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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Recovery Act Blue Eagle Becomes the National Bird—Code Making Continues—President Plans War on Kidnaping and Racketeering.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BLUE eagles of NRA by the hundred thousand are flying all over the United States; innumerable men and women, jobless for long, are going back to work; shorter hours and higher pay are being installed in factories, shops and offices. American commerce and industry is fast being reinvigorated. President Roosevelt and his whole administration are pushing forward in the recovery campaign determinedly.

Following out the President's program, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, has "drafted" citizens in all the states to lead the great drive. Nine members were appointed on each of 48 state "recovery boards," and seven members were named for service on 26 district "recovery boards" for the recently made codes. The telegraphic notice sent each of the former by General Johnson was:

"President Roosevelt has drafted you as one of the nine members of the state recovery board for the state of . . . as explained in bulletin No. 3 of July 20. He has requested you to volunteer your services without compensation in this great drive for national rehabilitation. As a member of this board your duties will be to get every patriotic American citizen, employer, and consumer to co-operate in this program. Please wire acceptance immediately and you will receive further instructions."

The advisory board for public works is doing its part in the re-employment campaign by dealing out further large sums from the public works fund. Its head, Secretary of Interior Ickes, announced allotments totaling \$118,282,000 for one state and five federal projects. Added to allotments already made, brought the total thus far earmarked out of the three billion three hundred million dollar fund to \$1,058,106,201.

The state project to be financed by the government was beneficiary of the largest allotment. Sixty-three million dollars, Secretary Ickes announced, is allotted for construction of the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river basin.

The upper Mississippi 9-foot channel project, already approved by President Roosevelt, was allotted \$11,500,000. This is a federal project to be undertaken under the government's rivers and harbors program.

Another \$22,700,000 of the public works fund was earmarked for the Caspar-Alcova reclamation project in Wyoming, for many years the pet scheme of Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming.

The federal forest service was allotted \$15,282,745; the coast and geologic survey \$2,600,000, and the geologic survey \$2,500,000.

REPRESENTATIVES of the oil, coal, steel and many other industries were busily trying to agree on their codes in Washington. In each there were factions with conflicting ideas, and it was not easy to reconcile them. This was especially true of the oil men. Among them were many advocates of federal regulation of petroleum prices, but they were told by Administrator Johnson that he would not recommend to the President any price fixing until the effect of production control has been determined.

Formation of the coal code was complicated by the riotous strike in the mining zone of southwestern Pennsylvania.

IN BOTH the coal and steel code discussions there was controversy over the open shop versus unions. The steel men took the open shop clause out of their proposed code to facilitate settlement but they declared plainly that they would stand for the present systems of employees' councils in the industry to carry on collective bargaining.

Mr. Johnson said he would not approve any code that does not provide for advisory councils. On the old issue of how collective bargaining should be carried out, the administrator reiterated that N. L. R. A. provides for col-

lective bargaining through employees chosen by the workers.

Robert P. Lamont, former secretary of commerce and now president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents 98 per cent of the country's producers of pig iron and steel ingots, was the chief spokesman for the iron and steel industry at the hearings. William Green, president of the A. F. L., challenged various sections of the offered code, especially the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions. Secretary of Labor Perkins, who had been making a tour of the Pennsylvania steel mills, wanted the wage rates altered, especially criticizing the 25 and 27 cents minimum hourly rate set up for the southern and Birmingham districts.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Lamont announced the industry had agreed to raise the minimum pay in those two districts to 30 cents an hour.

Both Green and Miss Perkins urged that the 40 hour week would not bring about sufficient re-employment in the industry.

Defending the proposed code, Mr. Lamont said:

"It is estimated that on the basis of a 60 per cent rate of operations and a 40 hour week, substantially all the 49,738 employees who were not receiving work July 1, 1933, would be given employment. On less than a 40 hour week the industry positively could not operate the mills and meet any demands on them in excess of present production."

"The code establishes a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for common labor in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown, north Ohio, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, Detroit-Toledo, Chicago and Colorado districts. This rate is only 9 per cent less than the highest base rate paid during the last 11 years, where living costs were above the present level."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, continuing his vacation at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., called into conference there Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley and discussed with him a plan to put all the force of the federal government into a campaign to wipe out the two great evils of kidnaping and racketeering. Professor Moley was then relieved temporarily from his departmental duties and placed at the head of a special survey to determine

where and how the federal power can best be used as a weapon against the criminal. He is well fitted for this work, for he is an expert criminologist, was an adviser to the New York crime commissioner and is the author of numerous surveys of crime, notably in Ohio and Missouri.

As for racketeering, both the President and Moley see in the new recovery act the authority, which the federal government has heretofore lacked, to intervene in criminal cases involving business conduct. Until now, unless a criminal act infringed upon some specific federal statute, such as one of the postal laws or the internal revenue act or a law based on interstate commerce, the federal government had no means of jurisdiction.

In the past the anti-trust laws have prevented the smaller industries and business units from banding together. Such a condition provided a fertile field for the racketeers, for illegal combinations, and for violence.

The national recovery act, however, provides directly for the abrogation of the anti-trust laws in cases where they interfere with the working of the recovery program. Industry and business are forced into trade agreements. The federal government sanctions and imposes those agreements and any act in violation of such agreements or tending to destroy the effect of the recovery act is made a crime.

Against kidnaping, the President is counting on a super police force modeled in a general way on England's Scotland Yard, the postal regulations, the income tax law, and the recently enacted kidnaping statute.

Recent instances of kidnaping are familiar to all newspaper readers. The "snatchers" have received large sums for the release of their victims in several cases. The relatives of John J. O'Connell, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., paid \$40,000 for his freedom, and the ransom of Charles F. Urschel, millionaire oil operator of Oklahoma City, is said to have been \$200,000.

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CHESTER S. LORD, who as managing editor of the New York Sun for nearly a quarter of a century was admired and loved by two generations of newspaper men, died at the age of eighty-three years, in his home in Garden City, N. Y. The "Boss," as one of his reporters once wrote, "was never known in all the years of his managing editorship to utter an unkind word to any man on the paper, no matter how humble his station."

RESULTS shown by the civilian conservation corps are deemed so satisfactory by the administration that plans are being made to continue the experiment for another six months. Orders are to be sent out for the re-enlistment of all those who desire to go on with the work.

Enlistment is on a six months basis. The first "hitch" expires in November. There are at present 310,575 men in the corps, including 25,000 former service men. The forestry army is located in 1,438 camps in all parts of the country. The cost to the government is approximately \$20,000,000 a month.

POLITICS and sugar are making the Cuban situation very difficult for the administration in Washington, and for Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Though it was announced that the political situation on the island was clearing up, and though President Machado issued an amnesty proclamation, the troubles there are continuing. The Cuban people are in distress, the school teachers in Havana have been demonstrating because they are not paid, and the veterans of the war of independence undertook to hold a parade to call attention to their inability to collect their pensions. The old soldiers were attacked by police and severely beaten, right under the eyes of Mr. Welles, and it was reported the ambassador would demand that Machado revamp his cabinet and dismiss Gen. Alberto Herrera, the cause of much of the recent disturbance.

The Cuban ambassador in Washington is persistently demanding a larger import quota for Cuban sugar. This and this alone would make the island fairly prosperous and would lead to the subsidence of the political disorders.

At present the sugar conference has tentatively set Cuba's sugar exports to the United States at 1,700,000 short tons of raw and only 110,000 tons of refined. Ordinarily United States importation of Cuban refined sugar is about half a million tons.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG's arbitrary rule in Louisiana was seriously threatened when District Judge A. C. O'Donnell began an open court investigation into the election of last fall in which Long's gang is alleged to have resorted to fraud in order to win. The judge ordered fifteen election commissioners, arrested on charges of certifying to false returns, brought before him; and he granted permission to District Attorney Stanley to examine ballot boxes in open court.

Governor O. K. Allen, a Long henchman, in trying to halt the investigation, had declared New Orleans under martial law, but revoked the order after eight soldiers had been detailed to guard the grand jury. The latter body appeared to be dominated by the Long crowd.

The United States senate committee announced it planned to resume its investigation of Louisiana elections within two months. The Times-Picayune called upon President Roosevelt to take note of "political racketeering" in Louisiana and not to overlook it in his "war on gangsters."

THE apprehension of war between the United States and Japan, entertained by not a few Americans, is apparently felt in Japan also, despite official denials. The army and navy heads of the island empire have just submitted to the finance ministry estimates for the 1934-35 defense expenditures larger than any in previous history and 45 per cent greater than the appropriation for the current year. These estimates included 150,000,000 yen (\$50,400,000 at current exchange rates) for new naval construction and 75,000,000 yen (\$21,000,000) for modernization of capital ships.

The navy ministry asked for the fiscal year beginning next April 1 the sum of 650,000,000 yen (\$190,400,000), which is 30 per cent more than the estimates of 1921-22, the largest previous estimates for the sea forces.

The combined Japanese fleet began preparations for maneuvers several hundred miles southeast of Tokyo, in which the major problem will be a battle with a hypothetical enemy.

FOR the first time since 1912 England's tennis team has possession of the historic Davis cup. The islanders won the trophy by defeating the French players at Auteril in the challenge round. France had held the cup for six years.

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THE CHILDREN'S EVENING TALE

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

HOOTY, THE OWL, DISCOVERS WHAT IS GOING ON

To-who! To-who! To-who-who-who! What may a hungry fellow do?

SO SAID Hooty the Owl as he waited for the Black Shadows to creep out from the Purple Hills. It was just the hour when Hooty always is hungry. You see he had had nothing to eat since just before daylight that morning, and then it had been a mere



Now He Was Wide Awake and Waiting Only for Mr. Sun to Go to Bed.

bite, a careless little mouse. All day Hooty had slept in the top of his favorite tree in the loneliest part of the Green Forest. Now he was wide awake and waiting only for Mr. Sun to go to bed, taking with him his children, the Jolly Little Sunbeams. You see Hooty the Owl does not like them. They try to blind him. They never succeed, for though many people don't think so, Hooty can see very well indeed in daytime, but the dusk is easier on his big eyes, and so he waits until Mr. Sun has gone to bed, to do his hunting.

Now one of the first places Hooty visits every night is the Smiling Pool. Hooty always has taken great inter-

est in all that goes on in the Smiling Pool. Had he a mind to, Hooty could tell dark stories of things which have happened in the Smiling Pool, strange disappearances among the little people who live there. At least they were strange to all but Hooty. The truth is, in or around the Smiling Pool Hooty has found many a good dinner.

In his own peculiar way Hooty is clever. He is very clever indeed. You know how he flies without making a sound, for all the world like a drifting shadow. But with all his cleverness Hooty never had been able to catch Jerry Muskrat. He had tried times enough, goodness knows. Ever since Jerry was big enough to leave his mother, and even before, Hooty had tried and tried to catch Jerry. At first it was because Jerry was young and tender. Now it was because he was so big and would make such a satisfying dinner.

As he waited for the change to the Black Shadows, Hooty was thinking of Jerry and wondering why it was he

had seen him so seldom during the past summer. The reason was that Jerry had lived in his castle in the bank of the Laughing Brook. Hooty had not known this.

At last it was dark enough to suit him and on silent wings Hooty sailed out from the Green Forest straight for the Smiling Pool. As he drew near he saw right away that the water was quite muddy and that it was mud-diest near a certain place beyond the Big Rock. Hooty was interested. He turned so as to sail over the Big Rock and then saw that something was going on underneath. For just an instant Jerry's head appeared. That was enough. Hooty understood. Chuckling softly, Hooty turned back toward the Green Forest.

"I know what's going on," he chuckled. "I know what's going on. He's building a new house. By and by it will be above water. He will be so busy building he may forget to watch out. If he does I am just the fellow who wants to be around. Just let him once forget when I am about and he will have no more use for a new house. Now I'll stay away from the Smiling Pool for a few nights. It won't do to have him see me about."

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BONERS

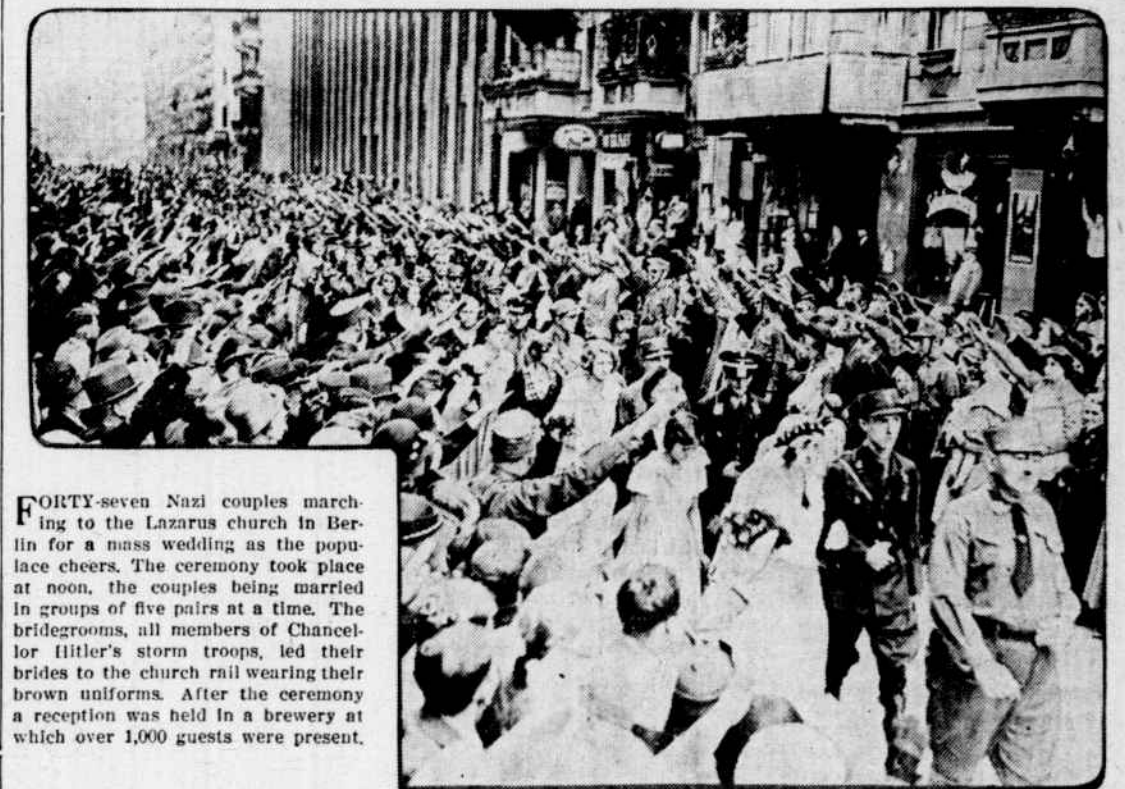


The parts of the respiratory system are the skin, ducks under the arms, and soles of the feet.

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

The catcombs were where the

Procession of Nazi Couples to Mass Marriage



FORTY-seven Nazi couples marching to the Lazarus church in Berlin for a mass wedding as the populace cheers. The ceremony took place at noon, the couples being married in groups of five pairs at a time. The bridegrooms, all members of Chancellor Hitler's storm troops, led their brides to the church rail wearing their brown uniforms. After the ceremony a reception was held in a brewery at which over 1,000 guests were present.

the taste. A lemon sirup over muskmelon is well liked as is a ginger sirup, using some of the preserved ginger as a garnish.

Red Raspberry Whip

Set a bowl into a pan of crushed ice. Into the bowl put one and one-half cups of ripe berries, one cup of powdered sugar and the white of an egg. Beat with a wire egg beater until the mixture holds its shape. Pile lightly on a fancy glass serving dish and surround with fresh macaroons. Serve with a chilled boiled custard.

Frozen Plum Pudding.

Melt three squares of chocolate over hot water, add one-fourth cup of sugar and one-fourth cup of boiling water, stir and cook until smooth and glossy. Scald one quart of milk, one cupful each of heavy cream and one cupful of sugar in a double boiler. Add the chocolate mixture and a tablespoonful of vanilla,

one junket tablet dissolved in one tablespoonful of cold water. Set the mixture in a warm place until it jellies. Add one-half pound of mixed fruits soaked over night in a thin sirup to cover, seeded raisins, shredded candied cherries, candied pineapple and shredded citron. Drain and pack in a fluted mold lined with lady fingers, cover and let stand in equal measures of ice and salt.

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GRAPHIC GOLF



CORRECT STROKING

THERE are various ways of practicing putting. Walter Travis used to use a miniature cup and stroke the ball by imagining he was driving a tack into the back of it. Other players have laid out a chalk line and putt along it or parallel to it. Many players have practiced only on the green itself, sometimes using a spot in direct line to the hole to putt over. All good golfers are agreed however that the ball must be struck accurately and precisely to gain best results. Some golfers have gone so far as to use this phase alone in their practice with beneficial results. Instead of aiming at some particular target and gauging the range accordingly, they practice only correct stroking and accurate contact with the ball. Their whole mind is concentrated on the stroke with no attention at all as to where the ball may finish. In this way a sound putting stroke is soon achieved.

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early Christians lived when they were put to death by Nero.

Correct the sentence—"My mother's taste is better than her sister's." "My mother's taste is better than my aunt's."

The French revolution was caused by overcharging taxes.

After undue exposure to air, fatty substances become ransom.

One puts food into the ice-box because of the low climate there.

He played the part of the Englishman fine, but he would have looked more natural with a molecule.

One of the three decisive battles of the Civil war was fought above the clouds atop of Teapot Dome. Useless S. Grant commanded the union troops.

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TO GET IT DONE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THOUGH doing something here and there Around the house takes thought and care

And time and strength, the greater task

Is not to do it but to ask.

Though doing something seems to be A burden, we shall learn to see There always is a greater one, And that is getting something done.

There always is a thing or two Around the house the rest could do, And so we say to someone dear, "I wish you'd fix this matter here." If they would only just refuse We'd save a lot of time we lose; Would say they won't, we'd go ahead; Alas, they say they will instead.

And, making this a better earth, Their promises have equal worth. Whoever may perceive the need Must do the thinking, then the deed. The rest our wisdom may approve But always nod and never move. We must not ask of anyone, Must do a thing to get it done.

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John D., Jr., Helps Save the Palisades



HERE is an interesting view of the land, extending thirteen miles north from the new George Washington bridge across the Hudson, which has been given to the Palisades park commissioners by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The tract is 265 acres in extent and its acquisition by the commissioners is a great aid in the movement to save the picturesque Palisades for the public.

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