

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

News Review of Current Events

NEW SEAWAY PROPOSAL

Secretary Hull's St. Lawrence Plan Arouses Strong Opposition in Congress . . . Wallace Again Rebuffed



Adolfo Echagaray Somohano, commander of the Mexican federal troops engaged in suppressing the revolt in San Luis Potosi state led by Saturnino Cedillo, is here seen, right, giving orders to two of his officers.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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Hull's St. Lawrence Plan

PRESUMABLY by direction of the President, Secretary of State Hull submitted to Canada a new proposal for development of the St. Lawrence seaway, asking that it be considered as a basis for a new treaty which would be a revision and amplification of the treaty of 1932 that the senate refused to ratify in 1934. Under the terms of the Hull plan Canada would obtain without cost a completed St. Lawrence deep waterway, ready for power development, and also other valuable concessions. The United States would obtain the privilege of building the seaway at its own expense, increased power development at Niagara Falls, and the recognition by Canada of American sovereignty over Lake Michigan.



Secretary Hull

Immediate and vociferous opposition to the plan broke out in congress, both Democrats and Republicans characterizing it as a scheme to buy the support of the Dominion for a gigantic water power development planned by the New York state power authority.

Hull's plan provides that the United States shall develop the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence river at an estimated cost of 400 million dollars. This was denounced by Senator Wagner of New York. Senator Copeland, also of New York, announced he was against the seaway project "1,000 per cent." He called it "an all-British canal."

Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, having jurisdiction of treaties, said the new proposals would not have a chance of ratification unless materially modified.

Sensors and representatives from the Middle West were especially aroused. Senator Clark of Missouri pointed out that the treaty would permit diversion of only 1,500 cubic feet of water per second into the Chicago drainage canal. He said the Mississippi river must receive more water than that from the canal in order to fill a nine-foot channel.

Representative Claude Parsons of Illinois was even more emphatic in disapproval. "This proposed treaty," he said, "is about the worst mistake Secretary Hull ever made. Under the terms of his proposal to set up an international commission for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin, Canada would be given control over our all-American Lake Michigan."

"Furthermore, the treaty would prohibit any further diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago of more than 1,500 cubic feet per second. The Illinois and Mississippi rivers must have at least 5,000 c.f.s. to insure a dependable waterway."

Wallace Slapped Again
STERNLY chastising Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson for making assertions that were unwarranted and wholly unfounded, the United States Supreme court rejected the government's petition for a rehearing of the Kansas City stockyards rate case.

Twice before the court had rebuked Wallace in the stockyards

case and had set aside his order fixing maximum rates which commission men might charge for services because, the court said, they had been denied a full, fair, and open hearing by Secretary Wallace.

New Food Act Passed

WITHOUT a record vote the house passed the new pure food and drug bill. The senate had passed a similar measure and the differences were to be reconciled in conference. The act brings drugs, therapeutic devices, and foods under regulation of the Department of Agriculture. It prohibits alteration or misbranding of cosmetics, 94 foods and drugs, requires adequate tests of products before they are placed on the market, provides for license restrictions to control bacterial contamination of foods, requires warning labels on habit-forming drugs, and provides for factory inspection.

Reform Bill Shelved

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT accepted the advice of congressional leaders and consented to the shelving of his bill for reorganization of the executive government. This was announced with the approval of the President by Senator Barkley. At the same time it was made known that the administration would attempt to get the measure through congress early in the 1939 session. Sen. Hiram Johnson of California said the opponents of the bill would be ready to resume their battle against it next year.

Tax Bill Unsigned But Law

FOR the first time since he entered the White House, President Roosevelt permitted an act of congress to become law without his signature.

He took this course with the tax revision bill in order to emphasize his objection to "those unwise parts of the bill" which removed all but the skeleton of the undistributed profits tax and drastically modified the levies upon capital gains.

The President announced his action in a speech delivered to 148 mountain families of the New Deal-sponsored rehabilitation community of Arthurdale, W. Va., at the graduation exercises of 13 high school students. His words, however, were carried to the nation by radio networks.

"I call the definite attention of the American people," said Mr. Roosevelt, "to those unwise parts of the bill I have talked to you about today—one of them which may restore in the future certain forms of tax avoidance, and of concentrated investment power, which we had begun to end, and the other a definite abandonment of a principle of tax policy long ago accepted as part of our American system."

Big Fund for Highways

LEGISLATION authorizing new federal highway expenditures of \$357,400,000 for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 won final congressional approval when the senate adopted a conference report previously accepted by the house. Also authorized was the expenditure of \$150,000,000 of old, unused appropriations.

Another Recovery Plan

ABANDONMENT of experiments by the government and adoption of an industrial program based on experience was advocated by Charles R. Hook, president of the National Association of Manufacturers before a meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce. "A return to sound economic reasoning and a common sense diagnosis is the sure solution to the problems of America today," Mr. Hook said.

Emphasizing that industry has a definite program for industrial recovery, Mr. Hook, who is president of American Rolling Mill company, outlined three cardinal points, including revision of the Wagner act, revision of the tax structure and banishment of existing and threatened government competition with private enterprise. "Remove these causes of fear and uncertainty," Mr. Hook said, "and private savings will rush back into the channels of private productive enterprise."

"We specifically urge amendments to the Wagner act to correct its one-sided character, to enforce responsibility on labor organizations, to separate the functions of fact finding, prosecution and judicial decision, and establish impartial administration by the national labor relations board."

Twenty More Federal Judges

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the bill creating 20 additional federal judges throughout the country. The measure is the largest judgeship bill passed by congress since 1921.

Five additional Circuit Court of Appeals judges at \$12,500 a year each and 15 additional district judges at \$10,000 a year each are authorized by the act.

Strike Back at Morgan

TESTIFYING before the joint congressional committee of investigation, David E. Lillenthal and Harcourt Morgan, directors of the Tennessee Valley authority, accused Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, their ousted colleague, with trying to sabotage the TVA's legal defense in a court case involving the constitutionality of the authority. They said, too, that he had engaged in a campaign of dissent and obstruction.



David E. Lillenthal

These charges, together with a general denial of Arthur Morgan's accusations against themselves, constituted in the main their defense statements.

Referring to the trial last winter of the suit of 18 private utility concerns against the TVA, Lillenthal said: "It is a record which suggests that he was seeking to find a way to obtain a judicial decision against his own agency. It is a record of tampering with prospective witnesses for the government and of obstructing and harassing counsel and witnesses in the very heat of the trial of a crucial constitutional case."

Concerning the Berry marble claims, Lillenthal said: "Any assertion that we (Harcourt Morgan and myself) by word or attitude encouraged any one to pull punches on Berry's claims is an outright falsehood. There was absolutely no evidence upon which any charge of fraud could have been based; there were only rumors and suspicions."

Dean Mumford Dies

DEAN HERBERT W. MUMFORD of the University of Illinois is dead, following an automobile accident, and the country loses one of its best agricultural educators and marketing experts. Mumford was a product of Michigan. In 1901 he became professor of animal husbandry in the university at Champaign. Then he was made dean of the college of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station and extension service. He was sixty-seven years old.

Sweepstakes Winners

BOIS ROUSSEL, a French-bred horse, won the English Derby at Epsom Downs, and four sweepstakes ticket holders in the United States won \$150,000 each. Scottish Union, second, won \$75,000 each for 11 United States ticket holders. Pasch, the favorite, finished third, returning \$50,000 each to seven ticket holders in the United States.

Defies Harry Hopkins

VICTOR A. Christgau, Minnesota WPA administrator, quarreled continually with Gov. Elmer Benson and the Farmer-Labor party leaders in that state. So Harry Hopkins, national head of the WPA, notified him he was ousted. Christgau refused to quit his position, contending that only President Roosevelt, who appointed him, had power to dismiss him.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS

By JOSEPH W. LABINE

When the leaves were turning yellow in the autumn of 1908, three little maids in flowing silken gowns marched up the stairs of a weatherbeaten Victorian building in Macon, Georgia, and breathlessly confronted the registrar of Wesleyan college, oldest chartered woman's college in the world.

Temporarily taken aback, the registrar quickly regained his composure and flipped open the pages of a great ledger. In the great book, the three little maids inscribed, one after the other, these names:

"E-Ling Soong
"Ching-Ling Soong
"May-Ling Soong
"Father: Charles Jones Soong, Shanghai, China."

Then, armed with certificates of registration, the three little maids climbed more stairs, marched down a long corridor toward their rooms—and toward a place in history as one of the greatest trios of women in the chronicles of mankind.

Today, with China fighting for her very life as a free and independent democracy, the enrollment of the three Soong sisters at Wesleyan takes on many aspects of a turning point in history. For when the three little Chinese maids registered at an American college, the history of China began re-shaping itself to fit an American pattern.

It was a process which had been heading toward a climax for a full quarter-century.

In the 1880s the father of the three Soong girls, Charles Jones Soong, arrived in the United States as a poor relation, come to serve an apprenticeship with a wealthy uncle in Boston.

Fortunately for China, however, Charles Soong found a way out. Looking about for an American solution to his problem, he found it in the very best tradition of the Bay state. He ran away to sea, beginning as a cabin boy on a steamship plying the coastwise channels between Boston and Savannah, Ga.

In the sleepy, lush civilization of the American deep South, Charles Soong found something kindred to the slow but determined life of the agricultural China which had given him birth. Soon the little Oriental cabin boy took off his white jacket for the last time and enrolled as a student at Duke university.

When Charles Soong returned to China as a publisher of Bibles, one of his first social projects was to found the Chinese Young Men's Christian association.

And as his three daughters and his son grew, Charles Soong resolved to bring them up in the American way which had so profoundly influenced his own life. In the care of a missionary returning to the United States, he sent his four children to college—the boy, T. V. Soong, to Harvard; the three girls

to staunch old Methodist Wesleyan.

The three Soong sisters spoke many times of their hope that China might some day become a great republic like the United States. And in 1911, they saw the first of their dreams for China come true when China became a republic under the inspired leadership of one of history's great republicans, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The enthusiasm of the second Soong sister, Ching-Ling, at this event is still remembered at Wesleyan. Classmates say that when first news came of Sun Yat-sen's success, Ching-Ling climbed onto a chair to pull down the old Imperial Dragon from her wall and put in its place the flag of the new Republic of China. Throwing the old banner to the floor, she exclaimed:

"Sun Yat-sen has achieved one of the most glorious deeds in the history of the world."

She Was Right.

Her enthusiasm was almost prophetic, for just four years later little Ching-Ling became the bride of Sun Yat-sen and, as his wife, was able to aid him in his mission of infusing the democratic American spirit into China's 400,000,000 people.

The historic significance of the American education of the Soong sisters became even more profound



As a student at Wesleyan, little Ching-Ling exclaimed over the success of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's "George Washington." Later she married him, helping infuse the democratic American spirit into China's 400,000,000 people.

to stand old Methodist Wesleyan.

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May Ling, who frightened Wellesley college by swinging a curved Chinese scimitar over her head, is now Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's leader in the current war of defense against the invading Japanese. She deserves her rank as one of the world's most notable women.

THIEF APOLOGIZES, GIVES UP PISTOL AND FOLLOWS GIRL

Bookkeeper Keeps Her Nerve in Encounter With Armed Holdup Man.

Boston.—By keeping her nerve in an encounter with a holdup man carrying a revolver, Miss Corinne bookkeeper for the College Hand laundry, not only talked the invader out of robbing the place but induced him to apologize and surrender his weapon.

The girl had just distributed a \$400 pay roll to the laundry employees and was alone in the office, sitting with her back to the door, when the would-be robber entered. In front of her was an envelope containing \$50 of the company's money and a handbag containing \$29 of her own.

The intruder pressed a revolver against her back, saying: "This is a stick up. Hand over the money."

Miss Gagnon stood up, turned, and faced the gun.

"What's the matter with you—crazy?" she said. "There's no money here. You can't get away with this. If I yell this place will be full of people in a couple of seconds."

Outlaw Astonished by Maneuver.

The bandit was so surprised he was unable to speak for a minute. Then he commanded:

"Open that safe."

With a bold air, the girl strode to the safe, flung open the door and, talking loudly in the hope those in the laundry would hear her, said:

"There you are, mister. You can see for yourself there's not a cent there. What do you want to go around holding up people for, anyway? Say, if you're so hard up, I'll give you a couple of dollars of my own."

This virtually dazed the robber, who stood holding the gun and looking as if he didn't know whether to leave or stay. This only increased Miss Gagnon's courage and she continued:

"What you need's a job. I'll get the boss. Come on. I won't say a word about this."

Obediently he followed her from the office into the laundry and right up to the owner, Abraham Morad.

"Mr. Morad, this man tried to hold me up," said Miss Gagnon.

Owner's Turn to Be Astonished.

It was Morad's turn to be astounded. As he looked at the man and saw the gun, which the bandit was now trying to hide under his coat, the gunman said:

"She's right, but I didn't rob her. She didn't have anything. I couldn't go through with it. She could see I need a job."

"Don't you know the consequences, don't you know you could go to prison?" asked the girl.

"Sure," said the robber. "Here, take this gun before I get into trouble. I'm sorry I tried it. I haven't eaten for two days."

"Why don't you get on the WPA?" asked Morad.

"O, there's too much red tape, and besides I'm a Republican."

But the prolonged conversation was annoying him. He was beginning to get fearful. The laundry workers were edging close and listening. With sudden determination he dashed for the door and escaped.

Resolute Woman Is Pried Out of Two Automobiles

Mount Clemens, Mich.—Two one-woman sit-down strikes took place the other day near here. In both cases the sitter was Mrs. Joseph Hodiak.

Her first one-woman strike was in the automobile of her husband, a Detroit factory worker, which Constable Alfred D. Vincent of St. Clair Shores attempted to seize for non-payment of a judgment for \$196.05. For hours the constable, with several assistants, attempted to eject her from the locked automobile, parked at her home.

When all other efforts failed the constable called a wrecking car, which towed the automobile and its passenger to a garage. There one door was pried open and, as the constable described it later, Mrs. Hodiak was pried off the steering wheel.

The siege ended, Mrs. Hodiak was taken in a police car to her home. When she refused to leave the police car, George Collins, chief of police of Warren township, took her to Mount Clemens, where she was registered on a charge of disturbing the peace. The next day, however, Justice of the Peace Edgar I. Moses, who granted the judgment last October and the subsequent writ of execution, ordered her released without charge.

Police Found Robbed.

Dallas.—City police investigated themselves when it was discovered that a car stored at the city pound had been stripped.