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News Review of Current Events the World Over

War Debts Injected in World Conference—Britain Pays Installment of Ten Millions—Final Doings of Congress Before Adjournment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RAMSAY MACDONALD threw a fair-sized monkey wrench into the London economic conference machinery in his opening speech, but the wheels hadn't really begun to revolve, so the mechanism was not wrecked immediately. Whether it is ultimately to operate successfully depends on diplomatic skill or on the complaisance of Uncle Sam. In the middle of an otherwise well-ordered address, the British prime minister suddenly interjected the war debts issue, despite the fact that it was not on the agenda of the conference. That question, he declared, "must be dealt with before every obstacle to general recovery has been removed, and it must be taken up without delay by the nations concerned. Lausanne has to be completed and this vexed question settled once for all in the light of present world conditions."

Delegates from all parts of the British empire and possibly those from France were not surprised by MacDonald's action, but Secretary Hull and his brother delegates from the United States did not attempt to conceal their displeasure with what they considered at least a display of poor taste. Mr. Hull was soon in telephonic communication with Washington, and as a result his address to the conference which was to open the second day of the parley was postponed. Among the other speakers of that day, however, were Guido Jung of Italy and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, both of whom backed up MacDonald's stand.

"We firmly believe," Jung said, "that there is a preliminary problem—intergovernmental debts arising from the war. An armistice was signed for them at Lausanne. A final settlement now is imperative."

Smuts was even more offensive to Americans, frankly blaming the United States for the deplorable plight of the world.

When Secretary Hull arose, the third to deliver his address, it was expected he would make some sort of reply to the war debts demand. But he was silent on that subject, devoting much of his speech to argument for a renewal of the tariff truce promulgated by President Roosevelt. This must be followed, he said, by removal of trade barriers, elimination of excessive tariffs, stabilization of exchanges and abandonment of nationalistic economic policies.

"The world cannot longer go on as it is going at present," Hull said. "A successful meeting of this conference in my judgment is the key to widespread business recovery."

POSSIBLY more threatening to the success of the conference than the injection of the war debts issue was the demand of the French, represented by Premier Daladier, that the dollar be stabilized before the matter of tariff reductions and removal of other trade barriers be taken up. Both the dollar and the pound, he intimated, must be stabilized on a gold basis at the earliest possible moment.

"We feel we must end the currency war," Premier Daladier declared. "The maintenance of the gold standard is indispensable. How can circulation of goods be re-established if their value depends on luck and hazard? What would you say to an architect or builder who used an elastic foot-rule?"

America's hope for success of the conference was built upon a world tariff truce, and the French believe they have blocked this for the present at least. They assert this would mean nothing so long as currencies are fluctuating. Only 15 of the nations represented in the conference adhered to the temporary tariff truce which was to last during the life of the parley, and one of these, France, now refuses to renew its pledge under existing circumstances.

ning to evade payment of the greater part of the installments due the United States on June 15, and France was calmly ignoring the fact that she also was due to make a payment on that date, her government being determined to do nothing about it. The British offered to pay \$10,000,000 of the \$79,950,000 due.

President Roosevelt's reply to the British offer, eagerly awaited, was that the United States would accept the partial payment only with the explicit understanding that the money was just an installment on the sum due and that such action should in no way invalidate America's claim to the unpaid remainder.

Mr. Roosevelt advised the British that as soon as possible they should make whatever representations for a revision of the debt they desire to offer, and in Washington. He said he had no power to reduce or cancel the debt but would submit the results of the negotiation to congress.

Under the new inflation bill the President is authorized to accept silver in payment of debt installments at the value of 50 cents an ounce. So the British paid in silver obtained from India.

WAR debts, as much as discord over the matter of war veterans' benefits, caused delay in the adjournment of congress, though the latter question was the ostensible reason. The senate appeared determined to stay in session until it had learned all there was to know about the offers of partial payment and the President's response. The senators had known for a long time that Mr. Roosevelt wanted them to get away before June 15, and Robinson of Indiana read to them cabled dispatches from London saying that Chancellor Chamberlain was waiting for congress to adjourn before announcing his offer of 10 per cent payment. So they decided to stay on the job a little longer.

On the surface the delay was due to disagreement over the modification of the President's program for reduction of veterans' benefits, a part of the independent offices bill. The house had accepted the compromise, but 20 Democratic senators and Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, joined with 27 Republicans to recommit the measure. Then the senate adopted the Cutting-Steiner amendment, which would increase veterans' compensations by about \$135,000,000, though the President had said he would go no further than \$100,000,000. It was expected the house would accept the senate plan and that Mr. Roosevelt would veto the entire bill. But the house showed signs of going along with the President, so the Democratic senators changed their mind and, after a hot debate, accepted the program it had previously rejected. The bill was passed by a vote of 45 to 36, and what had seemed to be the first defeat for the President was turned into a victory. Congress then adjourned.

IN OTHER respects the senate acted swiftly in completing the legislation the President had asked. The important bills enacted included the almost terrifying industry control-public works measure; the Glass-Steagall banking bill which makes provision for limited deposit guarantee January 1, 1934, unless in an emergency ordered earlier by the President; and the fourth deficiency bill carrying the largest appropriations ever made in peace time. The home owners' loan net setting up a \$2,200,000,000 corporation for home loan mortgage relief already had been passed and was signed by the President, who at the same time issued an appeal to mortgage holders to desist from foreclosures until the new agency can begin functioning.

The industry control bill did not get through without fierce opposition from 15 of the more radical Democrats and 23 Republicans, all led by Senator Borah, who especially denounced the giving of vast power to Gen. Hugh Johnson, the man selected as the administrator.

The senate rather ignored the executive order which President Roosevelt had transmitted, providing for regroupings, consolidations, transfers and abolitions of certain executive agencies and functions. He explained in his message the necessity for these changes and said they would effect a saving of more than \$25,000,000. Many other changes, he said, were in contemplation, and he had selected only those he believed should be put into effect as quickly as possible.

NOW Massachusetts is in line for repeal of prohibition, the tenth state to decide the matter. The electors voted about 4 to 1 wet in selecting 45 delegates to a constitutional convention that will ratify the repeal amendment. In Boston the vote was approximately 10 to 1, and one of that city's delegates will be James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt. In most of the communities the question of local license was submitted and only a few of them stood firm against license.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, a member of the interstate commerce commission, was selected by President Roosevelt to be federal co-ordinator of transportation under the terms of the emergency railway act. Eastman doesn't like the labor clauses in the measure which prevent the reduction of operating forces, but believes that much can be accomplished in spite of them.

The railroad executives themselves have decided there must be savings effected in labor and decided to request organized labor to accept a 2 1/2 per cent reduction in the basic wage scale. Their committee of nine is empowered to negotiate with the unions to a conclusion. If the negotiations fail, there would still be a long period before a strike call. Under the terms of the railway labor act, if direct negotiations fail, the federal mediation board would offer the services of a conciliator who might spend several months in bringing the parties together. Then, if both parties persisted in disagreement, the way would be open to arbitration.

Arbitration would likely extend over a long period. Should this fail, the law provides for the declaration of a state of emergency, under which the President of the United States appoints a fact finding commission, which must study the issues involved and report within thirty days.

SECRETARY of Labor Perkins announced the appointment of President Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago as chairman of the advisory committee to be set up in connection with the new federal employment service.

Senator R. F. Wagner of New York and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Henry I. Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States also have been invited.

ONE of the last acts of the house of representatives was the adoption of a resolution for congressional investigation of all acts of judges and other federal court agents in receiver-ship cases, the sponsors being Sabath of Chicago and Celler of New York. Representative Hatton Summers, Texas, Democratic prosecutor and chairman of the house judiciary committee, said Chicago would be one of the first courts to be the subject of inquiry, because of the Chicago Bar association report condemning the actions of Judge Frederick E. Woodward in allowing nearly a quarter of a million in fees to his son's law firm as receivers' counsel. The bar association did not reflect on the integrity of the judge or the law firm, but condemned the practice.

CHANCELLOR ENGLEBERT DOLLFUSS is determined that Austria shall not be infected with Hitlerism, and the government is carrying on a determined war against the Nazis, who are accused of plotting to inaugurate a reign of terror there to be followed by a coup to seize control of the country. All known Nazis in the country are being arrested for questioning by the police, who assert more than 10 per cent of them are Germans. One of their alleged leaders, Theodore Habicht, was claimed by the German minister to be an employee of his legation, and the minister protested sharply when Habicht was arrested. In retaliation the Prussian secret police expelled from Germany Dr. Irwin Wasserbaeck, chief of the press department in the Austrian legation in Berlin. Naturally relations between Germany and Austria were near the breaking point, though the two nations in the recent past were so close together that both favored political union.

THE prince of the Asturias, son of former King Alfonso of Spain, intends to marry Edelmira Sampedro of Cuba, a commoner, despite his father's objection. Dispatches from Paris say the prince, at the demand of Alfonso's emissary, signed a document renouncing all rights to the throne for himself and his descendants in favor of his brother Don Jaime.

CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

WHEN A LONG NOSE IS USEFUL

"SHORT-TAIL certainly is a funny little fellow," thought Peter, as he waited for Short-Tail to return. "The shape of his body is a whole lot like that of Miner the Mole, and just getting glimpses of him, as I did, I don't wonder I thought he was a Mole. But now that I have seen more of him he reminds me of other people, too. I don't wonder he is often taken for a Mouse by people who don't use their eyes as they should. And then the quickness with which he moves, appears and disappears, and the fierceness with which he hunts remind me of Shadow the Weasel. He certainly is a funny little fellow. For one thing, he has got a funny nose. I must ask him about that nose."

"Who has got a funny nose?" demanded a sharp squeaky voice. "Who has got a funny nose? If you mean me, I would have you to know that there is nothing funny about my nose. No sir, there isn't a thing funny about my nose. It would be a funny nose if it were not just as it is. What do you find funny about it, Peter Rabbit? I want to know what you find funny about it. Don't you know that it isn't polite and it isn't kind to talk about people's looks behind their backs? You ought to know that."

All this was poured out by Short-



Peter Could See That He Was Following That Beetle by Means of His Nose.

Tail the Shrew before Peter could recover from his surprise at Short-Tail's sudden reappearance, seemingly from nowhere.

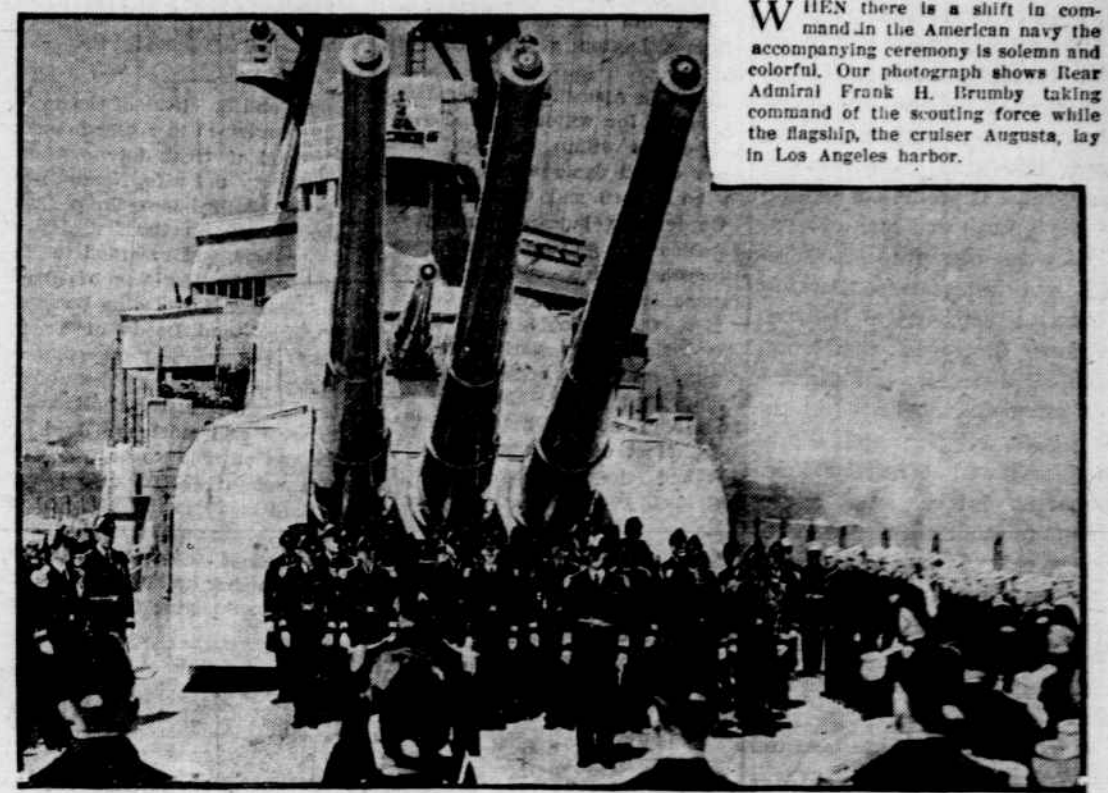
"Why—wh—where'd you come from, and how did you know what I was thinking?" stammered Peter.

"I came out of this little hole," chuckled Short-Tail, pulling aside some leaves to show a little round hole that quite evidently was the entrance to a tunnel. "I find the tunnels of Miner the Mole quite useful when I want to keep out of sight. As for knowing what you were thinking, how could I help it when you were talking out loud to yourself? Now what is funny about my nose?"

"Well," replied Peter, looking a little foolish at having been overheard, "I don't suppose it is really funny, but it is such a different nose from the noses I am used to that it seems funny to me. In the first place, why is it so long?"

Short-Tail wriggled his nose thoughtfully. "I never have thought of it as being long, but perhaps it is," said he. "I can tell you one thing and that is that it isn't a particle too long for my needs. You people with big eyes may not need long noses, but my nose is as good as eyes to me. As a matter of fact, my eyes don't amount to much, but if anyone has got a better nose than I have I don't know who it is. Eyes don't amount to

Change of Naval Command Is Solemn Ceremony



WHEN there is a shift in command in the American navy the accompanying ceremony is solemn and colorful. Our photograph shows Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby taking command of the scouting force while the flagship, the cruiser Augusta, lay in Los Angeles harbor.

much, but a good nose is the most necessary thing in the world."

Even while he was talking, Short-Tail was poking about among the leaves and turning them over with his nose, for it is quite impossible for Short-Tail to keep still. Suddenly with his nose to the ground, just as Bowser the Hound runs when he is following Reddy Fox, Short-Tail started straight for a piece of bark lying on the ground. As he disappeared beneath it a fat beetle ran out from the other side. Then Short-Tail appeared and Peter could see that he was following that beetle by means of his nose and not with his eyes.

"That is what a long nose is good for," chuckled Short-Tail, as that beetle disappeared down his throat.

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THROUGH A Woman's Eyes

By JEAN NEWTON

GUARANTEED—POISE AND POWER

WE OUGHT to keep at the center of our being a core of quietness.

We have that from James Gordon Gilkey, author of "Secrets of Effective Living."

And if we can accomplish this we need know nothing more of secrets of good living. For with a "core of quietness" at the center of our being we shall need nothing more to live effectively.

A core of quietness. Just those words do something to you in an immediate effect of soothing calm. Think what it means in a world of strife and strain and pressure to be able to maintain such an inner sanctuary.

It has been done. It is being done, but by the rare few. Those few are the people of compelling personality, the ones who just radiate power and leadership. For it is by that inner "core of quietness" that they are in command of themselves, which is the only way to achieve and maintain command of others.

With a "core of quietness" at the center of your being you are like a rock, impervious to attack. No matter

DADA KNOWS—



"Top, what is liberty?" "What a lady in New York harbor holds beyond the reach of men."

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how disconcerting influences may beat around you, no matter what the outward pressure, you retain your power, your poise, your awareness. You are like a modern soldier in a modern car with high-powered weapons against a primitive man with an armful of stones. You cannot be turned off your course, you cannot be frightened, intimidated, demoralized. Your standards are never in danger, your head level, no matter what happens. It guarantees that you will be of help and inspiration to others.

To have that "core of quietness" at the center of one's being is of particular importance to a woman. She is the one to whom a family buffeted by stress and strain comes home for comforting, for wise judgment and sound advice, for balance and rest.

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BONERS



A chamois is a fleet-footed animal used for washing windows in the mountains of South America.

BONERS are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

Natural selection means that clean and right-living animals go on while evil ones are crowded out.

Thomas Paine was a rare individual obsessed by common sense.

Christians have become divided into three great branches: missionaries, society people and preachers.

Hari kari is a man who plays in the movies—usually in western pictures.

Hygiene is a gas in the air.

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WHEN SCHOOL IS OVER

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

"WELL, school is over," so they say. They come and put their books away. Exams are over, they have passed, and so they're through with school, at last; Or so they say—and so I thought when there was nothing teachers taught. That I would ever need to know. Yes, so they think, and I thought so.

Like them, I thought that school was through. And no more studying to do. And yet I find at every turn that learning is to learn to learn. The problems that had bothered one were not all over, just begun. Life has its scholar and its fool. For life is just another school.

No patient teacher will explain. Now our own brains and our own brain. Must work the problem out alone. The answer hidden, rule unknown. We now must turn from book and text. From each old problem to the next. Now school is over, so they say; They really start to school today.

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GRAPHIC GOLF



MRS. VARE'S PUTTING METHODS

FORMERLY a comparatively weak putter, Glenna Collett Vare has lately strengthened this position of her game noticeably. The reason—a slow but smooth backswing with the eyes fixed earnestly on the ball. This keeping the eyes on the ball, the head still and making sure that the clubhead strokes it firmly and accurately while at right angles to the direction line has apparently suited her case admirably. Mrs. Vare gauges the distance to the hole carefully, taking due consideration of the varying slopes. Her policy is one of "safety first," being careful not to putt too hard. She attempts to determine the direction by some point in direct path to the hole and putting over this spot. The stroke is just hard enough to get the ball up to the hole, making sure that if the ball does not drop it will at least stop within a foot radius of the cup.

Show Us. Scentsless garlic has been developed by a San Francisco man.

New Water Polo Game Is Exciting



WATER polo, the players mounted on craft powered with outboard motors, is a new sport that is finding favor in the East, for it is lively and exciting. The photograph shows a critical moment in a game on the Metedeconk river, New Jersey.