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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Raps Twigwell for Budget Prediction—WPA Job Program Moves Rapidly—Farmers Indorse Corn-Hog Control for 1936.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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**R**EXFORD G. TWIGWELL, undersecretary of agriculture and once considered head man of the "brain trust," made a speech at Los Angeles the other day that called for a sharp rebuke from President Roosevelt.

Twigwell, addressing a Democratic gathering, asserted that the administration could satisfy every humanitarian demand in its budget for 1936. Mr. Roosevelt, in a press conference, scolded the newspaper for printing what he called "crazy stories" and went on to declare that Twigwell's assertion was almost unfounded as the predictions thrown out by many political observers that the budget probably would never be balanced again. Twigwell's statement wasn't quite as "wild" as the newspaper stories, he remarked, because Twigwell knew a little more about the budget than the newspaper men.

The President said he and his advisers were about to make a study of the financial situation, and that until the budget is finally drafted he knows what shape it will take. Every effort, he said, would be made to hold the regular government departments down to the figures of this fiscal year, but he would make no predictions as to emergency expenditures.

**J**OBES for 3,500,000 needy persons by November 15, and an end of the dole by December 1. That was the forecast made by the New Dealers in Washington, and it appeared probable of accomplishment. Officials said states will receive no direct relief allotments from the government for December and that the November grants will be greatly reduced. The employment program, a month behind schedule, but is now being carried forward rapidly. Every state director of the WPA has been given a job goal by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and was told by the end of the month.

"The responsibility for carrying out these objectives, through providing work on approved projects, rests squarely on you."

As November opened these state administrators had \$108,947,650 to spend, and every day Comptroller General McCarl was putting more to their credit in the federal treasury. Of the \$3,300,543,803 tentatively approved in WPA projects, President Roosevelt, McCarl had passed \$2,450,269,594. Of the \$1,600,207,531 definitely allocated for WPA by the president, McCarl had countersigned treasury warrants for all but \$41,200,182.

**N**EW DEALERS have scored a major victory, and are correspondingly elated. By a majority of something like 10 to 1, the corn-hog producers have voted for a continuance of the present crop adjustment through another year. Incomplete returns from the referendum showed that the program was favored by a majority in every one of the 33 states from which votes were received.

"It is only natural that we should be pleased with the apparent approval of adjustment given by corn and hog farmers," said Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, as he watched the returns come in at Washington. "If the final results bear out present indications another voluntary contract will be offered for both corn and hogs."

In a formal statement Davis emphasized earlier assurances that the AAA would seek a 25 to 30 per cent increase in hog production next year, saying the "need for increasing the present crop supply of the nation" will be kept in mind in plans for the next adjustment contract.

Before the results of the voting were known President Roosevelt announced tentative plans for a permanent agency. Observers in Washington concluded that Mr. Roosevelt intends to make the AAA a major campaign issue next year and to rely for re-election largely on the voters in those western states that have received the largest cash payments in the carrying out of the crop adjustment program—largely for granted that he will carry the solid South.

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Guiffey coal act, a highly controversial measure, is to be passed on by the Supreme court. The way was opened when Justice Jesse Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme court granted to the Carter Coal company a temporary injunction restraining government enforcement of the act.

In allowing the issuance of a temporary injunction, Justice Adkins denied another order which would have restricted the government from collecting the penalty prescribed by the act for noncompliance. He directed that the coal company post a bond of \$1,500 a day for ten days to insure stockholders of the company against a loss through imposition of the penalty should the act be held constitutional.

Regardless of the District Supreme court's decision on the constitutionality of the act, the process will be carried to the Supreme court by a final decision by the company or the government, attorneys said.

**L**IBERTY League's committee of 58 states or less eminent lawyers got into trouble by offering free legal services in anti-New Deal litigation. Someone protested to the American Bar association and that body's grievance committee has been asked for an opinion on the ethics of the offer. It was reported that the members of the league's committee had been cited for unethical practices, but the bar association denied this had yet been done.

**T**HERE is no lack of potential candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination. The latest boom to be informally launched is for Gov. Alt M. Landon of Kansas, often mentioned as a possibility. The other day there was a gathering in Topeka of party leaders, including members of the state committee, congressmen and Senator Arthur Capper, and after some oratory they unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the governor for the nomination. Landon had not indicated whether he would be a candidate. If he will, the movement will probably be getting a boost at the annual Kansas day dinner in Topeka on January 23, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the state's admission to the Union.

**T**WO tragic airplane accidents marked the week in the United States. The huge Boeing bombing plane built for the army, largest land plane in the country, was being tested near Dayton, Ohio, when it fell and burst into flames. Maj. P. F. Hall, chief testing pilot, was killed and four others were injured. Lieut. R. K. Giovannoli and L. F. Harman risked their lives to rescue those trapped in the wreck and were themselves painfully injured.

Another Boeing plane, re-built and undergoing tests by the United Air Lines, crashed against a small hill near Cheyenne and the four occupants were hurled to death.

**H**ONDURAS suffered one of the worst floods in its history. Fully 315 deaths resulted, and the property damage is estimated at \$12,000,000, half of it sustained by the United Fruit company. Reports of the disaster reaching the United States were meager and vague, and the mortality list may be greatly increased later.

**W**ANG CHING-WEI, premier of China, and two other officials were wounded by an assassin in Nanjing. Martial law was declared there immediately. The Rengo (Japanese) News agency, crediting Chinese sources, said the assassin was a member of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang (ruling Chinese party). Chinese sources asserted he was a citizen of a foreign power. The Reuters (British) News agency reported Wang's assailant was a Japanese newspaper man.

**P**OLITICAL gossip in Washington is that Senator Vic Donahue of Ohio may be invited by the administration to be the Democratic candidate for the President next year. Mr. Donahue, of course, can have a nomination if he really wants it, but there is some reason to believe that he would prefer to retire to private life after nearly forty years of public service. Donahue's impressive victory over Simon Pess in 1932 and his well known vote-getting ability led some prominent Democrats to think it would be wise to put him on the ticket as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate.

**J**IMMY WALKER, former mayor of New York, has ended his three years of self-imposed exile and returned to the metropolis. Tammany Hall, which "made" him politically, took no part in his welcome accorded him, but enough others joined in the affair to fill seven or eight boats that met the liner Manhattan at quarantine. These included delegations from the Friars club, the Lambs club and the Grand Street Boys' association of which Jimmy was vice president. At the docks there was a tremendous throng to greet Walker and his wife, the former Betty Compton.

**B**ELATED reports told of the terrific hurricane that swept across the southern peninsula of Haiti and that was followed by devastating floods. There was no way of estimating the number of fatalities, but they were believed to be as many as two thousand. Entire populations of many valley villages were wiped out.

## 20,000 Americans Without a Country

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

**T**HE time: A few months from now. Giant Clipper No. 7 of the Pan-American Airways splits the salt air with its great wings 130 feet from tip to tip. Her four, 3,200-horse power engines drop smoothly as they beat their burden of 24 or 25 tons out over the broad Pacific, while you read I and 48 others aboard turn for a last look at the California shore fading into the distance behind us.

It will be 18 hours before we find our rest on solid ground again, for the next possible landing place is 2,400 miles away—Honolulu, the "crossroads of the Pacific." We are bound on one of the regular scheduled trips over the new airway to China—to China in three days!

Although there is no land for hundreds of miles, a radio beam holds us to our course as surely as though we were.

Our arrival at Hawaii is spectacular. When we are ready to go to bed—and we will be before we reach Hawaii—our seats are converted into bunks as comfortable as those found on our solid ground again. This is literally "sleeping on clouds."

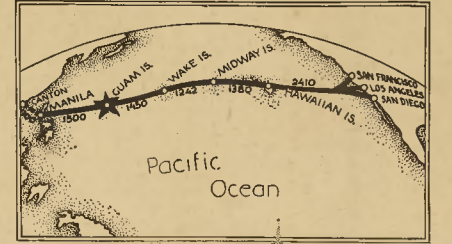
"We're not going to miss much by sleeping, for there is nothing to see at this stage of the journey but water. Besides, there is so much ahead of us that we are not in a hurry to get to bed. To experience the thrill of crossing the Pacific in less time than it took to cross the American continent a few years ago—and to visit what is one of the most unusual spots of the United States and its possessions. It is the island of Guam, one of America's farthest outposts, and a land whose population is "in a fix" as we shall see presently.

Our trip, this time, has a double purpose: To experience the thrill of crossing the Pacific in less time than it took to cross the American continent a few years ago—and to visit what is one of the most unusual spots of the United States and its possessions. It is the island of Guam, one of America's farthest outposts, and a land whose population is "in a fix" as we shall see presently.

There are more islands some of which look like a loaf of bread a little overdone to a dark brown; Nihoa, with the grass-green remains of what were once garden terraces and homesites for wandering Polynesian adventurers who came here to fish and hunt.

It is only a short while until we hop out of Wake Island, 1,200 miles south of Hawaii, and reach it after a trip unbroken by anything out of the ordinary. At Wake our thirsty engines take on a new supply of fuel. And the next stop, after 1,564 miles of flying, is Guam.

As we glide down upon Apra harbor on the northwest coast of Guam we are caught, rest within the confines of the bay, "leaving" an absolute monarchy with the United States.



Two sailors, stationed at Guam, out for a walk around their barracks (nothing else to do). Guam, stop-off point on the air route to the Orient, shown on the map above, is governed by the navy. Inset: Pan American Airways new Clipper Ship No. 7, largest plane ever built in America.

They are ruled by the iron hand of a United States naval officer appointed by the President; so far this type of rule has been just and wise and undeniably beneficial, nevertheless the governor is as much an absolute monarch as were any of the kings of old. His word is the only law. Queerly enough, Uncle Sam's gods under his control perform every governmental and administrative duty from judging criminal cases to blowing traffic whistles, yet none of them have any real naval duties at all.

Arriving at Guam we have covered 6,200 miles since leaving California. Let us see where we are now. Some 1,700 miles from Manila. The actual position is given as 130 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and 144 degrees 40 minutes east longitude.

Our island is larger than Samoa or the Virgin Islands. It is an oasis of 150 square miles in the watery desert of the Pacific. It is 29 miles long and from three to ten miles wide. It is hilly to the south portion, with one peak, Mt. Jumullong Mangio rising 1,274 feet. The northern part is a coral plateau, 300 feet high in the interior, but facing the sea with bold, 600-foot cliffs. There are several other fairly good harbors besides Apra. It is heavily forested with valuable hardwoods and the soil is fertile.

**Nature Mingles With Civilization.** Despite the presence of the many scientific improvements of our own civilization which have been fostered under the American rule, the charm of nature is everywhere to be found. Water buffaloes pulling native carts are frequently to be seen. There are native villages consisting of one long street of houses with awning verandahs, perched upon posts. The native population is chiefly Chamorros; there are a few Targas and Malays.

Stretching out into the hills beyond the capital city, Agaña, where two-thirds of the island's people live, are fields of sugar, rice, tobacco and pineapples. In the river valleys are cacao, coffee and indigo. Water buffalo and imported hogs help with the farming, which is the principal industry of Guam.

It is somewhat appropriate that the navy should govern Guam, which is a forbidden naval preserve, although it boasts no fortresses, harbors no guns and withholds no secrets of a military nature. For it was the navy that first claimed the island for Uncle Sam.

That was on June 30, 1898. The Spanish governor did not know that an war was on when Capt. Henry Glass sailed the cruiser Charleston to Apra harbor and began throwing dreadfully earnest shells right through the tops of the coconut trees, the governor, probably already acquainted with American sailors, thought the boys were just out for a good time and apologized for not being able to return the salute, since he was all out of powder and had to wait until some of his subordinate seniors could dash down to the corner drug store and get some. He soon found out that the American navy was playing this game "for keeps" and he gave the Pacific prize ever since. President McKinley directed the navy to administer the island government two weeks after it was awarded to the United States in the treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and the navy has always retained the charge.

The island of Guam is actually a part of the United States, not simply a protectorate. Yet its "form" cannot

## EARTHQUAKE ROCKS SEVENTEEN STATES

### Thousands Flee Temblors; Little Damage Done.

**New York.**—The East's most serious earthquake in decades rolled across 17 states and three Canadian provinces, but the damage was trifling.

Thousands of persons fled from their homes, many of them in night clothes, in fear of a temblor such as wrought at Helena, Mont.

The quake apparently centered in Lake Ontario. It caused the most excitement in populous upstate New York, where from Albany to Buffalo sturdy buildings were awayed. Swinging mirrors and clattering dishes were reported from the Bay of Fundy to Lake Michigan, from Canada's capital to the District of Columbia.

**Capital Is Shaken.** As far south as Washington the quake shook the earth. Larabee Secular, transportation assistant to Secretary Hooper, was thrown from his bed in the capital.

The temblors—there were major ones scant minutes apart—completed a triangle of earthquakes on the continent. Two men were killed in Helena by shocks which rocked a 500-mile area in western United States and Canada. Far south in Honduras quakes added to the horror of floods.

**Held to Be Coincidental.** Seismologists expressed the belief that the widespread disturbances were merely coincidental. President Roosevelt from his home in Hyde Park, N. Y.—in the area affected—called on the Red Cross, the army and the FEBA to speed relief to families left homeless in subzero weather at Helena.

Families in many communities ran from homes as buildings cracked, they stood half-dressed on street corners to tell how pressures moved and cups clattered.

A telephone operator at Escanaba, Mich., was jolted from her chair.

**Police Check on Hours.** In Brooklyn, N. Y., police hastened to check up on four houses reported to be ready to collapse. Subway track walkers doubled-check along their sections and tunnel officials hurried underground the rivers, then reported all as well.

**Frank O'Donnell** of the dominion meteorological bureau in Toronto, Ont., described the quake as the worst ever felt there.

The states which reported feeling the temblors were: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia and the provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec also were affected.

**WASHINGTON BRIEFS** Daniel W. Bell, acting budget director, after conference with President Roosevelt, said the President has not yet arrived at any conclusion as to how much money will be used for emergency expenditures for the next fiscal year, but it was the aim of the administration to hold normal expenditures to \$2,200,000,000 exclusive of the debt service which is \$1,300,000,000.

Secretary of Interior Hicks declared he was in favor of a permanent government housing program embracing the public works administration's stum clearance program to furnish low cost housing to the lower income class. Such a program, the secretary said, could be carried on by a revolving fund. However, the secretary would not say how large a revolving fund would be required.

The government will issue in November a new dollar bill described by Secretary Morgenthau as "the hand-somest ever." It will be a silver certificate and though the size will be the same as the present currency, there will be changes in design. For the first time there will be printed a picture of both sides of the great seal, which was adopted in 1782 before the Constitution was drawn up. This seal will be on the back of the money.

Dr. Jacob Viner, former economic adviser to Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has returned to Washington for a series of conferences with treasury officials. Viner, who refused to reveal the nature of his visit, conferred with Morgenthau and resumed his talks with other officials. He played an important part more than a year ago in formulation of the treasury's silver purchase program.

The Agricultural department reported the sale of \$36,000,000 worth of farm products in September, an increase of \$59,000,000 over the August figure.

**Report Crew Rescued** St. Johns, Newfoundland.—Reports reached here that the English freighter Berwinia, aground on Dead Man's Island in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, had been abandoned and her crew taken off by the salvage ship Foundation Franklin.

**Dies at 104 Years** Paris, Texas.—Miss Clara Lee, one hundred and four, is dead here at the home of a niece Mrs. Nell King. Miss Lee came here 65 years ago from her birthplace, Lafayette, Ind.