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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hitler Demands Return of German Colonies—American Fleet to Maneuver in North Pacific—Discord in World Power Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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HUNDREDS of thousands of Nazis, attending the party convention in Nuremberg, were roused to great enthusiasm by a proclamation from Reichsfuehrer Hitler to the effect that Germany, having re-armed and scrapped most of the Versailles treaty, was ready to press its demand for restoration of its pre-war colonies. This, he asserted, was necessary to the economic independence of Germany and would be achieved within the next four years. Said the chancellor:

"It is regrettable that the rest of the world fails to understand the nature and greatness of our task. If a certain British politician declares Germany needs no colonies as she may buy her raw materials, then this remark is about as bright as that of the Bourbon princess who, when she saw a mob crying for bread, wondered why—if the people had no bread—they did not eat cake."

"If Germany had not, for fifteen years, been squeezed dry and cheated of her entire international savings; if she had not lost her entire foreign holdings; if, above all, she still possessed her colonies, we could much more easily master the difficulties."

Then, addressing the convention directly, the fuhrer launched a new campaign against bolshevism and the Jews.

"Bolshevism seeks to exterminate governments based on a community of race and blood and replace them by non-Aryan Jewish element of no race," Hitler warned. "Sooner or later sovietistic authority states will end in anarchy, since Jewish elements possess only despotic faculties, never organizing reconstruction."

"The rock of foundation of the state is an authoritarian will. Unlimited individual liberty leads to anarchy. All states have experienced the destructive effects of democracy."

FOLLOWING closely upon the visit to France of Gen. Rydz-Smigly of Poland, France and Poland signed a military treaty of friendship. It was reported, too, that France had agreed to lend 600,000,000 francs for completion of Poland's new railroad linking the Silesian coal fields with the port of Gdynia, rival of the Free City of Danzig.

Josef Beck, Polish foreign minister, told Berlin the Franco-Polish accord would have no effect on friendly relations with Germany; but nevertheless there was considerable anxiety in Warsaw concerning Germany's reaction.

BACK at his desk after an illness of six months, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, immediately made an announcement that will be of deep interest to Japan. The annual fleet maneuvers, which last May were shifted to the Canal Zone as a conciliatory gesture to Japan, will be held next year in North Pacific and Hawaiian waters, and probably the Tokyo press will yelp again. With the announcement Sec. Swanson asserted Japanese plans to retain overage submarines and destroyers involve a "violation" of the London and Washington naval treaties, which are to expire December 31 by Japanese abrogation. He followed up his charge with the statement that the United States has completed plans for two new battleships and is prepared to begin construction "at a moment's notice."

The fleet maneuvers, officially designated as "fleet problem No. 18," will be held during late May and early June. The area of operations, it was indicated, will be the triangle between the Aleutian Islands, Hawaii, and Seattle, where the fleet problem of 1935 was conducted. Vessels and planes probably will work as far west as the Wake Islands.

Armament of the new battleships is at present limited to 14 inch guns, but Admiral William H. Standley,

chief of naval operations, said frankly that if Japan does not agree to this limitation by next April, "the sky is the limit."

AMERICAN dairymen are protesting vainly to Secretary of State Hull against the reciprocal trade treaty with Brazil which, they assert, is seriously injuring the industry by encouragement of the manufacture of imitation butter. Under the treaty, Brazilian babassu oil, unknown in United States markets prior to 1935, now is being used at the rate of more than a million pounds a month for manufacture of a butter substitute.

Mr. Hull referred the protests to Assistant Secretary Sayre, who pointed out that the provision for free importation of the nut and oil was authorized by congress in the trade agreement act of 1934. He added that the success of the program was of vital interest to the American dairy farmer, "who has more to gain from the re-establishment of prosperous domestic markets for his products through the restoration of an abundant foreign trade than by a policy of excluding even the most remotely competitive products."

THERE was glee in government circles when it was announced that the United States treasury offering of \$914,000,000 in 20 to 23-year two and three fourths percent bonds dated September 15 was oversubscribed nine times. Of course those who are informed know that the reason is the banks, insurance companies and other investment institutions are glutted with money for which they have been seeking profitable employment.

Of the treasury's latest offering \$400,000,000 of bonds is to raise new cash and \$514,000,000 is to provide for the exchange of 1.5 per cent notes maturing September 15.

HUNDREDS of delegates, from many nations, were present when the third World Power conference opened in Washington, with President Julius Dornmueller in the chair. Prospects were good for a useful discussion of the problems connected with the industry, but discord crept in early in the proceedings. At a round table debate on public regulation and ownership of utilities, M. P. Davidson, representing Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, said the only way to reduce electric rates is by threatening public ownership. Three prominent private utility men promptly "took a walk," and John C. Dalton, manager of the County of London Electric Supply, criticized Davidson's talk as "a tirade."

The discussion started in connection with a paper by John E. Zimmerman, president of the United Gas Improvement company, who held that power "yardsticks" such as the TVA and Boulder Dam cannot be compared with private utilities unless operating conditions are similar. Such yardsticks, he said, will lead to competitive methods already proved "wasteful and unsatisfactory."

In papers taking the opposite view, Prof. William E. Mosher of Syracuse university, and James C. Bonright of the New York State Power Authority, held that public competition with private companies is "indisputable evidence" of declining faith in regulation.

ACCORDING to the New York Times, whose dispatches from Washington are usually most reliable, President Roosevelt is considering for submission to congress, in event of his re-election, a far-reaching plan of governmental reorganization. The plan possibly would involve, the Times stated, the consolidation or abolition of some of the major departments and bureaus.

"Whatever the President finally proposes," the Times said, "one may hear in informed quarters now that the regular cabinet posts might be decreased . . ."

A possibility, the Times stated, would be consolidation of the army, navy and air corps in a department of national defense.

FIERCE attacks by the Spanish rebels resulted in the capture of Irun, on the French border, and the defenders were mercilessly slaughtered save for those who were able to take refuge in France. The town was reduced to smoking ruins, and the victors promptly started an advance westward against San Sebastian, their main objective in the north. Recognizing the fact that this large resort city could not long be defended, the government administration there offered to surrender the place if full amnesty were promised; but declared if this were refused the city would be burned to the ground and the 625 fascist prisoners held there would be shot. There was great discord among the defenders, the anarchists insisting on destroying the city anyhow.

Then the Basque nationalists took a hand, assuming control of the city and sending a lot of the anarchists to Bilbao. This move resulted in a virtual armistice while negotiations for surrender of the city went forward.

Later it was reported that the rebel forces had rejected the terms of surrender, and shelling of the city began. The civilian inhabitants were fleeing in panic.

South of Madrid the government forces were said to have made progress and there were claims that Talavera had been taken and that the Alcazar in Toledo was practically battered to pieces by loyalist artillery.

The Madrid government was re-organized and Francisco Largo Caballero, left wing Socialist, was made premier.

French workers in Paris in a great demonstration insisted that the government abandon its non-intervention policy and give active aid to the Spanish government. Premier Blum, while not concealing his sympathy with the Madrid crowd, declared that if France dropped neutrality, Italy and Germany would be able to give the Spanish rebels much speedier and more effective aid than the French could give to the loyalists.

Representatives of twenty-four powers were scheduled to confer in London on plans for the establishment of a nonintervention control committee. Portugal, however, was still holding out.

CREWS of two Portuguese warships mutinied and decided to take the vessels to the aid of the Spanish government forces at Malaga or Valencia. As the ships started to leave their buoys the shore batteries opened fire. Twelve of the mutineers were killed and twenty wounded, and the others speedily gave in. The Lisbon government said the men were under the influence of communist propaganda.

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS of Nebraska, Republican, who said he wished to retire from public life, is a candidate for re-election in spite of himself. A petition placing him on the ticket was filed by more than forty thousand of his friends, and only one thousand signatures were necessary. Mr. Norris is seventy-five years old. Chairman Farley of the Democratic party said the filing of the Norris petition made him "very happy."

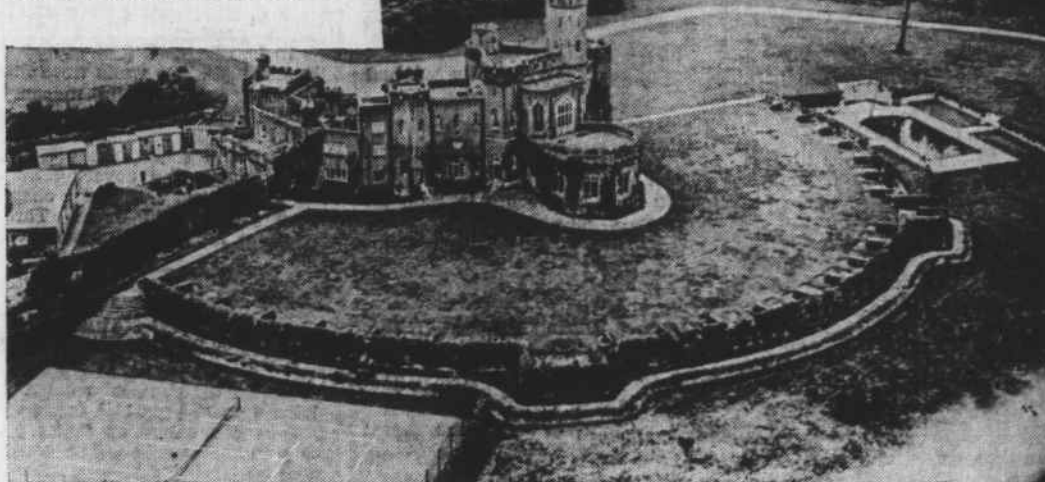
Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, severe critic of the New Deal, was defeated for nomination as United States senator by the present incumbent, Richard B. Russell. In Washington state Gov. Clarence D. Martin was renominated by the Democrats and former Gov. R. H. Hartley was named by the Republicans. Gov. Ed C. Johnson of Colorado captured the Democratic nomination for senator and will be opposed by R. L. Sauter, Republican. Arizona Democrats refused renomination to Gov. B. B. Moeur, selecting instead R. C. Stanford of Phoenix. In Connecticut the Republicans nominated Arthur M. Brown for governor.

HEROIC actions and dramatic rescues marked the collision of the excursion steamer Romance and the steamship New York in a dense fog ten miles off Boston, Mass. The Romance sank in twenty minutes, but every passenger and member of the crew was taken safely aboard the New York. The rescued numbered 268, most of the passengers being women and children from Greater Boston. The New York then turned back into Boston harbor with a twelve foot hole in her bow. There was no panic aboard the Romance, and the officers and crews of both vessels displayed discipline and bravery that elicited high praise.

JULIANA, crown princess of the Netherlands, has found her future husband in a German prince, Bernhard zur Lippe-Biesterfeld. The announcement of their betrothal was hailed in the Hague with utmost joy. Juliana, who is twenty-seven, is beloved for her jollity and good humor, and also she has been carefully trained for the throne.

King Edward's Pleasant Country Residence

When King Edward of England is not traveling or kept in London by official business he resides in Fort Belvedere, his country home, which is set in a beautiful wooded region. His Majesty has taken great interest in laying out the grounds and planning the tennis court and the swimming pool.



BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE ANGRY TRAPPER

JERRY MUSKRAT had about decided that Farmer Brown's Boy wasn't coming back when he heard footsteps and a moment later Farmer Brown's Boy appeared coming down the Laughing Brook toward the Smiling Pool. Jerry remained hidden where he could not be seen, but where he himself could see all that went on around the Smiling Pool.

In one hand Farmer Brown's Boy carried a bunch of things that clanked as he walked. Jerry knew



The Top of the Stick Was Split and in This He Slipped a Piece of Paper.

what they were. He would know those things as far as he could see them. They were steel traps. Jerry scowled as he saw them. The sound of them hitting together sent little cold shivers over him. They were dreadful things, even more dreadful than terrible guns. There

With Long Ruffle



An elongated ruffle which extends from around the neck down to the hem of the skirt trims Ginger Rogers' dress of gentian blue crepe printed with tiny bright blue squares. Her accessories are cream-colored. She wears a Lily Dache hat which, in design, is newer than next week. The brim is tied up by means of a blue cord which matches the net that forms the crown.

was nothing to fear from the latter save when they were in the hands of hunters, and any one with his wits about him ought to be able to see a hunter in time to seek safety.

But these dreadful traps were left hidden in the very places where a fellow had the right to feel safest, ready to seize him in cruel steel jaws and hold him to suffer pain and dreadful fright for hours and hours, sometimes for days. Jerry could think of nothing so dreadful as those steel traps, and so he shivered at the sight of them.

Farmer Brown's Boy threw the traps down on the bank of the Smiling Pool. His usually sunny face was clouded. From his pocket he took a piece of paper and a pencil. Then he sat down and began to write. When he had finished he went over to Jerry's favorite log and thrust a stick in the bank just above it. The top of the stick was split, and in this he slipped the piece of paper. Then he went back, gath-



CULINARY THOUGHTS

IT IS just a matter of taste, of course, the kinds of foods we like; tomatoes we all admit are one of our choice vegetables, rich in vitamins and adding attractiveness to any dish by their rich color, but are we not overdoing the tomato sauce business? It is served over all kinds of meat, fish and fowl, as spanish rice, pilaf, creole sauce goulash, hungarian, and otherwise, until the sight of tomato on spaghetti, macaroni and noodles makes us wish we could get back for a while at least to the days of our grandmothers when the tomato was simply an ornament and considered poisonous to eat.

We have too many mixtures in our diets. A sliced ripe tomato served fresh and natural is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, but when we put it into all sorts of mixtures they become a mess. A few such dishes once in a great while



"Most women think life is a Merry-go-round," says Reno Ritzl, "and the game is to see how many rings they can snatch."

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PITY THE POOR

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Pity the poor—
An oak they see,
And yet they but
Behold a tree.

Pity the poor,
When buds unclosed,
Who see a flower
And not a rose.

Pity the poor,
Who sell, who lend,
Make gold, but never
Make a friend.

Pity the poor,
Who come, who roam,
And have a house
And not a home.

Pity the poor,
Who know no loss,
No crown because
They know no cross.

Pity the poor—
Whate'er the need,
These are the poor,
The poor indeed.

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ANNABELLE'S ANSWERS

By RAY THOMPSON



DEAR ANNABELLE: WHAT DOES IT INDICATE WHEN A MAN ALLOWS HIS WIFE TO DRIVE HIS CAR?
CURIOUS.
DEAR CURIOUS: IT'S A SIGN HE'S EITHER CONTEMPLATING A NEW CAR OR A NEW WIFE!

DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is penguin?"
"Tropical flapper."
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eat potatoes, we want to have them taste like potatoes; meats should always have their own distinctive flavor paramount, and so should it be in all main dishes.

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Discussing How Maine Will Go



"As Maine goes, so goes the nation" is an ancient political belief, and these men of Maine are conscious of the important part their state plays in national history. Politics is the one topic of the group, pictured in the country store of Willis Kane, in Surrey.