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News Review of Current Events the World Over

St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty Rejected by Senate Despite President's Efforts—Revamping of Air Mail in Progress—House Passes Bonus Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DESPITE the fact that President Roosevelt phoned personally to a number of senators of both parties seeking to persuade them to vote for ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, the pact was defeated in the senate by a vote of 46 to 42. Thus the affirmative vote was far below the required two-thirds of those voting. Party lines were disregarded. Twenty-two Democrats voted against ratification, along with 20 Republicans.

Senator Lewis

Mr. Roosevelt, it was said in Washington, was decidedly vexed by this defeat of a major administration measure, and he began preparations to resubmit the treaty at a future session of congress. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip of the senate and one of the leading opponents of the rejected treaty, predicted that Canada would soon offer the United States a substitute treaty. This may be true, but dispatches reveal that in Montreal, at least, the defeat of the pact was hailed with joy because business men there think the project too expensive to be undertaken at this time. The President's warning that Canada would, on its own initiative, build an all-Canadian waterway seems to be met by this news from Montreal.

Chicago and the Mississippi valley are blamed by Mr. Roosevelt for the rejection of the treaty, and there is no doubt that their arguments against the proposed restriction of diversion of water from Lake Michigan to 1,500 cubic feet a second were potent. This amount, according to Senator Lewis and other Middle West senators, would be wholly inadequate to maintain navigation in the Mississippi waterway. The Atlantic seaboard senators, too, were almost solidly against the treaty.

If the treaty is resubmitted, the clauses concerning the sovereignty of Lake Michigan and the Chicago diversion may be omitted; but Senator Lewis said: "So far as I am concerned—and I believe I speak also for several others—I shall not be satisfied with a mere omission, but shall demand that internationalization of Lake Michigan and the limitation of the sanitary district diversion shall be specifically renounced by Canada."

SENATOR WAGNER of New York, chairman of the national labor board, has put forth a warning that unless "misconstruction" and "evasion" of the collective bargaining provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act are checked "we may expect to witness a vast swelling of industrial unrest with the coming of spring."

Secretary of Labor Perkins joined with Wagner and other witnesses before the board in urging the passage of Wagner's bill which would create a permanent labor board and outlaw employer influence over the organization of employees. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor demand that employers be forced to recognize the unions and predict general strikes especially in the automobile industry unless prompt action is taken to satisfy the men.

BY DIRECTION of the President, all air mail operations by the army air corps were suspended by Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the corps, and the drafting of a new schedule that would insure greater safety for the flyers was begun. When the news reached him of the deaths of the ninth and tenth army mail carriers within three weeks Mr. Roosevelt sent out word: "The continuation of deaths in the army air corps must stop." He ordered that the carrying of air mail cease except "on such routes, under such weather conditions and under such equipment and personnel conditions as will insure, as far as the utmost care can provide, against constant recurrence of fatal accidents."

General Foulois

General Foulois, Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of air mail operations, and various Post Office department officials built a revised "safety" route with the trans-continental line from Newark to San Francisco as the main line, other routes feeding into it. The

intention was to reduce the number of trips on all schedules and to permit less night flying.

Colonel Lindbergh aroused interest by visiting Washington for two days and conferring with Secretary of War Dorn. Soon after the secretary named the colonel, Orville Wright and Clarence Chamberlain on a committee to investigate the army carrying of the air mail.

Lindbergh, however, declined to serve on the committee, repeating in his letter to Secretary Dorn his severe condemnation of the plan to have the army carry the air mail. Mr. Dorn urged him to reconsider. Meanwhile, the colonel appeared before the senate post office committee to testify concerning permanent air mail legislation.

General Foulois has been working on a plan by which army flyers could join with commercial pilots in receiving training. The step follows a suggestion by Mr. Roosevelt that "because military lessons have been taught us during the last few weeks," army aviators should train with those who "later on will fly the mail" in "night flying, blind flying and instrument flying."

TWO hundred and thirty-one Democratic members of the house kicked over the traces and, with the aid of 59 Republicans, passed the Patman bill calling for the immediate payment of the veterans' bonus with greenbacks. The President has repeatedly expressed his opposition to the measure and indicated that he would veto it if it got through congress. Its passage by the senate was unlikely.

There were only two reasonable explanations for the revolt of the Democrats. One was put in words by Representative John Y. Brown of Kentucky, a Democrat, who was in opposition. He said: "You are buying veterans' votes. You are holding out this piece of bait to get veterans' votes this summer. There is not a man in the house who believes this bill will ever become a law, and yet you sit here and vote for it for your own political welfare."

The other explanation was that many of the Democrats are resentful of the "rubber stamp" label that has been put on congress and welcomed an opportunity to break away from dictation and, as one of them said, vote as their consciences directed.

IN A new revolt against administration policy the house insisted on adding more than \$200,000,000 in veterans' benefits and government pay to the federal outlays in the next fiscal year. However, this was a compromise for the amendment adopted by the house involves a total annual expenditure of approximately \$90,000,000 for veterans as compared with the \$118,000,000 called for under the veterans' amendment adopted by the senate.

Briefly summarized, the house measure as sent to conference provides:

1. That all Spanish-American war veterans be restored to the pension rolls on a basis of 75 per cent of what they received prior to enactment of the economy bill last session.

2. That all World war veterans with service connected disabilities be restored to the rolls on a full basis.

3. That World war veterans with presumptive disabilities be returned to the rolls on a 75 per cent basis.

In addition, it eliminates pensions for emergency officers, pensions for the widows of the men lost in airship disasters, and knocks out the so-called Borah amendment limiting the restoration of the federal pay cut to persons receiving less than \$6,000 a year.

SAMUEL INSULL, whose deportation was ordered by the Greek government, his ticket bought and his train selected by the officials, vanished from his residence in Athens between midnight and morning, and for hours the police of the country were frantically searching for him. Then it was announced that the fugitive had been arrested aboard the Greek freighter Meotis, which had been pursued by a torpedo boat destroyer. Insull was bound for Kessy, Egypt, near Alexandria, and presumably was heading for either Persia or Afghanistan.

The Athens police learned from the Insull household nothing of the way in which Insull escaped from the city. They thought he was aided by "international crooks."

The Greek government decided that Mrs. Insull was an undesirable resident and should be ejected from the country.

WALTER J. CUMMINGS, chairman of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust company of Chicago,

is the new treasurer of the Democratic party. The place was first offered to John S. Cohen, Atlanta publisher, but he rejected it. Mr. Cummings' first task will be the raising of funds with which to help along the election of Democratic senators and congressmen this fall. Supposedly he will also raise the money for the next Presidential campaign.

ON JULY 1 the University of Illinois will have a new president in the person of Arthur Cutts Willard, now dean of the college of engineering in the university. Mr. Willard, who is fifty-five years old, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is internationally known as an authority on heating and ventilation.

THE gunboat Fulton, known as the "crief ship" of the American navy, caught fire during a storm off the China coast and had to be abandoned. The crew of 187 officers and men was rescued by two British vessels and taken to Hongkong. Only three men were injured.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN and the Interstate Commerce commission have joined in recommending to congress legislation that will place under "the guiding hand of government control" the transportation agencies that use the highways and waterways of the country. Their report, which was submitted to the President, declares that regulation of motor and water transportation is necessary "if a threatening chaos is to be transformed into order." Such regulation they said, should be concentrated in the Interstate Commerce commission.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ROBERT H. TOLSON obtained the approval of President Roosevelt for a new program for subsidizing the American merchant marine which he will submit to congress.

CRIMINAL action for alleged evasion of the federal income tax law was ordered by Attorney General Cummings to be brought immediately against Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury and one of the world's wealthiest men; T. L. Siddow of Cleveland, law partner of Newton D. Baker; Thomas S. Lamont, son of the noted financier Thomas W. Lamont and a member of the J. P. Morgan banking house, and James J. Walker, former mayor of New York.



Andrew W. Mellon

Mr. Cummings announced that the Department of Justice had conducted a secret investigation of the tax affairs of these four men and had turned the information gathered over to United States attorneys in New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Grand jury action in each of those cities was expected to result. Cases against more than a score of other men were being prepared by the department's tax division.

Mr. Mellon was quick to place his case before the people. In a long statement he denied ever having failed to pay his proper income taxes and said that in the last twenty years he had paid more than \$20,000,000 in this form of rates. He characterized the attorney general's action as "politics of the crudest sort."

By order of the President a new income tax procedure was put in force, designed to break up so-called "negligent" evasion of taxes. All tax returns which the government suspects of embodying willful evasion will be referred to grand juries for investigation of possible fraud.

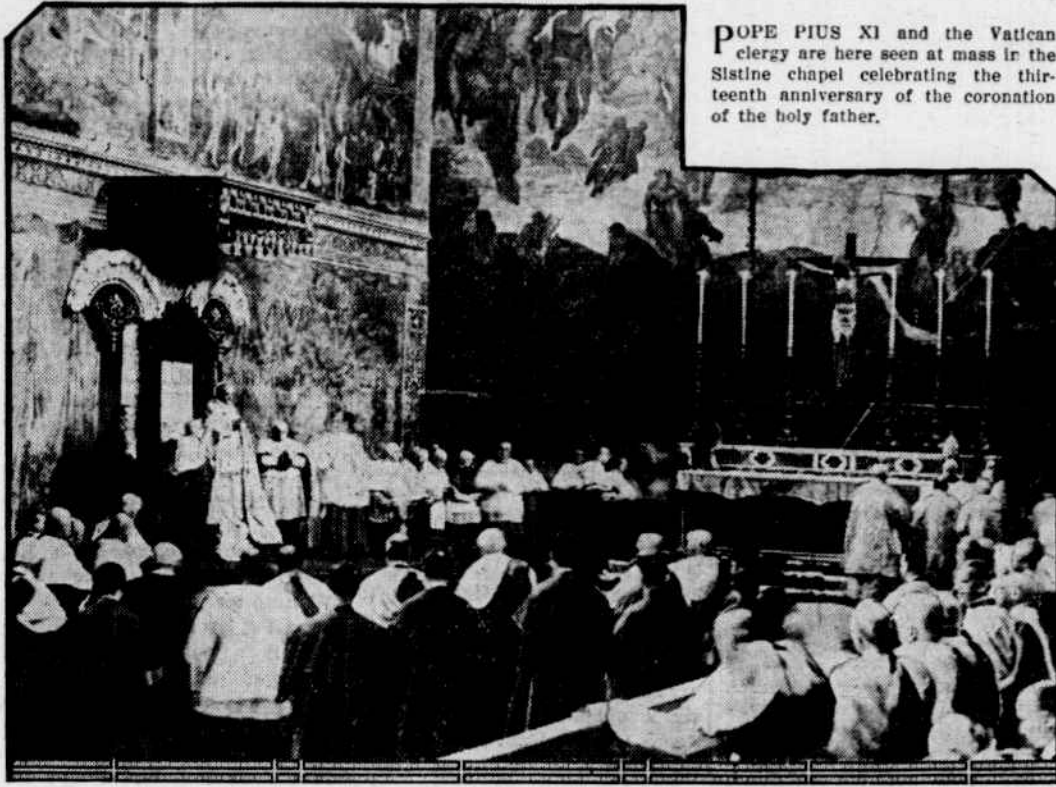
LA LIBERTAD, most important seaport of the republic of Salvador, was almost destroyed by an explosion of dynamite on the docks and the resulting conflagration. It was believed at least 150 persons were killed.

ONE of Japan's new torpedo boats, the Tomozuru, of 527 tons, was wrecked mysteriously off the Sasebo naval base and it was believed most of her crew of 113 men were lost. The vessel was completed only February 26 last and was a new type, carrying the heaviest armament ever given a ship of its size. It was considered a triumph of Japanese naval architecture. Several others of the same type are under construction.

HARRY PIERPONT, one of John Dillinger's gang, was convicted at Lima, Ohio, of the murder of Sheriff Jess Sarber in a jail raid in which Dillinger was set free by his comrades, and was sentenced to death in the electric chair. The commander of the Ohio National Guard took every precaution to prevent the rescue of Pierpont by his resourceful chief, for Dillinger was still at large, presumably in or near Chicago.

At Crown Point, Ind., a special grand jury began investigating the easy escape of Dillinger, a special prosecutor having been named to conduct the inquiry.

Pope Celebrates Coronation Anniversary



POPE PIUS XI and the Vatican clergy are here seen at mass in the Sistine chapel celebrating the thirteenth anniversary of the coronation of the holy father.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

NIMBLEHEELS JUMPS BLINDLY

A FUNNY thing about this world is the unexpectedness of things. Have you ever noticed that? Good things come to you unexpectedly and bad things happen in just the same way. Some folks are always expecting bad things to happen, and it sometimes seems as if they were just the people to whom bad things do happen.

Nimbleheels, the Jumping Mouse, for his size the most wonderful of all jumpers, is one of the most timid members of a most timid family. Not even his cousin, Nibbler the House Mouse, is more timid. So, like all timid people, Nimbleheels is all the time expecting something to happen. Anyhow, that is the way it appears to his neighbors.

To be sure, Nimbleheels has enough to make him timid. Like the rest of his family, he is forever being hunted. In the daytime he never knows when the keen eyes of a member of the Hawk family are upon him. At any time of day Black Pussy the Cat may come stealing through the grass looking for him. At night Hooty the Owl, Reddy Fox and Old Man Coyote hunt for him just as they do for his cousin, Danny Meadow Mouse. So Nimbleheels is always ready to jump at the least hint of danger.

You mustn't understand from what I have told you that Nimbleheels always goes in great long jumps when he moves about. That is what Peter Rabbit thought at first, and Peter was quite surprised when he discovered that Nimbleheels runs about on the ground in much the same way as his relatives. It is when he is startled or in great danger that Nimbleheels jumps.

He is much like Peter Rabbit in that he prefers the night to the day for traveling about. That is one reason why he is not better known by the little people of the daytime. That is the time he likes to sleep curled up in a snug little nest under a grassy tussock or upturned sod. This is just what he was doing one day not long after his visit to the dear Old Brier Patch. He was fast, very fast asleep, dreaming the dreams that mice love

WITTY KITTY

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM



The Girl-Friend says nothing is ever lost through politeness, except a subway seat.

best. Not a single soul knew where his cozy little bed was. He had slept there for so many days without once being disturbed that he felt quite safe there. Whenever he went out looking for food he expected something to happen, but there in that carefully hidden little nest he never expected anything to happen.

This being so, perhaps you can imagine how Nimbleheels felt when he was awakened from the shaking of the ground by heavy footsteps very near him. His eyes flew open, but down there among the stems of the tall grasses he could see nothing. Swish, swish, came through the grass and something very big and terrible seemed to be right over him. Nimbleheels was too frightened to think. But if he couldn't think he could jump, and jump he did, without once looking where he was jumping. He said afterward that there wasn't time for that. He jumped blindly and then wished he hadn't. He landed in the queerest place you can imagine. Can you guess where?

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SET MY FEET IN THY WAY

By ANNE CAMPBELL

SET my feet in thy way, dear God! It will be easy then To tread the paths the saints have trod Far from the haunts of men. There are two roads that I may take. One climbs to starry heights, And one, pursued for the vain world's sake, Is lost in bitter nights!

Set my feet in thy way, oh Lord, And let me see the sweep Of white-clad angels moving toward Thy presence, still and deep. There is a loveliness scarce seen Except by inner eyes, That lifts our souls beyond the mean, And makes us fine and wise.

Set my feet in thy way, dear God, And may my spirit find In reaching upward, with the cloud, The growth for me designed. There is a fuller life for me Above the common day. Help me to reach it finally! Set my feet in thy way! (Copyright.)—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

SUNSHINE SPICE CAKE AND OTHER THINGS

TAKE one cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of shortening, one cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, reserving one yolk for the frosting, two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon and baking powder, one teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, one and seven-eighths cupfuls of flour. Mix in the order given and bake in layers.

Frosting for Sunshine Cake. Mix one and one-third cupfuls of confectioner's sugar, one teaspoonful

BONERS



When the book says that Sir Philip Sidney was an aristocrat it means that he did stunts in a circus.

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

Spontaneous combustion is a term applied to a bad case of measles or smallpox.

A hotentot is a sausage sandwich with mustard on it.

Minnehaha is the feminine form of horse-laugh according to modern slang.

When Bassanio said "As I live, I am upon the rack," he meant, "Whenever I hang my hat is my home."

Vitamin is a kind of coal mined in Iowa.

The prehistoric Egyptians dressed in skin.

Do YOU Know—



That the Humming Bird, greatly admired since the discovery of America, is about the smallest of all birds, and when stripped of their feathers are not any larger than a bumblebee.

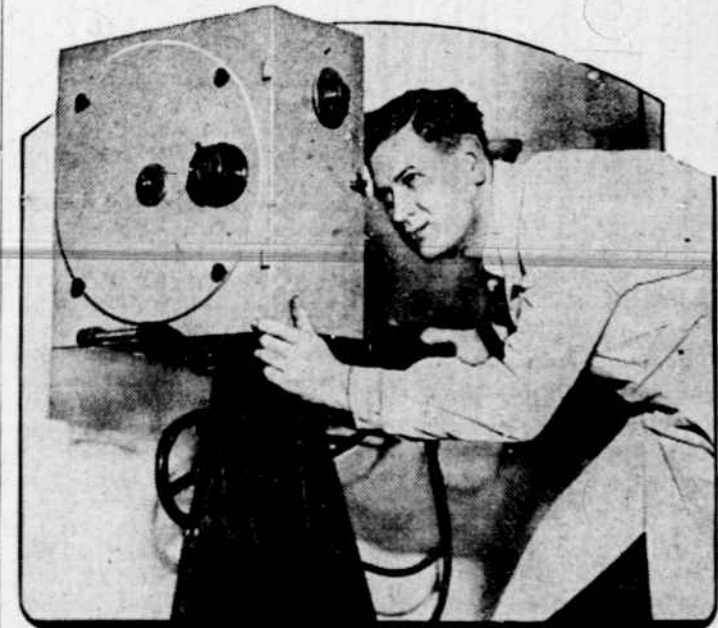
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baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven until a golden brown.

Cheese Dish. Break into a glass baking dish one-fourth pound of rich cheese, add one-fourth of a cupful of cream and place in the oven to melt. Stir occasionally. As soon as the mixture is smooth add salt and three well beaten eggs. When the eggs are just ready to set, sprinkle with paprika and serve at once.

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Makes 30,000 Exposures a Second



DEVELOPED by a German electrical chief, the camera shown above is capable of 30,000 exposures a second. Operations of the shortest duration, such as the oscillation of springs, valve motion of combustion engines, light processes of fuses and switches, and other movements which the human eye is incapable of seeing, can be clearly photographed. The reel runs with such rapidity that it is impossible to wind the exposed film which, therefore, is caught in a black bag attached to the camera and wound after developing.