

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 4, 1934.

NO. 35.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

General Johnson Resigns and Richberg Rules the NRA—Textile Industry Board Named—The America's Cup Is Successfully Defended.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© by Western Newspaper Union.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON steps out of the picture and the NRA is turned over to Donald R. Richberg and other "left wing" members of the New Deal management. President Roosevelt announced the greater part of the reorganization plan for the national recovery body, naming first the policy making board, with Richberg as its chairman and Secretary Ickes, Secretary Perkins, Harry L. Hopkins and Chester Davis as members. A fifth member was yet to be selected, he to be the chairman of the new administrative board. Five other members of this latter body are S. Clay Williams, head of the Reynolds Tobacco company; Arthur D. White, president of Dun & Bradstreet; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Leon C. Marshall, labor specialist; and Prof. Walton H. Hamilton of Yale. Two ex-officio members are Blackwell Smith, assistant general counsel of NRA, and Leon Henderson, chief of the NRA division of research and planning under Johnson.

The judicial branch of the NRA was still under consideration. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that its duties might be assigned to a special department of the Department of Justice.

The recommendations of the new policy making board are subject to the will of the President, but under the terms of the executive order these recommendations must be submitted to the President by the director. Thus, Richberg will have the final voice before the President himself approves or disapproves the board's decisions.

The board was further empowered to "promulgate administrative policies, to appoint, to employ, discharge, fix the compensation, define the duties, and direct the conduct of the personnel necessary for its administration, and to exercise all those powers heretofore conferred by executive orders upon the administrator for industrial recovery."

RESIGNATION of General Johnson, as accepted by the President, is not effective until October 15. Until then he will be busy compiling his final report and also, it is said, writing the story of his life. It was learned that he has been offered the management of industrial and labor relations of "a large group of midwestern manufacturers."

This is not the time or place to estimate General Johnson's achievements as administrator of the NRA which was largely his own creation. He certainly worked hard and accomplished much, whether for good or evil. His mistakes were admittedly glaring, and not the least of them was his recent assertion that during his administration he had been in close touch with Justice Brandeis of the Supreme court. As that tribunal will have to pass on the constitutionality of NRA before long, this statement created a sensation and was dismaying to the friends of Justice Brandeis. Of course, the jurist could take no notice of it. The "low down" is said to be that Johnson did consult the justice when he was formulating the NRA and received some informal advice which he disregarded, and that later Mr. Brandeis told him he had better resign.

ORGANIZED business and the President are not at all satisfied with each other. Business leaders are nervous, and Mr. Roosevelt feels that they have too many "inhibitions" and are not doing what they should to aid recovery. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, seeking a clear statement of the President's future intentions, sent him a list of questions on expenditures, budget balancing, currency stabilization and the government's part in business, politely requesting categorical replies. Mr. Roosevelt received the questionnaire with a smile and a joke, and there was no indication of his intention to answer it.

It was revealed in Washington that the President also received not long ago a set of resolutions adopted at a secret meeting of 120 leading industrialists and financiers. These men asserted that the policies of the New Deal, along with the uncertainties of the future, are throttling economic recovery in the United States. The resolutions were not intended for publication and the President made no men-

tion of them in his press conferences. Still another hard rap at the New Deal came in the form of a statement by the federal advisory council, composed of leading bankers. It was contained in a set of recommendations for the federal reserve system and severely criticizes the administration's monetary and economic policies, demanding a return to what the council considers sound principles.

The federal advisory council is a statutory body created by the federal reserve act to advise the federal reserve board concerning technical banking matters and general business conditions. It is composed of one prominent banker from each of the twelve federal reserve districts, plus a secretary.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, as head of the federal public works administration, announced an ambitious family housing project for Chicago which, at a cost of \$12,500,000, will abolish a "slum area" of 37 city blocks on the southwest side and replace demolished buildings with small apartment houses for 3,000 families. Condemnation proceedings were started in the Federal court in Chicago, and Mr. Ickes said if the property owners are reasonable in their demands the project will go through speedily. The area to be rehabilitated is inhabited now almost entirely by persons of Italian descent and, far from being a typical "slum," contains numerous neat, well-kept homes and several large apartment houses. The plan of the PWA for its rebuilding is very similar to housing projects in Moscow and Vienna, with the government supplying social and nursery facilities as well as dwellings. The work will be done through the federal housing corporation, which concern the government owns.

MISS GRACE ABBOTT, for years one of the government's most faithful and useful servants, has resigned her position as director of the children's bureau, to the grief of her associates in Washington and the regret of every one who knows about her fine work there. Miss Abbott now becomes professor of public welfare administration in the University of Chicago and editor of the Social Service Review.

AMERICA'S Cup remains in the United States and T. O. M. Sopwith, latest British challenger, goes home defeated and disgruntled. Harold S. Vanderbilt skippered the defending yacht Rainbow to four consecutive victories over Sopwith's Endeavour after the latter had won two races and seemed likely to carry the old trophy back to England. In the third race Sopwith flew his protest flag, claiming Rainbow had technically fouled Endeavour, but the racing committee refused to hear the protest because of a minor infraction of the rules. Sopwith was not the only person displeased by this action of the committee. In fact, general opinion was with him, and the races have left an unpleasant taste in the American mouth. However, it is probable the victory went to the better yacht, or the better crew, or both.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S request that the great textile strike be called off and that the workers be taken back without discrimination, after he had received and approved the report of the special mediation board headed by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire brought to an end the bitter struggle that had cost 14 lives and millions of dollars. The union leaders ordered the strikers to return to the mills, and all the way from Maine to Alabama the looms hummed again.

The next step was the appointment by the President of a board to adjust disputes between the workers and the employers in the industry. He named the three veteran arbiters who served in like capacity as members of the steel labor relations board—Chief Justice Walter P. Stacey of North Carolina, Admiral Henry A. Wiley and James Mulenbach of Chicago.

The executive order stipulated that the board is "authorized and directed" to investigate wages, hours and other conditions in the industry to determine whether code provisions are being violated. If necessary, the board may refer its findings to proper governmental agencies for appropriate action. The national labor relations board is made the court of appeal from any decision of the textile board. The board's findings are not subject to review by the executive branch of the government.

lated. If necessary, the board may refer its findings to proper governmental agencies for appropriate action.

The national labor relations board is made the court of appeal from any decision of the textile board. The board's findings are not subject to review by the executive branch of the government.

To start with, the board had the job of investigating numerous charges that some mill owners were discriminating against strikers. This alleged action so angered the union members that many demands for a renewal of the strike were sent in to the office of Francis J. Gorman, who directed the great walkout.

Meanwhile the leaders of the United Textile Workers went ahead with their plans to unionize the entire industry.

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND, accompanied by King George and the prince of Wales, went to Clydebank, Scotland, and there launched the largest steamship in the world, the 73,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner that was started four years ago. Breaking a bottle of Australian champagne on its bow, the queen christened the huge vessel "Queen Mary."

EIGHT per cent boost in wages, amounting to more than \$10,000,000 a year, has been granted their employees by the four big packing concerns of Chicago, Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy, and their example is followed by packing companies in other cities.

The wage increases were granted as a result of negotiations between the companies and their plant labor conference boards. Whether the increases were the full demands of the workers or were compromises was not stated. The plant boards are established at all points at which the companies operate and they are composed of employee representatives, half of whom are chosen by the workers themselves and half by the managements.

EVIDENCE was presented to a grand jury in New York against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the former German machine gunner and journeyman carpenter accused of extortion in connection with the Lindbergh baby kidnapping. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh flew from Los Angeles to give their testimony. The authorities considered they had an ironclad case against the suspect, who was arrested after he had passed a ten dollar note that was part of the ransom money handed over a garden wall by Dr. John F. Condon ("Jafie") when the baby was supposed to be still alive. In Hauptmann's garage was found \$13,750 of the ransom fund, his handwriting was found to be identical with that of the ransom notes, and there were many other facts plainly indicating his guilt. He explained his possession of the money by saying it was paid him by one Isidor Fische who later died in Germany, but this defense was said by the police to have been exploded.

The grand jury in New York indicted Hauptmann on charges of extortion, and when he was arraigned he pleaded not guilty. The detectives worked like beavers and found, among other incriminating evidence, \$840 more hidden in the Hauptmann garage. This the prisoner admitted was part of the ransom money. The police said they expected the early arrest of two alleged accomplices of Hauptmann, one of whom was in Germany and the other on a liner bound for Europe.

New Jersey authorities expect to indict and try Hauptmann as the actual kidnaper and murderer of the Lindbergh child.

MORE than two thousand persons perished in a typhoon that swept over the richest industrial section of Japan in which are situated Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. Thousands of others were injured, and the property damage was enormous, probably running above \$100,000,000. The army's munitions program suffered a great setback, for scores of factories that were turning out guns and munitions were destroyed. Losses among the fishermen and farmers also were most serious.

MAXIM LITVINOV told the League of Nations assembly that Russia still hopes for the establishment of a permanent peace conference in which the United States is a participant, for the consolidation of peace movements. He asked the league council to obtain a report on whether the world disarmament conference could be resumed with a possibility of success.

SO FAR President Roosevelt has not revealed his plans for relief for the coming winter, but the executive committee of the United States conference of mayors on unemployment relief has made its recommendations to him. These are, in effect, that a permanent federal relief fund should be established preparatory to the creation of a nationwide system of unemployment insurance.

Il Duce Tells of "War Clouds Over Europe"

PREMIER MUSSOLINI of Italy at the war maneuvers near Bologna delivering his fiery speech to the troops, warning them that war clouds were hovering over Europe and that they "must respond as one when the call to arms comes." Standing at the right of the tank is Gen. Italo Balbo, close friend of Il Duce.



BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER DISCOVERS SOMETHING STARTLING

NOT far from the Old Orchard grew a thorn-tree which Peter often passed. He never had paid particular attention to it. One morning he stopped to rest under it. Happening to look up, he saw a most astonishing and startling sight. Fastened on the sharp thorns of one of the branches were three big grasshoppers, a big moth, two big caterpillars, a lizard, a small mouse, and a young English sparrow.

Do you wonder that Peter thought he must be dreaming? He couldn't



"You're wrong, Johnny Chuck. You are altogether wrong."

Imagine how those creatures could have become fastened on those long, sharp thorns. It was a dreadful sight. Somehow it gave him an uncomfortable feeling. He didn't want to stay around there, yet it was hard to tear himself away. However, finally he did and hurried over to the Old Orchard, bubbling over with desire to tell someone of the strange and dreadful thing he had seen in the thorn-tree and to try to find out what it meant.

Sitting on his doorstep under the big apple tree in the far corner of the Old Orchard he found Johnny Chuck and at once hurried to tell him the strange news. Johnny didn't interrupt once. When Peter had finished his story, Johnny quite frankly told him that never had he heard of such a thing, and that he thought Peter must have been dreaming and didn't know it.

Now, Peter knew that he hadn't been dreaming. He knew that he had seen with his very own eyes that dreadful sight in the thorn-tree and he grew quite indignant with Johnny Chuck for doubting him. But Johnny persisted in refusing to believe and repeated that he was certain Peter must have dreamed it.

"You're wrong, Johnny Chuck. You are altogether wrong. Peter hasn't been dreaming at all," said Skimmer the Swallow, who lives in a hole in the tree just above Johnny Chuck's house and had been sitting where he overheard everything.

"Well, if you know so much about it, please explain," said Johnny Chuck rather crossly.

"It's simple enough," replied Skimmer. "Peter just happened to find the storehouse of Butcher the Shrike. It isn't a very pleasant sight. I must admit, but one must give Butcher credit for being smart enough to lay up a store of food when it was plentiful. When you come to think about it, I

don't know why one who eats that kind of food shouldn't store it up the same as some others store up other kinds of foods. Of course, those things won't keep long, but they will keep from one meal to another, and probably that is all Butcher wants."

"Who is Butcher the Shrike," demanded Peter. "He's new to me."

© T. W. Burgess—WNU Service.

QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN... The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn: A friend of mine told me he knew a married woman 53 years of age who sleeps in the same room with cats. Do you believe this?

Truly yours,

X. ACKTING.

Answer: Sure, I believe it. Your friend probably is referring to Mrs. Katz.

Dear Mr. Wynn: I live in a town and to go to work I must take a ferry over the river. Why doesn't the city government build a bridge?

Yours truly,

MRS. SIPPE.

Answer: They're afraid it will make the people cross.

Dear Mr. Wynn: On my recent trip through the West the train stopped at a little town in Arizona. The conductor of our train pointed to a rough looking man on the platform and told me that the man he was pointing at had killed twenty men. Do you think cowboys are really as bad as that?

Truly yours,

O. PINSPOES.

Answer: No, I don't. In fact the fellow you saw in Arizona was not a

Do YOU Know—



That the first wearer of a top hat was John Hetherington, who strutted the streets of London in 1797, and created such excitement that he was arrested for disturbing the peace. The summons accused him "of wearing in a public thoroughfare a tall structure of shiny lustre, calculated to frighten timid folks."

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate WNU Service.

YOU AWAY?

By ANNE CAMPBELL

YOU'VE gone away? Ah, no, you are still here
In every room that treasures your sweet grace.
I linger in your chair and feel you near.
Your mirror seems to miss your absent face.
The curtains meet the breeze, their creamy lace
Waving like phantom arms to bid you come.
Your loved books wait in their accustomed place.
Outside there is the town's familiar hum.

You've gone away? Ah, no, you could not go
Beyond my heart's pavilion. You are there
With the bright lamp of friendliness aglow,
Sending its beams to light me up life's stair.
You will be with me whether joy or care
Is my companion in the days to be.
Absent or present, you are everywhere!
You are away, perhaps, but not from me!

Copyright—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

THE VERSATILE BANANA

AS the banana is a fruit always on the market, it is a constant source of comfort in time of emergency when a hurry-up dish is necessary.

Banana Whip.

Cook three mashed bananas in a double boiler with one-third of a cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of lemon juice until scalded. Add a few drops of vanilla, a pinch of salt, and cool. Whip one cupful of heavy cream until firm, then add the banana mixture gradually. Set aside to chill. Serve piled high in sherbet glasses with chopped pistachio nuts for garnish.

Banana Tapioca Cream.

Peel and scrape three bananas and cut into slices. Prepare a custard by scalding two cupfuls of milk with three tablespoonfuls of tapioca and cook until the tapioca is clear. Add two egg yolks mixed with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-third of a teaspoonful of salt. Cook for two minutes, cool and add a few drops of vanilla. Beat the egg whites until stiff, adding three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pour one-third of the custard into the serving dish, cover with bananas, add more custard and more bananas. Pour the remaining custard over the remaining egg whites and top the dish. Garnish with banana slices.

Banana Pancakes.

Mix and sift three-fourths of a cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Beat one egg, add one cupful of banana pulp, one-half cupful of milk and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat until smooth. Cook on a hot griddle. Serve with currant jelly.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Seeks to Regain His Throne



THE Panchen Lama, who was driven out of Tibet by the Dalai Lama in 1924 and exiled to China, presiding at a religious ceremony in the Forbidden City of Peking before starting the long journey back in an effort to regain his throne.