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News Review of Current Events the World Over

International Tariff Truce Seems Assured—Progress Toward War Debt Settlement—Senate Passes Bill for Control of Securities.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ONE of the busiest men in the world these days is Norman H. Davis, American ambassador-at-large in Europe, and it would appear that he is doing his multifarious jobs very well. It was up to him to persuade the British government to accept the proposal of President Roosevelt that there be an international tariff truce pending the outcome of the world economic conference in London. This he accomplished, according to an announcement by Prime Minister MacDonald in the house of commons, although Great Britain made important reservations providing that the trade pacts now being negotiated by Britain should not be affected. The text of the agreement between Davis and MacDonald was cabled to Washington for the final approval of the American government, which was promptly given.

France, Italy and Belgium have accepted the tariff truce, the two former stipulating that it be based on the present dollar valuation and that a superduty can be imposed if the dollar depreciates further. Favorable responses were expected in Washington from Japan, Germany, Holland and China.

PRIME MINISTER MACDONALD in his speech to parliament also took up the subjects of war debts and world disarmament, throwing considerable light on the negotiations between his government and President Roosevelt.

He declared that the world economic conference cannot be fully successful unless the war debt difficulties have been removed before it comes to an end. He said that on this "there is complete union of opinion." The premier asked parliament to hush up discussion of this question and not ask embarrassing questions concerning his negotiations with the United States. He said that if the world disarmament conference was to come to anything like a satisfactory conclusion, the United States would have to take part in a consultative pact, "the effect of which would be to increase the security of European nations and the safety of threatened nations against war." The United States, he said, had so agreed and an announcement would soon be made in Washington to that effect.

President Roosevelt presumably agrees with MacDonald concerning the necessity of settling the war debts. He sent to congress a message asking that he be given authority to deal with the other nations in settling the debt issue, at least temporarily. Secretary of State Hull admitted that the debt matter would be taken up concurrently with the issues before the economic conference, but both he and MacDonald insisted it would not form part of the conference discussion. MacDonald said the June 15 due date on debts was "an awkward hurdle" and asked parliament not to make it harder to surmount by premature debate.

In his message to congress President Roosevelt also asked for a grant of blanket power to negotiate tariff revisions so he can carry out his program for stimulating world trade by breaking down high tariff barriers.

TURNING back to the matter of world disarmament, we again find Norman Davis active. He had a long talk in London with Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, who is Chancellor Hitler's chief adviser in foreign affairs, and is said to have told him flatly that the United States is utterly opposed to any increase in armaments by anyone, and that America regards Germany's present policy of demanding a larger army as an obstacle to the success of the disarmament conference. He let the German know that the United States government thinks Germany is tending to become a disturber of European peace.

Rosenberg in return, it is said, disclaimed any intention on Germany's part to disturb peace, but reiterated Germany's claim to equality of armaments, preferably to be obtained by disarmament of other nations to the present German level than by Germany's rearming to their level.

THE Wheeler resolution, urging American delegates to the world economic conference to work for an agreement to remonetize silver at 16 to 1 with gold, was approved by the

senate. The resolution merely calls on the delegates to "work unceasingly for an international agreement to remonetize silver on a basis of a definite fixed ratio of not to exceed sixteen fine ounces of silver to one fine ounce of gold."

THE international wheat conference opened in Geneva and the American delegation was on hand, its members including Henry Morgenthau, Sr.; George C. Haas, member of the federal farm board, and Frederick E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune.

THE Simpson price-fixing amendment to the farm bill was rejected by the house by a decisive vote—283 to 109—because Chairman Jones of the agriculture committee declared the President was opposed to it and Majority Leader Byrns urged the house to stand behind the administration.

The senate agreed to the report on the measure by the conference committee after vain protest by advocates of the price fixing amendment. It also yielded to the house by agreeing to broaden the power of the secretary of agriculture to initiate and approve agreements for marketing farm products, without regard to the anti-trust laws, and to license the handlers of agricultural commodities. Under the bill as finally passed the secretary may include under these provisions not only the seven basic commodities embraced by the benefit and production control portions of the bill but all agricultural products processed and marketed in this country.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT continued his economic conversations with foreign statesmen, and the most colorful of his visitors was T. V. Soong, the youthful appearing minister of finance of China, who was presented by Minister Alfred Sze. Doctor Soong naturally was especially interested in what stand the President might take in the Sino-Japanese quarrel, and he stated in detail the position of China. No information was given out indicating Mr. Roosevelt's intentions in the matter, but press dispatches from Washington were received in Peiping quoting Soong as saying he had been assured of American intervention in China if Japanese troops captured Peiping. These dispatches probably were misleading if not entirely false.

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii is on his way from Japan to Washington, and when he meets the President he, too, will be concerned mainly with the American attitude toward the Far East embargo. He is prepared to defend the Japanese conquest of Manchuria and will urge American recognition of the puppet state of Manchukuo. One of his important tasks will be to learn how far the idea of a consultative pact to implement the Kellogg-Briand anti-war treaty has developed. As was said above, Mr. MacDonald told parliament that the United States had agreed to take part in such a pact.

Others who consulted with Mr. Roosevelt were Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, who brought up the questions of German equality at arms and boundary revisions; and Albert J. Paul, finance minister of Mexico.

GOING ahead with the President's program for federal regulating of most things, the senate passed the administration bill for the control of securities sold in interstate commerce. Differences between the senate measure and that already put through the house were mostly slight and easily compromised. The former, however, contained an amendment offered by Senator Hiram Johnson of California setting up federal machinery to aid holders of foreign bonds that are in default.

Under the bill, the federal trade commission will become the governing body of the securities trade. Persons or corporations about to sell securities in interstate commerce and agents of foreign governments about to sell foreign securities must register each issue with the commission, together with detailed information concerning the issue.

WAR against Bolivia in the Gran Chaco dispute was formally declared by President Eusebio Ayala of

Paraguay, the peace negotiations conducted by neutral South American nations having failed. The warfare has been going on unofficially since June, 1932. Neither nation shows any signs of yielding. The Paraguayans hailed their President's action with joy, and the Bolivians said they were ready to fight.

SUMNER WELLES, the capable new American ambassador to Cuba, was received at the dock in Havana by a few officials and about 100 other persons who were permitted to pass through the strong guards established by the government to prevent a demonstration. Along the sea wall drive on his way to his hotel he was cheered by thousands who hope he can help in restoring prosperity and peace in the island republic. In a statement handed to local newspaper men the ambassador referred to the historic bonds between the United States and Cuba.



Sumner Welles

"I will give my most earnest consideration to the fundamental problem of regenerating the healthy flow of trade between us," he said. "I hold the sincere conviction that it is to the prime interest of Cuba, as well as to the interest of the citizens of the United States, that there be considered at an appropriate moment the bases for an agreement which will stimulate the advantageous interchange of commodities to an equal extent between both countries."

Concerning the Cuban political situation, Mr. Welles said: "The government of the United States reiterates the (Ellihu) Root interpretation given to the Platt amendment in 1901; that is, that the Platt amendment is not synonymous with intermeddling in the domestic affairs of Cuba."

REPORTS from Washington that President Roosevelt planned to provide emergency relief to avert a food shortage in cities were ignored by the National Farmers' Holiday association at Des Moines, and an appeal was issued by it to every planter and cattleman in the country to join in the farm strike.

Milo Reno, president of the association, said that when the house of representatives killed the Simpson amendment to the farm relief bill, which would have guaranteed production costs, all hopes of cancelling the strike were shattered.

The other four points of the association's demands are: Settlement of mortgages on a low-interest, long-term basis, lower property taxes, free silver and payment of the soldier bonus.

Meeting in Montevideo, Minn., members of the Minnesota Farm Holiday association voted to join in the strike. They also demanded that the President remove Secretary of Agriculture Wallace from office because he opposed the Simpson amendment. The 4,000 delegates decided they would not pay interest, taxes or other debts until the dollar became an "honest measure of value."

HARVARD adds itself to the list of universities with young presidents, the corporation having selected James Bryant Conant, forty years old, to succeed A. Lawrence Lowell. He is Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry in the university and is widely known among scientists for his research work in special fields.

Born at Dorchester, Mass., March 26, 1893, the son of James Scott Conant and Jennett Bryant Conant, he entered Harvard college in 1910, after preparing at the Roxbury Latin school. Completing his college work in 1913, after three years in which he attained high honors, Conant was graduated with the degree of A. B. His degree of Ph. D. was conferred in 1916 and the next year he received an appointment as instructor at Harvard.

After serving during the war with the bureau of chemistry and mines, he returned to Harvard in 1919 as assistant professor of chemistry. In 1925 he became an associate professor and two years later a full professor. His present position of Sheldon Emery professor dates back from the year 1929.

SENATOR GLASS produced a new banking reform bill that was expected to have the backing of the administration. It was approved by the senate banking subcommittee after that body had made an important change which would require private bankers to abandon either their business in deposits or in securities. The bill is designed to curb the use of federal reserve credit in speculation and to insure deposits in federal reserve member banks through a \$2,000,000,000 corporation.

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CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER HAS TO LAUGH AT HIMSELF

IF EVER in all his life Peter Rabbit was sure of a thing he was sure that that dark gray form he had seen vanish under an old log not far off was a Mole. It wasn't big enough for Miner himself but it might be one of his children, and Peter was certain, absolutely certain it was. That is why he had so flatly and impolitely contradicted Happy Jack Squirrel when the latter had said that it was Short-Tail the Shrew. Not even when a sharp squeaky voice from under the log asked what Happy Jack and Striped Chipmunk were laughing at, and Happy Jack replied that they were laughing at Peter's long-time mistake, did Peter believe he was wrong.

"They are laughing because I said that you are a member of Miner the Mole's family," cried Peter. "Come out and show yourself and then we'll laugh at them."

At that Happy Jack and Striped Chipmunk laughed harder than ever and from under the old log came sounds which were suspiciously like high squeaky laughter.

"Yes, do come out just for fun and see who will do the laughing."

"Is it perfectly safe out there?" asked the sharp squeaky voice.

"If it wasn't do you suppose I would be sitting out here in the open?" demanded Striped Chipmunk.

"It is pretty bright out there. You know I don't like the sun. I don't



For a Long Minute Peter Stared.

like it at all," complained the sharp squeaky voice.

"There isn't enough sun to hurt you," retorted Happy Jack. "You can keep in the shade. Come out and meet Peter Rabbit."

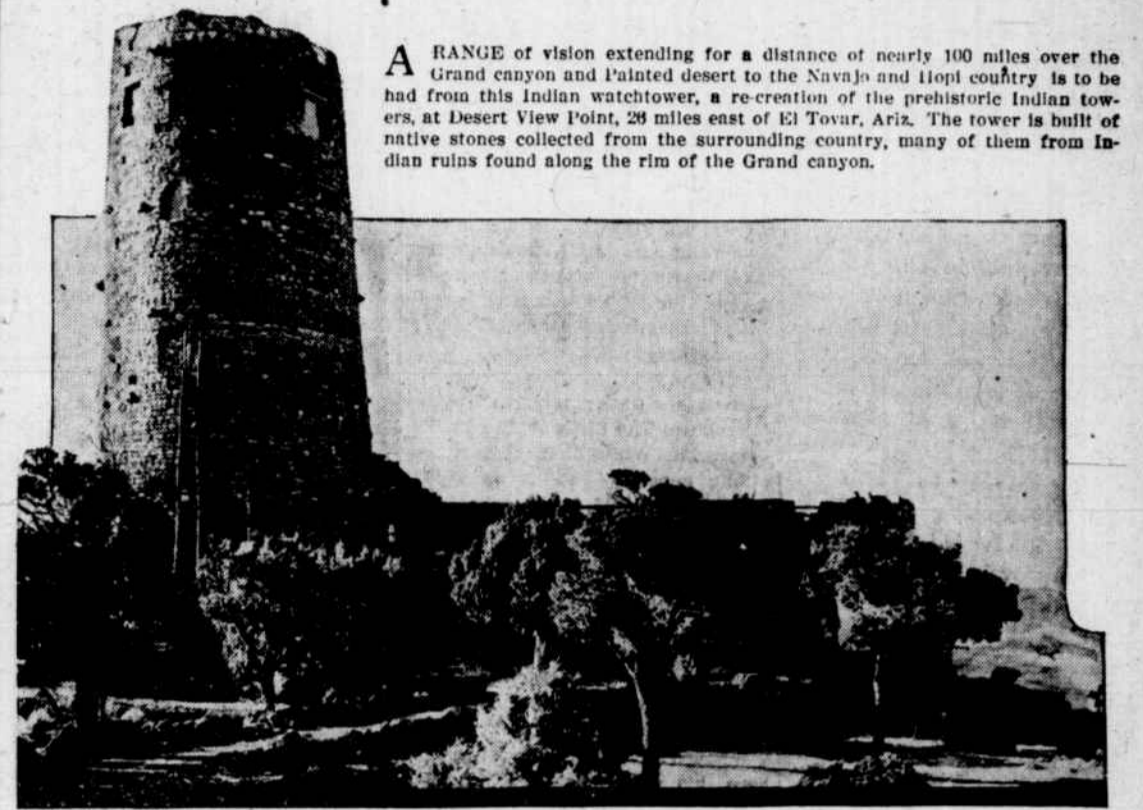
"I don't need to meet Peter Rabbit," squeaked the sharp voice under the log. "I know all I need to know about him. I've seen him so often that I had just as soon not see him again for a while."

"Huh!" exclaimed Peter. "I don't care anything about meeting you. You're nothing but a Mole anyway."

"I'm a Mole, am I?" squeaked the sharp voice angrily. "I'm a Mole, am I? I'll have you to know I'm nothing of the kind. Miner's family may be all right but I'm thankful to say that I am not even a connection. It's time, Peter Rabbit, that you knew the difference between a Mole and a Shrew. I would have you to know that there is no Mole about me!"

With this out darted the dark gray form Peter had seen vanish under the log. It darted out right in front of Peter and chattered angrily. Abruptly Peter sat up and his mouth dropped open so that he looked absolutely foolish. It was true that this wasn't a Mole. Now that he had a good look he could see that, while the shape was

Prehistoric Hopi Indian Tower Reconstructed



A RANGE of vision extending for a distance of nearly 100 miles over the Grand canyon and painted desert to the Navajo and Hopi country is to be had from this Indian watchtower, a re-creation of the prehistoric Indian towers, at Desert View Point, 28 miles east of El Tovar, Ariz. The tower is built of native stones collected from the surrounding country, many of them from Indian ruins found along the rim of the Grand canyon.

I DO NOT KNOW

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

I DO NOT know I envy so the wisdom of the wise Who have by heart the rules of art, compare, and criticize. Some things, no doubt, are wrong about a ballad or a rose, But I am glad the faults they had I'm not the one who knows.

I'm not so sure that things endure because of perfect line Or perfect tone—that these alone have helped this heart of mine. Perhaps the things a shepherd sings are faulty songs at best, And yet some word of his has stirred an answer in my breast.

I'm not the one, his singing done, to say if poor or well He sang his lay this summer's day—because I cannot tell. I know a note brought to my throat a sigh, mist to my eyes—I do not know I envy so the wisdom of the wise.

ly; his purpose being to keep the clubface at right angles to the imaginary line to the hole for a distance of five or six inches; starting two or three inches back of the ball and continuing on for a few inches ahead of it. This insures him a true swing in a direct path for the pin.

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VEGETABLES

AS THERE are so many people nowadays who eat little or no meat, one may find what is called the "vegetable plate" in most restaurants which serve three to five different kinds, well seasoned and cooked and this supplies a good main dish. More and more vegetables is what our bodies need to give them the right kind of roughage, as well as the vitamins and minerals so important to health.

Creamed Celery. Take the coarser stalks which are not perfect enough to serve as natural, cook in a very little water and serve with butter sauce, or with a rich, white sauce, adding grated cheese for variety. A few of the white tender leaves may be served scattered over the dish for garnish if desired.

Carrots in Parsley Butter. Take eight or ten carrots, wash and scrape, cut into dice or into slices. Cook in a small quantity of boiling water lightly salted, until tender. Melt one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add one to two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and one tablespoonful of finely minced parsley. Pour over the carrots and serve hot.

Dandelion Greens. Wash greens, cut fine with scissors. Place four tablespoonfuls of bacon fat in a frying pan, add one-fourth cupful of mild vinegar and a teaspoonful of salt. Cover after dropping in the drained greens, when wilted serve at once.

Carrots and Apples. Take six carrots and six apples (the tart kind), cut carrots into shavings and core the unpeeled apples; cut into one-fourth-inch slices. Place

BONERS



Isolation is putting cold packs around a person.

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

Alexander's ambition was to conquer all the world, or as much as possible, and to make a great empire.

What happened to Athelstane and why was he taken out of the story (Ivanhoe) at this time?

He was knocked down by the temple in a fight and was taken out of the story because he was dead.

Quarantine is a promise of money refunded if not satisfactory.

You like things you can eat. You love things you can't eat. I love my little dog.

The kafirs of Africa are a very savage race. In time of war they beat their tum-tums and can be heard for many miles around.

The social ladder of the Egyptians was, used in building pyramids.

For the Small Boy

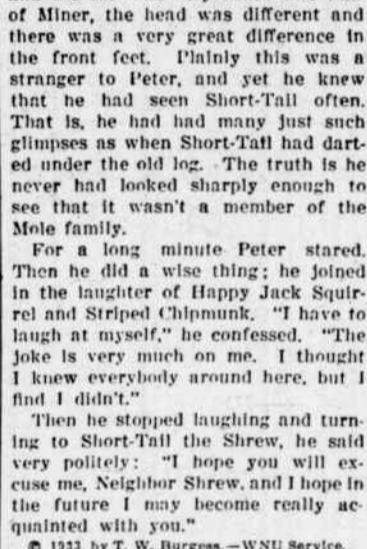


This many little suit is trimmed with rows of stitching on the neck and sleeves. The stitching is done with a very heavy six-cord thread so that it will stand out well.

a layer of apples in a hot frying pan with two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat, cover with the carrots, season with a tablespoonful of sugar, salt and cayenne to taste. Cook, turning when browned to the other side. Serve on a platter with a layer of each, so that the layers may be lifted together.

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GRAPHIC GOLF



KEEP CLUBHEAD AT RIGHT ANGLES TO LINE



CHICK EVANS pays particular attention to the position of the clubhead as it is taken back from the ball on the upswing. With his left hand moving the club back he keeps it in the same position it was in addressing the ball for a distance of three inches. Evans does this painstaking

Forestry Camp Set Up in Virginia



VIEW of part of the reforestation camp at Luray, Va., and some of its 200 members of the great forestry army that has taken in many thousands of men who were without employment until President Roosevelt's plan was put into operation throughout the country.