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News Review of Current Events

VANDENBERG'S PROGRAM

Michigan Senator's Plan to Give Honest Business a Chance . . . President Talks Peace with Utility Chiefs



Representative J. R. Mitchell of Tennessee (left), and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the house agriculture committee, discussing farm problems at a meeting of the committee to draft the new farm bill.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Vandenberg's Program

SENATOR VANDENBERG of Michigan didn't wait for the leaders of the Republican party to formulate a program on which to battle the Democrats. He broke out with a ten-point program designed to "give honest business a chance to create stable prosperity."

His ten points were:

1. An end to governmental "hymns of hate" and bitter attacks on business men.
2. Progress as rapidly as possible toward a balanced budget.
3. Amendment or repeal of the surplus and capital gains taxes and substitution of "incentive taxation" for "punitive taxation."
4. Amendment of the social security act to eliminate the "needless drain upon the resources of commerce and labor."
5. Revision of the Wagner labor law to make for greater certainty in "long range industrial planning."
6. Abandonment of the so-called wage-hour bill and substitution of legislation to protect states from the importation of goods produced by substandard labor.
7. Repeal of many of the President's emergency powers in order to free business from "executive despotism which is at war with every tenet of the American system."
8. Reasonable and practical farm relief, without bureaucratic controls, processing taxes, or price pegging, but with benefits for soil conservation practices, financing of exportable surpluses, and return of the domestic market to the producer.
9. Foreign policies that will keep America out of war through pursuing "an insulating neutrality" rather than sanctions.
10. "Frank abandonment of all anti-constitutional activities and intrigues which shatter democratic faith."

Peace Talk with Utilities

RESTRICTION of the construction and expansion activities of the privately owned public utilities being recognized as an important factor in the current business recession, President Roosevelt began a series of conferences with the heads of these concerns. He seemed to be in a conciliatory frame of mind and sought to lessen the utilities' fear of the effect of government policies, but without making any concessions. His first caller was Wendell Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern corporation, and next day he talked with Floyd Carlisle of the Niagara Hudson Power corporation.

Though he appeared amiable, the President at the same time was sending to various congressional committees and federal agencies a report by the New York state power authority, whacking friends and agents of the private utilities for "propaganda" against public power development. It presented figures to show the government could produce water power at a much lower cost than private utilities could produce power by steam plants.

Chino-Japanese War

JAPAN'S armies were slowed up by rain and mud in their advance upon the Yangtze valley, but as there seemed no likelihood that the Chinese line of defense would hold, the Nationalist government moved out of Nanking, scattering its departments among a number of cities. American Ambassador Johnson and his staff moved to Hankow. The Japanese commanders in Shanghai took over full control of most of the city and its customs office. They demanded that the international settlement and French concessions officials hand over the city's four leading citizens as hostages. Most prominent of these was T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Dictator Chiang Kai-Shek.

The Far East conference in Brussels, unable to accomplish anything to end the conflict adjourned.

After French Throne

ALARM of the French government over the plotting of the Cagoulers or "hooded ones" that led to the arrest of many rightists and the raiding of hidden stores of weapons and ammunition was far from baseless. Evidently there was a real conspiracy to overthrow the republic and set up a dictatorship and eventually a restored monarchy. The government announced, however, that the plot had been wrecked.

From his place of exile in Belgium the Duc de Guise, pretender to the throne of France, issued a manifesto announcing he had decided to try to regain the throne. "Have the moral courage not to abdicate before present difficulties," the manifesto appealed to Frenchmen. "Do not permit, in a moment of abandon, dictatorship of any kind to impose itself.

"Certain of my ability to assure your happiness, I have decided to reconquer the throne of my fathers. France then again will resume her mission in the world and again will find peace, unity and prosperity through a union of the people with a titular defender-king."

Windsor Wins Libel Suit

THE duke of Windsor won his libel suit against the author and publisher of the book "Coronation Comments," and in a settlement out of court received a substantial sum, said to be \$50,000, from them, which money he gave to charity. Lord Chief Justice Hewart commented that the libels "appeared almost to invite a thorough and efficient horsewhipping."

Green Opposes Labor Bill

WILLIAM GREEN president of the A. F. of L., practically broke with the administration by denouncing the pending wage and hour bill as unacceptable to labor and demanding that it be sent back to committee for revision. Green assailed the national labor relations board and declared it no longer is safe to permit a government board of that kind to administer laws governing labor relations with employers.

After Labor Racketeers

FOR four months Eliot Ness, the young safety director of Cleveland, Ohio, has been investigating labor racketeering in Cleveland, especially in the building trades, and then he made a report of his findings that resulted in a special session of the Cuyahoga county grand jury to hear the stories of scores of business men who allegedly have been terrorized by labor union officials. Ness said these men were prompted to volunteer their information because of the security offered them and the knowledge that many others were prepared to testify.

In addition to protests from business men that they were being shaken down, Ness also had numerous complaints from rank and file union men that their leaders had obtained dictatorial control of the unions and had used it for racketeering purposes.

This resulted in hundreds of men being thrown out of work, impeding legitimate business, and kept hundreds of thousands of dollars in new industries out of the city.

Governors Ask Tax Repeal

GOVERNORS of the six New England states, in conference in Boston, adopted resolutions severely criticizing the tax and tariff policies of the administration. They demanded repeal of the capital gains tax and the tax on undistributed corporate profits, and denounced the pending reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia as imperiling the jobs of thousands of American citizens.

The governors who took this action were Lewis O. Barrows, Republican, Maine; F. P. Murphy, Republican, New Hampshire; George D. Aiken, Republican, Vermont; Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, Massachusetts; Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, Connecticut; and Robert E. Quinn, Democrat, Rhode Island.

Trade Treaty with Britain

IN WASHINGTON and London it was officially announced that the United States and Great Britain had agreed to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty, which has been sought by Secretary of State Hull ever since he started his reciprocal program in 1934. The negotiations are expected to begin before the close of the year.

American administration officials believe such a pact may lead to a commercial union of all English-speaking peoples and will be a powerful influence in preserving world peace.

London looks upon it as an instrument to form a front which all nations may enter later on conditions of most-favored-nations reciprocity, and therefore as an indirect reply to the new German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

Principles said to be already agreed upon provide that Great Britain would receive reduced American tariffs on textiles and coal.

In return she would grant the United States lower tariffs on foodstuffs, certain raw materials, iron and steel and other essentials of a rearmament program.

Immediate opposition to the proposed pact developed among the statesmen in Washington. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, protested against any British accord until the English pay off their defaulted war debt to the United States. He called the proposed pact "trade treason."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts Republican, served notice he would sponsor a resolution halting negotiation of all new trade treaties until congress can determine whether they are responsible for the current business recession.

Representative Allen Treadway, Massachusetts Republican, denounced the proposed treaty as certain to prove disastrous to American business. He warned it would throw "more Americans out of their jobs."

Rand Is Acquitted

JAMES H. RAND, JR., president of Remington Rand, Inc., and Pearl L. Bergoff of New York were found not guilty of violation of the Byrnes act by a jury in the United States District court in New Haven, Conn.

The verdict was a blow at the government's first attempt to enforce the act, which forbids the transportation of strikebreakers across state lines with the intent of interfering with peaceful picketing.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JUMPER THE HARE CONSULTS BUSTER BEAR

JUMPER THE HARE was sitting under a low growing hemlock tree deep in the Green Forest, where he could look out over the pond of Paddy the Beaver. Jumper was not feeling at all good that morning. No, sir; Jumper was feeling anything but good. In the first place, it was a long time since he had had a real good sleep. In the second place, he couldn't rest easily a minute even with his eyes wide open. All the time he felt as if his heart might jump right up in his throat any minute. And it was all because Reddy Fox had set out to

him to take him quickly out of danger, and then he remembered how Paddy the Beaver has to get his food on shore, or most of it anyway, and how slow and clumsy Paddy is out of the water. The more he thought of this the more ashamed he grew of the thoughts he had had of Old Mother Nature's seeming unfairness and pretty soon he knew right down in his heart that he wouldn't change places with Paddy the Beaver if he could, not even to get rid of Reddy Fox.

He was still thinking of this when a stick snapped a little way from him and his heart gave a great, frightened thump. You see, he had grown so anxious and nervous that whenever he heard a stick snap or a leaf rustle he was sure it was Reddy Fox trying to steal up on him. Jumper held his breath and looked in the direction from which the sound had come. There, shuffling along and muttering to himself, was Buster Bear. Jumper grinned. It was a very great relief to see Buster Bear instead of Reddy Fox. You see, Jumper isn't the least bit afraid of Buster, because he knows he can keep out of his way. Buster knows it, too, and so he wastes no time trying to catch Jumper.

Jumper hopped out and sat up in front of Buster Bear. Buster sat up, too. Very funny they looked as they faced each other, one so very big and one so small, and both sitting up in just the same way. Paddy the Beaver had to laugh as he looked across at them.

"Hello, Buster!" said Jumper. "How do you like the Green Forest?"

"Buster," said Jumper, "How do you like the Green Forest?"

catch him, and gave him no peace night or day.

"Old Mother Nature certainly takes better care of some than she does of others," thought Jumper, just a wee bit bitterly, as he watched Paddy the Beaver swimming about in his pond. "Now, there is Paddy, perfectly safe out there in the water, and here am I, not safe anywhere. It isn't fair. It certainly isn't fair."

Then Jumper looked and listened anxiously for the least sign of Reddy Fox. But all was quiet, and once more he began to think about the unfairness of Old Mother Nature. Now, that isn't a bit like Jumper the Hare. Jumper is almost as happy-go-lucky as Peter Rabbit, and takes things just as they come. It wasn't long before he began to feel a little ashamed of himself for having such thoughts. He thought of those long legs Old Mother Nature had given

MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

By JEAN
© By The Associated Newspapers

SOME people would ask you how you were if they happened to pass by when you were drowning. "Hi, there. How are you?" they'd say, with a broad grin and a cheery wave of the hand. "I'm drowning," you'd answer. And ten to one (wanna bet?) they'd answer, "That's fine." They always do.

Personally, we think the question, "How are you?" should be reserved for hospital and convalescent cases. But for tea parties and casual meet-



"Hi, There. How Are You?"

ings on the street a much better leading question is, "How much are avocados today?" or "Have you seen the new hats?" Something chatty, you know, that won't get you into a discussion of measles symptoms. Of course, you can leave out the leading question altogether. "Hello" is quite enough, and if no conversation comes naturally it may be followed after a tactful interval by "good-by."

But if you have friends who persist in the how-are-you habit, work up some surprise answers for them. "Yes, the weather's lovely today." "I give up. How am I?" "Broke and hungry." The last is the best. It may get you a meal or something.

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Seems to me you are looking thin. Yes, sir, you are looking thin. That ought not to be in the beautiful springtime in such a nice place as the Green Forest." Buster shook his head as if he didn't understand it at all.

"It's all your fault!" cried Jumper.

Buster Bear looked puzzled. "How is it my fault?" he demanded.

Then Jumper told him the whole story, how he had been sent to invite Buster to meet the other little people of the Green Forest, how Reddy Fox had tried to catch him, and then had been terribly frightened by the sudden appearance of Buster and had run, and then how he (Jumper) had run after him just for fun, and how all the little people were making fun of Reddy now, so that he was spending all his time trying to catch Jumper so as to get even. Buster's eyes twinkled more than ever as he listened.

"Perhaps I can help you," said he.

"Oh, will you? That would be perfectly splendid!" cried Jumper.

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MOPSY



WNU Service.

FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

HOT WATER COIL IN A FIRE BOX

WITH hot-air furnaces, and often with house heating boilers, it is very common to obtain running hot water through a coil or similar arrangement in the fire box. There are several reasons why this does not work out. For one thing, the water in the heating coil absorbs heat so quickly that the nearby part of the fire is deadened. The fire then burns unevenly, with a bad effect on the heating of the house. One of my correspondents writes to me of his experience in this connection. He had used a fire box coil for several years, with poor luck, for several had burned out. On complaining to the maker of the heater, he was advised to substitute a separate coal burning stove for water heating. He writes:

"I followed the advice, and shall never regret it. In the last hard winter, I heated the house with two tons less of furnace coal, which I attribute entirely to the removal of the water heating coil from the furnace. I burn small coal in my water heating stove, but at less cost and in less quantity. I find it much easier to keep my furnace at house-heating efficiency. The house has been comfortable all winter; warmer than any of my neighbors', and with less fuel consumption. The theory of the furnace maker seems proven. It takes so many heat units to heat a house, and so many to heat hot water. If you use some of the heat units in the furnace for water, they are not being used for the house. The fire gets lopsided; hot on one side and cool on the other, greatly decreasing the efficiency."

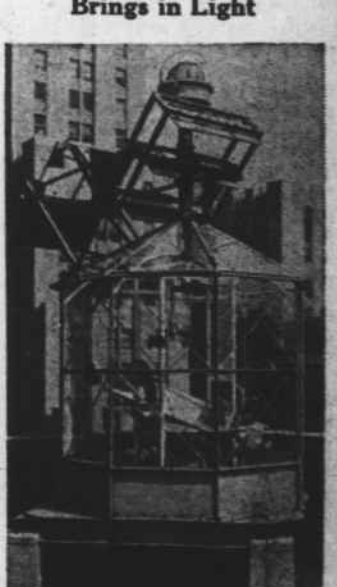
That theory is entirely sound. A furnace is supposed to be of the proper size for a particular house, and if some of the heat produced in it is taken away from house heating to use for heating water, there is less left for the real purpose.

There is another reason against the use of a fire box coil. The water cannot be prevented from overheating; as a result, steam is formed, and the water may be discolored by the throwing down of sediment. Steam in the hot water pipes causes unpleasant rumbling noises. What is more serious, there is a possibility that the excess pressure may burst the hot water tank. This is so common that plumbing and heating ordinances usually require that such systems be provided with an automatic relief valve to blow off steam.

A water-heating stove should be of such size and so arranged that the fire will need attention but once a day. In addition, it should be provided with a damper regulator that will shut off the draft when the water reaches the desired temperature—usually 140 degrees. This is plenty hot enough for all household uses, while at the same time it is too low a temperature to produce much, if any, sediment.

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Brings in Light



This novel machine invented by Jacques Arthuys, a Frenchman, will automatically follow the sun whenever visible, set its mirrors to catch the rays and then reflect them by a complicated series of prisms and mirrors to any 1,300-foot square area desired. Thus dark rooms in city apartments and hotels can have the advantage of a few hours of added sunlight each day.

in refrigerator. When ready to serve spread with a thin layer of whipped cream and sprinkle with grated nutmeg.

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SEASON IS HERE FOR MINCE PIES

Pumpkin Pie Also Really Belongs to This Time.

By EDITH M. BARBER

EVEN the most modern of us have a few old-fashioned prejudices, and I admit to mine! Glad as I am to have most foods ignore local seasons, there are certain dishes that I, for one, am glad are usually reserved for certain months of the year. Mince pie is an outstanding example of a dessert which belongs with cold weather. While pumpkin pie might well be served at any time of year, it still belongs among our cold weather desserts by custom whether it is of the old-fashioned custard type or that even more delicate chiffon pie.

In a bygone day the making of mince meat in the early fall was just as common as fall pickling and preserving. Today, most of us are content to buy one of the ready-to-use mixes which, however, we may like to make individual through the addition of candied cherries, nuts, bits of left-over canned fruit, with brandy or some other liquor for special flavor accent. It is a good idea to keep a covered jar in the refrigerator which may be gradually filled with any fruit or juice which remains after cherries, apricots, pineapple or other fruits have been served for dessert. This jar can be called upon to add additional flavor when the mince pie is in the making.

Pastry for mince pie should be good and rith. By the way, have you seen the gorgeous chromium rolling pins which can be filled with ice? The metal and the ice between them make it possible to roll rich pastry easily.

By the way, I had a pie which was new to me not long ago at a dinner party. Have you tasted egg nog pie, flavored as the name shows with rum?

- #### Mince Meat.
- 1 pound lean beef
 - 1/2 pound suet
 - 3 large tart apples
 - 1 1/2 ounces citron
 - 2 pounds raisins
 - 1 pound currants
 - 1/2 tablespoon cinnamon
 - 1/2 teaspoon mace
 - 1/2 teaspoon cloves
 - 1/2 teaspoon allspice
 - 1/2 tablespoon salt
 - 1 pound brown sugar
 - 1 quart cider
- Cover meat with boiling water and simmer until tender. Cut suet in small pieces and let stand in cold water 1 hour. Drain. Grind meat suet, apples and citron in the meat chopper. Add raisins, currants and spices mixed with the sugar. Add cider and cook slowly 2 hours, stirring frequently to pre-

vent burning. Seal in hot, air-tight jars. When ready to make pies, add more chopped apples, water, cider or brandy.

This recipe makes seven pints mince meat.

- #### Pumpkin Chiffon Pie.
- 3 egg yolks
 - 1/4 cup sugar
 - 1 1/4 cups canned pumpkins
 - 1/2 cup milk
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1/2 teaspoon ginger
 - 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
 - 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
 - 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
 - 1/4 cup cold water
 - 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten
 - 1/2 cup sugar
- Mix egg yolks, sugar, pumpkin, milk, salt and spices and cook over hot water until of custard consistency, stirring constantly. Soak gelatin in cold water 5 minutes. Add to the hot pumpkin mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool and when mixture starts to congeal, fold in beaten egg whites and sugar. Pour into baked pastry shell and chill in the refrigerator until set. Garnish with whipped cream before serving.

- #### Chest Tarts.
- 1 cup brown sugar
 - 2 eggs
 - 1 tablespoon melted butter
 - 1/4 cup milk
 - 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
 - 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
 - 1/2 teaspoon cloves
 - 1/4 cup walnut meats
 - 1/2 cup currants
- Pastry
- Beat sugar and eggs together and add the melted butter. Mix thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients and fill small tart pans which have been lined with pastry. Bake in a moderate oven, 347 degrees Fahrenheit, for half an hour.

- #### Egg Nog Pie.
- 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin.
 - 1/4 cup cold water
 - 4 egg yolks
 - 1/2 cup sugar
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1/2 cup hot water
 - 3 tablespoons rum
 - 4 egg whites, beaten stiff
 - 1/2 cup sugar
 - Whipped cream
 - Nutmeg
- Soak gelatin in cold water. Cook egg yolks, sugar, salt and hot water in top part of double boiler until of custard consistency, stirring constantly. Stir in softened gelatin and when dissolved add rum and beat well. Allow mixture to cool and when it starts to congeal fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and sugar. Pour into baked pie shell and chill