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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Economy in Government Gets a Boost—Senate Ousts Sergeant at Arms Barry for Traducing It—Roosevelt Invites Governors to Parley.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ECONOMY was given a real boost by the senate when it passed the treasury-post office bill, for it inserted into the measure provisions giving the incoming President almost dictatorial power in reorganizing the structure of the federal government, coordinating, consolidating or reducing the number of agencies and eliminating overlapping and duplication of duties, "in order to further reduce expenditures and increase efficiency in government."



Sen. Bratton

The measure withholds authority to abolish or transfer an executive department in its entirety, though Senator Norris urged that this privilege also be given the Chief Executive. His proposal was rejected because senators feared it might lead to the combining of the army and navy into one department of national defense, as has often been suggested. The bill as approved by the senate grants the new President much greater latitude than was asked by President Hoover for the same purpose. The executive orders will not become effective until sixty days after being submitted to congress unless congress itself provides by law for an earlier effective date.

Besides this grant of power to reorganize the federal establishment the senate moved toward further economies by adopting an amendment offered by Senator Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico, one of the leading Democrats in the matter of savings. It requires all department heads to cut their expenditures for 1934 by 5 per cent, though this must be done without cutting wages—this being insisted upon by Senator Cogan of Colorado. Mr. Bratton estimated that his plan would result in the saving of about \$140,000,000 in the cost of operating the government during the next fiscal year. Other economy measures attached to the bill, it was said, would realize some 20 millions of additional savings. One of these includes the enlisted personnel of the army, navy and marine corps in the present 8½ per cent salary cut affecting all other federal employees.

In the house all kinds of attempts to economize were beaten during consideration of supply bills. The representatives even declined, by an overwhelming vote, to reduce their own salaries to \$7,500 or \$5,000, opponents of the proposal arguing that they could not afford the cut and that lowering the pay would make the house a "rich man's club" and make it impossible for a poor man to enter congress. The proponents of the reduction were denounced as demagogues.

WITH grave formality the senate and house met together in the house chamber and watched their official tellers extract from a mahogany chest the reports of state electors on last fall's election. The reading clerk loudly announced the state totals, and when these had been set down on big tally sheets and added up, the congress was solemnly informed that Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner had been elected President and Vice President of the United States by a vote of 472 against 59 for Hoover and Curtis.

SENATORS, despite their rules, can find ways to say some mighty mean things about one another; but an outsider mustn't cast aspersions on their integrity. David S. Barry, who has been sergeant at arms of the senate for 14 years, has found this out and has lost his job. The seventy-three year-old official wrote an article for *Al Smith's New Outlook*, the opening paragraph of which was:



D. S. Barry

"Contrary, perhaps, to the popular belief, there are not many crooks in congress—that is, out and out grafters, or those who are willing to be such; there are not many senators or representatives who sell their votes for money, and it is pretty well known who those few are; but there are many demagogues of the kind that will vote for legislation solely because they think that it will help their political and social fortunes. Indignant senators were swift to

call Barry to account. Sitting as a trial court, they heard him admit he was unable to prove that there were bribe takers and grafters in congress; and they refused to consider his pleas that Senator Glass had said about as much concerning the fight against the McFadden banking bill, and that in reality his article was meant to defend the reputation of congress despite its inept wording. By a vote of 53 to 17 the senate deprived Barry of his post on the ground that he had traduced that body and could not prove his charge.

In the words of Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania, the senate "made a holy show of itself." Barry did not lack defenders, the warmest of these being Senator Otis Glenn of Illinois and Senator M. M. Logan of Kentucky. Mr. Glenn, being a lame duck, was not afraid to say what he thought, and he had a lot of hot thoughts on the matter. He pointed out that what Barry had written was but one small voice in a chorus of criticism of the senate, and continued:

"I cannot distinguish very materially between attacking a body of this kind, as has been done in the present instance, and the privilege which is exercised nearly every day in committee rooms of the senate of browbeating a witness, accusing him, attacking him as he sits there, called in response to a summons.

"I do not distinguish between the attacks made upon this body and the attacks made in this body day after day by distinguishing members of this body, attacking, abusing, condemning, blackening people's names and reputations, knowing that the next morning upon the front pages of the responsible newspapers of this country those charges, unsubstantiated, will be broadcast to the world."

The debate was lively and rather vituperative, and was immensely enjoyed by the occupants of the galleries. One of these was heard to quote: "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

WHILE the President-Elect was cruising about the Caribbean trying to catch fish the amateur cabinet builders kept right on working. Late gossip was that William H. Woodin of New York would be secretary of commerce; Henry L. Stevens of North Carolina, former commander of the American Legion, secretary of war, and Archibald McNeill of Connecticut or O. Max Gardner of North Carolina secretary of the navy. Jesse I. Straus, New York merchant, also was

put in the running for the commerce portfolio. More definite than these rumors was the report that Jesse H. Jones, eminent Democrat and business man of Houston, Texas, would be made head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation. He would succeed Atlee Pomerene, whose appointment as chairman by President Hoover was blocked, with all other nominations, in the senate. Mr. Roosevelt will rely greatly on the Reconstruction Finance corporation and its vast credit in carrying out his plans in the "new deal" and would receive strong and able support from Mr. Jones as its chairman.

PLENTY of expert advice on ways of pulling the nation out of the slough of despond is to be offered soon. First the senate finance committee invited more than half a hundred of the nation's leading men in all lines to present their views on the causes of the economic depression and the needed legislative remedies, and those views presumably are now being formulated. Then President-Elect Roosevelt sent to the governors of the 48 states invitations to meet him in the White House on March 6 to discuss means of solving national problems in which the governments of the states and the nation have a common vital interest.

In his letter Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is my thought that we should discuss for our mutual benefit certain subjects, such as: "(a) Conflicting taxation by federal and state governments; "(b) Federal aid for unemployment relief; "(c) Mortgage foreclosures, especially on farm lands, and

"(d) Better land use by afforestation, elimination of marginal agricultural land, flood prevention, etc.; "(e) Reorganization and consolidation of local government to decrease tax costs."

WITH considerable Democratic support, the government's program for aid to the unemployed was greatly broadened. It provides, among other things, for an additional \$300,000,000 direct relief loans to states, and in Washington there was a belief that it had a good chance of passage during the present session. The bill as drafted also would liberalize the law under which the R. F. C. makes loans for self-liquidating construction projects; and it makes provision for loans to private corporations for the development of community farming and ocean air transportation if such projects are self-liquidating.

THAT flurry over the activities of William C. Bullitt, who was reported in Europe as being a secret representative of Mr. Roosevelt sent over to deal with the governments of nations that owe war debts to the United States, probably has blown over for good. Bullitt, who was a State department representative under Woodrow Wilson, also was thought by some French officials to be an emissary of Col. Edward M. House. He visited London, Paris and other capitals and conferred with various high personages, and our State department called on Ambassador Edge for information. The ambassador replied that Bullitt was acting on his own responsibility as a writer interested in foreign affairs and was representing no one in the United States.



W. C. Bullitt

Mr. Edge, it is understood, reported that this is only one of many similar incidents. Ever since Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, the embassy has had reports of a long succession of such "emissaries."

VARIOUS plans for the regeneration of the Republican party have been discussed, and one already has been started. This is the organization of the National Republican League, with Vice President Charles Curtis at its head and headquarters in Washington. Three vice chairmen have been named—Senators Felix Hebert of Rhode Island and Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware and former Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut. The make-up of the league appears to be strictly regular Republican.

The new organization announced by John A. Campbell of White Plains, N. Y., who will be its director, is designed to carry on a vigorous campaign for a comeback not only in the 1936 Presidential election but in next year's congressional races also.

GREAT BRITAIN'S cabinet in three sessions gave final approval to the British policy for negotiations with Mr. Roosevelt in the debt conference to be held in Washington. Of course the cabinet's conclusions were not made public, but it was understood Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay would bring back a plan providing for a lump sum payment of between \$1,250,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 as settlement for the entire debt of about \$11,000,000,000 which the European nations owe the United States. This, the debtor nations think, would be in accord with their own Lausanne agreement on German reparations.

Representative Rainey of Illinois declared: "The United States will not accept any such slash," and opinion in congressional circles upheld this view. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt's plan of dealing with each nation separately will give the British small opportunity to put forward a proposal for all of them.

GERMANY'S new government under Chancellor Hitler is not to have smooth sailing by any means and may be upset at the coming elections. The Socialists and Communists were trying strenuously to lay aside their differences and join in the fight against the Nazis, and it seemed likely they would succeed in this.

Vice Chancellor Von Papen, armed with a decree signed by President Von Hindenburg, assumed the premiership of Prussia, dissolved the diet of that state and ordered new elections on March 5. Premier Braun and the other old Prussian ministers were summarily ousted. The government also issued a new set of severe laws curtailing the right of assembly and of free speech and gagging the press.

RECENT deaths of note were those of Dr. Lawrence F. Abbott, former president and publisher of the *Outlook* and close friend of Theodore Roosevelt; and Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary, the oldest statesman of the League of Nations and a powerful political figure in his country.

The Fable of the Yesser and the War Eagle

By GEORGE ADE

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ONCE there was the kind of Ministering Angel who believed that to make the World happy and scatter rays of Sunshine and plant Flowers in the City Streets and encourage smiling Faces, the Bright plan was to avoid Arguments and agree with Everybody in the Interests of Good Cheer and Harmony. When an Uplifter and Benefactor starts out to Yes the World, right in the Face of the Fact that nearly all Adults are wrong about Everything, he has to have a lot of Honey in his System to stay on the Job.

We will speak of this optimistic Beamer as Mr. Ferver. It will be better not to tip off the real Handle, as he may be some one you know very well, possibly a Cousin.

Now, Mr. Ferver was a Nice Man who had a Theory of Life which is backed up by 1,000 Slogans such as are printed in Old English Type on square Cards and set up on Desks. As a He-Pollyanna he was a walking Ad for all the Books dealing with Sweetness and Light.

Whenever he got real warm he perspired Maple Sirups. If he saw an individual who seemed to be transporting a hidden Sorrow, he wanted to go right up and kiss Him, Her or It.

The Very Type of Good Soul who is a Blessing to his Day and Generation, if you merely examine his Plans and Specifications, but nevertheless and notwithstanding probably destined to be a Joke to some Folks and a Nervous Shock to Others, and send some Good Woman to the Foolish House. A Clear Title Beats a Clear Conscience. As usually happens, right across the Avenue from this Human Chocolate Drop there lived a Pirate Chief who was hard-boiled, sun-cured and tougher than a Ten-Penny Spike.

Once more we will conceal the identity of one of our Characters and merely refer to this Egg as Mr. Grumm. Always it is better to suppress the real Monicker. In this Case the Siberian Bloodhound of whom we are speaking might be even nearer than a Cousin. He might be You yourself.

There was one Reason why Mr. Grumm was talked about so much, and that was because he was always sued or suing Some One, or hiring two or three Shark Lawyers to juggle a Contract so that Mr. Grumm would get about two-thirds of it. Many of our most hated and prosperous Operators have had the same idea in regard to Articles of Agreement. Somebody is going to get hooked, so why not the party of the Second Part?

On account of this being a Family Paper that will have to go through the Mails, it will be impossible to set down the Words used by Mr. Grumm, the Gladiator, in expressing his Opinion of Mr. Ferver, the Pacificist.

The latter often rubbed his Hands and registered happiness because he never had been snarled up in any Legal Controversy. Which is simply another Way of stating that he had been, stung, hornswoggled, double-crossed, bluffed, euchred, swept up and carried out.

Once these two Neighbors were involved in a Deal which took in certain Payments and Rates of Interest and long-term Leases. The Dove followed his usual Policy of accepting any kind of Compromise rather than go to the Mat with his Fellow-Man. After it was all over, Mr. Ferver had a Clear Conscience and Mr. Grumm had a Clear Title, and the remarkable Part of it was that neither of them had any Trouble in sleeping soundly every Night.

Helping Cupid Fire Love Darts. You take a sympathetic Soul who has a Heart which fairly drips with Heavenly Love and inevitably he will become a Weeping Post and a Bureau of Public Comfort.

Those who were up against it went to Mr. Ferver for Consolation and later sought out Mr. Grumm to have a heated Run-In and then sign a Mortgage on the Dotted Line. They would go on the Outside and curse the hard-edged Shylock, at the same time freely admitting that his Words of Wisdom had not been sugar-coated.

Mr. Grumm was to the Human Race what Calomel is to the Practice of Medicine.

As might have been suspected, Mr. Ferver specialized in Affairs of the Heart. He was one of the Many who believed that the most useful Service to be rendered a Young Person is to nag and encourage Him or Her into taking the stupendous Risk. It doesn't seem to make much difference Who gets married to Whom or why or what have you, so long as the usual number of Victims are induced to sacrifice themselves and keep the Institution of Matrimony in good Working Order.

If young Arthur, with the unsuccessful Mustache and a rudimentary Intelligence and about \$80 in the Bank, went to Mr. Ferver and asked him how about getting married to Doris, with the skinny Legs and the high Bob, then the Promoter would immediately give an imitation of Cupid and his Dart.

"Yes, yes!" he would exhort, "by all means! Yes, indeed! What a wonderful Ideal! What a sweet and interesting little Thing she is! Isn't she? And you, Arthur, are the One Man for her. Don't stand there and deny it. One would be almost tempted to make the Observation that, from the very beginning of Time, you Two were intended for Each Other."

May Be Wrong, but He's Interesting. The line of Talk is merely Propaganda for Installment Houses, Rent Collectors and Baby Specialists.

Those who harkened to the Ravings of Mr. Ferver would often get up in the Night, many Months later, to curse him and rue the Day on which he had kidded them into it. This never ruffled him. He was blissful in the Knowledge that he had helped to lay the Foundations of a Home and link two Mortals together and act as Advance Agent for an assortment of Children.

The mere Facts that the Home was not paid for, that the Couple got along like a couple of Panthers and that all of the Outcome were cross-eyed and adenoidal cut no Percentage. Mr. Ferver believed that it was better to marry Any One than remain Single and stand out as a Blot on Civilization.

Candidates who went to the Collin-Trimmer to get a few Pointers never received any such Good. He said that no Young Man should marry until he was able to support a Girl in the manner to which she had been accustomed, and he never had heard of such a Case.

He said that when a Lad of Limited Means fell desperately in love with some Modern Specimen of the Expensive Sex, the only sensible Thing for him to do was to take his Pinch of Change to the nearest Drug Store and purchase a Dose of Arsenic. Such a procedure would save him Thousands of Dollars and would insure him Peace and Quiet for Years to come, whereas any rash Experiments would probably make a Bun of him before he was 30 years old.

It is said that he DID favor a Wedding once because he hated all of the Parents of both Contracting Parties. The Alliance turned out to be a great Success, simply proving what Mr. Grumm had always contended, that 90 per cent of the Race is absolutely unreliable, and no one has been able to sort out and segregate and label the 10 per cent which should be permitted to live.

It will be evident that if the Counsel handed out by Mr. Grumm were to prevail and be acted upon there would be no People left on Earth by 1985. Such a Prospect would be more than pleasing to him, but it is not in line with the Program advised by Statesmen, Political Economists and Humanitarians.

So the Conclusion must be made that Mr. Grumm is wrong and, therefore Mr. Ferver must be right. In spite of which Mr. Grumm is much more interesting to talk to.

MORAL: To expect the Good to be Good Company would be asking too much.

Adopting African Babies

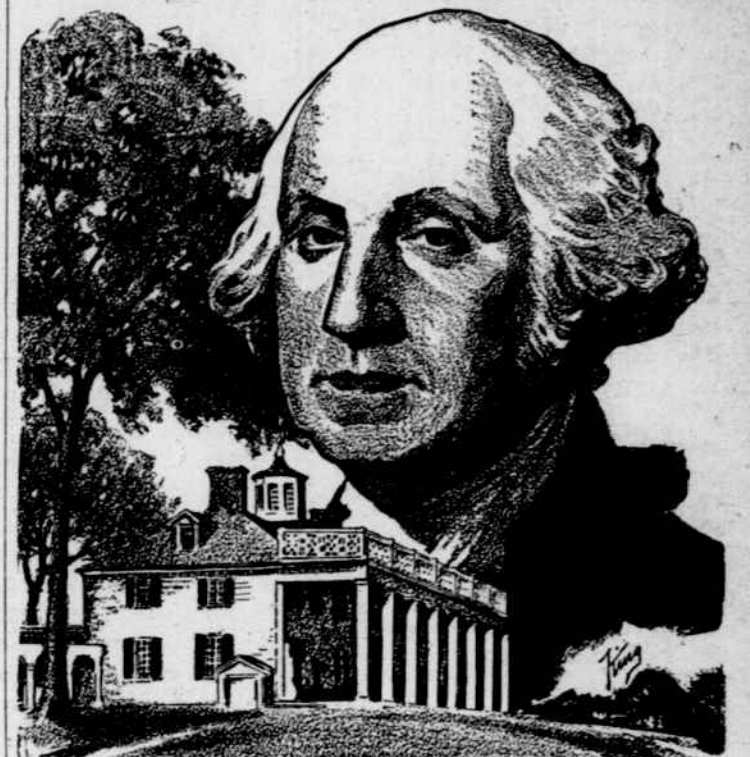
The McBurney orphanage at Elat, Africa, recently reported 69 orphan babies under their care. There are also 60 childless families waiting for babies to adopt. They cannot just say "give me a baby"; they must present a written application telling of their wish and Christian experience. Unless they are church members they cannot have a child. Their church session or one of the missionaries must also recommend the couple. The foster mother must also spend two months at the orphanage caring for the child she wishes, under the supervision of matron and nurses. She is also visited as frequently as possible after the child leaves to see that all is going well. As far as possible the babies are returned to their own tribe and have been sent to the homes of masons, carpenters, chauffeurs, teachers and evangelists—the latter predominating. Never are the babies forgotten in prayer when the nurses meet for morning worship.—Montreal Herald.

Important Science

Demography is the science which deals with the statistics of health and disease, of the physical, intellectual, physiological and economical aspects of births, marriages and mortality. The first to employ the word was Achille Gullard (1855), but the meaning which he attached to it was merely that of the science which treats of the condition, general movement and progress of population in civilized countries, i. e., little more than vital statistics. The word has come to have a much wider meaning and may now be defined as that branch of statistics which deals with the life conditions of peoples.

George Washington

:: First President of the United States ::



ONE of the recent biographers of Washington has given us so just and true a picture of the man as that drawn by Jefferson more than a century ago.

"I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly," he said. "His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best."

"He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed."

"He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise a good and a great man."



Hearing All Suggestions, He Selected Whatever Was Best.

man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds he was most tremendous in his wrath.

"His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. . . . It may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a great man and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man everlasting remembrance."

After all has been said, it was Washington's character which was su-

premely great, which was responsible for the greatness of his achievements. In the Revolution it was the trust in Washington which held together a faltering and discouraged people, which tided the country over the darkest hours, which was responsible for the eventful victory.

After peace had been won it was this trust in Washington which made it possible for a disunited people to attain enduring strength and unity. "There have been greater generals than Washington, greater statesmen; there has been no greater character. When the writings of his detractors have passed into obscurity his memory will remain, what it has always been, a sacred legacy to the American people."

Washington Memorial National Carillon



The photo shows the Star Spangled Banner national peace chimes, known as the Washington Memorial National Carillon—first large American carillon made in America by American bell-makers. On the extreme right is the latest addition to the shrine being installed.

Washington and Education

Writing of Washington, Corbin says: "His interest in popular education was no less ardent than was Jefferson's, and took on a peculiar quality from the fact that he thought of himself always as one of the uneducated. His solicitude for the schools of Virginia and for a national university is expressed in many eloquent and noble passages and in liberal bequests."

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY

George Washington's mother was Mary Ball, said to have been a lineal descendant from John Ball, medieval champion of the rights of man. Her mother was Mary Montague, who, as "the widow Johnson," was married to Colonel Joseph Ball. Her grandfather was Colonel William Ball, who emigrated to Virginia in 1650, and settled in Lancaster county. George Washington's father was Augustine Washington, the grandson of Lawrence Washington and the great-grandson of John Washington, who came from England about 1650 and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia. The English ancestry has been traced back through Laurence Washington, father of Lawrence, several generations to the Sulgrave branch of the family.