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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Representative Tinkham's Scathing Attack on Secretary Perkins—Senator Lewis Warns Against Any More Disarmament Treaties.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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GEORGE H. TINKHAM, the beard-ed and sharp-tongued representative from Massachusetts, has revived the controversy over the League of Nations with an assertion that the United States is being slipped into the league through the back-door. He says the joint resolution adopted in the last few days of the Seventy-third congress, making the United States a member of the international labor organization was the first of a contemplated series of moves designed to put the United States openly into the league, contrary to the wishes of the people and of congress, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was the especial object of his attack. Using such harsh words as "fraud" and "intrigue," Mr. Tinkham accused Secretary Perkins of employing "contemptible trickery" in advocating the adoption of the resolution.



Secretary Perkins

Mr. Tinkham quoted the labor secretary as saying that the international labor organization, "is not even now an integral part of the League of Nations, and membership in the organization does not imply affiliation with the league." He continued:

"This statement is the grossest perversion of the truth. It is squarely contrary to the facts—facts established by an indelible record, the treaty of Versailles. The statement contained in the letter of the secretary of labor was intended to deceive. The secretary knew that the congress of the United States was opposed to entry into the League of Nations and would not vote for entry knowingly. Entry was therefore made surreptitiously and fraudulently.

"Article 392 of the treaty of Versailles states:

"The international labor office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the league."

"This audacious intrigue to have the United States enter the League of Nations by way of one of the organs of the league is to be followed by an attempt to have the United States enter another of its organs, the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, this subsequently to be followed by a proposal of full membership in the League of Nations. Thus, the independence of the United States will be destroyed, the will of the American people thwarted, and the United States inevitably involved in the next European conflict."

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations and a veteran in international conferences, has set forth a view concerning treaties for disarmament or reduction of armaments that will meet with the approval of many of his fellow citizens, though they are sharply at variance with those of the administration. He evidently is glad the Washington naval pact is dying, owing to the action of Japan, and he says that in future the United States must, for its own sake, remain aloof from all such agreements, because they are almost certain to embroil us in war.



Senator Lewis

Addressing the National Forum in Washington, Senator Lewis declared the recent naval conversations in London succeeded only in designing a "chart of death to men, destruction to nations," and he warned against the renewal of the Washington treaty.

"Plain it must be," Senator Lewis pointed out, "that should we enter the deal, and it is disobeyed by any of its parties, the United States must be called on by the nations involved to lend ourselves to enforce the compact. This means war upon the United States by the nations we threaten to force to obedience, or war from the nations we refuse to aid in the enforcement."

"To the United States nothing but evil and danger awaits our entrance into any international contract with foreign nations preparing for war on each other."

America wants no war and wants armaments only for self-defense, the

senator said, and America does not recognize the right of any international conference to tell her what arms she needs for that purpose.

"On this right of our own self-defense America stands sovereign in her guarded isolation," he informed other nations. "We deny the privilege of any nation to dictate to the United States the quantity or quality of protection our nation shall adopt."

War can come to the United States only through her foreign entanglements, Senator Lewis explained, and because of the present warlike attitude of the world, America must stand isolated.

SPeaking of war, it is interesting to learn that the senate mission to the Philippines has discovered that those islands "possess the most important source of war material under the American flag." Senator Tydings of Maryland sent the word from Manila that there are in Zambales province deposits of chromite so large that they have attracted the attention of other nations. John W. Hausermann, dean of the islands' gold mining industry, told the senators these deposits may soon take their place as one of the most important ore bodies in the world, and he added significantly that chromium is the one war material which the United States does not have in ample quantities within its borders. These deposits in the Philippines were discovered after the Tydings-McDuffie independence act was drafted. It is easy to see that this news will be of immense interest to Japan, which, in its plans for territorial expansion, is ever on the lookout for war material sources.

POPE PIUS XI is not optimistic concerning world peace. In his Christmas eve address, delivered according to custom to the cardinals resident in Rome, the Holy Father said that "the clamor of war spreads ever farther," and he urged the world to pray and work for peace. "We see a constant increase in warlike arms," the pope continued.

"This is a distracting element in which the spirit seems to have no part. We are on the eve of a day when the heavens resound with the hymns of angels calling for peace on earth. Never has the chant had more reason for being than today."

King George, in a radio address to all parts of the British empire, was a little more cheerful. He adjured his "peoples beyond the seas" to remember that they all belonged to one great family.

"My desire and hope is that the same spirit of brotherhood may become ever stronger in its hold and wider in its range," the king said. "The world is still restless and troubled. The clouds are lifting, but we have still our own anxieties to meet. I am convinced that if we meet them in the spirit of one family we shall overcome them, for then private and party interests will be controlled by care for the whole community."

He made a special effort to reach the restless multitudes in India, whose fate now is in the hands of parliament, by assuring them of his "constant care of them."

President Roosevelt's brief Christmas talk was addressed especially to the citizens of America, calling for "courage and unity," for greater happiness and the improvement of human welfare.

PROSECUTION and defense attorneys completed their preparations for the trial of Bruno Hauptmann on the charge of murdering the Lindbergh baby, and the little town of Flemington, N. J., was a busy place. The names of 48 veniremen were drawn for examination as jurors, and the sensation over the mailing of a satire on the Lindbergh case to 150 prospective jurors died down. C. Lloyd Fisher, defense counsel, said he would not ask for a new panel.

Betty Gow, the nurse who put the Lindbergh baby to bed the night he was kidnaped and killed, arrived from Scotland on the liner Aquitania and went at once to the Morrow home in Englewood, N. J., to await her call as one of the state's star witnesses. She declined to talk to reporters, but posed

for cameramen. There was a report that Miss Gow might remain in this country and take up her former job in the Lindbergh household. She had acted as nurse for Jon, second son born to the Lindberghs, until she returned to her home in Scotland several months ago.

Hauptmann seemed calm as the time for his ordeal approached, and he ate a hearty Christmas dinner. Mrs. Hauptmann, who moved from the Bronx to Flemington to be near her husband, made a radio appeal "to the people of the country to wait until they hear every side of the story before they condemn him."

She reiterated her belief that Hauptmann had nothing to do with the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. She repeated her story that Hauptmann had waited for her at a Bronx bakery where she worked the night of the kidnaping and that he had taken her home.

As for the ransom money found in the Hauptmann home and garage, she insisted on the truth of her husband's story that he got the money from Isidor Fish, who is dead. Mrs. Hauptmann told parts of her story amid sobs.

ONE of the worst American railway wrecks of the year occurred at Dundas, Ont., when a Christmas excursion train bound from London, Ont., to Toronto was telescoped by the Detroit-to-Toronto express on the Canadian National railways line as it stood on a siding. Apparently the express ran through the open switch. Two wooden coaches were demolished, and about fifteen persons were killed. More than a score of others were injured. A third coach was thrown on end close to the edge of a 150-foot cliff.

The alertness and quick thinking of Engineer B. Burrell of the speeding train from Detroit, was credited by railway officials with having averted an even greater tragedy. Seeing no hope of preventing the locomotive from plugging into the rear of the special train, Burrell ordered it cut loose from the coaches behind and prevented them from telescoping.

SOLDIERS from Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Holland, to the number of 3,300, under the command of Maj. J. E. S. Brind, a British veteran of several wars, marched into the Saar from north and south with flying colors, and were stationed at strategic points throughout the area, prepared to maintain order until after the plebiscite of January 13 which will determine whether the Saar shall again become a part of Germany or remain under control of the League of Nations.



Major Brind

The arrival of the troops was watched by the league authorities with considerable anxiety for there had been fears that Nazi enthusiasts there might cause trouble. But the inhabitants of the basin remained quiet, none of them showing either enmity or enthusiasm for the league's armed forces.

Under the terms of the treaty of Versailles any person living in the Saar at the time of the signing of the treaty is eligible to vote in the plebiscite, and the Nazis of Germany made great efforts to gather as many of their adherents as possible from other lands to which they had migrated. From the United States 352 Saar Germans traveled back to their old home aboard the liner Bremen, and were welcomed with feasts, as was another large contingent from South America.

PEACE in central Europe was promoted by two events. The Yugoslavian cabinet resigned and a new cabinet was formed with Bogoljub Yevitch as premier. As foreign minister he had conducted the case of his country against Hungary before the League of Nations and accepted the compromise decision, and he is a close friend of Prince Paul, head of the regency, who is inclined to a moderate course.

The Austrian government refused the extradition to France of Colonel Perchevich, Croat exile, who was accused, along with Dr. Ante Pavelich, of instigating the assassination of King Alexander in Marseilles. Italy had previously refused the extradition of Pavelich. It is said in informed quarters that further examination of these two men would have revealed facts that would have endangered peace in Europe.

COL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, by his flights across Arctic regions in 1933, has enabled the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate conclusively that the spores of plant disease can be borne on remote air currents.

With a spore trap of his own devising, which he called "the skyhook," Colonel Lindbergh obtained specimens which confirmed the previous theories of government experts that plant diseases may be carried even across continents by air currents.

That was announced by Fred C. Meier, the department expert who interested Colonel Lindbergh in the work.

They Grew Them in Alaskan Waters



WHEN the United States coast guard cutter Northland returned the other day to Oakland, Calif., after seven months in Alaskan waters, the wives, sisters and sweethearts of members of the crew had some difficulty in recognizing their men, for all of them wore luxurious beards. The cutter was on its annual medical cruise among the Eskimos and seemingly carried no razors, though nearly every kind of surgical instrument was in its equipment. It gave medical and dental aid to 2,000 Eskimos in various ports, and also put ashore a force to help in the rehabilitation of Nome after the big fire.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER LEARNS SOMETHING ABOUT SEEP SEEP

"HELLO! There's Seep Seep! I haven't seen him since we were together up north, where his home was not far from mine," exclaimed Yank Yank the Nuthatch.

As he spoke a little brown bird alighted at the foot of the very next tree. He was just a trifle bigger than Jenny Wren but not at all like Jenny, for while Jenny's tail usually is cocked up in the steepest way, Seep Seep's tail is never cocked up at all. In fact, it bends down, for Seep Seep uses his tail in climbing just as the members of the Woodpecker family use theirs. He was dressed in grayish-brown above and grayish-white beneath. Across each wing was a little band of buffy-white and his bill was curved down just a little.

When he alighted at the foot of that tree, Seep Seep didn't stop an instant but started up, going round and round it as he climbed and picking out things to eat under the bark. His way of climbing that tree was very like creeping and Peter thought that Seep Seep was well named the Brown Creeper. He would have liked to gossip with Seep Seep, but he knew that Seep Seep would waste no time that way.

Round and round up the trunk of that tree went Seep Seep and, when he reached the top, at once flew down to the bottom of the next tree and without a pause, started up that. He wasted no time exploring the branches, but kept to the trunk. Once in a while he would cry in a thin little wiry voice,

"Seep! Seep!" but never paused to rest or look around. If he had felt that on him alone depended the job of getting all the insect eggs and grubs on those trees, he could not have been more industrious.

"Does he build his nest in a hole in a tree?" asked Peter of Yank Yank the Nuthatch.



"Hello! There's Seep Seep."

Yank Yank shook his head. "No," he replied. "He hunts for a tree or an old stub with a piece of loose bark hanging to it. In behind this he tucks his nest made of twigs, strips of bark and moss. He's a funny little fellow and I don't know of anyone in all the Great World who more strictly attends to his own business than does Seep Seep the Brown Creeper. He's little but he is mighty useful. Farmer Brown ought to be glad every time he sees him. By the way, Peter, have

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

WINTRY SUGGESTIONS

NOW is the season, while citrus fruits are plentiful, to prepare marmalades. As tastes differ as to bitterness in the marmalade, one has to be guided as to the amount of the rind used in the mixture. For those who like a mild and still flavorful marmalade use one each of lemon, orange and grapefruit.

Apple Salad.

One of the most satisfactory salads for winter is the one of apples—small-sized Baldwins, or any good apple; peel carefully after coring and use apples of uniform size. Cook in sugar syrup with a small handful of the little cinnamon candies, which add flavor as well as color. When cool serve on lettuce stuffed with cream or cottage cheese and garnish the top with a sprig of parsley.

Grapefruit and Almond Salad.

Cut the pulp of two grapefruit into dice, add two ounces of blanched and chopped almonds to the drained pulp.

Casserole of Cauliflower.

Soak a head of cauliflower in salt water for half an hour, head down, so if there are any insects lodged in it they will come out. Break into sprigs of flowerets and cook in very little boiling water 20 minutes. Take one and one-half cupfuls of cooked macaroni, one and one-half cupfuls of strained tomatoes, one-half cupful of grated cheese, salt, pepper and buttered cracker crumbs. Add the cheese to the tomatoes and cook until the cheese is melted. Season with salt and pepper and pour over the layers of cauliflower and macaroni. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake about 20 minutes. Serve hot.

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MY BOY COMES HOME

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I THINK I know what heaven is like now—
A little yard where grass is growing green;
A robin chirping on an apple bough,
As from the fence the crimson roses lean.

It is late afternoon, and suddenly
I hear the gate click . . . the millar sound
Of youthful footsteps coming close to me.
A shadow throws its length across the ground.

I think I know what heaven is—the strong
Young arms that I have waited for in vain;
An eager voice that I have missed too long,
And heaven breaks! My boy is home again!

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Tyrolean Cape



This Tyrolean blanket-cape of beige waterproof flannel is trimmed with brown braid and leather lacings. The hand-woven wool scarf, bag and gloves shade from beige to dark red. The Tyrolean shoes are heavy felt and leather.

haven't any bunion plasters in their places is because the druggists are afraid of the law. There is a law against harboring FOOT-PADS.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Where does the goods go when you get a hole in your stocking?

Yours truly,
ANA POLOGY.

Answer: The same place your fist goes to when you open your hand.

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National 4-H Health Champions



HERE are the national health champions chosen at the 4-H Club convention at the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago. The boy champion, Leland Monasmith of Jerauld county, South Dakota, is eighteen years old, weighs 156 pounds and is 5 feet 9 inches tall. The girl champion is Doris Louise Paul of Muscatine county, Iowa. She is fifteen years old, weighs 130 pounds and is 5 feet 3 inches tall.