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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Plan to Rehabilitate Industry Under Government Control; President Asks Congress to Pass Railway Co-ordinator Measure; Farmers Vote National Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

OUR anti-trust laws, that have been held responsible for many of industry's woes in recent times, would be relaxed and ruinous competition and reckless price slashing eliminated under the provisions of a new bill that was laid before President Roosevelt for his approval. This measure, entitled the "National Recovery Act," was drawn up by a committee of congressional and industrial leaders headed by Senator Wagner of New York. Some members of the so-called "brain trust" also had a part in its formulation.



Sen. Wagner

The bill provides for full government control of industries through a federal board that would closely resemble the war industries board of 1918. As summarized by one Washington correspondent, it proposes to set aside the anti-trust laws, the federal trade commission act, and the Clayton act; empowers the national board to designate any industry as one affected with a public interest; permits price fixing directly and wage regulation indirectly under government supervision, and provides for the self-organization of industry through trade associations.

The major features of this bill have been approved by the National Association of Manufacturers and by President H. I. Harriman and other officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It was said that if Mr. Roosevelt liked it, the measure might be offered to congress as a substitute for Secretary of Labor Perkins' bill establishing the 30-hour week and bureaucratic control over production and wage scales of industry. Or it might be combined with the Perkins bill, which was meeting with such decided opposition in the house of representatives that the administration leaders seemed ready to abandon hope of its passage during this session.

This industry bill sets up a board consisting of seven members headed by the secretaries of commerce and labor. The others are to be spokesmen for commerce, finance, labor, agriculture, and the public.

The plan sanctions the formation of industrial and trade associations which shall work with the national board to correlate production with demand, establish prices of commodities at fair levels, and stabilize markets.

WHILE the National Recovery act was still under consideration in the White House, the President in a brief message to congress asked immediate passage of a bill which he hopes will rescue the railroads from their desperate situation. It provides for a federal dictatorship under a "co-ordinator of transportation" whose function it would be to eliminate duplication of services and wasteful methods of operation and to bring about financial reorganizations. This authority is asked for one year, though provision is made for extension of the period by the President.

The President also recommended placing railway holding companies under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, repeal of the reapture clause of the transportation act whereby half of excess earnings go to the government, liberalizing the basis of rate making and modifying valuation requirements. During the period of emergency control the railroads would be immune from prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws.

Plans were laid to hurry the measure through congress, and there seemed to be little opposition among either Republicans or Democrats.

THOUGH the house accepted the inflation rider to the farm bill, it did not agree to the senate's amendment authorizing the secretary of agriculture to set arbitrary prices for basic agricultural commodities and penalize sales below such prices, and final enactment of the measure was thus delayed. This difference of opinion also led the farmers' convention in Des Moines to order a farm holiday beginning May 13, the producers being instructed to keep their products off the market during the period of the strike in order to starve the nation into complying with their demands. Eggs, vegetables and milk are included with the other farm products.

This action was taken by some 1,500 delegates from twenty-one states. Ob-

servers said they represented only about 1 per cent of the farmer strength in their respective states and predicted the strike would be ineffective.

The convention adopted resolutions of sympathy with the farmers of two counties in Iowa which are under martial law because of the disgraceful mobbing of Judge C. C. Bradley at Le Mars. Many of the mob leaders were under arrest and the state troops were used to gather evidence, although the cases were to be tried in civil court.

MR. ROOSEVELT, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual dinner, sought to dissipate the fears of business men that he was trying to bring about a bureaucratic control of industry, intimating that this would not come about if industry granted three requests which he set forth. These were that wages should go no lower and should rise just as fast as industry improves; that business should help the government to end cut-throat competition and unfair practices, and that leaders should work for national recovery, not for the selfish gain of a single industry or trade.

WHILE continuing his economic conversations with representatives of other nations, the President found time to consider the selection of American delegates to the world conference that opens June 12 in London. He consulted with Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley, who will be one of the delegates, and also was visited by Henry Morgenthau, Sr., former ambassador to Turkey, and James M. Cox of Ohio, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1920. Both those gentlemen, it was understood, were to go to London; and Mr. Morgenthau also was chosen to represent the United States at the international wheat conference in Geneva.

To the organization committee for the London conference Norman H. Davis, special American envoy, proposed that the nations should enter into an agreement for a world-wide tariff truce pending the outcome of the parity. Putting this on the agenda was left up to Prime Minister MacDonald, who returned home to confront a difficult situation. While he was talking international trade agreements with Mr. Roosevelt, the British board of trade under President Walter Runciman was promoting bilateral trade understandings with many governments.

MR. ROOSEVELT had a round of conversations with Latin-American diplomats, starting with Thomas Le Breton of Argentina who was accompanied to the White House by Ambassador Espil. Doctor Le Breton and his corps of experts also met with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and other government officials to discuss monetary and trade problems and especially methods of controlling world surpluses of wheat.

Guido Jung, Italy's finance minister, arrived in Washington and at once began talks with President Roosevelt and his advisers concerning the purely economic and monetary phases of the current questions; and Augusto Rosso, Italian ambassador, handled for his government the discussion of disarmament and political matters.

MOVING along somewhat similar lines to those of the Roosevelt administration, Chancellor Adolf Hitler was going a swifter pace than any of his fellow dictators ever held. Immediately after a May 4 announcement that he would draft the youth of Germany into a labor army, regardless of wealth and position, he proceeded to destroy the free trade unions of the nation. The Nazi storm troops were sent into every city and town to seize the union premises and the labor banks. All the important union leaders were put under arrest.

"This clears the path for the new National Socialist state in which labor will form a part of society, divided and grouped according to professions,"

Count Nádofny

said Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi president of the states' council, who directed the raids. "Gulfs like those of the Middle Ages will be formed."

Hitler's next move, with only a day's interval, was to assume control of the Central Association of German Banks and Banking Industry, reorganize the board of directors, appoint a Nazi liaison official and take steps for a general reduction in interest rates.

There was no let up in the Nazi campaign against the Jews. Bernhard Rust, the Prussian minister of education, dismissed twenty-one professors from Berlin university and nine from Cologne university. Among them were some of the foremost scholars and scientists of the country.

UNCLE SAM is now authorized to go into the power business, for the senate by a vote of 63 to 20 passed the Norris bill for the development and operation of the Muscle Shoals project. The house had passed an almost identical measure so there was little adjusting to be done before the bill was sent to the President for signature.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has selected Sam G. Britton of New Mexico for a federal judgeship in the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, which embraces New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming and Utah. W. A. Jiflan of Ohio has accepted the post of treasurer of the United States, and Dean G. Acheson of Connecticut is to be undersecretary of the treasury.

OPENING date for Chicago's Century of Progress exposition was advanced to May 27 to accommodate President Roosevelt, who promised to be on hand to take principal part in the ceremonies. On the same day he will officiate at the formal opening of the Great-Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway, the ceremony to be held at the mouth of the Chicago river.

OF GREAT import in the Sino-Japanese quarrel is the news that Soviet Russia has resumed full diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist government. Dimitri Bogomoloff, the new ambassador from Moscow, presented his credentials at Nanking. Immediately the Chinese press began a vigorous campaign looking toward an alliance with the Soviet government similar to the one that followed the war with Japan in 1905, when China virtually ceded Liaoning peninsula, part of Manchuria, to Russia in return for assistance against Japan.

The Chinese now suggest that China grant the Soviets important trade privileges to provide an outlet for Soviet goods in China and at the same time exclude Japanese products. In exchange it is hoped that Russia would actively help China in connection with the Manchukuo conflict.

GERMANY has proposed to the disarmament conference in Geneva, through her representative, Count Rudolph Nádofny, that the arms plan offered by the British be altered to provide a maximum caliber of 105 millimeters for mobile guns and to entirely abolish tanks. Nádofny contended that if these proposals were rejected, Germany should be allowed to have all land, naval and air armaments that other nations deemed necessary for their adequate defense.

"The German government has sufficiently proved its good will," he said. "We have accepted in principle the period of transition for the practical realization of full equality rights for Germany. This proves there is absolutely no foundation for the opinion that Germany wishes to avail herself of disarmament to proceed with her own re-armament at the highest possible level. The contrary is the case."

Count Nádofny won a victory when the committee on armies voted not to include in the armed strength of Germany the 60,000 Nazi storm troops. The decision was reached by a vote of 7 to 6.

ONE more head of a Latin-American government has fallen at the hand of an assassin. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, President of Peru, was shot to death by Alejandro de Mendoza, a member of the Aprista, opposition party, just after reviewing 20,000 conscripts in training for the war with Colombia. Mendoza was slain by the Presidential guards. The Peruvian congress named Gen. Oscar Benvides as temporary president.

UNITED States District Judge George A. Carpenter of Chicago sent to the President his resignation, effective June 30, saying that he "feels the ravages of time" and at his age, which is sixty-six, is disinclined to carry out the daily routine of judicial work. Judge Carpenter has been on the district bench for 23 years.

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BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER'S LONG TIME MISTAKE

THE more Happy Jack laughed, the more uncomfortable Peter Rabbit felt. He knew that Happy Jack was laughing at him. Of course, and he didn't like being laughed at, especially when he couldn't see the joke. It is bad enough to be laughed at when you can see the joke, but when you cannot see a single thing in the least funny, being laughed at is about as hard to bear as anything I know of.

"When you get through laughing perhaps you will be kind enough to tell me what you are laughing at," said Peter, with a great deal of dignity.

At this, Happy Jack laughed harder than ever, and Striped Chipmunk joined in the laughter. Now it was bad enough to be laughed at by Happy Jack, but to be laughed at by a "striped pinch of nothing," as Peter sometimes called Striped Chipmunk, was more than Peter could bear. He started to leave, intending to go straight back to the dear Old Briar Patch.

"Don't be mad, Peter," called Happy Jack. "If you will wait a little I think perhaps we can introduce you to Short-Tail. You've seen him so often that it is high time you should know him. He was here a few minutes ago and

I guess he'll be back again soon. Better wait."

Peter waited. Of course, Peter waited. He had to. Curiosity wouldn't let him go. So Peter waited, and the longer he waited, the greater became his curiosity. He waited and waited, but no one appeared and Peter at last began to wonder if this was some trick or joke on the part of Happy Jack. He was beginning to get suspicious.

A faint rustle in the dry leaves on the ground caught Peter's attention. At once he turned to see who or what had made that rustle, for a rustle of the leaves may mean almost anything, and never should go unheeded. It may be made by a friend or it may be made by an enemy.

And so Peter turned toward the sound. (Lost by an old log he saw a leaf turn and a second later he caught a glimpse of a dark gray form, as it

disappeared under the log. Then he looked up at Happy Jack. "Did you see him?" asked Happy Jack.

"Who, that fellow under the log?" replied Peter. "Of course I saw him. It was one of Miner the Mole's family. I often see one of them over here. I guess it is one of Miner's half-grown children. Now, what are you laughing at?"

"What did I tell you?" cried Happy Jack, jumping around merrily. "I said you had seen him often. That was Short-Tail the Shrew."

"It was not," contradicted Peter, very impolitely. "That was a Mole or I never saw one in my life."

Striped Chipmunk fairly hugged himself with glee. Happy Jack laughed harder than ever. In the midst of a sharp squeaky voice demanded, "What's all this fuss about? Tell me so that I may laugh, too?"

That voice came from under the old log where Peter had seen that dark gray form disappear a couple of moments before.

"We are laughing at Peter's long-time mistake," replied Happy Jack. © 1933 by T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

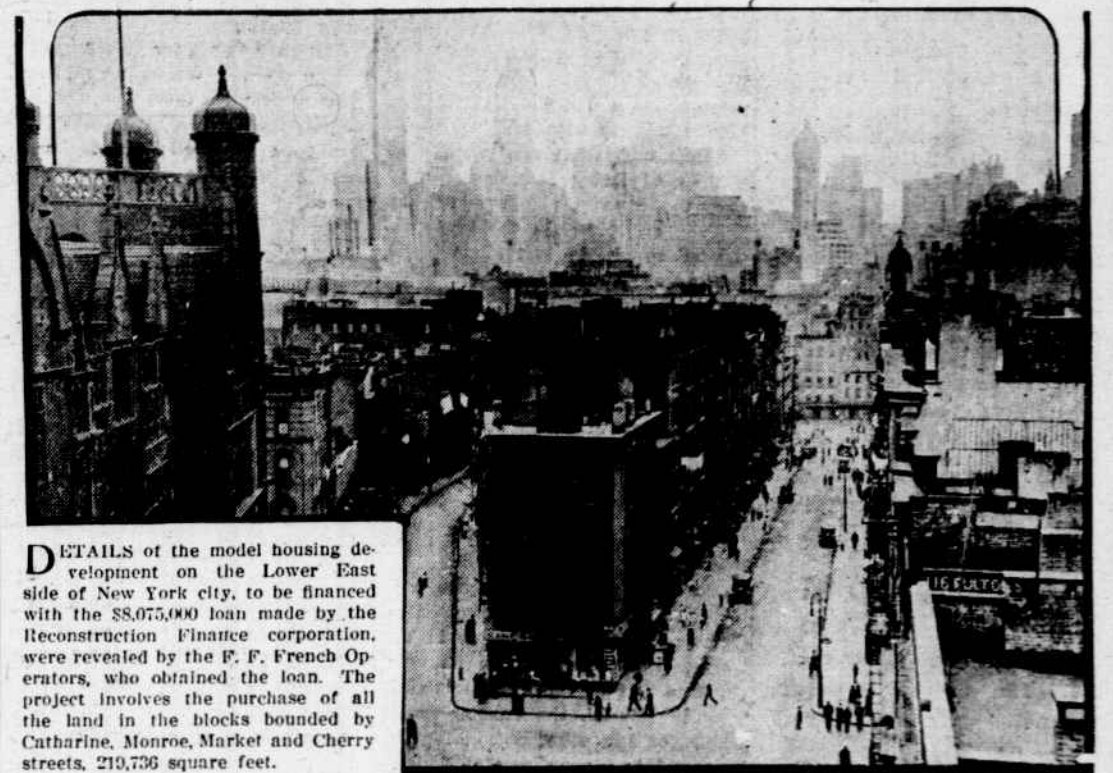


"The fellow that used to talk through his kelly," says static Stella, "now uses the mike." © 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Self-Government

"The highest form of self-government is the voluntary co-operation within our people for such purposes." —Herbert Hoover.

New York Block Condemned for Housing Project



DETAILS of the model housing development on the Lower East side of New York city, to be financed with the \$8,075,000 loan made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were revealed by the F. F. French operators, who obtained the loan. The project involves the purchase of all the land in the blocks bounded by Catharine, Monroe, Market and Cherry streets, 219,736 square feet.

BONERS



Robert Burns had two household pets—a lous and a mouse—of which he was very fond. He used to write poems about them.

BONERS are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

Caesar was a good guy but he got kinda high hat.

Cassius was a low down politician who wanted Caesar's job and so he hid him dirt.

What is a seminary? A place where they bury the dead.

The Spanish Main was a boat which played an important part in history. It was sunk in the harbor of Havana.

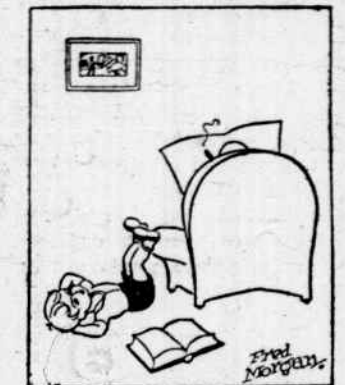
Ostriches and kangaroos are closely related because they both have long necks.

An important bill passed in 1854 was the "Buffalo Bill."

Judge Ben Lindsey is an advocate of a new kind of marriage called "Compassionate" marriage.

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DADA KNOWS



"Pop, what is maneuver?" "What the navy calls a day's work." © 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Idle Live in Forest Camps in Britain



AN ORGANIZATION known as Grith Fyrd camps has come into existence in response to the present industrial situation. A chain of permanent camp communities is being formed in England, in which young men of all classes can live a worthwhile life, even if precluded from earning a living. Now young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five are living a healthy useful life until there is again a demand for their labor. Photograph shows youths at the Fordingbridge camp building a bunk but in a sheltered spot at their camp.

THE REBEL

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

EACH morning we arise at seven. Step out and take a look at heaven. To note the day, if wet or dry. Then eat our breakfast, light our briar. And to a certain cell retire. Where duties wait us, mountains high. And buy and sell and pay and borrow. And know we'll do the same tomorrow.

To some it seems a life of virtue. To never rise and re-assert you. To stand, get hitched, and then to pull; And yet I've often recollected A horse I very much respected, His bucking was so beautiful. Yet here we are, the smug descendants Of men who fought for independence.

Some day, I know, in desperation I'll rise and break some regulation. Assert myself, and have my way. Though some may say I've lost my senses. I shall not care for consequences, Or care what other people say. What happens will be immaterial—Some day I'm going to change my cereal.

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THIS AND THAT

PLACE slices of pineapple around the ham when baking and baste with the liquor from the pan. Serve the ham garnished with the nicely browned pineapple slices.

Horseradish is much better if grated and used within a week or two, as it loses its flavor and pungency by standing, even if well sealed. Add a little vinegar, sugar and salt to the grated root and cover tightly.

Never throw away even a small bit of cheese. Grate it, add to any cream soup, creamed potatoes, omelet or escalloped dish.

While the rhubarb is fresh and tender prepare some:

Rhubarb Conserve.—Combine four cupfuls of rhubarb cut fine, four cupfuls of sugar, two oranges, juice and rind, two lemons, juice and grated rind, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Heat the mixture until the sugar

Do YOU Know—



That the trade of Barber is one of great antiquity. In old England the barber was somewhat of a surgeon, performing simple operations, such as blood-letting and tooth-pulling.

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