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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Senate Passes Farm Bill With the Inflation Amendment—Roosevelt to Ask Authority to Deal With War Debts—Herriot Enters Conversations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BACKED by the administration, by the big Democratic majority in the senate and apparently by the favor of a large part of the population of the country, the Thomas inflation amendment to the farm relief bill won an easy victory in the senate. With this most portentous addition the farm bill was passed and sent back to the house for concurrence.

The anti-inflationists, led by Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, made a desperate but hopeless fight, arguing that while "controlled" inflation, as promised by the amendment's sponsors, might temporarily restore a measure of prosperity to the nation, previous experience here and abroad showed that control could not be maintained and that the ultimate results would be disastrous. Reed, Tydings of Maryland, a Democrat, and others seemed terribly dismayed by the prospects for the future and their sincerity could not be doubted.

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma himself led the debate for the affirmative, opening with the startling statement that the amendment, if it prevailed, should transfer value to the extent of almost \$200,000,000,000 from the creditor class to the debtor class. Of course, the effect of this assertion is greatly weakened when one realizes that our people cannot really be divided into such classes. There is scarcely a creditor in the land who is not also a debtor, and vice versa. But this point and many another were ignored by the proponents of inflation. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, for instance, on the second day of the debate, confined his efforts mainly to taunting the "Mellon-Mills-Reed" group for its alleged failures during the Hoover administration.

The Wheeler-King silver coinage amendment was accepted by the senate. It would enable the President to fix the ratio between gold and silver and to provide for unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio so fixed.

JUST what inflation, even if "controlled," will do to the nation and its business is a question on which economists and financiers are as far apart as the poles. For the present the prospect of its adoption and the abandonment of the gold standard have served to create almost a boom in certain lines of business, and the prices of commodities have begun to rise. But how this will in the long run benefit the ordinary citizen has not been shown to the satisfaction of most of us.

Some experts are of the opinion that the inflation bill may never be used; that it is "a mere bluff intended to have the very effect it is now having—arresting and reversing the downward course of prices," and giving the President a better position in the economic conversations with foreign statesmen, as did the abandonment of the gold standard, which also was inflationary.

WAR debts and reduction of armaments came to the fore in the White House conversations as Prime Minister MacDonald concluded his part of the parleys and prepared to depart for home, and former Premier Edouard Herriot of France began his sessions with the President. These three gentlemen met together, and after an informal dinner, Mr. Roosevelt took up the disarmament question with them, his evident purpose being to bring France into line at the Geneva conference. French demands for guarantees of security against attack, which have blocked all agreement hitherto, were discussed by the President, and it was said he indicated that he was "searching sincerely for means of associating the United States" with international efforts to check aggressor nations. Such association might take the form of consultation with signatories of the Kellogg peace pact in the event of its violation. And in addition there is the administration bill authorizing the President to join other nations in declaring embargoes on arms and munitions.

As for the war debts, they were first brought up by Mr. MacDonald, who

gusted the creation in the capital of each signatory power of a commission which would determine violations of the Briand-Kellogg pact and the rights of a victim to assistance. Concrete measures to prevent misuse of civil airplanes for military purposes were presented by the United States, Canada, Argentina and Japan.

let Mr. Roosevelt know that Great Britain would like a downward revision; and their communique said that the basis was laid of a clearer understanding of the situation affecting the two nations, though no plan or settlement was under way yet. This encouraged Mr. Herriot and his expert associates to press the arguments of France for cancellation.

Then Mr. Roosevelt let the correspondents know that he was planning to ask congress for authority to reopen the war debt settlements and negotiate a reduction of the 11 billions which European nations owe the United States. If he were vested with this power the United States would enter the London conference prepared to bargain for stabilization of currencies on a modified gold basis, remonetization of silver, lowering of tariffs and other trade barriers and adoption of measures to raise commodity prices and restore purchasing power.

Members of the French delegation said the President had promised MacDonald and Herriot that he would ask congress for authority to postpone the debt installments due June 15, and that in return Herriot would ask the French parliament to pay the defaulted December 15 payment of \$19,000,000.

As Mr. MacDonald said good-by to the White House, he and Mr. Roosevelt announced that they had agreed on the following:

- An increase in the general level of commodity prices.
- Re-orientation of commercial policies.
- Reduction of tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions.
- World expansion of credit.
- Capital expenditures by governments to stimulate business.
- Re-establishment of an international monetary standard.
- Improvement of the status of silver.

PRIME MINISTER RICHARD B. BENNETT of Canada was already in Washington to talk with the President; Finance Minister Guido Jung of Italy and Hjalmar Schacht of Germany were on their way, and Japan announced that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii would arrive May 23. Mr. Bennett told the newspapermen that Canada stands ready to discuss any proposals that look toward closer commercial relations with the United States, and said the Ottawa agreements do not affect these trading possibilities. In a prepared statement he used these emphatic phrases:

"We have reached a point where it is certain that nothing but united action can avert world disaster."
"Immediate action is imperative."
"The world is in tragic trouble and distress."
"If we do not soon defeat the forces of disruption and discord, they will defeat us."
"We must act boldly and unselfishly. Otherwise we shall be certain witnesses of the wreck of our civilization."

Asked whether Canada really had gone off the gold standard, as had been asserted by Finance Minister Rhodes, the prime minister replied: "Canada is as much off the gold standard as much as the gold standard as the United States."

REFUSING to accept the Norris senate bill as a substitute, the house passed the McNamara development, the vote being 306 to 91. Seventeen Republicans and five Farmer-Laborites voted with the majority.

The house version is regarded as a less drastic measure than the Norris bill. The principal point of difference between the two is that the house bill provides an appropriation of \$10,000,000 and a bond issue of \$50,000,000 for starting the development program, while the Norris bill simply authorizes "all appropriation necessary." The Nebraska measure is likewise more rigid with regard to government construction of power transmission lines.

WHEN the world disarmament conference resumed its sessions in Geneva the French plan for an anti-war pact of consultation was presented by Rene Massigli. It excluded the American continent on the ground that it was impossible at present to make the pact universal. Massigli sug-

gested the creation in the capital of each signatory power of a commission which would determine violations of the Briand-Kellogg pact and the rights of a victim to assistance.

Concrete measures to prevent misuse of civil airplanes for military purposes were presented by the United States, Canada, Argentina and Japan.

MUSSOLINI'S four-power peace plan is causing a lot of excited discussion in various European countries. Great Britain and Germany might gladly agree to this, but France still asserts the sanctity of treaties must be respected, and in this she is of course supported by all the nations of the little entente, and by Poland. In Czechoslovakia especially sentiment was aroused, and Foreign Minister Edouard Benes told the parliament in Prague that whoever desires to change the boundaries of that country must bring an army along with him. He criticized the Mussolini plan as a "great backward step," and added: "History shows that surrender of territory always is connected with the bloodiest wars."

SUUVET Russia was on the verge of a quarrel with Japan over the equipment of the Chinese-Eastern railway, and in that connection it was interesting to note that a new alignment was being brought Russia and France together, the former drifting away from Germany and the latter beginning to take sides against Japan. Already the French and Russians have arranged for exchange of military information and military instructors. Before long the situation on the European continent may be pan-Germanism against pan-Slavism, with France on the side of the latter and Italy with the former.

CONTINUED Chinese resistance near Kapekue pass on the road to Peking so enraged the Japanese military command that it announced the early occupation of all strategic points in the North China area. With this in view, the Japanese launched a general attack south of the Great Wall designed to open the way to the old Chinese capital. As usual, Japan finds a ready excuse for offensive movements already planned. The Manchukuoan government has announced that only nations recognizing that state will benefit by its promise of an open door trade policy.

FORMER Gov. Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming finally has been placed in a federal position. The President appointed her director of the mint. Obviously Mrs. Ross was entitled to a good place, for as vice chairman of the Democratic national committee and head of the party's women's organization she has been valuable.

WISCONSIN has the honor of being the second state to ratify the prohibition repeal amendment to the Constitution, and the first to do that by unanimous vote. Fifteen delegates, assembled in the Capitol building in Madison, were addressed by Governor Schmedemann, and in eight minutes thereafter the resolution of ratification had been drawn up and adopted to the accompaniment of cheers.

REPUBLICAN Federal Association is the name given an organization just formed by men prominent in the Hoover administration to aid the party in returning to power in the 1934 congressional elections. Walter F. Brown, former postmaster general, is its president, and Ogden Mills, secretary of the treasury under Hoover, is chairman of the board. Arch Coleman, who was first assistant postmaster general in the Hoover administration, is in charge of Washington headquarters, and W. Irving Glover, who was second assistant postmaster general, is director of organization.

Mr. Coleman said the organization was primarily to keep together those who have been active in Republican circles for the last twelve years; to keep them advised of what is going on, and to bring back to the party fold those Republicans who supported Roosevelt last year.

Ernest Lee Jahncke, the Hoover assistant secretary of the navy, is first vice president; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, second vice president; Charles J. Moos, third vice president; William R. Castle, treasurer, and Coleman, general secretary.

Six of the Hoover cabinet members are represented on the board of directors—Mills, Brown, Roy D. Chapin, Arthur M. Hyde, William N. Dook and Ray Lyman Wilbur. Others include Walter E. Hope, former assistant secretary of the treasury; James J. Patchell, Union City, Ind.; Mrs. Longworth, Castle, Moos, St. Paul; Jahncke, Harry Culver, Culver, Calif.; Coleman, Glover, John Richardson, Boston; Perry K. Heath, former assistant secretary of the treasury, and Mrs. Albert G. Sims, New Mexico.

Pleased President by Doing Her Bit



EDNA E. INDRTZ, seven, is the happiest little girl in Chicago. The cause of her joy is the letter she holds from the White House. In it she is praised for having sent the gold paper stars awarded to her in school to President Roosevelt in her effort to do her bit for her country. At the right is the letter Edna sent to Washington with her little contribution. Edna had heard that patriots should not hoard gold.

FROM HERE AND THERE

HERE is a good recipe for the delicious southern candies which everyone enjoys so much:

Southern Pralines.
Make a sirup of three cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of cream. Carmelize one cupful of sugar in a smooth iron frying pan, stirring constantly and rapidly; add one teaspoonful of salt. Now into it pour all the sirup at one time, stirring rapidly and constantly. Cook to the soft ball stage without stirring. Pour out to cool, or set in ice water. Beat when cool until

GRAPHIC GOLF



CYRIL TOLLEY is shown here about to hit one of his tremendous drives for which he is famous. His position in the address and at the moment of impact are practically the same. One of the common mistakes of golfers generally is that they fail to keep their position consistent throughout the swing. A sudden lift of the head or upper part of the body can quickly throw the whole swing out of line. Visualizing one's position at impact and assuming an address as nearly identical as possible does much to aid the golfer strike the ball accurately with a smooth swing. Resting the clubhead back of the ball and placing the left heel about opposite it; allowing the left foot to bear most of the weight while the right seeks a natural position in respect to it will work wonders along this line. In this way the golfer can be thoroughly relaxed on the backswing and confident that the downswing will not find the ball out of position in respect to the stroke.

LUCK, take my fortune, age, my years, And I'll go blithely to the end If I may have through smiles and tears The golden treasure of a friend. The roughest road will not be long. The farthest goal so far away, If I may have a smile, a song, A nail, a hand-clasp, day by day. The lightest load I bear alone Is heavy with no heart to share, But I can carry steel and stone If only someone else is there. And even if the way be dark, The future all uncertainty, If friendship only lights a spark The stars will not be hard to see. A friend will level every hill And turn the grayest sky to blue. Luck, take my fortune, if you will, But leave me love, and that will do.

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BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT FINDS HE HAS SOMETHING TO LEARN

Don't ever get the foolish habit of knowing all, like Peter Rabbit. IT IS a bad habit, this habit of thinking you know all there is to know. It is a bad habit because it is almost sure to get you into trouble, or to make you appear foolish in the eyes of your neighbors, or something like that. Peter Rabbit is very apt to think that because he runs about so much he is a very wise person and knows about all there is worth knowing, which is, of course, a silly idea. Nobody knows all there is to know, or a millionth part of all there is to know. So you'll find that those who really know the most say the least about it. It just happened that Peter had run over to the Green Forest just in time to overhear Happy Jack Squirrel say something to his cousin, Striped Chipmunk, about the quickest tempered person of his acquaintance. "For his size he has the biggest and worst temper of anyone I know of," declared Happy Jack. "And did you ever in your life see anyone eat as he does?" Instantly Peter was all ears, as the

economy of this sort of conserve will appeal to the thrifty housewife as some fruits are expensive and a very small amount will make a most acceptable filling of the fruit closet shelves. © 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

BONERS

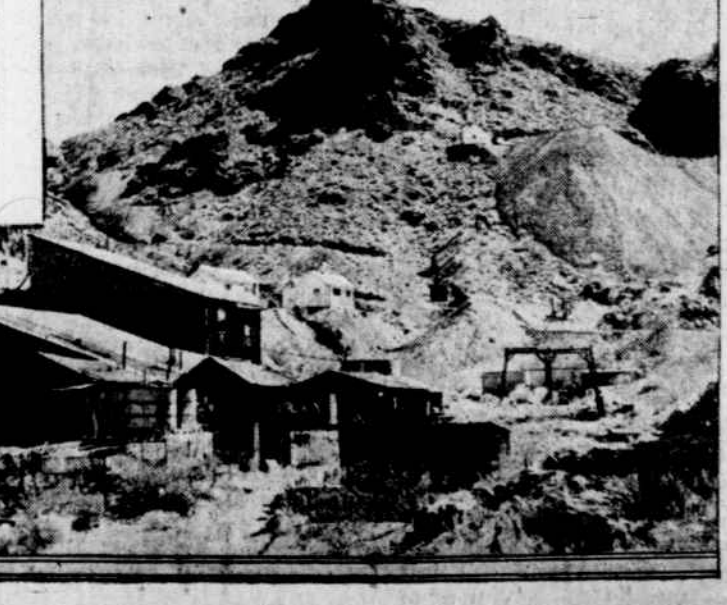


The inhabitants of Moscow are called Mosquitoes. **BONERS** are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

What letter comes after "D"? All the rest of them. The pistil of a flower is its only protection against insects. A gargyle is something you swallow when you have a sore throat. One of the chief characteristics of the white man is his color. George Mendel was an Austrian priest. He grew peas and studied them. Also he cross-pollinated them. He wrote a few pamphlets about what he had learned. Finally he learned that plants and animals are descended from their parents. Name a five-letter word meaning a heavenly body with a long, luminous tail. Angel.

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A Page Out of the Gold Rush Days of the Past



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