

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Affairs the World Over

### War Debt Parleys to Open in Washington Early in March; More Cabinet Speculation; Hitler Becomes Chancellor of Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WAR debts, cabinets and economies—or the lack of them—drew much of the public attention during the week. Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British ambassador, spent four hours talking with President-Elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs, and then started home in a hurry to tell his government, what he had or had not learned about the next administration's intentions. Neither gentleman would inform the people concerning their conversation, though Sir Ronald said he

was hopeful that his country and the United States might reach an accord on their economic problems. Mr. Roosevelt's spokesman said little beyond the statement that the meetings in Washington probably would begin early in March. It was understood in London that Prime Minister MacDonald would be invited to come over and take part in the negotiations. The British also were convinced that they would be required to give something substantial in return for even a reduction of the war debt, and gloomily they contended this could not be done. Return to the gold standard, tariff preferences to American goods and ceding of territory were all declared out of the question.

Italy and Czechoslovakia were the first nations to follow England's example and accept the invitation to the Washington conferences.

Our own statements, of both parties, were dubious concerning the wisdom of the course Mr. Roosevelt embarked upon. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, in a speech in the senate warned the incoming President not to emulate the "mistake" of President Wilson in undertaking to be his own ambassador. Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania, Republican, supported the position of Senator Lewis and indicated he would consider it "going over the head of congress" for Mr. Roosevelt to arrive at debt agreements or understandings with the foreign delegates invited here to discuss the question.

Replying to Reed, Senator Lewis said he could not believe that President-Elect Roosevelt had gone over the head of President Hoover and congress to negotiate on the debts with Sir Ronald. He asserted that it was his opinion that Europe was attempting to maneuver this country into a position where it could repudiate its eleven billions of debts.

MOMENTARILY aroused to meet its responsibilities, the house passed one important measure designed to provide relief in the depression, and sent it on to the senate. This was the bankruptcy bill to aid debtors in procuring reduction of their financial obligations or extension of time in which to pay. Its provisions apply to individuals and corporations, and it is believed to be of especial help to the railroads.

Chairman Pomeroy of the Reconstruction Finance corporation told a senate subcommittee that the corporation would have to continue to finance the railroads of the country unless the banks came to their assistance. He declared the banks were not doing their share, adding: "They get the country's money, and then treat it as if it were in cold storage."

EXPERT cabinet makers continued to put forth lists of names that would be found in President-Elect Roosevelt's official family. If their guesses were correct; but Mr. Roosevelt, just before leaving Warm Springs for Jacksonville to embark on the Astor yacht Nourmahal, offered to bet the correspondents that 80 per cent of their stories on the cabinet would be wrong. Another name was added to the possibilities when Senator Cordell Hull was summoned to Georgia for a conference. It was at once asserted by the wise ones that Hull might be made secretary of state or, if another man was found for that post, would be given some other portfolio. Bernard M. Baruch of New York continued a favorite for a cab-

inet place, but the speculators were guessing that he would be appointed secretary of commerce. Mr. Baruch has been very active in devising Democratic measures to reduce the cost of the federal government and was the author of the plank in his party's platform that pledged a 25 per cent reduction. He thinks the limit of taxing power has been reached and has furnished Mr. Roosevelt with an estimate of possible economies aggregating nearly \$1,200,000,000 by which to balance the budget.

Mr. Baruch is opposed to current plans for inflation, saying: "It is not money that is scarce; it is confidence in money. If the stability of money and credit were established beyond peradventure in the eyes of the world, timid money would rush from hiding seeking investment. "There would be more sound money asking to work than all the inflated money we possess to create. It is the key to recovery, and it depends upon the simple expedient of balancing the budget in the only way left for us—by reducing spending by about one billion dollars."

INSTEAD of trying to get a comprehensive farm relief program through the short session, the Democratic leaders in congress are now concentrating on legislation to prevent farm foreclosures. This was made plain by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas in testimony before a senate subcommittee that was considering various farm mortgage relief bills. The bill which Senator Robinson thought should be taken as the basis of a measure to halt foreclosures is the Hull bill, which would give the U. S. \$1,000,000,000 of federal money to be used in paying off farm mortgage holders, the farmer then agreeing to pay the government on easier terms.

BOTH Germany and France have new governments, the former being likely to last indefinitely and the latter probably doomed to an early demise. Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialists of Germany, was appointed chancellor by President Von Hindenburg, who was in a dilemma after the resignation of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher. The Nazi chief, however, was compelled to accept as members of his cabinet enough of his opponents to leave actual control in the hands of the aged president, and to promise to observe the constitution of the republic. Former Chancellor Von Papen, one of Von Hindenburg's favorites, was made vice chancellor, and four members of the Von Schleicher ministry were retained. They are Baron Konstantin von Neurath, foreign minister; Count Lutz von Schwerin-Krosigk, finance minister; Baron Eitz von Reubensch, minister of post and communications, and Guenther Gereke, employment minister.

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalist party, was made minister of economics and agriculture. He is a monarchist and a warm friend of the former kaiser. Capt. Herman Goering, Hitler's right-hand man, became a minister without portfolio, acting minister of the interior for Prussia and commissar of aviation, and is in control of all police forces in more than half the republic. President Von Hindenburg dissolved the reichstag Wednesday and ordered new elections for March 5. The Nazis are confident that they will then obtain a clear majority in the parliament. Speaking over the radio, Hitler promised his government would save the farmer and provide jobs for the "army of idle created in fourteen years of Marxist mismanagement in Germany."

The Socialists and Communists planned a united front against Hitler and threatened a general strike. Of course there were many encounters between the elated Nazis and their foes, with a few deaths and considerable bloodshed. Dr. Wilhelm Frick, the new Nazi minister of the interior, said the government would oppose the strike plans with the sharpest measures. Since the Nazis are mostly anti-semites an exodus of Jews from Germany is predicted. Indeed many Jews already are leaving the country on various pretexts. When Frick was

asked whether he would move to extradite any of them he replied: "If these people leave, that is something which we can only desire."

Continuation of Hitler's rule depends largely on whether he can obtain the support of the Catholic Centrists who have 70 members of the reichstag. They are especially antagonistic to Hugenberg, Von Papen and Seidler, chief of the Steel Helmet war veterans' association, all of whom are considered "reactionary."

FRANCE's new premier is Edouard Daladier, and his cabinet, in which he is also minister of war, is very much the same as the Paul-Boncour ministry which the Socialist party overthrew. Paul-Boncour is foreign minister, Camille Chautemps minister of the interior, George Bonnet has the finance portfolio and Lamouraux that of the budget. Daladier presented his cabinet to the chamber of deputies Friday and is scheduled soon to lay before that body his financial program. Since that is substantially the same as that of his predecessor, the political sharps in Paris predicted that his ministry would soon be overthrown.



Edouard Daladier

The revolt against excessive taxation, in evidence in most countries of the civilized world, was marked in France by two enormous demonstrations during the week. The first was a meeting of nearly 15,000 substantial business men representing 750 syndicates and commercial and industrial interests throughout the country. A resolution was adopted declaring that taxation is strangling the country's business and announcing that if the new government attempts to increase the burden of taxation all interests represented will shut down their shops and plants. A second meeting was held by smaller merchants, artisans and industrialists not included in the above association. They adopted a similar resolution.

EMPEROR HIROHITO and Prince Saloni, last of the elder statesmen of Japan, have approved the determination of Foreign Minister Uchida to recall the Japanese delegates from Geneva when the report of the committee of 19 is accepted by the League of Nations and article 15, paragraph 4, of the covenant is applied. Nevertheless, to strengthen her position, Japan has withdrawn certain of her objections to the league's formula for conciliation of the Manchuria dispute provided the league makes some concessions. The foreign office in Tokyo was not hopeful that its terms would be accepted, and admitted that Japan's withdrawal from the league was probable.

Small powers on the committee of 19 defeated the British in drafting the final two findings in the report on the Sino-Japanese conflict. Over the protests of Anthony Eden, English member, who was mildly supported by the French, it was agreed in principle to declare that the Chinese boycott since September 18, 1931, when Japan started military operations in Manchuria, should be considered as a reprisal. The small powers considered that this amounted to justifying the boycott.

Regarding the other finding, it was agreed in principle to declare not merely that the Japanese actions of September 18, 1931, but also since then, could not be regarded as legitimate measures of self-defense. Moreover, Sweden finally got this amended to add that the league alone, and not Japan, as that nation claimed, had the right to determine in such cases what constituted legitimate self-defense.

FARMERS of middle western states continued their efforts to balk mortgage foreclosures on farm lands and property, and in many instances they were successful, either preventing the sales or buying in the properties for a few cents and returning them to the owners.

Responding to a request from the governor of Iowa, the New York Life Insurance company announced that it had suspended foreclosures on farm properties in that state. Other companies took similar action. In Nebraska Governor Bryan named a board of conciliation to attempt to bring debtors and creditors together and obtain fair settlements. Farm leaders said this plan was no good.

JOHN GALSWORDY, one of the best of modern English novelists, died at his home in Hampstead after an illness of several weeks. Author of the notable "Forsyte Saga" among many other works, he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature for 1932. Three days before his death England lost another eminent man of letters, the veteran George Sainsbury. Mrs. Teasdale, well-known American poet, was found dead in her bath in New York. © 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

### Road to "Little White House" Is Named



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT highway is the name given to the road leading from Atlanta, Ga., to Warm Springs, the health resort where the President-Elect goes for rest and remedial baths. His cottage there already has become known as the "Little White House."

### SHORT STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

#### FARMER BROWN'S BOY DIGS A PIT

IT HAPPENED in the middle of the summer that Farmer Brown's Boy one day took his shovel and down in one corner of the garden started to dig. It was in a corner where nothing was planted, because right in that particular place the soil was so sandy that nothing worth while would grow. So it was a good place to make the pit which Farmer Brown's Boy had made up his mind to dig. A pit, you know, is a hole straight down in the ground. And this was a good place for a pit because it was out of the way, a place of no use for any other purpose, and at the same time



First He Marked Off a Big Circle and Then He Dug and Dug and Dug.

was right where the pit could be of the most service.

You see Farmer Brown's Boy was going to dig that pit for a purpose. It was to be what Farmer Brown calls a compost pit. You all know that the little plants draw their food from the earth. If the earth has no food in it plants cannot grow, any more than we can grow without eating. The food which the plants need, and which their roots take from the earth, is largely composed of very fine particles of vegetable matter which has rotted away. It is this which gives color to soil and makes it black and

what Farmer Brown would call rich. When you find pure sand there is none of this matter mixed with it, and that is why plants cannot grow.

Now in this pit which Farmer Brown's Boy had started out to dig he meant to help Old Mother Nature make a lot of this food for the plants that he might use next spring to make the plants of his garden grow. In that pit when it was finished he would from time to time throw the fallen leaves which he had raked up, and old soda and some dressing from the barnyard, all sorts of things that would rot and so make food for the plants. Such a pile rotted away is called compost, and this was to be a compost pit. You see Farmer Brown's Boy believes in being prepared and he was already making plans for next year, when he meant to have the finest garden anywhere around.

So as he dug that pit he whistled. He says it is always easier to work if you whistle at the same time. First he marked off a big circle, and then he dug and dug and dug, throwing out the sand in a pile on one side. By and by that hole was so deep that only Farmer Brown's boy's head appeared above the ground. Still he kept on working, and at last only the very top of his head could be seen. That pit was now so deep that it was hard work to throw the sand out.

"I guess it is deep enough," said Farmer Brown's Boy, stopping to rest. "I'll make the sides nice and straight and smooth and then I guess it will do."

So after a while he smoothed the sides with his shovel, and when he had finished he had a pit with sides perfectly straight up and down, and almost six feet deep. In fact it was so deep that he had to rest his shovel against the smooth wall and climb up on that in order to get out.

"If anybody tumbles in there, they won't get out in a hurry," said he as he looked down into it. "They would need wings to get out. It is too deep to jump out of, and they couldn't climb those steep sandy walls. I guess I'll have to keep an eye on this to see that no one gets caught in it."

Of course he meant his little friends of the Green Meadows and the Green

#### AGE'S PLACE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IT'S hard for age, when age is gray, To keep its place. The things we say Are tiresome things, the things we do Are foolish and old fashion, too. Now age must tell its tales no more (It may have told that tale before), Although within its words appears The ripe experience of years.

This makes it hard; were we not told, We would not know that we are old. To us the world seems just as bright, And living has the same delight. It's hard to keep our place beside The hearth, the hopes of life denied, But in the world now youth prevails And has no time for old men's tales.

It's hard to play the part of age Still strong enough to tread the stage. Youth must remind us, youth must crown. Before the young and old sit down, We might forget how very small We are, that we are old at all. Our lips still laugh, our pulses race— It's hard for age to keep its place. © 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Forest. You see he knew that many of them often visited his garden, and it might be that, not knowing that the pit was there, one of them would carelessly tumble in. With his shovel over one shoulder and whistling merrily, he tramped home. When he had gone the garden was just as before save that down in that far corner was the great pit he had dug. But of this none of the little people save Sammy Jay knew. Sammy had watched Farmer Brown's Boy dig it. But Sammy said nothing about it. He was puzzled, and in his shrewd way he kept thinking and thinking the matter over and trying to decide what it could be for. At last, because he could think of no other use for it, he made up his mind that it must be a kind of trap. And yet he didn't like to think this, for he had come to think a great deal of Farmer Brown's Boy, and to look on him as a friend. So he made up his mind to keep his tongue still and wait and watch. Time would tell. © 1932, by T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

## BONERS



Arnold Bennett was a soldier in the war on the Union side. He turned traitor to the Union, was injured in battle, and then he begged to be allowed to put on his union suit.

BONERS are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

Hydrophobia is an airplane which takes off from the water.

The apostrophe is used to denote sex.

They don't raise anything in Kansas but Alpaca grass, and they have to irritate that to make it grow.

Burns wraps his mouse in philosophy to make it more palatable.

Posthumous—A child born after the death of its parents.

Why are the Middle Ages often referred to as the Dark Ages? Because it was knight time. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

and one-half hours. Turn out and serve with a warm custard.

#### Veal Heart.

Wash, trim and slice crosswise a calf's heart. Dip the slices in seasoned flour. Fry one small onion in one-fourth pound of sliced bacon fat, bacon removed, brown on both sides. Arrange in a casserole, pour over hot stock, add one-half chopped pimiento and green pepper, salt, pepper and a bit of bay leaf. Thicken slightly and pour over the meat. Cook slowly, closely covered two hours. Serve with the bacon and tart jelly. © 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

#### KITTY MCKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says when her boy asked her to dance last night, all the parked cars were occupied. © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

#### GRAPHIC GOLF



#### AVOID OVERSWINGING WITH IRONS

OVERSWINGING with iron clubs is a fault hard to get rid of. Many golfers employ the same swing for a short iron shot as they do for wooden club play. In his early years Francis Outmet had difficulty curtailing his swing for the irons to somewhere between the half and the full swing and still strike the ball a crisp blow at the same time. Then while in England in 1914, preparing for the British Amateur tournament, he stumbled upon the secret. Anxiously watching Hilton's brisk strokes in the hope of discovering how the latter played these shots, the present amateur champion observed that the Englishman gripped the club with his right thumb on top of the shaft. Outmet tried it, and lo! the over-swing was stopped. It was impossible for him to overswing with the right thumb in this position. If you have the same fault with your irons, try out this particular panacea. © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

#### TRY THESE DISHES

WHAT to eat and how to prepare it, is the daily problem of thousands of housewives all over the land. The foods in season in one section are not always easy to find in another, but certain staples can always be depended upon, yet are not always economical.

Apples are most always available. The apple ranks high as a healthful fruit. The following will be found a most tasty dessert:

#### Tasettes.

Mix together one cupful of chopped apple, one cupful of soft brown sugar, four tablespoonfuls of flour blended with six tablespoonfuls of butter, one beaten egg yolk, one-half cupful each of milk and raisins and fold in the egg white beaten stiff. Pour into six buttered cups and steam well covered one

### New York's Huge Union Inland Freight Station



THIS is the immense \$16,000,000 Commerce building just completed by the Port of New York authority to house the first union inland freight station and recently opened. Among the interesting features it contains are the largest truck elevators ever made, which have been installed for the use of commercial tenants of the upper floors.