



The Times-Picayune

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NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU: M. J. Pike, Wire City Daily News, 220 East 42nd street, New York City.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 29, 1932

FRANCE has been keeping an eye on Great Britain ever since work was halted on the giant Cunard liner that was to have been—and maybe yet be—the world's finest merchant vessel.

There is one fact which seems fairly indisputable, namely that the automobile wearing the 1932 model imprimatur is, as one of the industry's magnates recently stated, "able to charm the dollar from its hiding places."

"Old Ironsides" WE OF New Orleans "have with us today" that most renowned of all American fighting ships—the United States frigate Constitution.

And meanwhile the brilliant exploits of America's men of war equally astonished the world and the British themselves.

Thanks to her glorious fighting record, "Old Ironsides" has been preserved intact to our own day.

On two historic occasions, suggestions that the famous old frigate be discarded and junked have provoked storms of popular protest.

She owes her latest rehabilitation in large part to American children, many thousands of whom contributed to the fund raised by popular subscription for that purpose.

One of the purposes of her present voyage is to give those juvenile rescuers and admirers opportunity to visit and inspect the ship so famed in song and story.

The group-ups to whom it is made available should raise it. The Constitution will remain in New Orleans harbor until after Carnival, and thousands, young and old, will tread the decks of this famed ship-of-the-line during her stay here.

Breaking the Bad News

UPON Acting Governor King devolves the sad and painful office of being "the first bringer of unwelcome news." Taking over the gubernatorial chair last Monday, Governor King began at once to study "the financial problems with which the various state departments are confronted."

Accordingly Chairman Tugwell, Governor-designate Allen's successor on the Highway Commission, announces practical cessation of its construction work beginning February 1, and deletion of a full half of its pay-roll population on the same date.

The reason assigned for this sudden and drastic economy seems compelling enough. For some months the Highway Commission has been unable to market its bonds. In these circumstances it resorted to issuance of "certificates of indebtedness" as long ago as last October.

It is the unpleasant duty of the governor ad interim to break this sad news to Louisiana and the Highway Commission's pay-roll population. He has performed that duty promptly and fearlessly.

Our Literacy Gain SLAVERY and the War Between the States left Louisiana low in the literacy tables of American states, and for a long time after that sad fraternal conflict our commonwealth had to bow her head in shame when spread of scholarship was under discussion in interstate circles.

In 1920 Louisiana had only three-fourths of its children of ages seven to 13 years attending school. In 1930 nearly nine-tenths of them were in the classrooms and eliminated from the ranks of the totally ignorant.

South Carolina now trails us considerably in the famed field, having succeeded in raising her percentage to only 86.4.

Considering the nation as a whole, the federal office found that the 10 years' period had seen an increase in school enrollment of 5,690,000, which growth necessitated the provision of school facilities for 20 per cent more students.

Today seven out of every 10 Americans between 5 and 20 years of age attend school, a very fair record in a land where compulsory education is not widespread or very strictly enforced in most places where such exists by law's decree.

There are no walls in God's world. All walls have been man's invention. Everything beautiful finally escapes if too many walls are erected!

of course, the merest speculation. And we think even those who regard it as a possibility would regret the collapse or dissolution of the international undertaking holding promise of such immense usefulness.

Whatever the final decision respecting the league's assembly hall, construction of its new library building, we are assured, will be continued according to the original plan. The million dollars needed to finance it has been provided by American generosity—from the purse of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The injunction to "give till it hurts" has been changed to "borrow till it breaks," by a Manhattan supreme court justice. He gave this instruction to an out-of-work musician who was ordered to pay the \$25 a week the court had ruled he should pay his wife as alimony.

Gershwin has written a "Second Rhapsody," eight years after the first, the well-known "Rhapsody in Blue." But he'll have to speed his output if he hopes to rival Liszt's record in that line.

Mrs. Elmer Ottaway, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, says that musical diversion helps stabilize our American people. It doesn't exactly keep them in the stable, but it does tie them into the living room for the daily radio hook-up.

"Higher prices for pineapples likely." That will be one means of discouraging bombing outrages.

Mirrors of Washington

BY CLINTON W. GILBERT

Fears of Income-Tax Collector Help Fill Safe Deposit Boxes

I HEARD a story the other day of a bootlegger who bought a building from another bootlegger. The price paid was \$160,000. The two, when they reached an agreement on terms, when there was a meeting of their minds, as the lawyers say, met in the leading bank of their city.

I wonder how much the income tax law has to do with the hoarding of money in boxes. There are the wonderful tin boxes of Tammany leaders in New York city, exposed by Judge Seabury, which may contain anywhere up to half a million dollars. It seems quite obvious to me that the fruitfulness of these tin boxes is due pretty largely to the activity of the income tax collector.

A friend of mine from the South visited the part of the country he came from. He met there an old farmer in the mountains over whose land he used to hunt as a boy. The old farmer invited him to come up in the hills shooting. The desire to hunt had faded in the process of years.

Today's Talk BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

Walls! Walls! Walls!

ALL ABOUT me, as I write, are walls. I look out of my window and I see great walls upon every side. A large part of mankind is housed within walls a large part of the time it spends upon this earth in life.

Every time I get away from the city and have the opportunity to stand upon new ground, afar from all walls, invisibly my arms reach out and up. I feel akin to every tree, every wild unworried shrub, every craggy rock, every call of bird or beast, every touch of the blue sky above, and every glow of star at night.

What medicine tang of air there is to every breath you take—far from walls and walls! One service walls do offer—inside—you can hang beauty upon them. But to the one in jail, or the one upon a hospital bed, bare walls give scant comfort. There they only serve for thoughts to bounce about upon.

Q. What per cent of the people of the United States have a college education?—H. R. A.

A. The office of education says that one person in 72 of the total population for 1930 had been graduated from a college. One person in 16 of the total population has been graduated from high school and not from college.

Q. How many is a pair of twins, two or four?—M. R.

A. It is two. Twin is defined as one of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth or resemblance.

Q. What is a kibitzer?—J. W. R.

A. A kibitzer is a Yiddish slang term for one who meddles with others' affairs.

Q. Is it possible to impeach a justice of the supreme court?—L. E. J.

A. It is possible to impeach or remove a justice of the United States supreme court or any other national official. The Constitution makes provision as to the bringing of the impeachment by a member of the House and the trial of the accused by the Senate.

Q. In what cities has the largest amount per capita been spent for relief work?—B. T.

A. The highest rates are shown in cities of New England and the North Atlantic States. Rochester leads with \$8.56 per capita; San Antonio is last with but 15 cents per capita. This survey was for the first nine months of 1931.

A. John Garner was born in Red River county, Texas, November 22, 1868. His education was limited. He served in the army and was married to Etta Rheiner. Five years before he had been admitted to the bar, and he became a member of the Texas House of Representatives in 1898.

Q. When were stilts first used?

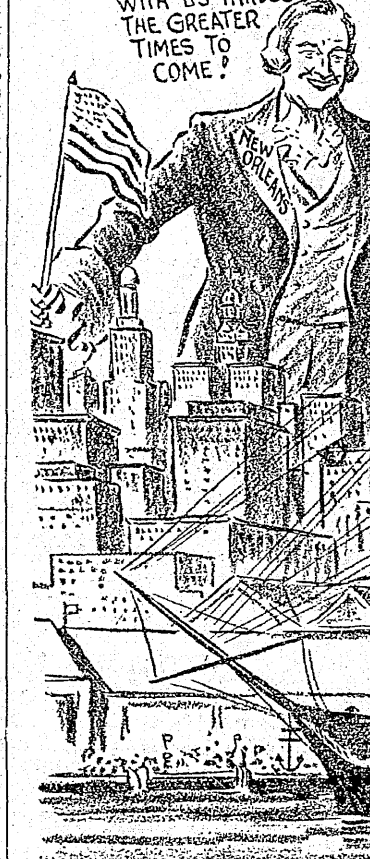
A. Stilts were originally designed for use in crossing rivers and marshes. As a means of amusement stilts have been used by all peoples in all ages, as well as by the inhabitants of marshy or flooded districts. The city of Namur in Belgium, which formerly suffered from the overflowing of the rivers Sambre and Meuse, has been celebrated for its stilt-walkers for many centuries. Not only the townspeople but also the soldiers used stilts. The home of stilt-walking at the present day is the department of Landes in Gascony, which has almost all low-lying districts now converted into marshes.

Q. How did the town of Santa Claus, Ind., get its name?—E. S.

A. Early settlers selected the name of Santa Fe which was rejected by the postoffice department because there was another Indiana town so called. A compromise was made whereby Santa was retained and Claus substituted for Fe.

Inspiring!

WELCOME OLD IRONSIDES! YOU REMIND ME THAT WE'VE SEEN AMERICA PROGRESS—AND MAY YOU SAIL ON WITH US THROUGH THE GREATER TIMES TO COME!



Bible Verse for Today

Romans xii:19 Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is Mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.—Mrs. Olive Millsaps, Shreveport, La.

Questions and Answers

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New York

DAY BY DAY By O. O. McIntyre

New York, Jan. 28.—Thoughts while strolling: And now licorice ice cream. Aw-w-k! Those jewel box perfume shops—Hudnut and Elizabeth Arden—neck and neck on the avenue. Low Cady and Horace Liveright bear a resemblance. So do Charles Butterworth and George Arliss. Never run across anyone named Lem in New York.

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South America's Riches Are Back of Large Loans

By Frederic J. Haskin Washington, Jan. 28.—Although there has been recent criticism in Congress of the generosity of American banking syndicates in arranging large loans to South American nations, an inquiry into the business prospects of these southern countries suggests that the obligations are good. Increasingly in the past years, the United States has come to depend upon the raw materials furnished by South American countries in the manufacture of principal North American products.

Many South American loans are in default. That this is not a peculiarity of South American finance can be established from the most cursory glance at the record of European and Asiatic countries. Default on international loans is an old story. The record of American political divisions as well as of American business corporations is none too good in this respect.

A number of sovereign states of the Union have not only defaulted but repudiated their debts, the British people having been the principal purchasers and therefore the chief sufferers in this respect. The American federal government, however, having accumulated a huge debt which never was and never can be paid.

Since those earlier instances, and right at the present time, there have been other defaults. The cities of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, the three greatest metropolises of the nation, are in serious financial difficulties. States and counties and lesser municipalities are on the verge of bankruptcy. Millions of debts have simply been written off.

In view of these circumstances and in view of the certainty that all Americans must possess that these obligations will all be taken care of in time, it seems reasonable to suppose that those of the South American states will be also. A glance at the volume of raw materials purchased regularly from the southern republics fortifies such a view.

One of the most important imports consists of Bolivian tin. The American canning industry is the largest canning industry in the world. Here the art both of preserving in cans and of distribution to the market has been perfected. The value of canned goods is nearly \$700,000,000 a year. To this must be added another \$34,000,000 for the Alaska canneries.

Millions of dollars worth of tin is brought in from Bolivia direct to be manufactured into tinplate for cans and additional quantities are shipped to Great Britain, there to be made into tinplate for re-export to the American market. Bolivia is practically the only source of tin in the Western world. The tinplate industry on the increase. Even were it not for her amazing riches in other products, tin alone would make Bolivia wealthy.

At present most of the rubber which is used in automobile tires in American factories comes from the East Indies. Plantation rubber, taken from trees set out in orchards and more readily accessible to commerce, has taken the lead over the originally claimed the market.

Para rubber still is used in large quantities because of its high quality but, in addition, the American development of plantation rubber in the Amazon basin, soon to come into bearing, will do much to reduce the rubber production center to the Western world. This will add millions of wealth to South America as other countries beside Brazil are expected to increase their rubber business.

The use of rubber in the construction of lighter-than-air craft such as the United States navy's new air-cruiser Akron, had added to the demand and, it is to be noted, aircraft of all kinds employ another South American product in balsa wood which comes chiefly from Ecuador. Although of considerable tensile strength this is the lightest of woods. It also is largely employed in the construction of life rafts as a part of life-saving equipment at sea.

An important American industry which employs large quantities of South American products is the making of hats. The Panama hats, imported largely from Ecuador, sometimes come in finished but frequently in a semi-finished state.

The principal contribution to hat-making in the United States is in the form of wool and fur. Argentine rabbits, Bolivian vicuñas, Chilean vicuñas, and various other kinds of wool and fur are imported for the making of the richest types of felt hats. Oddly enough, the sweeping comb is so generally used throughout Latin America, made in the United States and sent back to the raw material lands.

Chile produces most of the nitrates in the world. While deliveries go to many United States ports, Wilmington, Del., is the chief destination. Nitrate is so important in the manufacture of explosives that a great deal of the consumption is concentrated at Wilmington. Fertilizer plants at various other places also consume nitrates.

I'm somehow vastly tickled by the first impression of Frances Ewden, the country girl on the radio of the big Broadway movie palace. She could not keep from thinking what a wonderful place to stay here. (By 1932, McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

What Our Neighbors Are Saying

Mobile, Ala., Register: Many blooms and young strawberries are now on the plants, declares the Prattville Progress, as it calls attention to the fact that picking will be under way in the Prattville section within 90 days. The Progress laments that hundreds of acres are not planted instead of the existing acreage, which is expected to produce about 320 crates. That were true, it is pointed out that more money would be in circulation in Prattville in April and May than during the cotton picking months of September and October. Gradually our Alabama farmers are coming to the realization that real money can be made with other crops than cotton, and that it is especially desirable to have such crops coming at various times through the year so that the cash returns are scattered through a period of several months instead of being confined to the single months when the cotton is marketed.

Monroe News-Star: Causes of tax delinquency was the topic of discussion among a considerable group of experts gathered recently at a meeting of the Government Research Association in New York, and there was general agreement that an important influence is the usual method of collecting taxes. Repeatedly the exhortation was heard that tax officials should study the methods of private enter-

prise in collecting accounts. In the course of the discussion, Carl H. Chatters, secretary of the International Association of Comptrollers and Accountants, made a statement likely to appeal pleasantly to many taxpayers. "Few homeowners," said he, "would care to pay their telephone bills, water bills or light bills for a whole year in one payment. Yet governments want to collect the home-owner's largest expense item, outside of food and clothing, in one payment. Public utilities bill their customers on a monthly or quarterly basis. Their monthly charges are small. Surely a taxpayer is entitled to some consideration in the payment of his burden. The trend toward installment payment of taxes is so well defined that the movement is readily perceptible. I predict that quarterly payments of real estate taxes will be the rule and not the exception 10 years hence."

NEWCOMERS Teacher—Now, Mary, can you tell me to which family the gorilla belongs? Mary—No, miss, we have only one gorilla on our flat a month and do not know the neighbors.—Lustige Blatter, Berlin.

QUICK WORK "Have you change for a ten, old fellow?" "Yes." "Fine! Let me have half of it."—Christian Science Monitor.

The Times-Picayune Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., Director. (For further information on any of the above mentioned items, write to the Bureau, 612 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

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