

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 22, 1935.

NO. 29.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lobby Committees Quarrel Over Magnate Hopson—President Signs Social Security Act—Tri-Power Conference on Italo-Ethiopian Question.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

WILL ROGERS, famous actor and humorist, and Wiley Post, one of the best known fliers in the world, crashed to their death in a plane while flying from Fairbanks to Point Barrow, Alaska. The two men, close friends, had been enjoying an aerial vacation trip in the North, and Post intended later to fly to Asia. News of the fatal accident was sent to Seattle by Sergt. Stanley R. Morgan, signal corps operator at Point Barrow. He said he had recovered the bodies from the wreckage.

RIVALRY in the matter of publicity, the house and senate committees on the activities of lobbyists got into a tangle that certainly didn't enhance their dignity. Howard C. Hopson, the long sought head of the Associated Gas and Electric Utilities system, permitted the emissary of the house committee to find him, and Senator Hugo Black flew into a rage and had his committee threaten Hopson with contempt proceedings unless he appeared before it. Chairman O'Connor of the house body was angered by this and declared: "Hopson is in my custody. I've got him. Nobody else has got him. Nobody else is going to get him."

The elusive, chunky utilities magnate told the house committee about his various companies and related the saga of his travels while he was being sought. But he politely refused to answer questions concerning the sources and amount of his income. He testified that he "believed" the Associated Gas system had spent "eight or nine hundred thousand dollars" in opposition to the Wheeler-Rayburn utility control bill.

O'Connor introduced in the house a resolution that severely slammed the senate, but it dropped when word came that Senator Black would wait to take Hopson after O'Connor's bunch was through with him. However, it gave opportunity for a ridiculous quarrel between the New Yorker and Rankin of Texas.

Late in the day Hopson calmly walked into Black's committee room and asked: "Is some one here looking for me?" Black and his committee then questioned the utilities man for an hour or two and got mighty little out of him except smooth sarcasm that made the chairman quite furious. At that time both Hopson and his attorney had been served with contempt citation.

GOV. MARTIN L. DAVEY of Ohio has "pulled a fast one" on the Republicans in behalf of the Democratic party. The G. O. P. leaders were demanding a state-wide by-election in Ohio to fill the vacancy created by the death of Representative-at-Large Charles V. Truax, believing the result would demonstrate, even more clearly than did the Rhode Island election, the waning strength of the administration. But Governor Davey went to Washington and consulted with President Roosevelt and then announced that he would not call and could not be compelled to call a special congressional election until next year. His declared reason was the cost, not fear of party defeat. Court action to force the calling of the election has been started but Davey says there is no restriction of his discretion in fixing the time of the election.

SURROUNDED by a group of notables and in the glare of photographers' flashlights, President Roosevelt put his signature on the social security act, of which he said: "If the senate and house of representatives in this long and arduous session had done nothing more than pass this bill the session would be regarded as historic for all time."

Among those who were present were Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Representative John Lewis of Maryland, who jointly drafted the bill; Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who had a hand in its making; and Senators Pat Harrison, William King and Edward P. Costigan.

In a talk intended for reproduction on the sound screens of the country, the President said:

"This social security measure gives at least some protection to 30,000,000 of our citizens who will reap direct benefits through unemployment compensation, through old age pensions and through increased services for the

protection of children and the prevention of ill health.

"We can never insure 100 per cent of the population against 100 per cent of the hazards and vicissitudes of life but we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age.

"This law, too, represents a corner stone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete—a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of the government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy—a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation—in other words a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness."

CAPT. ANTHONY EDEN of England, Premier Pierre Laval of France and Baron Pompei Aloisi of Italy met in Paris, as arranged, to see if they couldn't devise a way to avert the Italo-Ethiopian war, due to begin in September. Eden had a plan all prepared and after outlining it to Laval he laid it before Baron Aloisi. The latter, of course, had no power to assent but was compelled to submit the proposals to Premier Mussolini. That Il Duce would accept it without change was considered unlikely, but it formed a basis for discussion.

According to the best information, the Eden plan embraced these chief points:

1. Important economic concessions for Italy in Ethiopia.
 2. A proposal that Italy be given the right to colonize and exploit rich, sparsely inhabited portions of the Ethiopian uplands probably under a League of Nations mandate as is provided for former German colonies in article XXII of the League of Nations covenant.
 3. The offer of an outlet direct to the sea for Ethiopia, as a measure of compensation for its concessions.
- It was understood in Paris that Mussolini still demanded what would amount to a mandate over Ethiopia so that he would have political as well as economic control over the country. This Great Britain does not like, and France is rather on the fence.

NOBODY liked the new tax bill that congress was working on, and the senate finance committee had hard work making up its mind as to the form it would recommend. First it altered almost every provision of the bill passed by the house and changed it from a "soak the rich" measure to one which would soak practically every one.

This was done by lowering personal income tax exemptions and starting the surtax increases at \$3,000 instead of \$50,000. The latter feature was proposed by Senator La Follette and was adopted to keep him in line. Also, the inheritance taxes which President Roosevelt had asked for were eliminated.

Protests against increasing the taxes on little incomes came immediately, from senators, representatives and the country at large. Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska were among the "independents" who expressed their disapproval. Mr. Borah especially was vocal in opposition.

So the committee suddenly reversed itself abruptly, rejected the La Follette plan by a vote of 8 to 7.

The bill which the committee reported was passed by the senate by a vote of 57 to 22. It contains new provisions to compensate for those eliminated from the house bill and the estimated revenue is only \$1,000,000 less. This is divided in the senate bill as follows:

Graduated corporation income tax	\$60,000,000
Corporation excess profits and capital stock taxes	65,000,000
Inter-corporate dividend taxes	39,000,000
Increased estate taxes with related gift taxes	100,000,000
Increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000	5,000,000
Total	\$269,000,000

FARMERS who believe that their individual rights are being encroached upon by the administration's agricultural policies are offered a chance to get together by the organization and incorporation in Chicago of the Farmers' Independent Council of America. Dan D. Casement, a farmer of Manhattan, Kan., is president of the body. Stanley F. Morse, South Carolina farmer and consulting agriculturist, is executive vice president and Chris J. Abbott, Nebraska stockman and farmer, and Clyde O. Patterson, Illinois Jersey breeder, were incorporators. Dr. Charles W. Burkett, agricultural authority of New York and formerly director of the Kansas agricultural experiment station, and L. G. Tolles, farmer and past master of the Connecticut State Grange, are other vice presidents of the council, and Dr. E. V. Wilcox, representative of the Country Gentleman, District of Columbia, is secretary-treasurer; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan congressman and farm owner; E. E. Dorsett, farmer and past master Pennsylvania State Grange, and Kurt Greenwald, farm manager and agricultural engineer, New York, are directors.

"To me there is but one issue, whether we are going to have a constitutional government or have a dictatorial regime," said Charles E. Collins, Colorado cattleman and president of the American National Live Stock association, regional vice president of the new organization.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace has changed his mind about the reduction of wheat acreage for 1936. Instead of asking the farmers for a cut of 15 per cent, as was announced recently, the figure is now placed at 5 per cent.

Wallace told reporters that the change was decided upon after the government's August 1 survey of crop conditions indicated that total wheat production this year would amount to only 608,000,000 bushels as compared with domestic requirements of 635,000,000 bushels.

The step was taken, he asserted, to assure ample supplies for domestic consumers. He said that it was expected to place the country in a "strengthened position" in the export market. He added the change in policy will not result in any marked reduction in benefit payment to farmers. He did not say what the exact reductions in the payments would amount to.

AAA officials estimated that approximately 52,000,000 acres would be placed under contract this year. They asserted that the government is given "adequate powers" to deal with the situation if a bumper wheat harvest should result in 1936.

WHEN the President's social security bill was finally enacted into law, the senate adopting the conference report already agreed to by the house, probably many thousands of men and women all over the country began figuring on the pensions they would receive under its terms. It is unlikely that one in a thousand has any clear idea of how the new program's pension system will work, so we reprint here a neat summary prepared by the Associated Press showing its operation as applied to "Bill Jones":

"Suppose young Bill is twenty when the law goes into effect and makes an average monthly salary of \$100 until he is sixty-five. He will get a monthly pension, until his death, of \$53.75.

"In detail, here is what will happen to him:

"In the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 he will pay a salary tax of 1 per cent, or a total of \$36 for the three years. In 1940, 1941, 1942 he will pay 1½ per cent, or \$54. In 1943, 1944, and 1945 the tax will be 2 per cent, or \$72. In 1946, 1947, and 1948 the tax will be 2½ per cent, or \$90. From 1949 to 1951, inclusive, the tax will be 3 per cent, or a total of \$1,188.

"Thus, in 45 years, Bill Jones will have paid in \$1,440. All the time his employer will have been matching his tax payments, so the total paid to the federal treasury will be \$2,880.

"At sixty-five Bill Jones can expect to live perhaps 10 years more. If he does, he will get back \$6,450.

"When Bill Jones dies this is what will happen:

"His average annual salary will be multiplied by the number of years he paid taxes. In other words, if he dies after he has paid taxes for 45 years, \$1,200 will be multiplied by 45—giving a total of \$54,000. Arbitrarily, the bill stipulates that Bill Jones' estate shall be entitled to 3½ per cent of that, or \$1,890—less any amount he received in pensions before he died.

"If Jones dies before he gets back \$1,890 in pensions, what he actually received is deducted from \$1,890 and the remainder paid to his heirs. If he lives until he gets back all of the \$1,890 and more, his heirs get nothing.

His Majesty's Seamen Must Have Their Grog



EVERY day the tars on British warships receive a ration of grog and drink a toast to the king's health. This photograph was made aboard H. M. S. Dundee of the British West Indies fleet which was paying New York a brief visit. The officer at the right is seeing the men get what is coming to them—and no more.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

LIGHTFOOT THE DEER BECOMES UNEASY

THE Green Forest was very beautiful. It was no longer green save where the pines and spruces and hemlocks grew. Everywhere else it was red and yellow and brown, for it was October and the leaves had turned. All day long and all the night, too, for that matter, there was a gentle rustling all through the Green Forest, for the leaves were falling.

Lightfoot the Deer was becoming uneasy. It was the rustling of the falling leaves that made him uneasy. You see those falling leaves had a message for Lightfoot, a message and a warning. It was that the season of terrible danger for him, the hunting season, was close at hand.

All through the long summer Lightfoot had lived in peace and safety. In the early spring his wonderful antlers, which some folks call horns, but which are not true horns, had fallen. Very helpless had Lightfoot been then, but despite his helplessness there had been no fear in his heart. You see, he knew that there was no one in all the Green Forest, save Buster Bear, of whom he need be afraid. It was an easy matter to keep out of the way of Buster Bear. Besides, there was little cause to fear Buster, for Buster was finding plenty to eat and a full stomach makes for good nature in man and beast.

So all the long summer Lightfoot the Deer had lived quietly and in peace while new antlers grew, antlers larger and more beautiful than those he had lost. While these new antlers were growing he kept very much by himself. Now, they were fully grown and he wore them like a crown. He had polished and repolished the points of them by rubbing them against trees. You know, while they had been growing they had been covered by a sort of furry-looking skin, called velvet. They had been soft and tender then. Now that they were hard there was no further use for the velvet covering and this Lightfoot had rubbed off as he polished his antlers.

As long as the leaves had remained green everywhere through the Green

Forest, Lightfoot had been happy and carefree, but now that the leaves had turned to beautiful colors and were dropping, dropping, dropping day and night, he grew more and more uneasy and fear crept into his heart.

Lightfoot had a good memory and he had not forgotten the dreadful things which had happened at the time of falling leaves the year before. He knew that the season when hunters with terrible guns would come into the Green Forest seeking to kill him was close at hand. So his uneasiness grew and grew, and in his beautiful great, soft eyes the look of fear grew stronger each day. Only at night was Lightfoot free of it.

© T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

Counter Excess

Some people are influenced by a peculiar form of pugnacity which is often misnamed "love of justice," but is really a habit of irritation at excess which finds vent not in justice but in counter excess.

QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am an amateur actor, and last night our Dramatic club gave one of Shakespeare's plays, in which I played Hamlet. Every time I was on the stage the audience laughed out loud. How do you account for that when you know as well as I that Hamlet is not a funny character?

Truly yours,
MANNY JER.

Answer: I know it isn't, but I guess the way you played it it was.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

Why do some musicians close their eyes when they play?

Yours truly,
L. TROVATORE.

Answer: That is so they can't see the audience suffer while they are playing.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I notice so many women keep money in their stockings, and every time they need it they lift their skirt, put their hand in their stocking and pull it out. What I want to know is: "How do these women get at their money when gentlemen are around them?"

Truly yours,
X. TREMITIES.

Answer: My dear friend, when there are gentlemen around, women don't have to get at their money.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am in a peculiar predicament, and hope you can help me. I have a \$10 bill which is counterfeit. One day I'll think it is all right and feel on the verge of passing it, and then on another day I'll think it isn't any good and make up my mind to tear it up. This has been going on for weeks and it worries me. What shall I do?

Yours truly,
I. M. A. FRADE.

Answer: The only thing for you to do is to wait until the day for think-

ONE DAY IN AUTUMN

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I CAN remember my old Granddad sitting Beside me on the wagon, flicking flies From the roan team, his pipe filled with tobacco, Surveying the shorn fields with wise old eyes.

And as I looked at him, I heard the creaking Of the off wagon wheels, and knew right well What he would say. He wasn't much for talking, And he sat silent now for quite a spell.

But when he spoke, though I was very little, I knew just what he meant. . . . I'd heard loud speaking And bragging folks, and laughed when Grandpa muttered: "The weakest wagon wheel does the most squeaking!"

Copyright.—WNU Service.

Three-Piece Suit



A heather mixture of navy blue and tan alpaca tweed that looks like a hand knit is used for the skirt and jacket of this smart three-piece suit. The ribbed blouse, belt and pocket linings are navy blue. A cowhide buckle also features this ensemble.

when cooked in a tin pot or pail on a campfire.

French fried toast goes very nicely for a camp hot dish. This is easy to prepare by beating an egg, adding a little milk and a pinch of salt and sugar. Fry in a little hot bacon fat or the slices may be fried on the sheet-iron stove, where all may be cooked at once.

Tomato and Egg Sandwich.

Fry an egg on both sides, not too hard. Put between slices of bread with sliced tomato and onion. This makes a good meal with a cupful of hot coffee.

A piece of bread fried in a very little bacon fat in a hot frying pan makes a tasty meal with any green salad or green onions and radishes.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Area of Afghanistan

Afghanistan has an estimated area of 245,000 square miles and an estimated population of over 6,000,000.

Waiting for Word From Houdini



NINE YEARS ago Harry Houdini, master magician, died. Before he passed away he made a compact with his wife that he would seek to communicate with her from the beyond, giving her certain code signals whereby she might know when he spoke. In her rustic Laurel Canyon home, near Hollywood, Calif., Mrs. Beatrice Houdini waits for that message. She has waited nine years at a shrine in which stands a photograph of the magician.