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News Review of Current Events the World Over

United States Won't Interfere in Spanish Civil War—Crop Control May Be Dropped by AAA—Jeffersonian Democrats Organize.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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EFFORTS of European nations, notably France, to persuade the United States to join in a neutrality pact concerning the civil war in Spain are not likely to succeed. However it is the intention of our government not to interfere in the situation in any way whatsoever. Instructions to this effect were sent to all American representatives in Spain by William Phillips, acting secretary of state. While asserting that the American neutrality law prohibiting assistance to warring nations does not apply to the Spanish civil war, Mr. Phillips said that the United States intended to conform with its "well established policy of noninterference with internal affairs in other countries, either in time of peace or civil strife."

Most of the nations invited to participate in the non-intervention agreement were willing, but Germany temporarily blocked the plan by announcing that its answer would be delayed until Madrid gave a satisfactory reply to German protests regarding the execution of four German nationals in Barcelona. France set August 17 as the deadline for completion of the agreement, and it was expected that, if general neutrality failed, the French government would lend aid to the Leftist government at Madrid.

Dispatches from Seville said General Franco, rebel commander-in-chief, had received a large number of German and Italian planes manned by aviators from those countries, and was about to launch an attack on Madrid from the air. The fighting for possession of San Sebastian and in the mountain passes north of Madrid continued unabated and losses were heavy on both sides. General Queipo, rebel commander at Seville, announced he was about to adopt new colors of the rebellion, red and yellow, which are the colors of the Spanish monarchy.

OFFICIALS of the agricultural adjustment administration discussed in Washington the advisability of drastically reducing or removing altogether the planting restrictions on corn and wheat next year. No decision was made and farmers will be consulted before any changes are ordered. It was, however, definitely stated that wheat acreage will be expanded.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, passing through Chicago on his way back from Iowa, said he believed government-controlled crop insurance would prevent wild price fluctuations in farm produce. The plan, he said, has not progressed beyond the embryo stage, but probably would entail storage of crops in government granaries. Each farmer, depending on the percentage of his normal crop he wished to insure, would make his "insurance" payments in the form of bushels to be stored in a common pool.

The plan, preventing "lean years and fat years," would tend to stabilize market prices because it would assure a continual adequate supply of whatever commodity was to be insured. Gradually, he said, it might be worked out to include all major farm produce.

FOLLOWING a conference of President Roosevelt, Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee, Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, the administration's fiscal program for the coming year was thus outlined:

1. Assurance that no request will be made to the next congress for the levying of additional taxes or increase of present tax rates.

2. Launching of an immediate study by treasury and congressional tax consultants of present revenue laws as a basis for recommendations to the next congress for elimination of inequitable taxes, especially those unfair "to consumers or to trade."

3. Treasury assurance that "with continued recovery" the revenue yield is approaching the point where it will cover government costs and provide a surplus for reduction of the public debt.

Mr. Roosevelt then started on a three-day trip to the vicinity of Johnstown, Pa., where he talked over flood control problems with Governor Earle and others, and on to Cleveland for a visit to the Great Lakes exposition. His itinerary provided then for a visit to Chattanooga, N. Y., to deliver a speech on foreign affairs.

TWO veterans of the senate, William E. Borah of Idaho, Republican, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat and majority leader, won their fights for re-nomination without much difficulty. Borah defeated Byron Defenbach, who was backed by the Townsendites. His Democratic opponent at the polls in November will be Gov. C. Ben Ross. In the Democratic primary to select a congressman to succeed the late Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee the Townsend influence gave victory to Richard M. Atkinson of Nashville by the narrow margin of 13 votes.

In the Presidential contest the American Federation of Labor, as an organization, will maintain its traditional non-partisan policy, according to the firm declaration of President William Green. The federation, said he, is not in the Non-Partisan Labor league, which is backing President Roosevelt. "We will not formally endorse any candidate this fall," Mr. Green continued. "Our non-partisan committee will merely prepare parallel reports on the labor records of the two chief candidates and of the platforms. We will send out all data to our membership. They will have to make up their own minds."

FORTY-THREE Democrats, most of them prominent nationally or locally and representing twenty states, gathered in Detroit to tell one another and the world how much and why they disliked the New Deal. After two days of conferring, they organized themselves as the National Jeffersonian Democrats and named former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri as their national chairman. They decided to establish headquarters at once in St. Louis and to set up an organization in every state. Then they gave out a 1,500 word declaration or platform in which they declared they "will not support for re-election the candidates of the Philadelphia convention for President and vice president, and we call upon all loyal and sincere Democrats to consider the question of their duty to their country in the approaching election with the same earnestness that has guided our deliberations—joining with us if they feel that our conclusions are sound and our anxiety for the future of our party and our country is justified."

The name of Governor Landon was not mentioned in the declaration, but a number of its signers are openly supporting the Republican candidate. Among these are Joseph B. Ely, Col. Henry Breckinridge, John Henry Kirby of Texas and Robert S. Bright of Maryland.

REBELLION among the Townsendites, smoldering ever since their Cleveland convention, has broken out into civil war. Dr. Francis Townsend has just summarily ousted from the organization three of the eleven directors. Apparently the reason is that they are supporting President Roosevelt and object to Townsend's effort to swing his followers to the support of Lemke. The three men thrown out are Dr. Clinton Wunder, a former Baptist preacher, now living in New York; John B. Kiefer, Chicago regional director, and Maj. William Parker of New York, eastern regional director.

LEADING officials of Class I railroads, meeting in Washington, voted to petition the interstate commerce commission for an advance in freight rates to replace the temporary surcharges which expire at the end of this year, and to meet the rising expenses of the roads.

The petition also will ask the commission to give the railroads relief on the long and short haul clauses in the various commodity classifications.

WHEN the American Bar association convenes in Boston soon it will receive two widely differing reports from a special committee named to study the effects of New Deal legislation on the rights and liberties of citizens. They were made public in Washington. The majority report, signed by John D. Clark, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fred H. Davis, Tallahassee, Fla.; George L. Buist, Charleston, S. C.; and Charles P. Taft II, Cincinnati, Ohio, "deplored" the action of President Roosevelt in reducing congress to a "rubber stamp" body to carry through his program of legislation.

"Novel legislative and governmental trends of the New Deal are just as uncertain today as they were two years ago," the report said. "Laws specifically proposed as emergency measures with limited life have been declared by important members of the administration to be the beginning of permanent changes in national policy. There has been a continuing conflict between such officials as to whether a new social and economic order is in the making or the old institutions are being perfected so that they may be preserved."

These findings were challenged by Kenneth Wynne, New Haven, Conn.; Fred L. Williams, St. Louis, Mo., and James G. McGowen of Jackson, Miss. In their minority report they said: "If the purpose of the resolution creating the special committee was to get the opinion of the American Bar association regarding legislative trends designed to meet changing economic conditions, the report is superficial. It does not deal with the problem but concerns itself with a short range attack on surface trivialities."

PREMIER BLUM made good one of his campaign promises by putting the French leftist government in control of the Bank of France. The board of regents, in existence for a century, was abolished and replaced by a council of seven headed by Leon Jouhaux, president of the conference of labor. The others are representatives of the ministry of finance, savings banks, consumers' co-operatives, handicrafts, chambers of commerce and chambers of agriculture.

The new board is expected to continue the anti-devaluationist policy of the retiring board of the institution.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, secretary of the treasury, and the national commission on fine arts have given their approval to the design for a memorial half dollar which will bear the likeness of Phineas T. Barnum. The coin will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Bridgeport, Conn., as a city, and Barnum is honored not for his achievements as a showman but for his great philanthropies and rich gifts to Bridgeport.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ROOPER's department has just put out a "world economic review" for 1935 which contains many interesting statements. It says, for instance, that future business prospects are conditioned in part upon the possibility of narrowing the gap between government expenditures and receipts. It asserted that "the government deficit springs from the root of unemployment, which is still the major problem confronting the country," and continued: "Most of the recent increase in the public debt has resulted from emergency expenditures which will be reduced as the need diminishes. At this date the evidences of need are still manifest."

As to "the part played in the recovery to date by the heavy government expenditures," the report said: "This question is not easily answered, but it is certain that such outlays have had an influence in many directions—for example, on retail sales, on farm income, on the growth of bank deposits and on the prevailing level of interest rates."

The latter statements may well be compared with the report of Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, to the stockholders. Business recovery throughout the world—in which the United States has participated—is being generated by a combination of various factors, Mr. Sloan explains. In this country the automobile industry has been helped, he says, by principal influences. Only one of these, he points out, has its roots in the New Deal financial schemes and he finds that particular influence a bad one because it creates a temporary fool's paradise in which sales and earnings are ballooned by extraordinary government expenditures.

Water Carried for Miles to Thirsty Cattle



A common scene now in the central New York farm district is that of farmers hauling water from reservoirs many miles away to save the lives of their parched stock. Here is Bert Cardwell, of Onondaga Hill, filling up a tank for his cattle. All springs and wells in the district went dry as the result of the greatest dry spell in the history of the country.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JERRY HAS A SAD AWAKENING

THE stranger had visited the Smiling Pool as he had been doing for more than a week. Jerry Muskrat had kept right on working or his house. All the time he had kept a bright eye on the stranger to see what he was doing. As usual the stranger visited each of Jerry's favorite eating places. It seemed to Jerry that he was at each a little longer than usual, but Jerry didn't think anything of that. Just as soon as the stranger had left Jerry swam straight over to a certain old log which lay half in the water and half on the bank. He



Finally He Twisted Around to See What Held Him. It Was a Trap.

felt sure that on the upper part of that old log he would find some pieces of apple or carrot. He wasn't disappointed. His nose told him they were there even before he could see them. Now ordinarily Jerry climbed right up that old log out of the water, but this time he

didn't. It just happened so, that was all. He climbed out on the bank beside the log and then up on the log. There he sat down and began to eat. My, how good those pieces of apple and carrot did taste! You see, Jerry had been working very hard and he had a splendid appetite. At first he sat facing the water. After a while he changed his position so that his back was to the water and his tail dropped down in the water where it covered the lower part of that old log. Snap! With a squeal of pain and fright Jerry jumped right up in the air. He lost his balance and fell off the old log. Then he tried to scramble away. He couldn't. Something was holding him by his tail and pinching it most dreadfully. Jerry was too frightened to think. He couldn't imagine what dreadful thing had got him. He pulled and pulled until it seemed to him that he must pull his tail out by

the roots. Finally he twisted around to see what held him. It was a trap! The stout cruel jaws of it were gripping his tail about an inch from the end.

Then Jerry understood. He awakened to the truth, and it was a sad awakening. That stranger was a trapper after all. He had been putting those good things there for Jerry so that he would get so used to finding them that his suspicions would be put to sleep. When he was quite sure that Jerry had grown careless and was no longer suspicious of traps he had placed a trap on that old log just under water.

If Jerry had climbed up on that old log as usual he would have stepped in that trap and been caught by a leg. As it was, he had accidentally sprung it with his tail. Being caught by the tail was bad enough, but it would have been worse to have been caught by a leg, though Jerry didn't stop to think of this at the time. So far as he could see it didn't make any difference how he was caught as long as he was caught.

Poor Jerry! He was so frightened that for the time being he hardly noticed the pain.

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The Kitchen Cabinet

VARIOUS GOOD THINGS

HERE is a cottage cheese pie that everybody will like, because it is different:

Beat three eggs, add one cupful of cottage cheese, nine tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of freshly grated coconut, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, a cupful of coconut milk and a cupful of rich milk, or use as much of the milk as the nut contains and add enough cow's milk to make two cupfuls of liquid. Add a pinch of salt and more sugar if it is not sweet enough. A grating of lemon peel may be used instead of the nutmeg if that is not liked. Pour into a deep pastry lined pie plate and bake as for custard pie.

Crisp Molasses Cookies

Take two and one-half cupfuls of pastry flour, one-fourth cupful of bread flour, one teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, then sift all again. Heat one cupful of molasses, add one-half cupful of butter and two teaspoonfuls of soda. Add the flour gradually and when well mixed, chill. Roll very thin and cut with a cookie cutter. Bake ten minutes.

Lemon Pie

Take one and one-half cupfuls of bread crumbs, cover with one cupful of boiling water and let stand until soft. Mix one cupful of sugar and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, add two egg yolks well beaten and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Combine the mixtures and make in one crust.

Orange Sponge Cake

Beat two egg yolks with four tablespoonfuls of orange juice and one-half tablespoonful of lemon juice until thick; mix three-fourths of a cupful of sugar with one-half teaspoonful of grated orange rind

ALL THE SAD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE TALK so much about the mass, As though the lowly were a class, The high exempted from all care. I stood beside a casket where A rich man lay. I heard the sob Of her whom death had come to rob; It seemed to sound, that sob of pain, Much like a widow's in a lane.

However money may appear, There is no difference in a tear Nor in the heartbreak of a wife. All men are rich, all who have life, All men are poor, whom life has fled. For who would rather lie there dead Within a silver casket than To walk abroad, earth's poorest man?

To one great class my heart goes out: The lover who has cause to doubt, The woman with a widow's weeds, Whatever heart however bleeds— And you will find them, rich or poor, Within the mansion, on the moor. I wish our talk of classes had Room for them all, for all the sad.

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For Sports Wear



Navy blue and white plaid novelty crepe makes the box coat in this smart spectator sports outfit. The dress of white novelty crepe is made with a pleat down the front and goes in the skirt.

Crude Lamps of Siam

In northwestern Siam the natives burn holes in the mai yang tree to collect resin, which they use in their crude lamps.

British Blow Up Jaffa Danger Zone



This unusual picture shows houses in Jaffa, Palestine, being blown into the air by the force of an explosion. In one week 150 houses in the old city were blown up by British troops as part of their plan for the defense of Palestine. Steel helmeted troops armed with machine guns surrounded the old city during the operation.