

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVIX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1933.

NO. 31.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Wallace Asks 15 Per Cent Wheat Acreage Reduction—NRA Campaign Among the Consumers—Raymond Moley's Resignation—Washington for Repeal.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHEAT farmers of the nation, in order to receive federal cash benefits under the domestic allotment plan, must agree to reduce their 1934 wheat acreage by 15 per cent. This was the announcement made by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, after the news of the international wheat agreement reached in the London conference was received. The secretary estimated that this reduction will mean a cut of about 9,000,000 acres in wheat plantings and of more than 124,000,000 bushels in the 1934 wheat crop, provided all the farmers sign up. They were being strongly urged to do in appeals that were broadcast throughout the wheat belt.

Under the allotment plan, the machinery of which is now completed, the government will pay the farmer 28 cents per bushel on 54 per cent of his crop, or that portion destined for consumption in this country. In return the farmer must agree to cut his 1934 wheat plantings by 15 per cent. Some \$120,000,000 in compensating payments is expected to be paid this year. If all wheat farmers sign government contracts promising to reduce their next year's planting by the stipulated amount. Funds for the payments are expected to be raised by a 30-cent-a-bushel processing tax on flour millers. The application each farmer signs obligates him to sign a contract with Secretary Wallace when his application is approved in Washington. It must be accompanied by a map of his farm, showing location of all buildings, his crop system, and legal description of his location. It must also have a signed statement of the thresherman as to how much wheat came off the farm in the last three years and a certificate of the elevator or railroad official who bought the wheat.

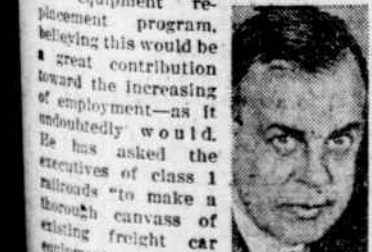
"BUY under the blue eagle," was the slogan with which Administrator Hugh Johnson opened the great drive to persuade the entire nation to give its full support to the NRA. The cry was taken up by an army of a million and a half volunteers who started out to canvass the households of the country, to tell the people what the recovery act means and to enlist the individual citizens under its emblem.

General Johnson warned the people that "even a shadow" of boycott, intimidation and violence would wreck the whole endeavor; but he insisted that confining one's patronage to dealers who fly the blue eagle would not be boycotting the others and would be not only justifiable but necessary to the campaign's success.

Completion of the automobile code and its acceptance by President Roosevelt was counted a great achievement by NRA, and the manufacturers were fairly well satisfied with the compromise on the union labor problem which gave them the right to deal with their workers on a basis of merit and efficiency. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was quick to take advantage of the provision of the code which, he held, permits the workers to organize. He wired the general organizer, William Collins, in Detroit to appeal to auto employees to "unite with labor." Pessimistic observers see in all this the seeds of future conflicts.

Henry Ford was still silent on his intentions concerning the code. General Johnson said emphatically that if the blue eagle sign could not get the shorter hours and higher wages would not be compliance.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, who as federal co-ordinator of transportation has perhaps the hardest job in the administration, is promoting a freight car equipment replacement program, believing this would be a great contribution toward the increasing of employment—as it undoubtedly would. He has asked the executives of class 1 railroads "to make a thorough canvass of existing freight car equipment and to submit at the earliest practicable date their views as to the repair or retirement of worn out and obsolete cars."



J. B. Eastman

The railroads are asked to submit their recommendations for repairs and retirements of each year up to and including 1938 with the average cost for each car.

Mr. Eastman wants the railroads to retire and destroy or rehabilitate the thousands of cars whose period of service has expired. He also asks them to consider the voluntary restriction to service on their own lines of cars of light construction and cars of larger capacity that are not good for more than two and a half years of further service.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT selected Secretary of the Interior Ickes to be administrator for the oil industry, and then selected the other 14 members of the planning and conservation committee to assist Mr. Ickes in this work.

The President also took steps to relax the gold embargo for the benefit of the mine owners. He issued two orders, one allowing the sale in foreign markets of gold mined in the United States and the other stringently binding the anti-hoarding regulations to safeguard the national supply.

He made sure that this permission to give gold producers the advantage of the higher prices available abroad would also be shared by the refiners and his two orders made this possible.

Then Mr. Roosevelt cleaned up his desk and began a week-end vacation. He attended the Dutchess county fair at Rhinebeck, and next day embarked on Vincent Astor's yacht for a cruise that was to last until after Labor day.

RAYMOND MOLEY, regarded as the "ace" of the Roosevelt brain trust, is no longer assistant secretary of state or in any other way connected with the administration. Following a call at the summer White House in Hyde Park, Professor Moley announced his resignation and his plans to become the editor of a new weekly magazine to be established by Vincent Astor. His associates will be W. Averill Harriman and V. V. McNitt. The publication will be devoted to controversial articles concerning politics and economics and Moley said one of its purposes will be to interpret the ideas of the Roosevelt administration, though it will not be in any sense an agent of the NRA.

Both Professor Moley and Secretary of State Hull denied that the former's resignation was caused by the disagreements between those two gentlemen which culminated at the London conference. Many independent commentators held that Moley's retirement from the administration heralded the passing of the regime of the professor and the return of practical politicians to the direction of the nation's affairs.

REPEALISTS were unnecessarily worried about the state of Washington, partly because the vote on wiping out the Eighteenth amendment was in the form of referendums in each of the legislative districts. This scheme, however, availed the drys nothing, for the state voted for repeal by about 5 to 2. Nearly complete returns showed that only one district, with two delegates, went dry, so the repeal amendment will be ratified by the other 97 delegates when the convention meets October 3 in Olympia. Washington is the twenty-fourth state in the repeal column.

The state emergency committee, a retentionist organization, fought repeal. It contended that in the event of abolition of the prohibition amendment the state would be without liquor regulation, except laws prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages to Indians and minors, until the legislature meets again in 1935.

THIRTEEN deaths are to be laid to a storm in New Mexico. The Golden State Limited, a transcontinental passenger train, plunged through a weakened bridge into an arroyo near Tucuman, eight persons being killed and many injured. During the same storm a night mail and passenger transport plane crashed against Mesa mountain not far from Quay, and the two pilots and three passengers perished.

Two pursuit training planes collided in mid air over Randolph field, San Antonio, Texas, two cadets and an instructor losing their lives. Another instructor leaped with his parachute and was saved.

TEA and conversation were all that Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, obtained when he visited President Roosevelt at Hyde Park. He was accompanied by George L. Harrison, governor of the New York federal reserve bank, and he hoped to talk about stabilization of the currency. But there were various other guests present, and still more dropped in during the afternoon—and Mr. Roosevelt had no desire to talk about stabilization or any allied matters. So it was just a pleasant social affair, and Mr. Norman left early.



Montagu Norman

The eminent Londoner, however, did have a number of conferences with financial men, including Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, and monetary problems were discussed, but the results, if any, were not made public.

EUROPE is not feeling at all peaceful these days, and this is due largely to the doings of German Chancellor Hitler and his Nazis in their conflict with the government of Austria. The Austrian Nazis are hurrying across the border to join their comrades in Germany, and the threat of invasion grows day by day. But, if it comes, the invaders will be met at the frontier by a vastly increased Austrian army. Among other steps by the Vienna government is the decreeing of a new short-term enlistment force in which from 16,000 to 20,000 men will be trained annually and a second army created.

President Von Hindenburg and Hitler attended a huge meeting of Germans at Tannenberg to celebrate the German victory there over the Russians, and the former, accepting as a gift from East Prussia a forest estate, said: "I am thinking with reverence, fidelity and gratitude of my kaiser, the king and lord, in this hour, when I am thinking also of my deceased comrades in arms, and when I proceed to thank you for the gift."

The chancellor, flying the same day to Niederwald, near the Saar frontier, told a crowd of 200,000 that Germany would never give up the Saar. At the time of the latter demonstration there was a secret meeting of Nazi chieftains to whom Saar State Councillor Simon said:

"Wherever the German language is spoken, wherever German blood runs in the veins, greater Germany extends. We will not be content just with the Saar. The German language is spoken as far west as Metz and Mulhouse, the Saar, Alsace, Lorraine and parts of Belgium and Holland formerly were German and the German character still lives there today in the people."

"Germany will no longer be a people of 60,000,000 inhabitants, but of 90,000,000. The conquest of the Saar will be the point of departure for other political successes on the western frontiers of Germany. The Nazi, the reich and Chancellor Hitler will not rest until this aim—a Germany of 90,000,000 inhabitants—has been achieved."

The Saar matter, which supposedly will be settled in 1935 by a plebiscite, especially interests France, which now holds the valuable basin. Significantly, Premier Daladier took occasion to inspect the vast new French frontier fortifications, the main works of which are about completed. This great chain of forts and tunnels is designed to protect France from a surprise invasion by Germany.

UNCLE SAM is determined to bring Samuel Insull back home to answer for his alleged sins. At the request of American government agents the Greek authorities again arrested the former utilities magnate, and the Appeals court in Athens sustained this action and rejected Insull's plea for release on bail. The fugitive from Chicago will have to spend another month under restraint pending the result of the second effort to extradite him, but, being in poor health, he is kept under guard in a clinic.

Insull's lawyers indicated that he will first seek to have himself made a Greek citizen, and, failing this, will attempt to show that the extradition treaty between the United States and Greece is contrary to the provisions of the Greek constitution. He is now accused of violating the American bankruptcy law.

The extradition proceedings may be long drawn out. Insull can only be extradited if the charge against him is an offense against Greek as well as American law. Lawyers in Athens say that violation of the bankruptcy law is a much milder offense under Greek law than embezzlement and larceny.

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CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JERRY MAKES HIS WALLS STOUT

To make success of any plan Each one must do the best he can. If then the plan does not succeed To blame himself he has no need.

NEVER in his life had Jerry Muskrat been happier than he was as he toiled to build that new house. He was far happier than when he had nothing to do but play about, as had been the case all summer. He got tired. Of course. But it was the healthy kind of tiredness that meant sound sleep when he crept into his bed in his castle in the bank of the Laughing Brook. And each day there was the splendid feeling that what he had done counted for something; that there had been no waste of time.

So Jerry Muskrat was happy, and because he was happy he talked, and because there was no one near to talk to, he talked to himself. He had just cut the roots of a burrush and was resting for a moment before taking the whole plant over to use in building his new house. "It was hard work getting this plant up by the roots," said he, "and that was because the roots were well fastened to the ground. Whatever is well rooted is hard to move. Think it over, Jerry. Just think it over. The food that swept away your house last spring didn't sweep away the burrushes or the trees along the bank of the Laughing Brook. That was because they were so well rooted. The foundations of your house are its roots so to speak. Just keep that in mind, Jerry, and see that the foundation walls are broad and stout."

Jerry chuckled at the funny notion of calling the foundations of his house roots. Then he swam over to use that burrush in the foundation of his house. Remembering how his old house had been swept away, Jerry spent a great deal of time and attention on the foundations of his new house. The bits of sod he had dug up and the mud he had taken from his tunnels and cellar were good as far as they went, but Jerry was too good a builder not to know that if he used nothing else his foundation would be weak. So he brought roots and bits of sticks and the stalks of rushes and these he worked into his foundation walls with the mud and the bits of sod.

And he made these walls broad and stout and went over and over them to make sure there were no weak

DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a crisis?"
"Result of breaking a plate."
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GRAPHIC GOLF



USING DRIVER THROUGH THE FAIRWAY

THERE has been little discussion with the larger and heavier ball that is now in official use. In fact most golfers are more than pleased with it. For one thing it sets up better on the fairway and offers a larger broadside to hit at. There is no necessity to slam into the ball to make it rise with a rather straight club as was often the case with the smaller ball. In fact its ease of elevation has led Bobby Jones to resort to the use of his driver under certain situations through the fairway. When the ball presents a fairly good lie and a long shot into the wind or a far second is desired, Jones uses his driver with no sense of undue risk. Although the average golfer might hesitate to follow Jones' example, the new ball has at least made brassie and spoon shots simpler.

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places in them. So gradually the walls rose until when Jerry stood on them only his feet were in the water. By the end of another night he could sit on them without so much as wetting his feet. All the hard work under water was finished. There was still a lot of hard work to be done, but it would be pleasanter and therefore easier than the work already done.

So Jerry sat on the foundation walls of his new house and was happy and dreamed dreams of how he would build the finest house that ever a muskrat built, a house so fine that even his big cousin, Paddy the Beaver, would be envious of him. And dreaming his fine dreams under the twinkling stars Jerry forgot the one thing that none of the little people of the Green Forest or the Green Meadows or the Laughing Brook or the Smiling Pool or the Old Orchard ever should forget for a wee, wee minute—to watch out for danger.

And this was quite as Hooty the Owl had hoped it would be when he had first discovered what Jerry Muskrat was doing there in the Smiling Pool.

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BANANA DESSERTS

THE banana is one of our most popular and well liked fruits, one we can always find in our markets and it deserves a chapter all for itself.

Banana Bread Pudding.

Take three slices of bread or three rolls, break into small pieces. Pour over this two cups of milk, one-half cup of sugar, four bananas sliced, stir in lightly two beaten egg whites and bake for half an hour. Serve hot with a sauce using the two egg yolks beaten well, one-fourth of a cup of sugar and a cup of boiling milk; stir and flavor, then serve hot. A lit-

To the Memory of the March King



ALTHOUGH his marches, which have been played by military bands around the world, will never let him be forgotten, John Philip Sousa, the great "march king" who died March 6, 1932, will be kept alive in the memory of the nation through this handsome memorial just completed in the Congressional cemetery, Washington, where he is buried.

the lemon juice and rind may be used for the flavoring.

Banana Fluff.

Cut one-half pound of fresh marshmallows into small pieces. Whip one cup of heavy cream, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half cup of sugar, a bit of salt, stir in the marshmallows, one cupful of broken nuts (less may be used), and one cupful of banana pulp finely mashed. Serve with crushed strawberries, or over ice cream of any flavor.

Banana Bavarois.

Scald one cupful of milk in a double boiler. Stir in two teaspoonfuls of gelatin previously soaked in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Add one cupful of sugar and when cold and it commences to set stir in one cupful of banana pulp and one cupful of

whipped cream. Pour into a mold and place on ice to set.

Banana and Coconut Dessert.

Cut four bananas into four pieces, place in a buttered pan and sprinkle with three teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Beat an egg white until stiff, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Add one-half cupful of shredded coconut, put a tablespoonful of this meringue on each section of banana. Bake until brown. Serve with whipped cream.

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PRICES

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THINGS have come down, some certain things,
And, thank the Lord,
The things most good;
But folly still the old price brings,
We can't afford,
And never could.
The price of midnight joy is health
(Who squanders sleep
Will have to pay),
And that's the universal wealth
That people keep
Or throw away.

Some things are high; the price of sin
Remains the same,
Good times or bad,
But heaven's easier to win,
An honest name
May still be had,
If less of gold means more of worth,
More trying for
True happiness,
Perhaps this is a richer earth,
And we have more
Who now have less.

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BONERS



A gargoyle was a medieval school teacher.

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

The precision of the equinoxes causes the Signs of the Zodiac to change their positions.

Solar Plexis is a newly discovered planet.

A binnacle is a bivalve that fastens itself to the bottom of the ship.

Priscilla said with a tremendous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

Henry the Eighth married many wives, and the last one was Jane Austen.

On her small feet scandals were tied.

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England Pays Debt in Silver From India



HERE, well guarded on a pier at San Francisco, are nine thousand bars of silver from India, worth \$5,000,000—the first half of the payment made by Great Britain to the United States under the new war debt arrangement. This shipment was transferred to the San Francisco mint and was followed a few days later by another of the same value.

England has agreed to pay the United States \$10,000,000 of the war debt in silver. The first \$5,000,000 of this payment has been shipped to San Francisco. The remaining \$5,000,000 will be shipped in a few days.

The silver bars are being stored in a warehouse at the San Francisco pier. The bars are of standard weight and purity. They were mined in India and are being used to pay the war debt.

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