

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 26, 1934.

NO. 12.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Tells What He Wants Congress to Do—Mussolini Tries Another Restoration Method—France to Quit Armament Negotiations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in a series of conferences with congressional leaders, made known his desires in the way of immediate legislation. First, he told them he would soon submit a new request for \$1,500,000,000 for relief purposes, as was indicated in his January budget message. This bill will include several provisions—namely, a housing program and \$500,000,000 for the public works program to aid employment. The relief will be made a part of the usual deficiency measure.

Next, Mr. Roosevelt wants a stock market regulation bill with better teeth than those in the much modified Fletcher-Rayburn measure. He desires, too, passage of reciprocal tariff, general revenue, municipal bankruptcy, and federal insurance on bank deposits measures.

In order that congress may get through and adjourn by the middle of May, the President is willing to sidetrack some of the administration measures, including the permanent air mail legislation and the Wagner bill to eliminate company-dominated unions. He was reported also to have expressed opposition to measures to create a central monetary authority.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI of Italy has his own ideas of the way to restore prosperity, and they are utterly at variance with those of President Roosevelt. By his direction the council of ministers issued a series of decrees designed to make the cost of living commensurate with the purchasing power of the lira.

The Italian lira now stands at 3 to 1 in purchasing power with reference to pre-war values, Il Duce declared. The cost of living on the other hand is 4 to 1 with reference to pre-war prices. The two will be equalized, Mussolini and his ministers declared, and here is what they did:

Slashed the pay of members of the government 20 per cent. Cut the pay of state and public employees on a scale ranging from 6 to 12 per cent. Slashed various supplements and indemnities granted state employees and others from 10 to 50 per cent. Ordered every landlord in Italy to reduce rents by 12 per cent in cases of individuals and societies, and 15 per cent in case of businesses and shops.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, British chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in parliament a prosperity budget showing how far the country had gone toward recovery in two years, reducing taxes and restoring the pay of government employees and the dole for the jobless. The chancellor reported a surplus in the treasury of almost \$100,000,000 and held out bright hopes for the future. This prosperity of the British, however, isn't going to be of any direct benefit to the United States. Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Neither last year nor the year before did I make any provision for payment on the war debt to America nor for the receipt of war debts or reparations by ourselves, and in the absence of any further development I propose to follow precisely the same line this year."

DISARMAMENT negotiations under present conditions are futile, in the official opinion of the French government, and it will have nothing more to do with them, returning instead to its old plan for national security founded on armaments and allies. This is the gist of a note delivered to the British government which is held to be a death blow to any accord on armaments. The blame for failure of negotiations is laid by the French on Chancellor Hitler and his Nazi government of Germany.

The note described the increased German military budget as a "menace" and declared the German government, without awaiting the results of negotiations in progress, has shown its determination to continue all forms of rearmament in violation of the treaty of Versailles.

"The German government," the note charged, "intends to increase immediately on a formidable scale not only

the strength of its army but also its naval and air forces.

"Whatever explanation may be advanced, facts of such exceptional gravity can lead to only one observation and conclusion. They prove the German government has made impossible further negotiations."

The French laid down one condition upon which they would re-engage in disarmament conversations, and it is regarded as insuperable. That condition is that Germany return to the League of Nations and to the league's disarmament conference at Geneva.

The note concluded by calling for the final meeting of the disarmament conference to announce publicly that it is useless to continue its labors and to show the world where the blame lies.

CERTAIN tax increases written into the tax bill by the senate and passed by that body are regarded by house leaders as quite undesirable. Chairman Doughton of the ways and means committee declared they were entirely outside the original intent of the new revenue legislation, and a fight against them was planned in conference.

When the measure reached the senate it contained provisions estimated to produce \$253,000,000 a year in new revenue, chiefly by stopping the loopholes through which legal tax avoidance had been possible.

The bill fell quickly into the hands of the senate "liberal" element, and provisions were inserted to add \$220,000,000 to the yield provided by the house. Also, the senate inserted the provision for publicity of all income tax returns, which has been proposed many times but usually knocked out before final enactment.

SO FAR as the Democrats go, the Wirt affair is ended, the Democratic majority of the committee of investigation deciding to report to congress that the Gary educator's charges of a red plot to overthrow the government are unfounded. McGugin and Lehbach, the Republican members of the committee, formulated a minority report expressing their opinion that the inquiry should be broadened in scope. McGugin asserts there is plenty of evidence from many sources to prove that certain members of the brain trust are seeking to overthrow the established social order of the United States. Representative Hamilton Fish of New York told a gathering of Republican women that Doctor Wirt failed to prove his case because his sources of information were too remote, but that he, Mr. Fish, was going to prove it so there would be no doubt about it. Regardless of patriotic motives, the Republicans in congress are not to abandon just yet the campaign material supplied by the Wirt case.

When the Bulwinkle committee called before it the six who were with Wirt at the dinner in Virginia they all, with astonishing unanimity, denied practically everything that Wirt said occurred that evening. Each of them asserted that the doctor monopolized the conversation, talking mainly about gold devaluation, and that it was almost impossible to interrupt him. They verified only one statement which Wirt had ascribed to Miss Hildegard Kneeland, a division head in the home economics of the Agricultural department. This was that she had objected to Wirt's proposal that the goal of the government should be a restoration of conditions in the country as they were in 1920.

Miss Kneeland, in acknowledging this statement as hers, elucidated at the committee members' request and said she would advocate, instead of 1920 conditions, better distribution of property, minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance, mother's pensions, government control of the stock market.

Chairman Bulwinkle and some other Democrats declared Doctor Wirt had laid himself open to charges of perjury, but naturally they would prefer to drop the entire affair rather than to prolong it by trying to prosecute the doctor.

CONSIDERATION of air mail legislation was begun by the senate after President Roosevelt's new plan had been made public. His proposal was that contracts to carry the air

mail be let to commercial companies on competitive bids, and that meanwhile a commission should be named to study the question of air mail transport and the development of commercial and military aviation and report to the next congress.

Four air lines filed in the District of Columbia Supreme court complaints seeking to enjoin Postmaster General Farley from carrying out his order annulling the air mail contracts. The complaints, brought by the Boeing Air Transport, Inc.; Pacific Air Transport; Varney Airlines; and National Air Transport, Inc., all subsidiaries of United Aircraft and Transport, Inc., charge that Mr. Farley as an individual canceled their contracts without a hearing, illegally, and deprived them of property "without due process of law in violation of the Fifth amendment of the Constitution."

JAPAN has issued a manifesto asserting its responsibility to maintain peace in eastern Asia and objecting to the giving of help to Chinese air and military forces by other nations. Especially the Japanese dislike the sales of airplanes to China by American and Italian manufacturers.

MORE than 1,200 citizens of Lexington, Mass., while preparing to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, decided to fire another shot that, though it wouldn't be "heard around the world," might be counted on to make a slight noise in Washington. They signed and sent to their state delegation in congress a protest against certain policies of the government. Here in part is what they wrote:

"We protest against federal interference in business under the guise of promoting social reform and economic recovery.

"We protest against the passage of legislation without more careful consideration by congress.

"We protest against the indefinite extension of legislation originally designed solely for emergency purposes."

THE first measure in United States history to limit a crop was sent to the White House for approval after the house agreed to the senate alterations in the Bankhead compulsory cotton control bill. Final action by the senate was taken after the bill had been attacked earnestly by Senator Bailey of Texas and other southerners. Most radical so far of the New Deal measures, the bill restricts the South's output of cotton this year to 10,000,000 bales by placing a tax of 50 per cent upon all cotton ginned in excess of that figure.

CONDEMNATION and seizure of private property in the interest of the administration's great housing program has begun in Atlanta, Ga. Secretary Ickes, acting as Public Works administrator, asked Attorney General Cummings to file condemnation proceedings against 134 parcels of land there in the name of the Federal Emergency Housing corporation. In addition to these parcels the government is buying outright 70,000 square feet of land to complete what is needed for a \$2,000,000 housing plan for negroes.

It was indicated that similar action in connection with housing plans will be taken in Chicago and other cities. Condemnation proceedings are to be resorted to only to expedite the program, says Mr. Ickes, and the government is willing to pay a fair price at all times.

"ALFALFA BILL" MURRAY, governor of Oklahoma, doesn't propose to permit resale of property for delinquent taxes in his state. These sales were scheduled in eleven counties, six others having already called them off. The governor called out his ever-ready National Guard, declaring that "protection for the homes of the people in stressful times like these is a vital policy transcending any temporary loss in taxes." He ordered the arrest of any county official who attempted to conduct a delinquent-tax sale.

The counties to which guardsmen were sent are scattered. In most counties the military department consisted of an officer and three men. Adjutant General Barrett said a greater number was not sent for economic reasons, but added that "more troops will be ready to go if necessary."

JOHN J. BLAINE, for years one of the prominent political figures in Wisconsin, former governor of that state and also United States senator, died of pneumonia at his home in Boscobel. He was one of the La Follette group of independent Republicans and was defeated for renomination to the senate in 1932 by John B. Chappin, who was beaten in the election by F. Ryan Duffy. At the time of his death Mr. Blaine was a director of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Some of us, says aging Elise, "can remember way back when women wore so many clothes that they had to use their eyes to attract a man's attention."

The coffin at the funeral was carried by six polar bears.

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

Edgar Allen Poe's father and mother were on the stage when he was born.

Today television is on the market.

Bit of Old Japan Transplanted to Western Shores



A STRANGE, self-supporting community thrives on the outskirts of Terminal Island at busy, modern Los Angeles harbor. Though the huge harbor is cosmopolitan in atmosphere, the most striking feature of the center of shipping industry is Fish Harbor village—a bit of old Tokyo transplanted to western shores. The little community, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, has flourished for from 20 to 25 years, and has had its own public school since 1917. Four hundred and sixty little Nipponese youngsters attend the school and five Russian children—the only pupils of the white race. The teachers are all Americans, but speak accurate Japanese, while the children attend Japanese classes after school and on Saturdays, where they learn the customs and language of their native land. Most of the inhabitants of the village are hardy tuna fishermen and a few storekeepers who cater to the wants of the seafaring Orientals. Each neat little home has its own beautiful garden, as in Japan, where practically all of the food is raised. The families all speak Japanese when they are together, restricting their school-acquired English to conversations with the rare American visitor, for Americans are not welcomed at Fish Harbor. The children are shy and their parents surly to the casual visitor, who is refused service in the stores and discouraged from returning. Patriotism of the school children is restricted to their annual Doll festival, when they dress up in their best clothing and

vigorously wave American flags. The other 364 days of the year they are Japanese, though half of them are American-born. Fish Harbor village needs no police station, as the law-abiding, orderly citizens take their minor troubles to an elder whose word is law and who settles all minor disputes. There are no courts, no fights—nothing that would require a police force in the segregated community. In the hundreds of little homes Japanese customs prevail, with diet consisting almost exclusively of fish and rice raised in their own gardens. Shoes are removed when one enters the houses, and ancient symbols decorate the walls. Marriages are performed by Buddhist and Shinto priests and heralded with days of feasting and merrymaking, while the ancient custom of respect for elders pertains. As the village is almost completely free from outside influence, nothing but the Americanized clothing of the people differentiates it from Japan. The big event of the year is the annual visit of the Japanese warships, when about 20,000 Japanese from neighboring communities turn out to welcome the sailors from across the sea with feasting and festivals. About 17 different nationalities are represented at the harbor, but of all these, Fish Harbor village is the most self-contained and picturesque. The photograph shows some of the Japanese tuna fishermen mending their nets, which are spread out upon the streets of Fish Harbor village at Terminal Island.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

A FELLOW FULL OF FUNNY ANTICS

PROBABLY Peter Rabbit would have spent the whole morning listening to Glory the Cardinal had he not caught sight of an old friend of whom he is very fond, Kitty the Catbird. He was a little smaller than Welcome Robin, and was dressed almost wholly in gray, a rather dark, slaty gray. The top of his head and tail were black, and right at the base of his tail was a patch of chestnut color.

Peter forgot all about Glory and hurried over to welcome Kitty, who had disappeared among the bushes along the old stone wall. Peter had no trouble in finding him by the queer cries he was uttering. They were very like the meows of Black Pussy the Cat. They were harsh and unpleasant and Peter understood perfectly why their maker is called the catbird. He did not hurry in among the bushes at once, but waited expectantly. In a few minutes the harsh cries ceased and then from the very same place came a song which seemed to be made up of parts of the songs of all the other birds in the Old Orchard. It was not long, but it was charming.

Peter listened until the song ended, and then scampered in among the bushes. At once those harsh cries broke out again. You might have thought that Kitty was scolding Peter for coming to see him. But that was simply Kitty's way. He was pretending. He is simply brimming over with fun and mischief and loves to pretend.

When Peter found him he was sitting with all his feathers fluffed out until he looked almost like a ball with a head and tail. He looked positively sleepy. When he caught sight of Peter

he drew those feathers down tight, cocked his tail up after the manner of Jenny Wren, and was as slim and trim looking as any bird of Peter's acquaintance. He didn't look at all like the same fellow of the moment before. Then he dropped his tail as if he hadn't strength enough to hold it up. It hung limply straight down. He dropped his wings, and all in a second made himself look fairly disreputable. But all the time his eyes were twinkling and snapping, and Peter knew that he was making these changes just out of pure fun.

"Did you pass a pleasant winter down south?" asked Peter.

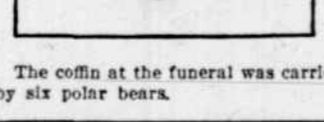
"Fairly so. Fairly so," replied Kitty. "By the way, I picked up some new songs down there. Would you like to hear them?"

"Of course," replied Peter. "But I don't think you need any new songs. I never heard such a fellow, excepting Mockey and Mockingbird, for picking up other people's songs."

Kitty's throat swelled and he began to sing. It didn't seem as if so many notes could come from one throat. When the song ended Peter had a question all ready. "Are you going to build somewhere near here?" he asked.

"I certainly am," replied Kitty. "Mrs. Catbird and I expect to build at once."

BONERS



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PATTY AND THE BEE

By ANNE CAMPBELL

PATTY weeps! She spies a bee
Buzzing in the roses.
Running dolefully to me,
Little Pat supposes
I can keep her from the sting
Of that brown bee blustering.

If I were a yellow bee
And could choose between
Posies growing fragrantly
And my heart's true queen,
I'd know where to gather bliss!
It is Patty I would kiss!
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DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a magistrate?"
"Owl on a bench."
© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

ty of butter. The three flavors are especially good.

Scalloped Onion With Cheese.

Cook small even-sized onions, using as many as will be needed, drain and place a layer in a baking dish, cover with a rich white sauce and a spoonful or more of creamy cheese; repeat and cover with a thick layer of buttered bread crumbs. Bake until well heated through and serve hot. Nice for tea with a simple lettuce salad.

Onions With Early Apples.

Slice one or two onions, add a bit of sweet fat or butter and cook for ten minutes, adding a little water; now add thinly sliced tart apples without peeling, cook until all are tender. Season well with salt and a little sugar and serve as a vegetable with any meat. Very good with roast pork or tenderloin.

Mild Onion Salad.

Slice the southern onions very thin, add an equal measure of mild apple, a few dates cut fine and serve on lettuce with any desired dressing. Sliced onions in french dressing served well drained as filling for sandwiches of buttered rye bread make most tasty eating. Nice for Sunday night lunch after church.
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Abstract of Title and Deed

An abstract of title and a deed are entirely different. A deed is a written instrument to convey title. An abstract of title is a copy of the records which tend to show whether one has any title to convey.

Use Boiler in Homemade Diving Bell



CUTTING the boiler of an old water heater in half, these ingenious school boys of Los Angeles have constructed an efficient diving bell at home at a total cost of \$5, which they split between them in a partnership arrangement. The window of the bell was constructed of heavy celluloid, lead weights were welded onto the boiler to bring its weight up to 80 pounds, and a bicycle pump to supply oxygen to the diver completed the outfit. The boys plan to further their study of oceanography with the diving bell this summer.