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News Review of Current Events the World Over

The United States Joins Great Britain and France in Recognizing the New Spanish Republic—Hoover Upsets Coolidge Precedent.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



President Zamora

WITH the United States, Great Britain, France, and several smaller republics of the world according to the new government at Madrid, headed by Niceto Alcalá Zamora, formal recognition, Spain's republican existence has come promptly into being.

The recognition of the Spanish republic by the British government served to clear the way for similar action by the United States.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson instructed the American ambassador to Spain to advise the republican government of the action taken by Washington.

Recognition by the United States was said to have been hastened by the consideration, urged by President Zamora, that a general recognition of the new government by the great powers will tend to strengthen it at home and enable it to maintain order.

Although Ambassador Irwin B. Laughlin is to continue at Madrid for the time being, his permanent retention there will depend upon his acceptability to the republican government. There have been reports that the ambassador, who is a Pittsburgh steel millionaire, has publicly expressed a low opinion of the republicans forming the new government.

The provisional government announced it would recognize all debts of the monarchy. This resulted in strengthening of stocks and securities on the exchange.

HIGHLY interesting at this time is the announcement that the Soviet government has decided to adopt a new wage system, known as the "Khozraschiot," which apparently changes the government's policy and amplifies the inauguration of piece work.

It is to go into effect at once. The wages of workers, according to Soviet authorities, will not be based on the communistic theory of equal division, but on the capitalistic idea of rewarding individual efforts in skill and ability.

The word Khozraschiot literally means "economic accounting." It is interpreted in the decree to mean that each factory, plant, collective farm, mine, railroad and such henceforth must take the responsibility of fulfilling contracts and adjusting wages without interference from trade unions.

Although certain elements among the disciples of Lenin view the innovation regretfully as a compromise with capitalism, the government hopes the system will speed up production.

THE message of Secretary of State Stimson warning Americans to get out of the interior of bandit-infested Nicaragua was sent to the American legation at Managua and to the American consul at Bluefields.

The message, drafted by Secretary Stimson after he had talked to President Hoover was as follows:

"In view of outbreak of banditry in portions of Nicaragua hitherto free from such violence you will advise American citizens that this government cannot undertake general protection of Americans throughout that country with American forces. To do so would lead to difficulties and commitments which this government does not propose to undertake. Therefore, the department recommends to all Americans who do not feel secure under the protection afforded them by the Nicaraguan government through the Nicaraguan National Guard to withdraw from the country, or at least to the coast towns whence they can be protected or evacuated in case of necessity. Those who remain do so at their own risk and must not expect American forces to be sent inland to their aid."

Six years ago Calvin Coolidge, then President, affirmed in an address in New York what he called the "distinct and binding obligation on the part of self-respecting governments to afford protection to the persons and property of their citizens, wherever they may be."

This American doctrine Stimson now amends. American protection, by the new policy, follows American citizens ashore, but not to the interior of rebel-infested Nicaragua.

THE federal farm board during the week announced its decision to offer for sale on the European market as rapidly as possible the huge surplus of wheat acquired under the wheat stabilization operations of 1930-31. It has been estimated the surplus of such wheat controlled by the board will be approximately 275,000,000 bushels by July 1, next.

The board is of the opinion that such sales can be made without depressing domestic wheat prices. The government purchases were made at an average price of about 92 cents a bushel, and the estimate has been made that the board might suffer a loss as high as 50 per cent in sales on this wheat if made in Europe at the present time.

Advice to farmers to store their grain on the farm is extended. It will cost about one-third of the regular carrying charges, if the wheat is stored on the farm itself. The attempted solution of the problem so far as the board has worked it out appears to be that the board is going to try to unload its surplus when and where it can, so far as it can without bringing about too great a slump in the market.

The farmer is then to be asked to help carry the load of the coming crop and the board will offer him a tentative promise of aid, through co-operatives suggesting an additional incentive to the farmer to join a co-operative.

James S. Stone, chairman of the board, announced that the government had sold 7,000,000 bushels of wheat abroad recently at a figure above the world price decrease of superior product.



Roger W. Babson

HIGH place in the list of encouraging comments on the business situation is accorded that of Roger W. Babson, the trade prophet, who told President Hoover that better times are on the way. Business, he said, has turned the corner and now is definitely on the up-grade.

"In almost every line of industry there are some concerns which, in March, showed an increase in earnings over February. What is more important, they showed an increase for this March over March of last year. Certain of the railroads also have turned the corner," he said.

Mr. Babson has earned the right to be listened to when he ventures upon the thin ice of economic prognostication. Statistics being his daily diet, he asks the country to observe the statistics of car-loadings. These are steadily increasing. They have always been of barometrical significance. When freight is moving factories are working and shipping, merchants are buying and customers are consuming. In every key industry statistics show that one or two big firms have turned the corner, promising that smaller fry, too, are headed out of the red.

If the American people turn their gaze from the "big board" in Wall Street to the bigger opportunities which await them in constructive directions of every sort, the upturn foreseen by Mr. Babson will come all the sooner and all the surer.

RECOGNITION of the imperative necessity of solving the problem of unemployment is seen in the complete reorganization of the United States employment service, with 48 state employment bureaus and one in the District of Columbia and seven special central divisions established to deal with the problems of various trades, announced by William N. Doak, secretary of labor.

John R. Alpine of New York will head the new set-up, which has \$800,000 of appropriations available for its work. Francis I. Jones is to continue as director general, with supervision also over the special mining and quarrying trades division. The Veterans

placement service will be maintained, nation-wide in its scope, and the farm employment service will be expanded. "The United States employment service has decided," Secretary Doak's announcement said, "to open up at least one employment bureau in each of the states and the District of Columbia to co-operate with state and local authorities."

A co-ordinated service throughout the entire country will undertake in the broadest sense to take care of interstate labor placements in co-operation with employers and employees, giving employers a ready field from which to draw all needed labor necessary to carry forward any kind of work."

MUCH to the surprise of financial circles, stockholders of the United States Steel corporation adopted a proposed pension plan under which James A. Farrell, president, and for several years a leading figure in the steel industry, would automatically retire on reaching the age of seventy, or in 1933.

Mr. Farrell was a leader of those in favor of the new plan, pointing out that the old one had been unsatisfactory.

There are others in the great United States Steel corporation who will retire if the plan is adopted. It provides 65 for voluntary retirement, and 70 for compulsory.

In this class soon would fall E. J. Buffington, president of Illinois Steel; Joshua A. Hatfield, president of American Bridge; WarJ R. Perley, president of Canadian Steel; J. S. Keefe, president of American Steel & Wire, and E. W. Pargny, president of American Sheet & Tin Plate. All these are subsidiaries. The retirements would fall between 1933 and 1935.



Ramsay MacDonald

WITH more ease than he himself expected Ramsay MacDonald comes safely through the tempest of a serious parliamentary setback. Stanley Baldwin's motion of censure, an open and heralded effort to drive the MacDonald government out of office, was defeated by a majority of 54, votes. Lloyd George, whose Liberal following holds the balance of power in the house of commons, turned the tide to MacDonald when he denounced the conservative motion as unfair. Of 58 Liberal votes, MacDonald received 35, the Conservatives only 10, the remainder not voting or absent.

Quite evidently, Great Britain is in no mood to fall victim to political spellbinding. It knows that none of the political leaders possesses a magic wand that can charm away the disastrous consequences of the war. The nation must climb a long and weary trail, and it is prepared to do so.

Doubtless the Indian situation, which has been one of the chief causes for the depression in the British textile industry because of the Indian boycott on British goods, was an important consideration with the Liberals in supporting MacDonald.

BELIEF that the revolution in Honduras is related with operations of the insurgents under Augustino Sandino in Nicaragua has gained ground among observers of Central American politics.

It is pointed out that Gen. Gregorio Ferrera, head of the revolutionary movement in Honduras, is openly opposed to United States intervention activities, sharing Sandino's views in this regard.

Ferrera was in Mexico a year ago. He is of Indian blood and has a large following among the laborers on the large United States banana plantations of the north coast of Honduras.

Dr. Jesus Castro, Honduran charge d'affaires at Mexico City, who recently returned from a visit to Tegucigalpa, said President Mejia Collindres' refusal to admit Ferrera into his cabinet was the probable cause of the revolution. He is confident it will fail, as the President has an influential backing and a well-trained army.

Dr. Vicente Mejia Collindres was named President of Honduras in the last election and was inaugurated on February 3, 1929. Municipal elections last December gave the Liberal party a majority.

Julius G. Lay, United States minister in Honduras, reported to the State department that, in his opinion, the revolt would soon "fizzle out." He said no military or political figures of consequence appear to be connected with it.

Fausto Davila is the premier and foreign minister of Honduras, and is considered by South American diplomats at Washington as well able to deal with the situation.

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German "Big Sisters" Meet Again



Three "big sisters," born in Germany, as they met for the first time in years at the docks at Southampton, England. On the left is the Berengaria which was the Emperor. Directly behind her is the S. S. Majestic, which was the Bismarck, while on the right is the S. S. Leviathan, which was formerly the Vaterland.

Historic Tree Is Given to England

'Grandchild' of Washington Elm to Be Planted at Sulgrave Manor.

Washington.—Registered on the national honor roll of the American Tree association, a "grandchild" of the famous Cambridge elm, under which George Washington took command of the American army in 1775, has been shipped to Sulgrave Manor house in England. This is the first tree registered to be planted on foreign soil and, standing as it will at Sulgrave manor, it will typify the friendship between the two nations.

The American Tree association is registering thousands of tree planters who are marking the bicentennial in 1932 of the birth of George Washington by planting trees. The memorial plan has been taken up by patriotic organizations, the Masonic fraternity, of which Washington was a member, civic associations, the women's clubs, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and thousands of schools.

Washington Ancestral Home.

This "grandchild" of the famous elm is nearly eight feet tall, and will be presented to the Sulgrave Manor board through Viscount Lee of Fareham, the chairman of the board for planting at the ancestral home of the Washington family at Sulgrave near Banbury, Oxon, England. The tree is the gift of Mrs. James H. Dorsey of the Baltimore chapter of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution. With the tree goes a bronze marker, giving the history of the Cambridge elm.

Charles Lathrop Pack of the American Tree association has also sent with it a certificate of registration in the American Tree association, made out to the Sulgrave Manor board. This has been sent to Viscount Lee along with an American flag to stand beside the tree.

At the presentation, when the tree is planted, Mrs. Gillespie, the regent of the Walter Hines Page chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in London, will represent Mrs. Dorsey and the Maryland D. A. R. At the

Four Accused Murderers Locked Up in Same Jail

Toronto.—Four accused murderers are imprisoned in the York county jail here for the first time in the jail's history.

One has been convicted of murder, another allegedly has confessed, and two are awaiting trial.

David Steinberg, tombstone maker, convicted of having shot his nephew and business associate to death and then having set fire to his office where the body lay sprawled over a desk, has an appeal pending.

John Brockenshire and Harry Clarkson, alleged slayers of Police Constable Roy McQuillan, are being held until Brockenshire, wounded by policemen, gains sufficient strength to appear in court.

The fourth man charged with murder is Ambrose D. Greenhill, twenty-nine-year-old engraver, who, police say, confessed to having shot to death Montague Jack Hamilton, his "boss," for reasons which he refused to divulge.

Washington Crime Wave Is Girl and Cap Pistol

Washington.—The capital's most recent crime wave has been abruptly terminated and June Fiddlesop, the gun girl who terrorized taxi drivers, sent pedestrians scurrying into doorways and had a perfectly beautiful time, has been disarmed and sent sobbing to bed.

June, who was sixteen recently, went out for a stroll and found a pistol. She picked it up and strolled on down the street, banging away aimlessly. Half a dozen or so riot squads surrounded June and her pistol. They discovered it was a cap pistol. June was sent home.

Traffic Ticket Fixing Taboo in San Francisco

San Francisco.—Prominent citizens, or those with a "friend on the force," are finding it hard sledding when it comes to squaring a traffic tag. The traffic law enforcement board of San Francisco has decided on 52 weeks of rigid adherence to the statutes, with special emphasis on the rule that no department of the city government shall "fix tickets."

"There are too many temporary safety drives and other spasmodic efforts at enforcement," one board member said. "People get the idea from safety weeks that they can violate the law at other times. The campaign of education is over and it's time we made the streets safe every day in the week."

Woman Operates Detective Bureau

Buffalo, N. Y.—If a woman asks you a question in Buffalo, beware. Perhaps it is one of Buffalo's female sleuths.

Buffalo is headquarters for the only woman's private detective organization in the United States. It is managed by Miss Adelaide Jennings, who operates a chain of detective agencies throughout the country.

Youth Blinds Shark When It Attacks Him

Brisbane.—Sharks aren't so much, according to Stanley Loser, eighteen, who recently staged a quiet bout with one of the man-eating fish. While swimming the shark attacked him, sweeping up from beneath with a furious rush. Just as the shark closed on him, Roser extended one of his fingers and pushed it directly into the shark's eye, ending the struggle.

Dutch School Has Glass Walls



This new grammar school in Amsterdam, Holland, has glass walls which can be easily thrown open, making the class rooms practically out doors. On the roof is a gymnasium.



IN WAVING GRASSLAND

Waving Grassland was very beautiful country. The meadows were very large and the grass was so beautiful and so long that it always waved in the soft breezes so that the Bobolinks, who had just moved there, named their new summer place the Waving Grassland. That was really how it got their name.

Now there was a tea party being given for the Meadow Larks. The Bobolinks are great friends of the Meadow Larks and they wanted to be the first this season to entertain them. Besides most of the Bobolinks had their new summer homes and their colony was near a beautiful stream.

You know the Bobolinks always build their homes in the meadows—but they build very near a stream and their homes are always deep down in the long grass.

That was why they loved Waving Grassland so much.

They had all come to live in Waving Grassland for the summer—that is, all the Bobolinks who always moved about together in the summer and winter—and many of their friends had come along, too.

The Bobolinks made all their preparations for the tea party. All the guests arrived dressed up in their best new summer plumage.

The Meadow Larks came first as they were the guests of honor. The Red-breasted Grosbeak family were all there looking too lovely for words.

And the Blue Jays, Downy Woodpeckers, the Orioles, the Thrush family, the Chipping Sparrows, the Robins, the Indigo Birds and even the shy Vireos ventured forth.

Of course, usually, they are afraid of crowds and of parties, but they loved the stream nearby and the beautiful country the Bobolinks had chosen for their home.

They thought, too, that once a year they ought to be a little bit sociable and friendly with their neighbors.

You can imagine what a gay party it was with all the beautiful feathers



The Guests Arrived.

of the birds looking lovelier than ever as the sun was shining through the trees which hung over the stream—and which made such lovely lights and shadows.

After they had all chatted together—or to us it would have sounded more like chirping—the Bobolinks began to serve tea.

They had spring water for their tea—the water from the cool stream which had a deep spring within it. This tea they served in little moss-covered stones. That gave it the most delicious flavor and all the birds asked the Bobolinks where they had found such good tea.

You know in Birdland they don't ask each other where anything is bought, but where it can be found. The Bobolinks were only too ready to tell their secret!

But as they were drinking cup after cup—or stoneware after stoneware of tea—who should arrive but all the brownies.

The birds greeted the brownies with their best songs, and the brownies put on a regular circus for the occasion.

PUZZLES

Which is proper to say, 5 plus 4 is 11, or are 11? Neither; 5 plus 4 are 9.

Why is a lame dog like a schoolboy adding six and seven together? Because he puts down three and carries one.

How many bushels of earth can you take out of a hole that is 3 feet square and 3 feet deep? None. It has all been taken out.

What is that which is put on the table and cut but never eaten? A pack of cards.

What comes after cheese? Mice.