

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 23, 1934.

NO. 29.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Eugene Black to "Sell" New Deal to the Banks—President Warns Against Food Profiteering—Cotton Textile Strike Voted.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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EUGENE R. BLACK has resigned as governor of the federal reserve board, and President Roosevelt has given him a new position—contact officer between the banks and the government. This means that Mr. Black is expected to "sell" the New Deal to the financial institutions, which in the past have been among the severest critics of many features of the President's program for recovery. He returns to his former position of governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve bank which he left in May, 1933, to assume the direction of the whole reserve system.

Mr. Black himself said his new assignment is "to muster the strength of our financial institutions behind recovery in America." Some observers in Washington thought the move indicated that the administration was going to make another attempt to thaw out the vast sums in commercial credits that are lying idle in the banks. "You can do much good," President Roosevelt wrote Black in accepting his resignation, "by presenting the recovery program to the country's reserve banks, commercial banks and other financial institutions, by acquainting them with the successive steps taken by the administration which have resulted in the present prosperous condition of these institutions and which make possible their co-operation with the administration in its program of complete business rehabilitation."

"I am pleased to think that your position as governor of the Federal Reserve bank at Atlanta will give you opportunity to undertake this work and that that bank, together with the federal reserve board, will co-operate with you in its performance."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, it turns out, is not at all dismayed by the catastrophic drought that has afflicted a large part of the country. To the White House correspondents he indicated his belief that the drought was in a way a blessing, in that it was wiping out farm surpluses two years sooner than could have been done by the Wallace crop reduction plan. He expressed the belief that there will be plenty of food for all, and made it clear that the administration would not stand for any profiteering in food prices or grain speculation to the detriment of the farmer and the public. "Chiselers," it was promised, will be promptly and severely punished.

The federal grain futures administration directed by J. M. Mehl, it was revealed, is watching grain trading closely. The first evidence of manipulation will bring punitive action.

The consumers council of the AAA under Dr. Frederic C. Howe, is charting food prices. Housewives will be warned of any increase out of line with market supplies.

Secretary Wallace has admitted that there will necessarily be increases in food prices, and figures released by his department show they are already beginning to go higher.

WHILE Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator, is vacationing in Europe, his place is taken by Aubrey Williams, his assistant. Mr. Williams has been in conference with the President, laying out the plans for drought relief and the conservation of food supplies. Among the first things the relief administration will do is to buy up hay and fruit that otherwise might go to waste. Hay on public lands also will be cut and baled. The complete program was being formulated by Mr. Williams and Secretary Wallace. It was expected this would include expenditure of \$350,000,000 left in the special drought appropriation, and distribution of food and clothing to the needy by the surplus relief corporation. Aid for live stock is to be provided.

Mr. Roosevelt is determined that the relief administration shall be kept clear of politics. At his suggestion telegrams were sent to relief directors and workers everywhere telling them to keep out of partisan politics and to resign if they wish to run for office.



Eugene R. Black

WHEN the NRA is reorganized and put under control of a commission—a change that is soon due—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson may still be in the picture, despite the belief that he would retire completely. He told something of the plans for the shake-up, and at the same time said: "If the President wants me to stay, I might serve as chairman of the board, provided it did not take all of my time."

Johnson said he expected the whole reorganization of the NRA to be completed within the next 60 or 90 days. The first step, he said, will be the formal submission of plans to the President. Congress will be asked next winter to enact the revised NRA set up as a permanent government control over industry, Johnson disclosed. It will be the New Deal for business which President Roosevelt will try to fix on the country for all time.

This "permanent" NRA, as sketched by Johnson, would consist of a general governing board, a single administrative officer to carry out the board's dictates, and a long string of government representatives sitting on code authorities as umpires in disputes between employers and workers and between industry and the public. Broadly speaking, the NRA might retreat and allow business greater freedom.

PRIMARY elections in several states brought about interesting results. In Nebraska Representative E. R. Burke of Omaha, advocate of the New Deal, won the Democratic nomination for senator, defeating Gov. Charles W. Bryan by an astonishing plurality of more than 60,000. The Republicans nominated Robert G. Simmons. It was predicted by friends of Senator Norris, radical Republican, that the progressive Republicans would support Burke, for Simmons, a member of congress, has been attacking the NRA and the AAA.



E. R. Burke

Ohioans are given their choice between two veteran politicians in the race for the senate. A. V. Donahay, three times governor of the state, was made the nominee of the Democrats, running far ahead of Gov. George White and Charles O. West. The last named was the choice of the national administration but he made a poor showing. Senator Simeon D. Fess, one of the most vociferous opponents of the Roosevelt programs, easily won re-nomination by the Republicans. For governor the Democrats nominated Martin L. Davey, the "tree doctor," and the Republicans put up Clarence J. Brown.

Gov. J. M. Futrell of Arkansas was renominated, as were all but two of the state's congressmen who sought re-election. Democrats of Idaho are so well satisfied with Gov. Ben C. Ross, former cowboy, that they renominated him for a third term. The Republican nominee there is Frank L. Stephan.

Looking over these primary results and considering the prospects all over the country, Democratic leaders in Washington predicted their party would gain six senate seats. Republican campaign managers said the G. O. P. will hold its own. As for the house, the Democrats admit they will lose at least twenty-five seats, and their opponents claim the Republican gain will be between fifty and seventy-five seats.

UNLESS President Roosevelt can prevent it, about half a million workers in the cotton textile industry will be on strike on or about September 1, because they are utterly dissatisfied with their NRA code. The convention of the United Textile Workers of America in New York voted mandatory instructions to the union's executive council to call this general strike, and if it goes into effect it may later spread to other branches of the industry, involving an additional 250,000. Leaders in the strike movement are Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President, and the younger element in the union.

The specific aim will be to obtain a reopening of the textile code and its revision along lines demanded by the union. Demands will be made for the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, elimination of the stretch-out system with corresponding readjustment of machine loads, and a universal system

of collective bargaining on the basis of free choice of representatives by the workers.

RELATIONS between Russia and Japan have been further strained by the arrest of 17 Soviet subjects, all officials and employees of the Chinese Eastern railway, by Manchukuo authorities. They are accused of plotting against Manchukuo and Japan and of being in collusion with bandits in recent attacks on the railway. The Russian consul general at Harbin vainly demanded the release of the prisoners. In Moscow the arrests gave rise to rumors that Japan was preparing to declare military law and take over the railway, the sale of which has long been a subject of fruitless negotiation.

Tokio dispatches quoted a foreign office spokesman as saying the government was considering sending a general warning to Moscow.

PRINCE RUDIGER VON STARHEMBERG of Austria, who has just been in Italy consulting with Premier Mussolini, says the Austrian government expects a new Nazi outbreak in that country within the next few months. He says he has information that a putsch is being prepared, and that he distrusts the peace talk of the German government. He also doubts the reports of the dissolution of the Austrian Nazi Legion in Germany, and believes the reich is still financing the Nazi in Austria. The prince's statements are borne out by the fact that Austria has sent a note to Great Britain, France and Italy, asking permission to enlarge its army because it fears another Nazi putsch is imminent.



Starhemberg asserts that an overwhelming majority of the Austrian people are in favor of the Hapsburg restoration, that the Vatican is for it, and that Italy and England are neutral; but that France and the little entente would oppose it.

WITH the sanction of the American Federation of Labor a strike was called in the plants of the Aluminum Company of America, which is controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, and his family. Six of the plants, at New Kensington, Arnold and Logan's Ferry, Pa., Alcoa, Tenn.; East St. Louis, Ill., and Massena, N. Y., were closed, and those at Fairfield, Conn., and Baden, N. C., were about to shut down. The company normally employs about 15,000 persons. Proposals offered by the workers' representatives late in July were flatly rejected by the company.

SENATOR HUEY LONG was marching rapidly toward victory over his arch foe, Mayor T. Semmes Walmesley of New Orleans, and there didn't seem to be anything the latter could do to stop the Kingfish. The state legislature, safely in the control of Long and his henchman, Governor Allen, was swiftly pushing through a series of measures designed to put every parish and city of Louisiana in the grip of those two gentlemen before the state primary on September 11. The legislators also passed a bill for an investigation into the affairs of New Orleans.

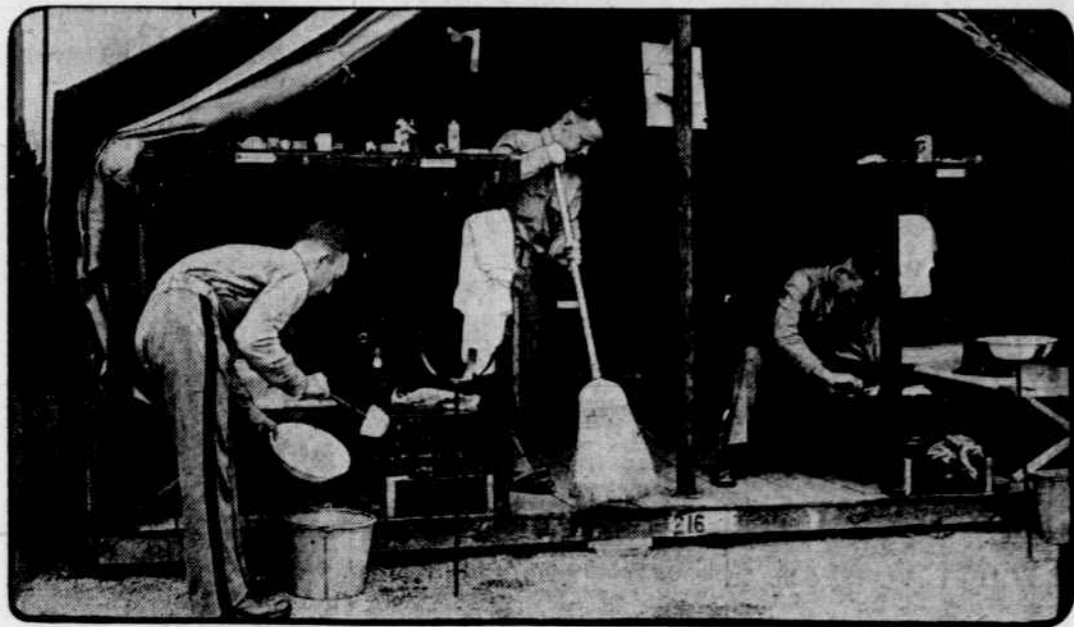
ABOUT 600 grizzled members of the Grand Army of the Republic were able to attend the sixty-eighth encampment at Rochester, N. Y., and many of them even insisted in marching in the parade, scolding the automobiles that carried their feeble brothers. Commander-in-Chief Russell C. Martin presided over the sessions and the chief speaker was Secretary of War Dern. Mr. Dern told the veterans that the world was seething with unrest and that weak nations might become involved in chaos and war. America, he asserted, is in the grip of another kind of war—one against economic adversity intensified by the terrific drought—but he expressed confidence "American character, American grit" will win out. He added:

"We will surmount the obstacles ahead of us. And because of this period of trial, ours will be a stronger nation, more ready to meet the other crises which lie in the future. We must be strong."

ADMINISTRATOR JAMES A. MOFFETT inaugurated the housing administration's billion-dollar home repair program, the first loan being made by a Washington bank to Miss Alma McGrum, a home owner, in the presence of many bankers and government officials. Mr. Moffett said credit facilities were available in cities and towns with populations aggregating 30,980,568.

A booklet issued by the housing administration explains that any property owner may apply for a housing loan to any bank, building and loan association, or other finance company approved by the administration for a loan of \$100 to \$2,000 for improvements on the property. Notes are made to run up to three years.

West Point Cadets Get a Taste of Tent Life



EVERY summer as a part of the regular routine the third and fourth-class cadets at the West Point Military academy are given a chance to live in tents at Camp Clinton. Several members of the third-year class are here seen getting their tent ready for inspection.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JENNY AND MR. WREN ARE BUSY

JENNY and Mr. Wren were busy. Yes, sree, they were busy. If there were any busier little folks anywhere Peter Rabbit couldn't imagine who they could be. You see, every one of those seven eggs in that nest had hatched, and seven mouths are a lot to feed, especially when every morsel of food must be hunted for and carried from a distance.

There was little time for gossip now. Just as soon as it was light enough to see, Jenny and Mr. Wren began to feed those always hungry babies, and with hardly time for an occasional mouthful themselves they kept at it until the Black Shadows came out from the Purple Hills. Wren babies, like all other bird babies, grow very fast and this means that each one of them must have a great deal of food every day. A Wren baby often eats its own weight in food in a day, and all this food has to be hunted for and carried back and put into the gaping little mouths.

With seven such gaping little mouths you can imagine how busy the Wrens were. Hardly would Jenny disappear in the little round doorway of her home with a caterpillar in her bill than she would pop out again and Mr. Wren would take her place with a spider or a fly. Then both would hurry away for something more.

Peter tried to keep count of the number of times they came and went but soon gave it up as a bad job. He began to wonder where all the worms and bugs and spiders came from and gradually he came to have a great deal of respect for eyes sharp enough to find them so quickly. He began, too, to understand how useful Jenny and Mr. Wren were, for he knew that most of the worms and caterpillars and bugs with which they fed their babies were very harmful to plants and trees.

Needless to say, Jenny was shorter tempered than ever. She had no time to gossip and said so most emphatically. Nor did Mr. Wren have time to sing. Of course, they had to rest once in a while, but it was never for a very long time. Whenever she did stop to rest, Jenny looked worried.

Do YOU Know—



That it took George L. Hathaway, a World War veteran, three years to construct a table inlaid with 50,619 pieces of wood gathered from all parts of the world. He started it in 1923 while a patient in a San Diego hospital and the only tools used were a small saw and a pocket knife.

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WNU Service

She had the care of that big family on her mind every minute.

So at last Peter gave up the idea of trying to find out from her certain things he wanted to know and hopped off to look for some one who was less busy. He had gone but a short distance when his attention was caught by a song so sweet and so full of little trills that he first stopped to listen and then hurried to look for the singer.

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"No matter how you look at it, a woman's path is no bed of roses," says disillusioned Dot, "many a girl has had to walk back from a horse back ride too."

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Mother's Cook Book

CULINARY KINKS

WITH mustard, pickles, chow-chow, capers, anchovy paste, chutney and such condiments as most housewives either put up or purchase, there is a great variety to vary the sameness in salads and salad dressings. These same condiments may be frequently used for fillings for sandwiches or for canapes when these interesting foods are required.

When there is crisp fresh lettuce for the base of a salad one need not despair. Sprinkle with rolled, freshly roasted peanuts and serve with a bit of shredded onion and french dressing.

Use tender leaves of endive sprinkled with chopped stuffed olives and dressed with tarragon vinegar in the french dressing.

Try ripe even-sized tomatoes stuffed with chopped cabbage to which a slice or two of pineapple finely chopped is added. Mix with a good boiled dressing.

Nowadays with flour prepared especially for cake making, one is insured against coarse grained and heavy cake, if rules are followed.

Folding in the stiffly beaten egg is another important step, not to destroy the lightness by breaking down the air cells in the egg.

For the hostess who wishes to serve pies as individual ones, there could be nothing more attractive than the pumpkin, the cranberry or the custard.

Measure time for baking into quarters, in the first quarter the cake should begin to rise, in the second quarter, finish rising and begin to brown, the third quarter should finish browning and begin to shrink from the pan, and the last quarter finish baking. Test before taking from the oven, then cool, before frosting.

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A MOTHER'S LOVE

By ANNE CAMPBELL

IN MY back yard a morning-glory vine Grows wild, and if I do not weed it out, It will destroy each pretty rose of mine, And spill the poppy petals all about.

Just so my love might grow on roots as strong And choke each pretty flowering thought you hold, I must take care! A mother's love is wrong That stifles the young bloom its leaves enfold.

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In White Crepe



Lucile Paray decorates the dolman sleeves of this handsome white crepe gown with a wide band of shining black sequins and continues it across the back of the neck to form the shoulder straps for the extremely low back décolletage.

Sunday papers, but his disappointment came when he found out he had taken a bath and it wasn't Saturday.

Dear Mr. Wynn: We are organizing a fishing club and we were told to have our camp on the Delaware river right across from Wilmington, Del. We were also told that fishing there is wonderful. Is it true that the fish, in that spot, bite so easily?

Truly yours,
ANN GLER.

Answer: I'll tell the world those fish bite. They are absolutely ferocious. Why you have to hide behind a tree to put a worm on your hook.
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Japan Prepares in Every Way for War



EVIDENTLY Japan wants to be prepared for every contingency that can be brought about by war. The civilian population is being thoroughly acquainted with the use of gas masks in case a next possible conflict is carried right to the people. These telephone operators are important cogs in the communication system and therefore get special gas mask training under the eyes of military experts.