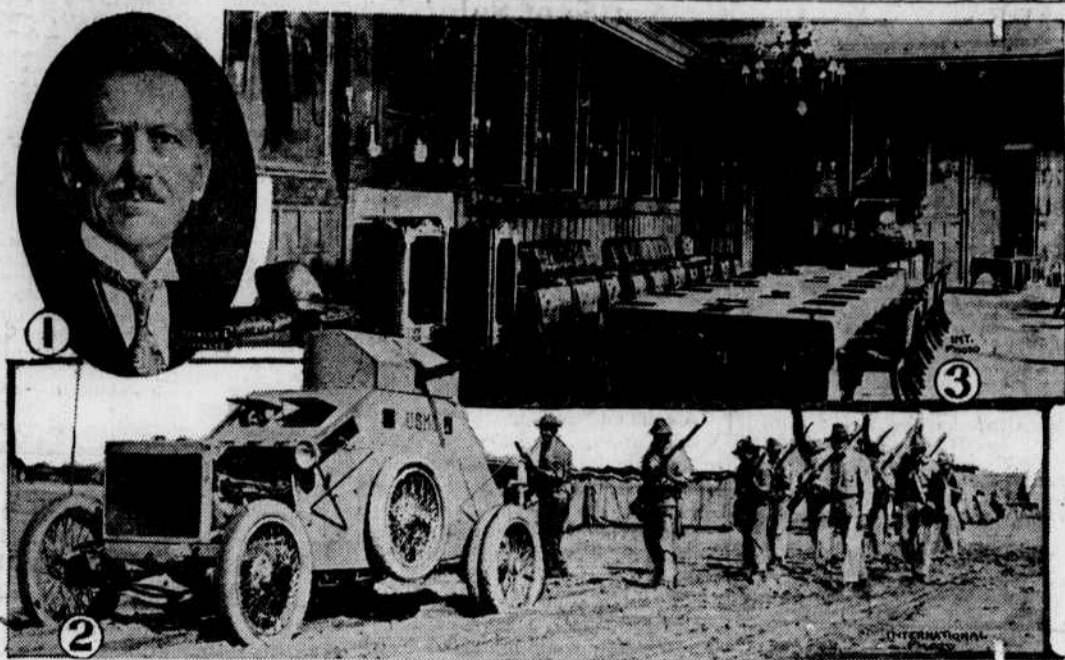


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1—Col. Patrick Jay Hurley of Oklahoma, the new secretary of war. 2—American marines in Haiti ready to answer a riot call to suppress such disorders as have occurred there recently. 3—The dignified room in St. James palace, London, in which the sessions of the naval limitation conference will be held.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

American Entry to World Court Will Again Be Up to the Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SO FAR as the administration can go with it, the United States has now adhered to the World Court. Under instructions from President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson, the American charge d'affaires at Bern, Switzerland, Jay Pierpont Moffat, signed all the protocols involved in America's entry into the tribunal. Albania, Abyssinia and Lithuania, have yet to sign the Root protocol, and then, at what he deems a propitious time, Mr. Hoover will send to the senate the revised protocol of adherence and ask its approval.

The President's action followed the receipt of a note from Secretary Stimson analyzing the situation and urging acceptance of the new protocol. Mr. Stimson holds that the amendments to the court statute safeguard the rights of the United States and sufficiently meet the objections and reservations made by the senate.

"The amendments," he says, "are shown to be general in character, so as to include all nations; they also show that the reason why it is proposed to assimilate the procedure on advisory opinions to the procedure on contentious cases is the fundamental reason that unless both parties to a dispute are present and heard the opinion will not carry any weight. The report, therefore, makes it clear beyond peradventure that the consent of the disputant nations is required in every case as a precondition to the granting of an advisory opinion involving any dispute."

"By this ruling and amendment another fear as to advisory opinions is removed. If the United States is involved in any dispute or controversy, to whatever degree, with another country, that matter cannot be brought before the World court without the consent of the United States, even for the purpose of obtaining an advisory opinion."

In conclusion the secretary of state says: "Is there any reason why, on such terms, our government should not join in the support, moral and financial of such a court, or why it should not lend its efforts toward the selection of judges who will act in this great work in accordance with the noble traditions of the American judiciary? Or why our government's great power should not be placed in a position where it can influence for good or check against evil in the future development of the court's character and work? I think not."

That there will be a warm fight in the senate over ratification of the protocol is certain. The opposition asserts that, by the scheming of the British government, the fifth and "most important" reservation of the senate has been nullified. Under this reservation it would be impossible for Great Britain and other European powers operating through the League of Nations to invoke the aid of the court in furthering their designs on the United States with respect to war debts, restriction of immigration and numerous other conflicts of interest between the Old and the New worlds. The Root formula provides for the withdrawal of the United States from the court if there is insistence on an advisory opinion to which this country objects.

President Hoover thinks conditions in the island republic are so chaotic that they should be investigated and asked congress to authorize him to appoint a commission to make an inquiry and advise the administration as to its wisest course. Some of the Democrats and radicals objected loudly to this, declaring that the President himself was responsible for conditions in Haiti and was seeking to unload it on congress.

FOR the second time in five months convicts in the New York state prison at Auburn made a wild and murderous attempt to escape. A group of them captured Warden Edgar S. Jennings and seven guards, released other desperate criminals from their cells and sent word to troopers, guards and state police gathered outside that they must be allowed to go out unbridled or they would kill their captives. When the doors of the

senator from Pennsylvania, to fill the seat which was denied to William S. Vare. The appointment expires in December, 1930, and was made by Gov. J. S. Fisher with the understanding that Grundy will be a candidate next November to succeed himself, when the other primary contestants probably will be Mr. Vare and former Gov. Gifford Pinchot. The power of the Mellon organization, of which Grundy is a part, will back him in that fight.

Some of the radical senators from the West who, Grundy has said, have too much voice in national affairs in comparison to the importance of their states, were desirous of refusing him admittance to the senate. But Senator Caraway of Arkansas, chairman of the lobby investigating committee, recognized that a fight against Grundy would be futile, and refused to oppose his seating. "I think," said he, "that it will be a good thing for the Democratic party to admit him to the senate."

Consequently, when Grundy presented himself Thursday, accompanied by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, he was permitted to take the oath. But not before the radical senators had told him what they thought of him and his appointment. It was their last chance for such plain speaking and they made the most of it, castigating Grundy severely and declaring that Governor Fisher had disgraced the state of Pennsylvania and insulted the senate by naming the super-lobbyist a member of that august body.

By a vote of 239 to 100 the house of representatives approved the Mellon-Berenger agreement for settlement of the French debt.

Although the debt resolution has not been voted on previously in the senate, the indications are that it will pass that body by about the same proportionate majority it received in the house, and as the French chamber of deputies ratified the agreement on July 27, approval by the senate will make it effective.

RIOTOUS demonstrations in Haiti have ceased at least for the present and the American marines as usual "have the situation well in hand." Total casualties in the worst of the clashes between the marines and natives, the one at Aux Cayes, were ten Haitians killed and thirty wounded. The disorders were directed against President Borno and the Americans who have been assisting his administration, and Gen. John H. Russell, American high commissioner, considered the situation so serious that he asked for more marines. Reinforcements were started but the quieting down of the trouble made them unnecessary. President Borno made a statement that he would not seek re-election and Russell said this had a most telling effect in restoring order.

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main hall were opened the troopers threw in gas bombs and a lively gun fight ensued in the course of which three convicts were killed, a number wounded and the warden was rescued. The other prisoners retreated to another hall and kept up the battle and before they surrendered five more of them were shot to death. Principal Keeper G. A. Durnford was fatally shot by the convicts early in the uprising when they tried to seize him as hostage. The rioters were comparatively few in number and during the battle 1,500 others remained quietly in the prison yard.

TERRIFIC storms swept over the Atlantic for days, resulting in the wrecking of many small vessels and some larger ones on the European side and the loss of more than one hundred lives. In the southern and western parts of England the flooded rivers inundated towns and farm lands and did vast damage. The Thames valley, Somerset and parts of the western midland counties were the worst sufferers. Roads were made impassible by the water and some smaller railroad lines suspended service.

WHAT was described as the worst studio fire in the history of the movies in America cost the lives of ten persons in New York city and many others were seriously burned. Four of the dead were chorus girls. A company of 110 was making a picture in the studio, on the Harlem river, when a curtain was fired by a piece of arc light carbon or a cigarette. The flames spread so rapidly that it was with greatest difficulty that any of the occupants of the building escaped. John C. Flynn, vice president of the Pathe Film company, and Henry Lally, production manager, were arrested on charges of "excusable manslaughter" and culpable negligence.

COL. PATRICK J. HURLEY, who has been assistant secretary of war, has been promoted by President Hoover to be head of the department to succeed the late Secretary Good. Colonel Hurley hails from Oklahoma and has had a varied career, distinguishing himself in various ways. He is the youngest member of the cabinet.

The President appointed William A. Castle, first assistant secretary of state for the last three years, to be special ambassador to Japan to serve during the period covered by the naval limitation conference in London. In making the appointment known it was stated at the White House that Mr. Castle would return to his present duties when the armament conference is concluded. His selection for special ambassadorial duties was made so that the administration would have a trained diplomat, thoroughly conversant with the naval situation, in Tokyo while the naval conference was in session.

REPORTS from Canton tell of a great victory of the Chinese Nationalist forces over the rebellious "Ironsides" division just outside the city in which it was believed half of Gen. Chang Fak-wei's troops had been killed, wounded or captured. An attack by the Kwangsi rebels along the West river also was repulsed. There was fighting with the mutineers in Honan and Anhwei provinces and fifty miles north Nanking.

ADMIRAL KONDOURIOTIS has resigned as president of the Grecian republic because of his advanced age and failing health. He is seventy-four years of age and has had a distinguished career. He was the victorious commander of the Greek fleet in the Balkan war of 1912-13 and a regent after the death of King Alexander in 1920, and again after the departure of King George II in 1923.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)
"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control. These three alone lead life to sovereign power."
SEASONABLE CAKES

This is the season of the year when we enjoy the rich flavorful cakes, like fruit cake. They are as many and of as different variety as there are tastes to enjoy them. Fruit cakes like good friends, improve with age. The sentiment connected with the wedding fruit cake is carried along each year of the wedding anniversary when bits of the same cake are still served to celebrate each event. Cake twenty-five years old is even more delicious than it was the year it was made.

Old English Fruit Cake.—Take one pound each of seeded raisins and currants, one-half pound of sliced candied citron, one-fourth pound of sliced candied lemon peel, the same of orange peel, one package of dates pitted and chopped, one-half cupful of candied cherries or pineapple, two cupfuls of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cinnamon one teaspoonful each of nutmeg and allspice three-fourths teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, six eggs, well beaten, the juice of one lemon, one-fourth cupful each of orange juice, grape juice and shredded almond meats and two ounces of maraschino cherries finely chopped.

Prepare and mix as usual, mixing the dry ingredients, cover the fruits with flour and mix well. Cream butter and sugar, then add beaten eggs, fruit, flour and fruit juices. Beat well to thoroughly blend. Place the batter in paper-lined well-greased pans. This recipe yields six pounds of cake, weighed after baking. Bake in six pans, three, or in one. Steam three and one-half hours then dry off in a slow oven one hour.

Golden Fruit Cake.—Measure one cupful of seeded raisins, add one-fourth pound each of sliced citron, candied orange, lemon and grapefruit peel, one package of coconut, one cupful of blanched almonds, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half cupful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one-fourth cupful of orange juice, and one teaspoonful of orange extract. This makes a three pound cake which may be baked in smaller ones. Prepare as above, bake or steam as desired.

Any fruit cake if desired may be frosted with a good frosting, then decorated with various fruits and candied flowers as one's taste dictates. Usually a cake is not iced until the day before it is to be served, as it loses some of its freshness by standing.

Seasonable Dishes.
At this time of the year when chicken, duck and goose are so freely used, it is wise to remember to use green vegetables and fruits to balance the diet and keep the blood alkaline. A large glass of orange juice at the breakfast table will help to keep the system in good working order.

Reduce the morning bacon and eggs on a day when a heavy dinner is to be served. Is it in Holland where they have the custom of serving salt fish the night before a feast day? At any rate it is a good custom, for then with the free drinking of water the alimentary canal is well flushed and one may be ready to take care of a hearty dinner.

Winter Salad.—Take equal measures of diced rich cheese, sweet pickles also diced, and canned green peas. Serve with a good boiled dressing on lettuce.

Another Good Cold Weather Salad.—Take equal measures of chopped olives, peas and peanuts with a spoonful of minced onion. Serve on lettuce with any good dressing.

A delicious sauce to serve with sliced roast of beef is:

Bordelaise Sauce.—Take two tomatoes, one onion, one green pepper—all chopped, one clove, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the same of flour, one salt spoonful of cayenne pepper and one-half cupful of water. Simmer the vegetables and clove ten minutes. Melt the butter, add the flour, and cook until brown. Now add the vegetables, water and seasoning, simmer ten minutes and add another tablespoonful of butter. Rub through a sieve before adding the flour and butter, then cook until smooth. Serve hot with the meat.

Neelie Maxwell



OM CHASEM was jovial, half-fellow-well-met, and did not like to work, except at repairing an old automobile which he owned. He and his big family were now on their way to Florida, planning to camp out.

They were going slowly, owing to various aspects of the car, chief among which was old age. Suddenly came a familiar squashing sound.

"Nother puncture, pa!" shrieked Arathusa, aged sixteen.

"Get me a plaster, Thuse," pa called out. "Fix it in a jiffy."

Thuse snatched a plaster from the top of the junk box. It was the one thing that was always handy and in place. She hopped out.

In twenty minutes it was fixed, and they were going again, slowly, with pa glancing slyly over the side. Two miles, perhaps, when again came the familiar sound.

"Nother tire puncture!" once more shrieked Thuse. "That makes seven this afternoon."

"Only five or six," expostulated pa. "Seven, 'cause I counted," positively. She hopped out with another plaster.

Cars of all sorts were continually passing, going the same way. Another two miles or so, and a very handsome car appeared, coming to an abrupt stop opposite. The driver uttered a smothered exclamation.

Pa was out again, with Thuse standing by him with a plaster.

"Comes o' pickin' up one inner tube thrown away on the road, an' buyin' another in a junk shop for twenty-five cents," sniffed Thuse. "Why don't you buy a new one for a change?"

"There was some good in 'em, Thuse," explained pa. "I hate to see things wasted. Can I help you, sir?" to the other car owner.

"Don't know," replied a perplexed voice. "Something seems to be wrong. I don't know what."

"Let's stop here and trim a tree for the children," suggested a woman in the car. "I saw a nice place a few rods back, with something that looked very much like holly. We won't reach Jacksonville till after Christmas."

"All right. Just as you say. I'll drop the bunch of you, and then skip over to the town and buy a few things for the kids. Say," to pa, "you've got a mighty nice bunch of holly in your car—and some mistletoe, I'll be bound."

"Not for me," laughed pa. "I noticed 'em back yonder and cut 'em, thinkin' I might meet somebody on the road who'd like some. You're welcome."

The transfer was made, with a "We are certainly grateful," from the woman. "Now we'll go back to the place I saw."

Pa's wife had been busy, and was out beside the road preparing dinner during the wait.

"All ready," she now called. Dan, the ten-year-old, openly scoffed. "Salt pork an' measley 'aters," he said. "No, thanks, I'm not hungry."

The rest ate, excepting Thuse, after which pa returned to his puncture.



The Dinner Was Spread Lavishly Over a Big, White Cloth.

He was just ready to start again when Thuse called:

"Here comes that man."

"All invited to dinner and Christmas tree," genially. "The wife insists. No back talk."

Pa would have refused, but a look at the faces of Thuse and Dan deterred him.

"All right," he said, "be right over." At first sight of the dinner, spread lavishly over a big, white cloth, Thuse whispered, audibly, "Turkey, and gobs of it." Dan merely chuckled.



The Christmas City by William L. Gaston

IN THE Christmas city everybody called him Uncle Kriss. None of the young people knew that he had any other name. But everybody knew that Christmas would not be Christmas if Uncle Kriss did not direct the festivities.

Uncle Kriss was neither rich nor poor. He had no family of his own. Nature fashioned him on the pattern of Santa Claus. He was never happier than when planning a happy Christmas for the town—the town which came to be called the Christmas city.

Long before Christmas Uncle Kriss would go day after day with the boys and girls into the hills to gather evergreens and red berries for wreaths. A truck was sent to haul them to town. Then for a full week everybody worked making Christmas wreaths. A big boy of red crepe paper was fastened to the bottom of each wreath.

On the day before Christmas there was a Christmas wreath in the front window of every home, rich or poor. The Christmas city looked to be, as it really was, the home of Santa Claus. There was always a big tree erected in the street downtown and decorated with colored lights, cotton and tinsel. A small tree was sent to every home in town where there was a child. "Give the people plenty of Christmas," Uncle Kriss used to say, and they will need no police nor jail. The town had a small jail but only once in ten years had there been anybody in it on Christmas day, and then there was a Christmas wreath in the little window behind the iron bars.

On Christmas morning Uncle Kriss formed the men into a company of good fellows and sent them from home to home among the poor to see that no child was missed and no one was cold or hungry on Christmas day, in the Christmas city.

After they were all so well filled that they gasped, they went to the Christmas tree, where everybody received as many presents as they could carry back, and pa himself had a full set of new tires. It was the first time pa had ever looked embarrassed.

"Just a nut loose," he said. "All right now. You can go on."

Neelie Maxwell