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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Johnson Hurrying Industrial Groups Into Federal Control; President Forms an Executive Council; London Economic Conference Nears Recess.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SPURRED on by President Roosevelt—though the stimulus was scarcely necessary—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial recovery administrator, let it be known that he, intended to get the principal industrial groups under federal control as speedily as possible. He and the President desire that the industries come in voluntarily, but if they do not, the general is ready to hold arbitrary hearings and then fix the wage rates and working hours for the recalcitrant trades. These enforced regulations will apply until the industries present their own codes.

If it is necessary to adopt arbitrary codes, these will be based on data gathered by the administrator's statistical expert, Dr. Alexander Sachs, who has already prepared a setup codifying various leading industries according to a number of conditions. They have been rated according to wage scales existing in various years, chiefly the boom year of 1929, and charts have been prepared showing how far cuts in working hours must be made to restore a mass of employment equal to predepression days.

With these data Doctor Sachs has shown conclusions as to how much each industry ought to pay in minimum wages, how many employees it ought to absorb from the army of idle, and how many hours those employees ought to work every week.

Two important codes received were those for the lumber and steel industries. The former pegged wages so low and working hours so long that General Johnson said: "They are wholly unacceptable and will, in no case, be approved." A public hearing on this code was set for July 20. In submitting the code, John D. Tennant, representing the lumber men, declared it would result in "a substantial increase" in the number of employees, and that it would increase pay rolls by more than \$10,000,000 in the month of August alone.

The most extraordinary thing about the lumber code is that it would set up "an emergency national committee," to be appointed by the 27 associations applying for the code, which would have the strongest of autocratic power, to the point of exerting absolute control over the entire industry.

The cotton textile code was approved by the President and went into effect.

FOR the purpose of co-ordinating the many new functions and new bureaus created since March 4, the President has created a super-cabinet, called the "executive council," similar to the supreme war council of World War days. Besides the President and his cabinet, the members are: The director of the budget, Lewis W. Douglas; the federal relief administrator, Harry L. Hopkins; the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, J. H. Jones; the governor of the farm credit administration, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; the chairman of the board of the Home Owners' Farm corporation, William F. Stevenson; the administrator of the industrial recovery act, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson; the administrator of agricultural adjustment, George Peek; the chairman of the board of the Tennessee valley authority, Arthur E. Morgan; the federal railroad co-ordinator, Joseph B. Eastman, and the director of the civilian conservation corps, Robert Fechner.

Frank C. Walker, treasurer of the National Democratic committee, was appointed secretary of the council. During the summer and perhaps longer the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting is to be superseded by a meeting of the council.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, in his capacity as public works administrator, and his assistants are mighty busy these days, for government departments, states and municipalities are scrambling for shares of the \$3,300,000,000 which is to be spent under the public works program of the administration. The proposed federal projects were given first consideration, and a long list of them was approved by Mr. Ickes and submitted to the President. Application from states and municipalities came next, many of them having previously been approved by the Recon-

struction Finance corporation and passed on to Mr. Ickes.

An additional \$28,270,400 of the \$400,000,000 allocated for public road gifts to the states was approved when the allotments for Ohio, Massachusetts, and Utah received the final endorsements of Secretary Ickes and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. With the \$22,330,101 already assigned to New York state, this action means a total of \$48,000,501 already donated as an outright grant from the federal treasury for road building. Under the allotments Massachusetts gets \$6,597,100, Ohio \$15,484,592, and Utah \$4,194,708.

ILLINOIS and Iowa, by their delegates in state conventions, ratified the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, the votes being unanimous in both cases. They were the tenth and eleventh states to take this action to wipe out prohibition.

Citizens of Oklahoma went to the polls and enthusiastically voted for the legalization of 3.2 beer by a majority of about 2 to 1. In Oklahoma City the people made a rush for sixty carloads of beer that were waiting in the railroad yards for distribution, but Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray called out the National Guard and kept the cars closed until next day, after which Oklahoma, dry for 26 years, slaked its thirst.

INDICATIONS in London were that the economic conference might continue until the end of July and then recess until September or October.

The steering committee favored this course. It also decided that one monetary subcommittee should discuss international commercial indebtedness (war debts excluded), and that another should deal with the questions of central banking and silver. Nearly all the work is being done by subcommittees. Restricting the conference program was a complete victory for the gold bloc nations.

In addressing the house of commons on the government's policy, Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, said: "There is no doubt that the avowed policies of this country and the United States are closely parallel to one another," whereupon the house cheered enthusiastically. Mr. Chamberlain continued:

"It is the declared intention of the government to pursue by all means in their power any measures which they think will tend toward raising price levels, which we believe to be the first essential step toward recovery."

"I also agree that this country should not depend wholly upon what is done in conjunction with other countries, but that we should do what we can to help ourselves. That is what we have been doing and we have met with a considerable measure of success, sterling figures of commodities having risen from the first of the year no less than 8 per cent."

"We have really at last begun to see signs that show unmistakably that improvement is not a fleeting one, that it has a solid foundation and may be expected to continue."

CHICAGOANS, especially those of Italian birth or descent, were eagerly awaiting the arrival at A Century of Progress of Gen. Italo Balbo and his fleet of 24 Italian royal force seaplanes. The air armada was delayed several days at Reykjavik, Iceland, by unfavorable weather conditions, and then, despite continuing calm that made it difficult to get the huge planes in the air, it took off for Cartwright, Labrador, this being the fourth and probably most perilous stage of the 7,100 mile flight to Chicago. The route thence was laid out in advance was to Shediac, New Brunswick, 800 miles; Montreal, Quebec, 870 miles, and Chicago, 1,000 miles.

Preparations were made by the exposition officials in Chicago and the city authorities to give the Italian flyers a great reception and to entertain them lavishly during their stay.



Hugh S. Johnson



Neville Chamberlain

RACKETEERING is to be wiped out if the federal government can do it and its agencies throughout the country are uniting in a drive to bring about this end. Such was the statement made by Senator Copeland of New York, chairman of the senate committee on crime, after he had called on President Roosevelt and Attorney General Cummings. The first phase of the campaign, he added, will be research and the mapping of lines of cooperation. For the present the work centers in three leading cities, New York, Chicago and Detroit, where it is directed, respectively, by Senators Copeland, Murphy of Iowa and Vandenberg of Michigan.

Manufacture and transportation of guns will be one of the first tasks tackled by the committee, it was indicated. Copeland urged a program which would require all manufacturers of guns to be licensed, all guns numbered, all dealers licensed, and all purchasers examined for permits.

THAT Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is still one of the country's most popular figures is made evident by the general interest taken in the route-mapping flight he is making over the northern air course to Europe. Mrs. Lindbergh, her husband's rival in popularity, is with him not as a passenger but as radio operator and assistant pilot of their big monoplane. Their plans were to fly across Labrador, Greenland and Iceland, and perhaps on to Denmark. They had no fixed route or stopping places and did not know when they would return.

The Lindberghs' trip started from New York and the first stop was near Rockland, Me., where they were forced down by fog. When the air cleared they went on to Halifax, and after an overnight stop, proceeded northward on the way to Greenland, stopping en route at St. Johns, New Brunswick. The plane was provided with new pontoons and instruments and the motor had been speeded up considerably.

FINDING of Jimmy Mattern, American aviator, alive but injured in Siberia, was cause for rejoicing. For sixteen days after he crashed in the northern wilds he was barely able to keep alive, and then he was picked up by Eskimos and taken to the village of Anadyr. The Soviet government was active in the efforts to rescue the flyer, and reports from Khabarovsk said a Russian aviator expected to take him from Anadyr to Nome.

SECRETARY SWANSON is determined to build the navy up to treaty limits, and his department has been allotted \$288,000,000 of the public works money. The navy's construction program, it is estimated, will create more than 2,480,000 "man weeks" of work, and will result in the modernization of the fleet. Bids on seventeen of the authorized vessels will be opened in a few days. The remaining fifteen vessels will be constructed speedily in government navy yards.

LEADERS of the Republican party, determined that the G. O. P. shall not die or even sleep, are actively planning for the elections of 1934 and profess the belief that they can regain much of the ground lost in 1932. Under the personal direction of Everett Sanders, chairman of the national committee, a series of regional meetings is being held, the latest being in Chicago where national committeemen and a few others from eight central states gathered. Their proceedings were not made public, but it was learned that they are banking on the "mistakes" made by the Democratic administration and are expecting more of them to be made in the future. Later there will be similar meetings in western cities.

Mr. Sanders said in Chicago that three conferences in the East had given assurance of better times ahead for the party, provided enough hard work was done. He said the attitude of national headquarters is one of looking forward and not backward.

ONE THOUSAND veterans of the Rainbow division celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Champagne-sur-Mer with a three-days reunion in Chicago including a fete at A Century of Progress exposition. In the list of those who addressed the former soldiers were Maj. Gen. Douglas McArthur, chief of staff of the United States army; Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former chief of staff; Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, former mayor of Minneapolis; Col. William P. Screws of Alabama; Maj. Gen. Matthew A. Tinley of Iowa, and Col. William J. Donovan of New York.

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BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JERRY LOOKS FOR A PLACE TO BUILD

OF COURSE Jerry Muskrat was joking when he asked Peter Rabbit if he had come over to the Smiling Pool to help him build a house. He knew that Peter couldn't help if he wanted to, and he wouldn't want to if he could. There is no getting away from the fact that when real work is concerned Peter Rabbit is lazy. All his neighbors know this.

"Are you really going to build a new house?" asked Peter, his eyes wide with curiosity and interest.

"Of course," replied Jerry. "How



"Use Your Thinker if You've Got One," Replied Jerry.

do you suppose I would get along next winter without a house?"

"I didn't know but you would use your castle in the bank," replied Peter.

"I could, but I don't want to," replied Jerry. "In the first place it is in the bank of the Laughing Brook, and that isn't where I want to be. I want to be down here in the Smiling Pool. In the second place I like a good big comfortable house like the one that was swept away by the flood last spring. So I mean to have another and better one for this coming winter."

Of course Peter was all interest at once. "Where are you going to build it?" he asked.

"I don't know. Where would you build it if you were in my place?" asked Jerry.

"Why don't you build it right where the old one was?" inquired Peter.

"Use your thinker if you've got one," replied Jerry. "What happened to my old house?"

Peter remembered the spring flood and how the water had risen until it ran so swiftly that it had swept Jerry's house away in pieces, leaving Jerry homeless. It was plain that Jerry had learned a lesson. Peter understood that the reason he wasn't building in the same place was that he didn't intend to have the same thing happen again if he could help it. That was just plain sense, something Jerry has a lot more of than has Peter.

"I won't build at all if I can't find

any but the old places," said Jerry. "Perhaps there won't be any flood next year," said Peter hopefully.

"And perhaps there will," retorted Jerry. "Perhaps is a mighty uncertain word and I don't want any per-haps in my new house. Now if you will excuse me I'll go look for a place to build."

Jerry dived from the Big Rock into the Smiling Pool and Peter could see his little black head in the moonlight as he swam for the opposite shore. There he disappeared among the Black Shadows, but now and then a faint splash told Peter that he was still there and very busy. All around that side of the Smiling Pool he traveled, now running in and out among the rushes where the water was very shallow, now swimming where it was too deep for wading. And all the time his shrewd little eyes were taking note of everything which might be of advantage for the new house he intended to build.

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GRAPHIC GOLF



WATCH POSITION OF BALL IN CHIP SHOT

MANY errors in chip shot play come from the wrong position of the ball at address. Played off the right foot the shot appears much easier to judge and gauge. It is a simpler matter to judge the exact place where the ball should be hit. Furthermore the ball can be kept low and better controlled in its flight. Played further

SWEETENING

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE NEED a recipe for living. We need another cookbook giving the rules successfully to make a life as well as mix a cake. We have our rules for dough and batter.

But living is another matter. Yet there is not another thing that needs so much of sweetening.

Ah, yes, with living, as with cooking, We need a little forward looking. Let's study living for awhile. And with our labor mix a smile. When life is rather tasteless, it'll be wise to sweeten it a little. There's really not another thing Life needs as much as sweetening.

We have our customs culinary. Yet more than that is necessary. We need another recipe: To sweeten life with sympathy. To comfort hearts, to brighten faces. And sweeten home and other places. In life, like any other thing, Put in a little sweetening.

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Training for Flying at Their Own Expense

SO ENTHUSIASTIC are these members of the naval and marine air units that they refuse to let a little thing like a shortage of government cash deprive them of their training. They are paying their own expense at the naval air station in Washington, D. C.



To Battle Forest Fires
Chains of water holes have been established along the main highways of British Columbia's northern frontier from which water can be pumped with portable gasoline pumps to fight forest fires.

forward there is danger of topping or as often happens slashing into the turf underneath the ball. Accuracy is needed in the chip and for this reason a relaxed stance is a distinct aid with the hands and wrists doing a major share of the stroke. The hands move back only slightly in the backswing, the bend of the wrists affording the force of the stroke. Bobby Jones above stands with feet close together in this shot, a factor which aids his relaxation and enables the arms to swing freely with no sign of a body check, as Bobby swings back slow and keeps the head down. Many golfers prefer the straighter faced irons for this shot.

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GOOD SALADS

SALADS are always in order, and one never tires of new combinations and different ways of serving them.

With the tender new carrots on the market, a most tasty salad may be made with fresh grated carrots, a little finely minced onion and celery, stirred into a lemon gelatin and allowed to mold. Serve on lettuce with a snappy mayonnaise dressing.

Chicken salad the way Hawaiians serve it is made as usual with chicken and celery with the addition of as much finely-cut pineapple as chicken. Garnish with asparagus tips marinated in french dressing.

Collards—These are greens used much in the South and may be grown in any climate. The flavor is like very mild cabbage and there is a slightly bitter taste. Cooked as spinach or served with and cooked with salt pork, they make a very palatable and nourishing dish.

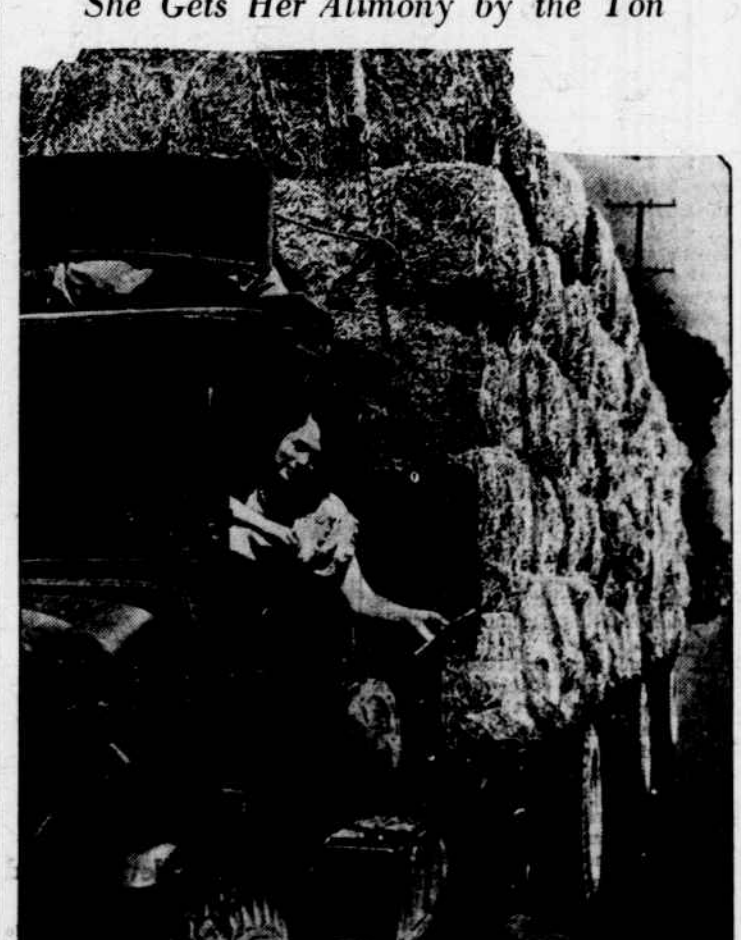
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Dressed for Tea



This large hat of white with a scarlet velvet crown matches the simple velvet scarf held in place with the new Lanvin bar pin. The swagger coat of all silk corduroy velvet is also white.

She Gets Her Alimony by the Ton



RATHER than go to jail, Bert Taylor Anderson, farmer near Los Angeles, is paying alimony in hay by the ton. This substitute for currency was approved by the court when Anderson said he could not pay the \$50 a week due his divorced wife, Rose Ida Anderson. The lady is here seen with the first truck load of hay she accepted.

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BONERS



Before the Australian ballot the candidates were all different sizes, shapes and colors.

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

In the West the farming is done mostly by irritating the land.

If the air contains more than 100 per cent carbolic acid, it is very dangerous to health.

Venezelos are the members of the Greek cabinet who resigned.

A skeleton is a man or person without meat or skin.

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