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FIRST AD TO THE

AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

BOILER INSULATION

SOME years ago I bought a new

boiler for my steam heating sys-tem. The sides and top were cov-ered with enameled sheet metal, and the whole thing was very at-

tractive in appearance. But the out-side surfaces were hot to the touch,

and the cellar was distinctly warm. This radiation of heat by the boller was pure waste. I did not need heat in my cellar, and the heating of

that space meant that less of the heat of the fire was available for

the warming of the upstairs rooms. After two seasons, I took off the sheet metal surfaces, and found thicknesses of asbestos board under-

neath. There were openings between the sheets and behind them. This gave plenty of space for circulation of air underneath the sheet metal, and was largely responsible for the

wastage. All of the insulation was taken

off to the bare metal. The uneven-ness of the metal surface was filled with a cement intended for high temperatures; cement made of rock

wool was used, although asbestos cement would have been just as ef-fective. The boiler was then cov-ered with an inch-and-a-half of good

should be. Several kinds of insulation are

available for such a job; magnesia blocks or rock wool blocks are espe-

ber of nome talent jobs that were excellent. One in particular, began with the filling of all inequalities with so-called "high temperature" cement. High rib metal lath was then stretched around the boiler, with the ribs inward, to form a dead-air space. Pads of rock wool were bound acrainst the lath with with site

bound against the lath with wires, and the surface covered with a layer

MANNERS OF

THE MOMENT

By JEAN

of high temparature cement finish with muslin and aluminum paint.

cially effective.

News Review of Current Events

INDUSTRY'S PLATFORM Manufacturers Ask a New Deal for the New Year . . 'Ambassadors Dodd and Bingham Quitting Their Posts



Pictured above from left to right are Senator William Borah of Idaho, Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska and Professor Henry W. Edgerton of Cornell university and formerly of the antitrust division of the De-partment of Justice, as the professor was about to appear before a sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee. The committee examined the professor to determine whether they believed him a fit appointee to the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. He was suspected of not believing in the right of courts to declare legislative enactments unconstitutional. But he declared he now regarded such judicial review as a legitimate part of our constitutional system.



Industry Asks New Deal

A MERICAN industry demands a new deal for the new year. In its "platform for 1938" it asks the government to repeal "unfair" la-bor relations laws and "unduly burdensome" taxes which, it says, threaten to reverse "a century's trend of improved living stand-ards."

The platform was submitted to the National Association of Manu-facturers by Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill company and chairman of the N. A. M.'s resolutions committee, and was adopted by the more than 2,000 persons at the annual convention in New York.

Asserting that "the onward march of the American people can be re-sumed and continued only if American industry produces more so that all can have more," the platform declarations were grouped under

these headings: No employer should be penalized for failure to deal with any labor organization organizing, supporting or maintaining a strike for illegal purposes, or by illegal means among his employees;

Employment, promotion and re-tention of employees on the basis of merit with due regard for length of service:

Legal and social responsibility of both employers and employees for their commitments and their acts. The platform condemned child la-bor and urged the enactment of federal legislation to support state child labor laws. Enactment of state legislation against sweatshops also was urged.

To promote free domestic competition based on private initiative and energy, the platform proposed limitation of government regulation "to the prevention of abuses inimical to the public interest, freedom from federal control of prices, wages and hours," fair taxes and "constantly increasing research to produce new and wanted products and new jobs." Encouragement of private initia-tive; maintenance and extension of sound industrial practices; equita-ble employment relations throughout industry; creation of new and broader markets: constructive efforts to alleviate depression effects; sound government policies; co-oper-ation with agriculture; peace. 4

cause of ill health. His successor, it is believed, will be Joseph P. Ken-nedy, now chairman of the federal maritime commission and formerly head of the SEC.

Mr. Bingham recently returned to the United States to undergo treatment for malaria at Johns Hop kins hospital in Baltimore. The The State department expects he will go back to London after the holidays to pay his official calls of farewell

Japs Enter Nanking

JAPAN'S invading armies reached Nanking and smashed their way through several gates of the city's wall. Their complete occupation of the capital was imminent. The Chinese put up a spirited defense in the suburbs and nearby towns but it

was unavailing. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife were reported to have escaped in an airplane, which must have been a great disappointment to the Japanese, who are deter-mined to capture Chiang.

Profits Tax "Impossible"

R EPEAL of the undistributed profits tax as a levy "impossible of equitable and effective" application to the complex and varied pattern of American industry, is recommended in a report published by the Brookings institution, based on a study of the actual effects of

the tax on 1,560 corporations. Prepared by Dr. M. Slade Kendrick of Cornell university, in co-operation with the staff of the institution, the study was made from data obtained from the results of some 3,600 questionnaires sent out by Senator Frederick Steiwer, Republican, of Oregon, designed to

R ETURNING from his fishing trip in Florida waters with an in-fected gum, President Roosevelt was confronted with a situation that was decidedly disconcerting. What has been called the Roosevelt depression was becoming still more depressed and congress seemingly couldn't make up its mind what to do about it. The demand for tax revisions that would assist business out of the slump was insistent, and revisions that would assist business out of the slump was insistent, and so was the necessity of balancing the budget. Passage of the four administration "must" measures appeared to be impossible during the extraordinary session. All of them were opposed by various blocs of the majority party as well as by

Stormy Days in Capital RETURNING from his fishing trip

of the majority party as well as by the Republican minority. The senate's farm bill seemed to have the best chance to get through, but it differed so radically from the house measure that it was certain a conference committee would have to try to find a common ground.

Secretary Wallace was reported dissatisfied with both senate and house bills. One official close to him said Wallace might urge President Roosevelt to veto any bill finally enacted which approximated either the senate or house measure. Democrats were so badly split

over the wage-hour bill that hope of passing it before the regular session of congress was about abandoned. Labor, too, was divided concerning this measure, the A. F. of L. op-posing it and the C. I. O. advocating its passage. The federation offered its own version, calling for a flat 40 cents an hour minimum wage and a 40 hour maximum work week. The house bill was finally rescued from the rules committee by petition. House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, Democrat, Texas, went ahead with plans to whip administration support behind the house measure. He said that fewer than 100 votes would be cast against the bill in its present form but warned that amendments which would make its wage-hour provisions more rigid might shunt the measure back to

the labor committee.

Infantry Comes First IN WAR operations on land the in-fantry is still the most important branch of the service, says Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff of the army, in his annual report. Lessons learned by skilled observers of the civil war in Spain and the Chino-Japanese war have modified the American de-fense program, but,

says the general, it is still the infantry that renders the de-cision in the final General analysis. Airplanes and tanks are valu-Malin Craig

uable auxiliaries to the infantry, but they cannot bring about a decision in land operations. Inventories of armament, motori-Inventories of armament, motori-zation, mechanization and equip-ment, in the light of the lessons abroad, show several vital needs of the first line forces, General Craig declared. These include better weapons to combat aircraft and tanks, as well as more efficient gung tanks, as well as more efficient guns

for the planes and tanks. Lindberghs Come Back

A FTER two years of self-imposed exile in England, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh returned to the United States. Prethe holidays at the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, in Englewood, N. J. Dis-patches from London said the colonel also had some business to transact in America. He is associated in an advisory capacity with Pan-American Airways. The landing of the Lindberghs at New York was accomplished with such secrecy that they almost escaped the notice of reporters and news photographers. One of the officers of the liner on which they came said they planned to return to England immediately after Christ-

By THORNTON W. BURGESS BUSTER BEAR MAKES A REQUEST

Bedtime Story for Children

BUSTER BEAR shook with laughter as he watched Reddy Fox disappear just like a little red streak. It had been great fun to said Jumper.

give Reddy such a scare. "I guess he won't come fooling around here again in a hurry."

around here again in a hurry," chuckled Buster. "I guess he won't," chuckled Jumper the Hare. "I'm ever and ever so much obliged to you, Bus-ter Bear. I--I'd like to do some-thing for you to make up for it. Do you think I can do anything for you? I don't know how I can, because I'm so small end you are so big and I'm so small and you are so big and strong. But I'd like to do some-thing. I would, ever so much." Buster scratched his head thoughtfully and there was a twinkle of fun in his shrewd little eyes as he looked down at Jumper. It struck him very funny that anyone so much smaller than he and so very, very timid really might be able to help him, but he was too shrewd to look down on anyone because they were smaller and weaker than he. He learned a long time ago not to des-

pise anyone just because they are not big and strong. So he scratched his head and his eyes twinkled as he tried to think of some way in which Jumper the Hare could repay him for giving Reddy Fox such a fright. You see, it really had been a very great favor to Jumper, because Reddy Fox was hunting him. Now Reddy had had such a scare

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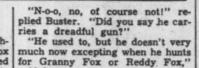
Thoughtfully.

fully.

You Might Let Me Know If You

Discover Any Danger for Me in the Green Forest," Said Buster

that he would not venture back

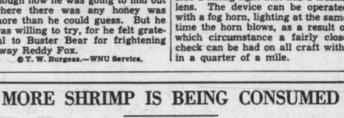


"He might if he knew that I were here," replied Buster, "so I guess if you'll let me know when he is anywhere around I'll just keep out of sight. You know I wouldn't want to frighten him." Buster looked up at Sammy Jay and winked as he said this, and Sammy chuckled. "If you really want to do something for me," continued Buster, "you can try to find out for me where there is some honey. I want some honey. I'm almost starved for some hon-I'm almost starved for some hon-ey." Buster put both paws on his stomach and looked so forlorn that Jumper had to laugh. "Don't laugh," said Buster. "Just think, I haven't had a taste of honey since last fall! If you hear of any any-where, please hurry to let me know. Will you Jumper?"



New Fog Light

tionally known electrical inventor, is shown with his latest apparatus to pierce the thickest fog for a dis-tance of a quarter to a half mile. The apparatus consists of an ordi-nary photo-flood bulb mounted inside a riding light that has a fresnel lens. The device can be operated with a fog horn, lighting at the same time the horn blows, as a result of which circumstance a fairly close check can be had on all craft with-





A CCORDING to the seafood sta- | grees Fahrenheit), until crumbs are tistical bureau, the people of

this country ate several million more shrimp during the last year than they did during the previous five years. The bureau gives as the reason for this, improvement in the quality which has resulted since the Department of Agriculture has provided an organization for the inspection of the sanitary methods of harvesting and canning this popu-lar shellfish. You have probably noticed the improvement in flavor in the shrimp which you have purchased in canned form. There is an absence of that taste which I can only describe as "wooly" and which once was common.

there again very soon. "You might let me know if you discover any danger for me in the Green Forest," said Buster thought-Of course, another reason for the increase in the use of shrimp, al-though it is not mentioned by the statisticians, is the fact that shrimp Jumper looked at him as if he Jumper looked at him as if he didn't know whether to think Bus-ter was joking or not. Somehow Buster looked as if he meant it. "I--I'll be very glad to," replied Jumper, "only I don't know what danger there can be for you. You are so big and strong and have such great teeth and claws that I--why, I don't see what there is for you to be afraid of Buster!". are among the popular appetizers served with cocktails. There certainly have been millions of shrimps impaled on toothpicks for ducking in savory sauces. With slices of raw carrots and dill pickles, flowerets of raw calliflower, sometimes sup-plemented by cucumber fingers or radishes, shrimps add contrast in texture and color when arranged Buster looked as if he didn't know around a bowl of sauce on a large just what to say. No one ever likes glass plate. Dunking is popular in to admit being afraid of anything. its new form.

> There are many ways in which shrimps can be put to use by the business woman housekeeper in her

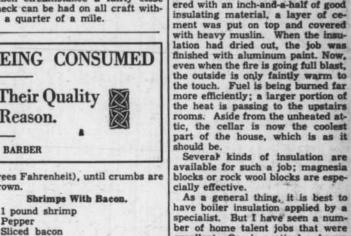
never-ending search for a quickly prepared main dish for the quick

meal. Creamed or scalloped with a

Newberg sauce, made into cro-

quettes or cutlets, or in the even

popular salad, shrimps do their bit



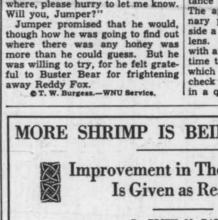
Pepper Sliced bacon 6 slices toast 3 to 4 pickles Season the shrimp with pepper. Fasten four or five shrimps togeth er with toothpicks and wrap in ba-con. Broil about five minutes under a hot flame. Serve on squares of hot buttered toast and garnish with thin slices of sour or sweet pickle. Cucumbers marinated with French dressing may be used in-stead of the pickle.

. . . SOME FAVORITES Sunshine Salad. 2 tablespoons granulated gelatin ½ cup cold water 2¼ cups boiling water

2½ cups boiling water ¼ cup sugar ¼ cup sugar ¼ cup lemon juice 1½ cups shredded carrots Soak gelatin five minutes in cold water, dissolve in boiling water and add sugar and salt. When cool, add lemon juice and carrots. Turn into a mold and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves. on lettuce leaves.

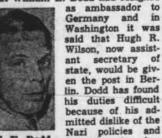
Sweet Potatoes Imperial.

PEOPLE who wouldn't think of drinking coffee with the spoon in the cup seem to think nothing of handing you a cocktail with a tortu-ous looking toothpick sticking up from the olive or the cherry. If you drink the cocktail first you run the risk of spiking an eye with the toothpick. And if you reverse the process you get neat little drops up the front of your best frock. The only safe solution we know of is to take the toothpick out of the



Diplomatic Changes

SEVERAL major changes in the diplomatic service are scheduled for the near future. It was learned that William E. Dodd had resigned



W. E. Dodd

for some time has been regarded as "persona non grata" by the German government. He was a professor of history in the University of Chicago when ap-pointed, and says he intends to re-sume work on a history of the Oid

Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, ambassador to Great Britain, also has submitted his resignation, be-

provide detailed case experience on the controversial tax as far as obtainable in the first year of its operation.

Green Defies C. I. O.

VIRTUALLY admitting that re-V cent peace negotiations between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. were a failure, President Green of the federation in a speech in Buffalo defied the Lewis organization and predicted that real violence between the two rival labor bodies may en-

"Unless settlement is reached soon," Green declared, "the A. F. of L. will arm its forces and turn them loose against this raiding organizamas.

"Lots of people think the reason a settlement can't be reached is beause some one has designs on dictating the policy of the American lapor movement, and I sometimes think this, too. "He, or she, who launches a move-

ment which divides the house of la-bor is an enemy of labor."

No Fraud by Mellon

THREE months after his death Andrew W. Mellon, famous industrialist of Pittsburgh, was exon-erated of income tax fraud by unanimous decision of the United State board of tax appeals. The board threw out the fraud charges brought by the administration against the former head of the Aluminum Company of America and, by an eight to seven ruling,

slashed the government's claim for additional taxes on Mellon's 1931 income from \$3,075,000 to about \$750,-

Edgerton Backs Water

CONFIRMATION of the appoint-ment of Henry W. Edgerton of Cornell university as associate jus-tice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals was endangered because it was thought from his writ-ings that he did not believe in judicial review. However, he appeared bereview. However, he appeared be-fore the senate sub-committee, con-sisting of Senators Borah, Burke and Van Nuys and repudiated his previ-ous utterances. Of the power of courts to declare legislative enact-ments unconstitutional he said: "I regard it as not only thorough-

"I regard it as not only thorough-ly established as a legitimate part of our constitutional system, but which was intended by the great ma-jority of the men who framed our Constitution. I think it was properly established by John Marshall and I haven't the least criticism of any court for any declaration of the validity of that part of our consti-tutional system."

"Does-does a man ever visit the Green Forest?" asked Buster in a hesitating way.

be afraid of, Buster!"

"Farmer Brown's boy does some-times, but nobody is much afraid of him any more," replied Jumper promptly. "He was very nice to Chatterer the Red Squirrel and to Mrs. Grouse and to Peter Rabbit this last winter, and everybody

knows it. Besides, you are as big as he is and a whole lot stronger. Of course, you wouldn't be afraid of him, Buster!"

ANIMAL=

CRACKERS

By WARREN GOODRICH

"I forgive, but I cannot forget!"

C C

0 341 5

quickly and well. Shrimp Croquettes. 2 cans shrimp 1 tablespoon tomato paste ¾ cup boiled rice hard-cooked eggs 2 tablespoons butter, melted teaspoon salt Cayenne pepper 1/4 teaspoon mustard

1/2 cup top milk

Grind shrimps very fine. Mix with tomato paste, rice, finely chopped eggs, butter and seasonings with shrimps. Stir in milk. Mold into croquettes, dip in bread crumbs, egg and then crumbs again and fry in deep hot fat (390 degrees Fahrenheit) until golden brown. Drain on soft paper.

Scalloped Shrimps.

1/4 cup butter 2 cups soft bread crumbs 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce 1 teaspoon paprika 1 teaspoon salt Pepper

2 cups cooked or canned shrimp

Melt butter, stir in bread crumbs and seasonings. Arrange this mix-ture in alternate layers with shrimp in a greased baking dish. Bake ten minutes in a hot oven (425 dewhere.

½ cup sugar ½ cup Jamaica rum

5 or 6 sweet potatoes

Boil sweet potatoes; cool; peel and slice. Brown lightly in butter in a frying pan. Place in chafing dish, sprinkle sprinkle with sugar, add one-fourth cup of butter and mix lightly.

When thoroughly hot pour in rum set on fire and baste with the syrup and the flaming rum.

Apple Dumplings. (Steamed or Baked) Apples Rich biscuit dough Sugar Cinnamon Butter

Pare, halve and core the apples Divide the dough into six parts, roll each piece until large enough to cover the half apple. Place the ap-ple on the crust and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Fold the crust over, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) until the apples are soft; or steam in a closely covered steamer

bell Syndicate .- WNU Service

Early Indiana Capital

Corydon was once the territorial capital of Indiana. A city was laid out, much building construction done, and the first session of the Cory done, and the first session of the general assembly met there in De-cember, 1813. In addition to the Cap-itol building, the governor's house and other public places were con-structed. Here the Constitutional convention, authorized in April, 1816, assembled on June 10, 1816. A trea-ty with the Indians in 1818 made it essential to heats the capital else ntial to locate the capital else-



Growing Wo

cherry right at the start by pulliz the contrivance up against the side of the glass. Then, if you have a plate or a cocktail napkin, put the toothpick down, and when you finish the cocktail pick up the toothpick again, spike your quarry and eat it without dripping.

again, spike your quarry and eat it without drippings. If you aren't given a plate or a napkin you'll have to hold the tooth-pick in your left hand and wave it around, hoping that the hostess will walk by and get jabbed with it. We seriously suggest to hostesses that they pass the toothpicks sepa-rately along with the canapes. It's nice to have your cherries and eat them, too-but most people are fond of their eyes and their best dresses as well. as well.