to claims that the law is invalid.

Even if the Wagner law is knocked out by the Supreme court, the administration believes it has a plan that will avert at least 90 per cent of the usual number of strikes, walk-outs, lock-outs and other disorders. It is being launched in Toledo, Ohio, and has been called the "Toledo plan" because it was conceived by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady when he was trying to settle a dispute in that Ohio city.

It has no sectional characteristics; carries no federal compulsion, and rests solely upon the willingness of workers and employers in every city that adopts the plan, to abandon the harsh economic weapons of old and substitute peaceful discussion for violence.

Here again Green throws a monkey-wrench into the machinery. He says the A. F. of L. will not co-operate in promoting the McGrady plan because it provides that the mediation panels would include on the labor side representatives of company unions and of independent and rival unions. Under Green's leadership the policy of the A. F. of L. evidently is all for the federation, or nothing for anyone.

WITH the approval of the house labor committee a new bill intended to replace the NRA was brought forward in congress, but its chances of passage at this session were small. It would create a federal commission to license industries sending goods or commodities into interstate commerce. To obtain a federal license, an industry would be compelled to:

Work employees not more than 30 hours a week, provide wages adequate for "a decent and comfortable standard of living," accept collective bargaining, outlaw dealings with parties to "yellow dog" contracts and ban workers under sixteen years of age and convict or forced labor.

That the manufacture of shoes in the United States, dates back to the landing of the Pilgrims, for—so it is said—one of the passengers on the Mayflower was a shoemaker with a supply of hides? Up to the middle of the Nineteenth century all shoes were manufactured by hand.

McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service.

Old Sol Can't Elude Patients of This Hospital

THE most up-to-date hospital in France is this huge revolving ward built by the Institute of Actinology at Vallauris-le-Cannet near Cannes. It keeps pace with the moving sun, thus enabling the patients to benefit by Sol's health-giving rays as long as he stays in the sky.



BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

DANNY IS GLAD HIS TAIL IS SHORT

MANY, many times, Danny Meadow Mouse had envied his cousins, Whitefoot the Woodmouse, Nimble Heels the Jumping Mouse, and Nibbler the House Mouse, because of their long tails. It used to seem to him that Old Mother Nature had been very unfair in giving him such a homely, short, stubby tail. If there was any one thing he would have had if he could, it would have been a long tail. The truth is, Danny used to be ashamed of that short tail.

But he isn't any more. No, sir, Danny Meadow Mouse wouldn't have that tail of his any different now if he could. He has learned one of life's great lessons, which is that those things which sometimes seem the least to be desired are the greatest blessings. He learned it that night when he played hide and seek with Buster Bear, deep in the Green Forest.

Buster Bear is a very clever fellow. There are few who use their wits as Buster uses his. It didn't take him long to realize that never in the world would he be able to catch Danny Meadow Mouse by simply chasing him round and round the trunk of that tree. As soon as he did realize it he stopped and sat up to think. Now, while that tree was big, it wasn't so big that Buster couldn't reach quite half way round it, for Buster has a long reach. An idea came to him and his little eyes snapped and he grinned wickedly. "I'll give that Mouse a surprise," thought he.

So Buster stole softly close up to the tree on the other side of which poor little Danny Meadow Mouse crouched, wondering what would happen next. Very softly and carefully Buster reached around the tree with one big paw and brought it down swiftly. It came down right on the very tip end of Danny's little short tail. Had that tail been an inch longer, Danny would have been caught. As it was, Buster's big paw came down on the tip end only, and when Danny jumped, as of course he did, his tail

Do YOU Know—



That the manufacture of shoes in the United States, dates back to the landing of the Pilgrims, for—so it is said—one of the passengers on the Mayflower was a shoemaker with a supply of hides? Up to the middle of the Nineteenth century all shoes were manufactured by hand.

McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

PICNIC MEALS

OPEN-AIR meals are in order now until the snow flies. These picnic meals may be of the simplest, but be sure that there is plenty of whatever it is, for there is nothing that encourages appetite like a good long walk or ride in the fresh air.

The perfect picnic always supposes a fire, where things can be heated or cooked, and there are few Scouts or Campfire girls who cannot prepare one in a short time. The building of a fireplace to roast the potatoes or corn and boil the water for the frankfurters is an accomplishment that most of the youth of today take as a matter of course.

If the fire is to be made on the beach, a trench is dug to make a fire-box. Then the true sportsman will see that every bit of debris and all embers are burned and buried before leaving the campfire.

One may cook bacon on sticks.

QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I am a boy twelve years old, and am in the ninth grade in school. In my English lesson for next week I must write an essay in which I have to use three words, meaning the direct opposite to the following three words: "Misery," "Sorrow," and "Woe." I know the opposite to "misery" is "happiness," and I know the opposite to "sorrow" is "joy," but the other word sticks me. Will you please tell me the opposite to "woe"?

DICK SHONARY.
Answer: I am surprised, a boy of your age, doesn't know that the opposite to "woe" is "g'd-dap."

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Would you be kind enough to tell me the best way to remove paint?

Yours truly,
I. STAINESAY.
Answer: Sit on it.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Will you kindly settle a dispute for us? In our town there is a strike on the trolley car line and the cars are being run by incompetent men, with the result there have been several accidents. What we want to know is this: "In case of an accident, what is the first duty of the conductor and the motorman?"

Truly yours,
VIOLET RAYS.
Answer: In case of an accident the first duty of the conductor and the motorman is to blame it on each other.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
After a wedding ceremony the minister generally says: "I now pronounce you 'one.'" My mother always says that she and papa are "ten." How does she make that out?

Truly yours,
SUE PERFLUOUS.
Answer: Your mother probably figures that she is "one" and your father is "nothing."

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I am a boy nine years old and my father treats me very roughly. He always calls me a little pig and then asks me if I know what a little pig is.

BLUE-RIBBON BABY

By ANNE CAMPBELL

BLUE-RIBBON BABY, with stars in your eyes, You are reward enough! You are Life's prize! Some have a cat with a high pedigree; Others have dogs that are noble to see. The loveliest flowers gained awards at the fair, And even a pumpkin wore blue with an air!

Blue-ribbon horses ran races and won! Cattle and hogs gained a place in the sun. All we are proud of in this gorgeous state, We saw as we entered the fair's swinging gate. I, who enjoyed it, looked forward to see The baby who stayed home and waited for me.

Blue-ribbon Baby, I never could win A greater reward than my days, which begin With a baby's blue gaze, and the touch of small hands, And the thousand sweet nothings my heart understands. Blue-ribbon Baby, with stars in your eyes, You are reward enough! You are Life's prize! Copyright—WNU Service.

threading the slices on green twigs, or cook steak in a camp frying pan or on a piece of sheet iron. A few trips will give one a good idea of the things needed and the collection will last for a long time, with care.

One may eat and digest very hearty foods when out of doors. Fried potatoes, broiled wienewurst or frankfurters cooked in boiling water are so good in bread and butter sandwiches with a slice of mild onion. Eggs scrambled make a nice dish. To roast sweet potatoes one must use the following directions carefully: Wash the potatoes carefully and wrap them in green leaves or wet brown paper, then bury them in hot ashes and cover with coals and burning wood. In 40 minutes try them with a sharp stick. As soon as they are soft remove from the wrappings and eat with plenty of butter while piping hot. This same method is used for Irish potatoes.

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"Well, it seems to be slipping back to a man's world," says ironic Irene, "the date that used to ring the doorbell with candy and flowers now sits out in a flivver at the curb and toots the horn."

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Familiar Sights for Old Timers



MEMBERS of the Battle Creek Three-Quarters of a Century club, each of whom is over seventy-five years of age, revived familiar scenes of their youth when they made a pilgrimage to Henry Ford's old-time Greenfield village. Such things as a tin-type shop, hansom cabs and other historic sights carried the old folks back 50 years. These women were delighted to find a replica of the old-time general store, and enjoyed a shopping tour.