

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### American Delegation on Way to London Economic Conference—Brookhart Becomes "Agricultural Ambassador" to Russia—Morgan Inquiry Proceeds.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SIX delegates and nineteen experts are on their way to London to represent the United States in the international economic conference from which so much is expected in the way of finding a path out of the world depression. Secretary of State Cordell Hull sends the delegation and his associates as announced by the White House are: James M. Cox, vice chairman, former governor and Democratic Presidential candidate in 1920; Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Democrat; James Couzens of Michigan, Republican; Representative Samuel D. Reynolds of Tennessee, Democrat, and Ralph W. Morrison of Texas, retired banker. Chief of the experts are William C. Bullitt, executive officer; James P. Warburg, financial adviser; Fred K. Nielsen, legal adviser, and Herbert Feis, chief technical adviser, under whom will serve several members of the "brain trust."

Of all the delegates the one consistent conservative is Congressman Reynolds. He is chairman of the house committee on foreign relations and his influence is expected to be potent in the deliberations of the delegation. Senator Couzens, the one Republican member, has frequently lined up with the more radical Republicans and Democrats in congress. The administration, according to Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley, has considerably modified its expectations of what the conference will accomplish, and now realizes that the prospects are definitely limited and do not include a lowering of tariffs or an immediate permanent stabilization of currencies. Secretary Hull is said to be the only one of the administration leaders who still advances the urgent necessity of a drastic international agreement to lower tariffs and trade barriers.

Mr. Moley included only the following among the solutions which probably would be obtained at the conference: An agreement on monetary policy through action of central banks supplemented by an agreement among governments to synchronize policies of internal public expenditure.

An agreement on progressive removal of restrictions on exchange. The international wheat conference moved from Geneva to London and there the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Australia and Canada continued their discussions. If they agree upon any plan for curtailing wheat acreage it will be submitted to the economic conference for approval.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, Italy and the other nations that owe war debts to the United States failed in their effort to have the debts included in the agenda for the economic conference, but their delegates enter the conference with the cancellation or drastic reduction of the debts their chief aim. The Roosevelt administration insists that the war debts, however important they may be, were not a major cause of the depression and are not a major remedy. Consequently the parleys in London are almost certain to develop into a great battle of diplomacy.

President Roosevelt has flatly denied that he intends to negotiate new settlements of the war debts without recourse to congress. This was made necessary by dispatches from Washington published in London, saying Mr. Roosevelt had offered to accept from Britain \$10,000,000 as part payment of the \$75,900,000 due June 15. It seemed fairly certain that the British government would make this payment in full. This will be easier than before because of the devaluation of the dollar. Britain can either pay in paper dollars, which cost about 2 per cent less to buy than gold dollars, or in American securities, which can be bought with paper dollars at a discount and turned in at par.

CHAMPIONS of the gold standard in both the house and the senate had little chance as the administration forces pushed through the Fletcher-Steagall resolution for the abrogation of the gold clause in all governmental and private contracts, both present and future. The measure, asked by the President to legalize action already taken, was first passed by the house by a vote of 283

to 57. Twenty-eight Republicans and all five of the Farmer-Laborites joined with the Democrats in favor of the resolution. Representative Luce of Massachusetts, who led the small minority, denounced the measure as a breach of faith on the part of the government; but Chairman Steagall of the banking committee said it was essential for the recovery of national prosperity.

INVESTIGATION of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. was resumed by the senate banking committee, and a new list of important persons who had received bargains in stocks was produced. Ferdinand Pecora, the committee's counsel, was persistent in his probing, but was compelled to tell the senators, in executive session, what evidence he proposed to introduce and what he expected to prove by it, and to convince them of the propriety of his purpose. Senator Glass was still determined that Pecora should not bring out matter outside the committee's jurisdiction or irrelevant to the inquiry. Mr. Glass said he had received a number of anonymous threats by mail and what he termed "blackguard telegrams" because of his stand.

Though William H. Woodin's name was on one of the Morgan lists of "preferred" customers before he became secretary of the treasury and hence demands for his resignation were made by various men in public life, Mr. Woodin declared he had not resigned. His statement left no doubt that he would be willing to quit his office if his presence there in any way hindered the return of prosperity, but it also was interpreted to mean that Mr. Roosevelt wished him to hold on, at least for the present. More serious, perhaps, is the case of Norman H. Davis, the very active "ambassador at large" in Europe, who also was on a Morgan list. Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts has demanded a congressional investigation of the financial dealings Mr. Davis may have had with international banking and business interests.

SMITH WILLMAN BROOKHART, former senator from Iowa, has a new job. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has appointed him "agricultural ambassador" to Soviet Russia, and has instructed him to explore the opportunities for disposing of American surpluses of cotton and live stock in that country. In effect, this means the opening of trade negotiations with a government that is not recognized by Washington, but Brookhart says his work has no connection with the question of diplomatic relations, though he hopes recognition will result from his efforts to effect a thriving trade between the two countries.

The Iowan has been given the title of "special adviser to the agricultural administration" and serves under Administrator George N. Peek. "I've done a lot of work already," he said. "I have gone into the matter with people here, including the Soviet representative, Boris Skvirsky. He's a pretty fine fellow and I've had several talks with him." Mr. Skvirsky is not a trade representative of the Soviet, nor has he connection with the Amtorg corporation, organized by the Soviets to transact business in America. Mr. Skvirsky said that he is a representative of the Soviet foreign office.

WHEN President Roosevelt the other day selected Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch college at Yellow Springs, Ohio, as director of the vast Tennessee valley conservation project, there were many derogatory remarks about the appointment of just another professor for a big job. But the skeptical ones did not know about Morgan. Since 1902, when he was just out of high school, he has been active in engineering work and has planned and supervised construction of about seventy-five water control projects. These include the important reclamation work in St. Francis valley in Ar-

kansas and the Miami conservation project at Dayton, Ohio. He was chief engineer in the Pueblo (Colo.) conservancy district; he drafted the revised drainage codes for Minnesota, Arkansas, Ohio, Mississippi, Colorado and New Mexico, and has been consulting engineer on drainage and flood control projects all over the nation. He is entirely familiar with conditions in the Tennessee valley.

GERMANY has refused to accept an unfavorable report of the League of Nations on her treatment of the Jews and virtually told the league that the affair is none of its business. The league council, however, referred juridical aspects of the issue to a committee of jurists with the understanding that the matter will have a complete airing.

MILITARY representatives of Japan and China signed a formal armistice in the warfare in north China at Tangku, where the negotiations took place under the guns of Japanese naval craft. The truce provides for demilitarization of the area bounded by the great wall on the north, the Peiping-Mukden railway on the east and the Peiping-Suiyuan railway on the west; for dissolution of the Chinese volunteer corps in this area and for resumption of rail traffic between Peiping and Shanhaikwan.

Just before the signing of the truce the banner of revolt against the Chinese Nationalist government was raised by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, usually alluded to as the "Christian general." Feng denounced Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator, as a traitor and announced himself as commander-in-chief of the "people's anti-Japanese army." He had been recruiting a large force at Kalgan and it was believed he was acting in close co-operation with the army of Canton, which was reported to be moving to the northward. In Tientsin it was thought that Feng must have been receiving large supplies of arms and ammunition from the Russians of Mongolia by the old caravan route from Urga.

The National government issued a declaration that the Tangku truce is entirely local and of a temporary nature.

"It is not incompatible with the declared policy of continuing a sustained resistance and efforts for the recovery of lost territories," the statement said.

"It is absolutely impossible for the National government to agree to an ignominious surrender since the Manchurian issue is entirely outside the sphere of the local military truce with Peiping."

LANSING state penitentiary near Leavenworth, Kan., was the scene of a sensational escape of 11 convicts who were led by Wilbur Underhill, a lifer and one of the most desperate outlaws of the Southwest. During a baseball game Warden Prather and two guards were seized, used as shields and forced to accompany the fleeing convicts over the wall. Other guards were disarmed and the men got away in the car of the prison farm superintendent, keeping their prisoners with them as hostages until hours later, when they were released in Oklahoma. In their flight they commandeered two other cars and captured three women, who were set free near Pleasanton, Kans.

SIX bandits held up the State Exchange bank of Culver, Ind., and fled in an automobile with \$16,000. But the men of the town had been trained as vigilantes and, receiving word of the crime, they mobilized immediately under command of Captain Obenauf of the Culver Military academy and went into action. Result: All six bandits were captured, one of them being fatally wounded, and the loot was recovered.

ONE hundred thousand spectators saw Louis Meyer of California win the 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis speedway in record-breaking time. They also saw a series of fatal accidents that sadly marred the great spectacle. Three men were killed and three others were badly injured. Mark Billman of Indianapolis was crushed to death when he lost control of his car and it crashed into the retaining wall, and Elmer Lombard, his mechanic, was hurt. Later the car driven by Malcolm Fox of New Jersey lost a wheel and skidded into the middle of the track where it was smashed by the car of Lester Spangler of Los Angeles. Spangler and G. L. Jordan, his mechanic, lost their lives, and Bert Cook, Fox's mechanic, was injured.

In a test run the day before the big race William Denver and Robert Hurst lost their lives. Meyer completed the run in 4 hours and 48 minutes, his average speed being 104.162 miles an hour.

## THE CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### A REAL APPETITE

PETER RABBIT was provoked. He certainly was. Wasn't it enough to provoke anyone? There he had hunted in vain for Short-Tail in order to make a call, and then Short-Tail had suddenly appeared only to disappear quite as suddenly.

"That fellow doesn't know what common politeness is," grumbled Peter as he vainly stared this way and that.

"Oh, yes, he does," replied a familiar sharp, squeaky voice, and Short-Tail the Shrew popped out from under some leaves. "I'm not impolite, but just busy. We hunters have to work for what we get to fill our stomachs. We can't sit down in one place and fill up the way you can."

"Are you a hunter?" exclaimed Peter, his eyes popping right out with astonishment.

"Certainly! Of course! What did you suppose I was?" replied Short-Tail testily.

"I didn't think much about it," confessed Peter, "but I never in the world would have supposed you were a hunter. What do you hunt?"

"Anything that walks, crawls or flies, in the worm or insect line," replied Short-Tail, promptly, as he popped out from under a piece of bark with a fat beetle, which he proceeded to gobble as if he were half starved.

"Oh," said Peter, "I thought you meant that you hunted real folks, the same way Shadow the Weasel and Reddy Fox and all the rest of the hunters do."

"I do once in a while," replied Short-Tail, as the last of the beetle vanished. "If any young mice happen along you'll see whether or not I am a real hunter. They don't have to be so young either. I've killed more than one mouse bigger than I am. I'm ready

for a fight with anybody my own size any time. But looking for bugs is just as much hunting as it is for Hooty the Owl to try to catch me. If you don't believe it, just you try to catch some of those big beetles."

"No, thank you," replied Peter, very promptly. "I'm quite willing to take your word for it and to leave them for you and Jimmy Skunk. I should think that one big beetle like the one you have just eaten would last you all day."

"Last me all day!" cried Short-Tail. "Why, that wasn't a bite. It would take a dozen like that to make me a meal and I have to have several meals a day. It is a bad day when I don't eat twice my own weight in food. You see anybody active as I am must have a lot of food to keep him going. I have to run about a great deal to find food enough, and the more I have to

## DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a racketeer?"  
"Fry buzzing about the ears of honest business."  
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## Crusaders Go After Racketeers



"WAKE UP AMERICA!" is the insistent caption on the placard which Fred G. Clark, commander in chief of the Crusaders, is holding. The placard is one of the millions that are being placed in conspicuous spots throughout the United States by the Crusaders in their war on racketeers and gangsters. The call is issued to "every young man who has an ounce of real patriotism and love of country in his veins."

## HEARTY SANDWICHES

WHEN there are bits of leftover ham too small to serve, put them through the food grinder together with a small onion, half a green pepper and one hard-cooked egg. Mix with salad dressing and use as filling for sandwiches, toasted, if liked.

Chopped Roast Beef Sandwiches. Use the small waste pieces left from

a roast; to one cupful add a little chopped onion, salt, pepper and enough fresh horseradish to moisten. Spread on generous slices of whole wheat bread.

Ham and Tomato Sandwich. Take one cupful of chopped ham, one teaspoonful of minced parsley, a pinch of mace, a few drops of lemon juice, one-half cupful of butter, a bit of garlic or onion. Rub the bowl with the garlic and mix all the ingredients

## Do YOU Know—



That safety pins—crude hand made affairs—were used by the Romans long before the Christian Era. It now takes 5,700,000 tons of brass to manufacture the billion or more of these indispensable articles used in America annually.

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## OUR DEBT

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

HE WHOM I owed died ere the day. Arrived I had the means to pay. Yet that did not discharge the debt; For there were heirs remaining yet, And courts and conscience both require We pay the son, who owed the sire.

Yet some of us who owe the vast Indebtedness we owe the past Forget the future fair must be As was the present made for me. The past is dead, the world declares, And yet the world must pay its heirs.

How many times men gave me aid And then within their graves were laid! But still the debt I owe survives, And I must brighten other lives. Must pay the debt, though they are gone, To other men who follow on.

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## Fine Residence Hall of the New Scripps College



THIS beautiful building, the Eleanor Joy Toll residence hall, was the first unit completed for the new Scripps college, one of the Greater Claremont Colleges group at Claremont, Calif. The hall, costing more than \$225,000, was the gift of Miss Ellen Scripps of La Jolla.

run about the more food I have to have to keep me going."

He disappeared before Peter could reply. "Twice his own weight in food in a day," muttered Peter. "He says he eats twice his own weight in a day. I thought I was some eater, but I guess I'm not. Twice his own weight in a day—pshaw!"

"That's nothing. Sometimes I eat three times my own weight when I'm lucky," squeaked Short-Tail, appearing in front of Peter as abruptly as he had disappeared. This time he had a snail.

"Are you going to eat that?" asked Peter.

"Not now," replied Short-Tail, "I'd like to, but I guess I'd better put it away for next winter. Excuse me, please."

Short-Tail vanished with the snail. "My goodness, what an appetite!" exclaimed Peter, as he waited.

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together and spread on rounds of bread between which place a slice of ripe tomato.

Another Sandwich. Work into four ounces of fresh butter two teaspoonfuls of curry powder, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt; blend to a smooth paste, adding a few drops of onion juice. Let stand where it will keep soft. Butter slices of bread, lay on a thin slice of ham, then a thin slice of chicken. Put on a slice of buttered bread and press together. Cut any desired shape.

Deviled Ham and Cucumber Sandwich. Take a small can of deviled ham, mix with mayonnaise to moisten or use french dressing. Cover one slice of bread with cucumber and the other with the ham. Press together and cut into triangles.

Roast Beef Sandwiches. Dip thin slices of roast beef into heavy french dressing to which finely chopped onion has been added. Place on thinly sliced buttered bread of wheat or rye and garnish with a slice of sour pickle.

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## GRAPHIC GOLF



## FLEXIBLE SHAFTS HELP GOLFER

EXPERT golfers generally have strong wrist action and free wrist action plays an important part in the way they are able to slash into the ball for tremendous distances. Most of the average golfers do not possess both suppleness and strength here and for these players the springy steel shaft in a measure offsets their deficiency. In this way they are able to get more distance to their shots without the shock that the thicker, less pliable shaft would necessarily give. Supplementing this springy shaft with a deep, heavy-faced club will give a feeling of life to the club that will undoubtedly result in better play for the average player. Swung smoothly and not too fast, it will undoubtedly please both the golfer with weak wrists and the more powerful golfer whose wrists are not limber.

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## BONERS



Chopin was the king of Japan. BONERS are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

What is being done to conserve the forests of the United States? The government is making the trees waterproof and fireproof.

If it were not for the fish in the lakes the water would overflow and destroy the forests, for the fish drink a great deal of water.

State the essential differences between the people who settled Massachusetts and those who settled Virginia.

The essential differences between those who settled Massachusetts and those who settled Virginia were the same.

Most of the houses in France are made of plaster of Paris.

Epidermis is a thin white tissue paper on the back of the hand.

## GIRLIGAGS



"Put a gun in the hands of the average person and he couldn't hit the side of a barn," says flivvering Flo, "but put an automobile in those same hands and a ninety-mile-an-hour express train is an easy target."

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