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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Roosevelt's Vacation Trip Ends—NRA Modification and Drouth Relief Taken Up—Von Papen's Hard Task in Austria.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ended his rather long vacation trip, returning to his home in Hyde Park, New York. During the remainder of the summer and until congress meets he will spend some time there and in Warm Springs, Georgia, but most of the time he will be in Washington, busy with the nation's affairs in his temporary office which has been established in the blue room of the White House. The executive offices are being remodeled and enlarged. One of the first matters to claim the President's attention is the modification of NRA. The secret cabinet committee he appointed to inquire into the legality and advisability of continuing and extending the price fixing features of NRA has decided this price fixing should be restricted and gradually abandoned, and there is little doubt that this advice will be followed. Whether or not the fixing of prices is legal, it has brought sharp and continuous criticism from Senator Borah and many others which has not been relished by the New Dealers.

On his way from the west coast the President not only saw some of the great public works projects of the Northwest, but also passed through regions that have suffered severely from the drouth. So he is backing up the government agencies in their work of hurrying vast sums of government money to the arid regions to ease the human suffering and also to lessen the chances of another such catastrophe. The public works administration, which had an original appropriation of \$3,300,000,000, revealed it had spent about \$400,000,000 on projects to aid impoverished western farmers.

Emergency relief administration officials announced they had allotted huge sums to feed men and women. They also have spent thousands to care for starving cattle.

Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes, who was on an inspection tour in the drouth area, ordered his forces to expedite all construction projects affecting the dry regions.

NATIONALIZATION of silver, authorized by the last congress, was ordered into effect by the President. This will have little immediate effect on the average citizen, though the move is somewhat inflationary and started prices on the up-grade. Big debtors and owners of silver mines will benefit, but as the value of the dollar goes down, the holders of securities and loans suffer loss.

The President's order directs the surrender to the government of all silver bullion and bars within 90 days, the price to be paid being 50.01 cents an ounce. Silver coins and silverware are not included. Under the silver purchase act the treasury is authorized to value the silver it obtains at \$1.29 an ounce and to issue silver certificates on that basis. The government proposes to hold enough silver to make up 25 per cent of the metal backing of the national currency. No one knows how much silver bullion there is in the United States, and it may be necessary to make considerable purchases in China and India.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace joined in a statement concerning their efforts to revive America's world trade, explaining that the reciprocal trade agreements to be negotiated with foreign countries will be beneficial and not harmful to American agriculture and manufacturing.

The statement pointed out, in answer to criticism from farm organizations, that farm interests would not be sacrificed to aid other groups.

It also said no sacrifice of any major or basic agricultural or manufacturing industry was planned, although Secretary Wallace told reporters that some harm might be done to a tiny fraction of the producers for the greater good of all.

ONE thousand men and women comprising the Minneapolis Protective committee telegraphed an appeal to President Roosevelt to protect the constitutional rights now superseded by martial law in their city. Copies of the appeal were sent also to Secretary Perkins and Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations board.

"We are satisfied," they wired, "that an agreement between employers and employees could be reached were it not for the interference by a small body of citizens known to be Communist agitators who are being supported in their agitations by the sympathetic attitude of Gov. Floyd B. Olson."

At the end of the statement was a sentence interpreted as a request for replacement of the federal mediators, Father Francis J. Haas and E. H. Dunnigan.

The conciliators were authors of a peace plan which the union accepted with alacrity because it granted a maximum of the demands made before the walkout. It was turned down by the employers, but mediation proceeded until the principal point of difference now concerns the rehiring of all the strikers. The Haas-Dunnigan plan makes that blanket provision. The employers do not wish to be forced to take back men who have Communist sympathies.

Gen. Hugh Johnson's efforts to end the strike of live stock handlers at the Union stockyards in Chicago were successful. The strike was called off and Federal Judge Sullivan resumed his work as mediator to construe the award he made on May 31 as arbitrator of a similar strike that took place last November.

IN GREEN BAY, WIS., the President delivered what was considered his principal political address of the year. He told his hearers that the New Deal was going ahead on its non-partisan road and that those who support it "do so because it is a square deal and because it is essential to the preservation of security and happiness of a free society."

The President's reference to Wisconsin political alignments was this significant remark:

"Four two senators, both old friends of mine, and many others have worked with me in maintaining excellent co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the government."

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Republican independent and sponsor of the new state political party, is up for re-election. F. Ryan Duffy, Democrat, is the other senator from Wisconsin, elected in 1932.

FRANZ VON PAPEN, vice chancellor of Germany, who was appointed minister to Austria during the excitement that followed the assassination of Chancellor Dollfus, has been accepted by the Austrian cabinet after considerable delay. His avowed task is to restore amicable relations between the two governments, but this will not be easy, Chancellor Schuschnigg is as determined to root out Nazism in Austria as was his predecessor, and at the same time the German Nazis are keeping up their press and radio attacks on the Austrian government. In camps around Munich are about 40,000 Austrian Nazi fugitives for whom Von Papen is expected to obtain amnesty so they may return to their country; but as they have been hoping to march into Austria under arms to overthrow the government, it isn't likely Schuschnigg will care to let them return.

The cabinet in Vienna is taking vigorous action to curb the Nazis, and it was reported that the executive of that party had been ordered dissolved, the members being told to take leaves of absence and to cease activities.

Chancellor Hitler is daily solidifying his power in Germany. The latest step is to require all Protestant pastors and church officials to take an oath of fealty to Hitler just as did the Nazi storm troops and members of the regular army. New rules were imposed by the national synod that make Reichsbishop Mueller the supreme law maker and authority for the church.

Between eight and ten thousand political prisoners in concentration camps were given their liberty by an amnesty decree announced by Hitler in memory of President Von Hindenburg.

WHETHER or not Japan obtains naval parity with Great Britain and the United States, it proposes to have a powerful navy. Admiral Mineo Osumi, minister of the navy, submitted to the cabinet the largest naval budget in the country's history. It calls for appropriation of about \$214,416,000 for the coming year. New items alone total about \$90,000,000. In the last budget the diet allowed the navy little more than half of what is now asked.

HEARTY approval was given by the world Baptist congress, in session in Berlin, to a proposal that a plebiscite be held in 40 countries to determine whether the people want to fight another war. The suggestion was made by Rev. Harold Camp of Oakland, Calif., who said the Kellogg pact should be made the basis of such a vote.

trol of the situation. Constantine is in a wheat growing area and the Arab farmers had a poor crop this year. The rioting gave them a chance to wipe out many debts to Jewish bankers and shopkeepers.

SHIPPING and business interests long have urged the establishment of "free ports" or foreign trade zones at many American sea, lake and river ports, and this is now under consideration by the government, having been authorized by the last congress. Trade and shipping experts are preparing information on how to apply for grants.

Some of the cities that have asked how to set up the trade zones are New York, Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I.; Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, San Diego, Calif.; Miami, Fla., and Hoboken, N. J. Private corporations located on the Great Lakes also are interested.

FROM now on Communists are not going to have so pleasant a time in the United States, and the spreading of their destructive doctrine will not be so easy. Congressional investigations into this matter may not have amounted to a great deal, but several of the country's great organizations have undertaken to arouse the people to the danger that threatens their government and their national institutions. The Order of Elks took cognizance of the Communist threat in its convention in Kansas City, and Michael F. Shannon, its newly elected grand exalted ruler, is now making an airplane tour of the country for the purpose of urging every lodge of the order to carry on the "Pro-America" program in its community. He will travel 10,000 miles to give what he calls "marching orders" to the 1,400 Elk lodges. Of the Communists in America, Mr. Shannon says:

"A vast and formidable organization has been set up. The United States is now divided into twenty districts, each with its own committee. Each district is divided into two sections and subsections, with section committees set up in accordance with the residential locations of the Communist members.

"Youth organizations, formed to teach not only disrespect, but hate, for American institutions, have appeared everywhere. Organizations under patriotic names, but designed to destroy confidence in our government, are meeting nightly. Bureaus of propaganda are working secretly."

The Crusaders, that organization of young business men that was so influential in bringing about repeal of prohibition, has been reorganized and, under the leadership of Fred G. Clark, commander in chief, has entered the fight against the Communists and other groups that seek to overthrow American institutions. Among its national advisers are Aldrich Blake, Oklahoma City; Francis H. Brownell, New York; John W. Davis, New York; Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, Princeton, N. J.; Martin W. Littleton, New York; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., New York; Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland; James P. Warburg, New York, and Sewell L. Avery and Albert D. Lasker, Chicago.

The Paul Reveres, a national organization, was established especially to cleanse educational and religious institutions of subversive influences; and the American Vigilante Intelligence federation is also actively combating Communism. The Department of Americanization of the American Legion is working in the same cause.

A congressional subcommittee, of which Representative Charles Kramer is chairman, has been investigating Communist activities in southern California, and also has heard a lot of testimony about the so-called Silver Shirts, an organization with alleged Nazi affiliations and a large membership. An intelligence service witness who joined the Silver Shirts, said members were armed and that he was offered money for stolen government machine guns, rifles and ammunition. He said the declared objective of the organization was to take charge of the United States government, by force if necessary.

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Latorra Family Probably Holds the Record



MIKE LATORRA and his wife (at right of line) with their nineteen children, of Chicago, were honored by officials of A Century of Progress as the largest recorded living family of Italian parentage in the United States. Mike is especially proud of the fact that they have gone through the depression on their own power, with not a cent of charity.

THE NIGHT BEFORE YOUR BIRTHDAY

By ANNE CAMPBELL

THIS spent year will not come again,
A happy year of childhood done,
When every path was broad and plain,
And there was never dearth of sun.

You may not call its magic back,
Although Time gives you wisdom's gold;
And often you will feel the lack
Of its allure when you are old.

A careless, happy, sunny year
Has slipped into the evening skies,
For you the future has no fear,
It climbs on straight to Paradise.

Upon each birthday eve, dear child,
May you with the same trustful gaze,
Look backward on hours undefiled,
And forward to enchanting days!

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Chardonize yarn is used to make this three-piece suit in dark blue and white. It looks like boucle, but is inexpensive and won't stretch. The straight skirt has a swagger jacket to match and the fitted white blouse is trimmed at the round neck with applique in navy. For country use, and even in town, this suit will see you through the summer and into the early days of fall.

First Picture Postcards

Alfonso Adolph, German court photographer, must be given the credit for producing the first widely popular picture postcards by means of a new process at Lobau in 1879. Soon afterwards he founded at Zittau a colotype mechanical process, by the use of which his invention gradually spread all over the world.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

ANOTHER MEMBER OF A BIG FAMILY

PETER RABBIT was just about to ask if he might go along with Chewink and see his nest when a new voice broke in. "What are you fellows talking about?" It demanded, and there flitted just in front of Peter a little bird the size of a sparrow, but lovelier than any sparrow of Peter's acquaintance. At first glance he seemed to be all blue, and such a

gan to sing. It was a lively song and Peter enjoyed it thoroughly. Mrs. Indigo took this opportunity to slip away unobserved, and when Peter looked around for Chewink, he, too, had disappeared. He had gone to tell Mrs. Chewink that he was quite safe and that she had nothing to worry about.

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WITTY KITTY

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM



"You ought to be thankful, Peter Rabbit, that you haven't a Coat Like His."

lovely bright blue! But as he paused for an instant Peter saw that his wings and tail were mostly black, and that the lovely blue was brightest on his head and back. It was Indigo the Bunting.

"We were talking about our family," replied Chewink. "I was telling Peter that we belong to the largest family among the birds."

"But you didn't say anything about Indigo," interrupted Peter. "Do you mean to say that he belongs to the same family?"

"I surely do," replied Indigo. "I'm rather closely related to the Sparrow branch. Don't I look like a Sparrow?"

Peter looked at Indigo closely. "In size and shape you do," he confessed, "but just the same I should never in the world have thought of connecting you with the Sparrows."

"How about me?" asked another voice, and a little brown bird flew up beside Indigo, twitching her tail nervously. She looked very sparrow-like, indeed, so much so that had not Peter seen her with her handsome mate, for she was Mrs. Indigo, he certainly would have taken her for a sparrow. Only on her wings and tail was there any of the blue which made Indigo's coat so beautiful, and this was only a faint tinge.

"I'll have to confess that so far as you are concerned it isn't hard to think of you as related to the Sparrows," declared Peter. "Don't you sometimes wish you were as handsome as Indigo?"

Mrs. Indigo shook her head in the most decided way. "Never," she declared. "I have worries enough raising a family as it is, but if I had a coat like his I wouldn't have a moment of peace. You have no idea how I worry about him sometimes. You ought to be thankful, Peter Rabbit, that you haven't a coat like his. It attracts altogether too much attention."



The girl chum says it's amazing how many more mothballs it takes to store away a toboggan suit than a bathing suit.

WNU Service

QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN... The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I am a boy eight years old, and am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher has offered a prize for the boy who can write a sentence with the two words "Peaches" and "Gruesome" in the same sentence. Can you help me out?

Yours truly,
A. TRUANT.

Answer: Sure I can help you. Here is a sentence with both words you mention in it: "The man planted an orchard full of trees and 'gruesome' peaches."

Dear Mr. Wynn:
What is meant when they say: "A man died standing up"?

Truly yours,
M. BALMER.

Answer: When a man dies standing up it means his feet are so large he can't fall over.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
My father and I like to go to the theater. We are both very fond of all kinds of shows. But after every show we disagree as to its merits. He insists the shows today are not like the shows when he was my age. If there is any difference will you kindly tell me about it?

Truly yours,
L. C. PLAYS.

Answer: The only difference I notice is that it has changed from the "ears" to the "eyes." What I mean is, years ago we used to go to the theaters to hear "new ditties," now we go to the theater to see "nudities."

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Wins Highest Rumanian Honor



HENRY G. WOLFE (left) of Coshocton, Ohio, writer and lecturer on international affairs, receiving the highest award given by the Rumanian government, the Order of the Crown, from George Anagnostache, vice consul in Cleveland. The award, which carries the rank of officer, is seldom given to foreigners and was presented by King Carol II. The brevet cites Wolfe's fair interpretation of the viewpoint of Rumania to the American public as reason for the honor.