

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1931.

NO. 2.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Congress and Administration Reach a Compromise Over Relief Appropriations—Terrible Earthquake in New Zealand.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Rep. Tilson had insisted that the government should adopt what would be really the dole principle in relieving the distress of the people. Unless radical Republicans carry on a filibuster against regular appropriation bills, the danger of a special session seems to be passed.

Under the compromise there will be a broadening of the credit machinery set up for the drought area. The sum of \$20,000,000 will be added to the \$45,000,000 already appropriated. The money will not be available for charity, but will be loaned to individuals or to agricultural credit corporations and secured by liens on crops or other security.

The loans may be used for "agricultural rehabilitation" in addition to seed, feed and fertilizer, to which the money provided by the original act was limited. Under the guise of "agricultural rehabilitation" some of the money may be used by farmers for food and clothing, but it will not be intended as charity or as a dole.

The plan was incorporated in an amendment to the senate's amendment to the Interior department appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for the purchase of food and medical supplies and for other forms of relief. The \$25,000,000 amendment was rejected by the house, after which the bill was sent to conference. The procedure will be for the conferees of the senate and house to offer the compromise as a substitute for the senate amendment. Technically the conferees will report a disagreement. Representative L. C. Crampton of Michigan then will move in the house that the substitute amendment be accepted. This will be followed by its acceptance by the senate.

The final touches on the agreement were given at conferences participated in by Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, majority leader of the senate; Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, assistant majority leader; Speaker Longworth, and Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut.

Another compromise, also acceptable to the administration, was in prospect in the matter of soldiers' bonus legislation. The house ways and means committee planned to report a bill increasing borrowing privileges for World War veterans holding bonus certificates, from 22 per cent, as at present, to 50 per cent of their face value. This was the suggestion of Owen D. Young and apparently was approved by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. It was estimated that the cost to the government would be upwards of \$500,000,000.



OFFICIAL announcement was made in Washington that the administration of the Virgin Islands was being transferred from naval to civilian rule. Soon afterward President Hoover appointed Paul Martin Pearson of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, to be the first civilian governor of the territory. Mr. Pearson is well known as an educator, lecturer and author, is a native of Illinois and is fifty-nine years old. The Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in March, 1917, and since then have been under the control of the Navy department. Capt. W. Evans was the last naval governor.

REPEATED earthquake shocks of great severity wrought havoc in the Hawke's bay province of the North Island of New Zealand, and were followed by conflagrations and tidal waves that added to the destruction. The large towns of Napier and Hastings and at least three other towns were virtually ruined. The number of the dead will not be known for some time, but it probably is nearly a thousand. Other thousands of persons were injured. All means of communication in the stricken area were destroyed and the only news reached

Wellington and the outside world from ship wireless station; and eyewitnesses who had fled from the scene.

At Napier, the capital of the province, which has a population of 20,000, all the stone and brick buildings fell with a terrific roar, oil tanks exploded, and flames consumed most of the remaining structures. Bluff hill, which stood high above the city, collapsed and toppled into the sea, and the bottom of the harbor rose 18 feet, the anchorage pool becoming an island. Hastings, a plains town 12 miles from Napier, where most of the buildings were of wood, was razed by temblors and fire. The hospital and nurses' home collapsed on the inmates. The towns of Wairoa, Waipukurua and Waipawa also were wrecked.

The Hawke's bay province is a rich agricultural, pastoral and fruit district and has, at Walkaremoana, one of New Zealand's largest hydro-electric developments. Napier, which is 210 miles northeast of Wellington, is an important export and manufacturing city.

Martial law was proclaimed for the ravaged district, and the immediate evacuation of Napier was ordered by the authorities because of the danger of an epidemic. The city's water and drainage systems were entirely destroyed. Several British cruisers reached Napier harbor and Commodore Blake took charge of relief measures. Other vessels carried many refugees to Auckland. Property damage in the Napier area alone was estimated at \$10,000,000.



ONE of those famous trunk cases that amused the country some time ago is going to get a justice airing. Justice Josiah Van Orsdel of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals has made a ruling that Representative Edward E. Denison of Illinois must go to trial on an indictment charging him with illegal possession of liquor in his office on Capitol Hill.

Representative Denison was indicted by the district grand jury on November 19, 1929, eleven months after a leaking suitcase addressed to him was discovered by federal agents in the union station in Washington. An investigation led to the discovery of a trunk containing liquor in Mr. Denison's office, and in spite of the representative's assertion that both the trunk and suitcase were mistakenly delivered to him, an indictment was brought.

WHEN Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler was Philadelphia's director of public safety six years ago he naturally made enemies of a number of bootleggers. It is reported that one of these disgruntled individuals first called the attention of the Italian government to the general's speech in which Premier Mussolini was depicted as a hit and run motorist and which is causing the gallant marine so much trouble.

General Butler will go on trial before a court-martial board in Philadelphia February 16, and the public will be admitted to the proceedings. Meanwhile he is free to go where he pleases in preparing his defense. He has engaged Roland Morris, former ambassador to Japan and a prominent Pennsylvania Democrat, as his chief counsel. Mr. Morris is assisted by Maj. Henry Leonard, Col. A. M. Holding and Col. Jesse F. Dyer. From close friends of Butler it was learned that he will argue that the Mussolini story was simply an illustration, used

in a military preparedness speech. It will be urged that no offense against the Italian premier was intended.

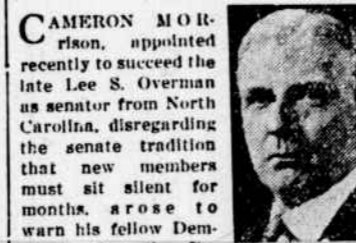
BISHOP JAMES CANNON, JR., appeared in Washington before twelve traveling elders of the Methodist church, South, to answer to grave charges the exact nature of which was not made public. If the elders find the accusations have sufficient merit, they will order a trial which will be held at the next general conference of the church in 1934. The bishop, who is undergoing treatment at a hospital for arthritis, was accompanied by two of his sons.



FOR some years Mrs. Mary Henderson, ninety-year-old social leader in Washington, wealthy widow of John B. Henderson who was a senator from Missouri, has grieved because Uncle Sam does not provide a residence for the Vice President. She has made several attempts to remedy this at her own expense, once offering a fine house when Calvin Coolidge was Vice President. Its upkeep was too expensive and he declined. Now Mrs. Henderson is trying again, offering to present to the government a handsome residence valued at something like \$300,000 and situated on one of the exclusive streets of the Capital city.

At the writing congress had not decided whether or not to accept the gift, but Mrs. Henderson's granddaughter, Mrs. Beatrice Wholean, has asked the District of Columbia Supreme court to prevent the aged lady from disposing of any of the real estate belonging to the estates of her former husband and son. According to Mrs. Wholean, her grandmother is mentally incompetent properly to perform her duties and functions as trustee under the wills of her husband and son, and her removal as trustee is asked.

FOR the second time the senate voted on the appointments of Smith, Garsaud and Draper as members of the power commission, and the Democratic-radical Republican coalition rejected Smith by a vote of 40 to 33. The two others, however, were confirmed. The administration considers all three are legally members of the commission. The leaders of the coalition said that this latest action perfects the senate's record in case the matter is taken into court.



CAMERON MORRISON, appointed recently to succeed the late Lee S. Overman as senator from North Carolina, disregarding the senate tradition that new members must sit silent for months, arose to warn his fellow Democrats that the Democracy of the South would not submit to the wet wing of the party, and to call for the appearance of a dry leader for the party. Said he:

"I am a party Democrat. And I am also a dry. I believe that millions of Democrats in this country feel as I do. If the great city organizations in array against the Eighteenth amendment seek to capture the Democratic party and put a wet plank in its platform they will find us resisting. We will not be driven out of the party, neither will we submit to such domination. They will never override our consciences on that matter or force us to bow to party decree."

BY NO means satisfied with the prospects for self rule in India held out by the British government and the plans devised by the round table conference, Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants have decided that their campaign of civil disobedience shall be continued. A resolution to this effect was adopted at a meeting of the working committee of the All-India National congress, the members of which were released from jail when Gandhi was set free. It looks now as if they and the "holy man" will be in defiance again before long. The Nationalists decided that all political prisoners must be freed before they will treat with the government, and that meanwhile the picketing of foreign cloth, narcotic and liquor shops and the illegal making of salt shall be continued.

GERMANY'S big flying ship, the DO-X, which is on its way to South America, made the first jump from Spain to the Canary Islands without mishap, but in attempting to take off for the Cape Verde islands it was damaged by a wave. Repairs, it was believed, would take at least two weeks as it was necessary to get new parts from Germany.

Big Market for Corn Opened Up

Lifting Restrictions on Use of Dextrose Solves Surplus Crop Problem.

NEW YORK.—That decidedly larger quantities of refined corn sugar will be produced and that many more millions of bushels of corn will consequently be used in 1931 than in any previous year in the history of the refined corn sugar trade is the prediction of experts as a result of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde's recent ruling in which he placed a new administrative interpretation on the federal food definitions which for twenty-five years have restricted the uses of refined corn sugar as an ingredient in the preparation and packing of food products.

Of the total annual corn crop of approximately 2,750,000,000 bushels, about 275,000,000 bushels, representing 10 per cent, goes to the primary or "cash" markets. Thus the price of corn is based not on the whole crop but on the small percentage that finds its way to immediate cash channels.

BETTER PRICES FOR CORN. Under Mr. Hyde's ruling, almost immediately this "cash corn" will be increased according to the most conservative estimates by 20,000,000 bushels. It can readily be seen that this increased demand for corn by industry will result in better prices for "cash corn" and will be reflected in better prices for corn for all purposes. It is also further pointed out that with the stigma officially removed from the uses of refined corn sugar (dextrose) in the manufacture of confections, preserves, and the innumerable canned products, the demand for industrial purposes may grow to the extent that the United States will no longer have a surplus corn crop, and the problems of export will solve themselves.

The average number of bushels of corn which have gone directly into the manufacture of refined corn sugar for the past several years is estimated at 5,650,000 bushels. This has been converted into 130,000,000 pounds of dextrose. Under the new decision, corn products officials declare, the demand for refined corn sugar may be increased 400 per cent and that the next year may see the production of 520,000,000 pounds. Accordingly, as a means of relief to the farmers throughout the corn belt, Mr. Hyde's action will be far-reaching in its effects.

ENLARGE PRODUCTION FACILITIES. Shortly after the announcement of the removal of the restriction, officials of the larger refineries took steps toward planning the enlargement of the productive facilities. This entails new building plans over a period of time, the extension of equipment and additional employment, thus bringing prosperity of a substantial character to the districts in which the refineries are located.

The governors of seven states in the corn belt have already signified their commendation of Secretary Hyde's ruling in officially removing the stigma which has been placed on refined corn

sugar and thereby permitting corn farmers a just assistance in times of temporary depression. They are Gov. Henry S. Canfield of Missouri, Gov. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana, Gov. Arthur J. Weaver of Nebraska, Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, Gov. John G. Richards of South Carolina and Gov. John Hammill of Iowa.

Forger Operates in Cell; Suspend Prison Guards

THOMASTON, MAINE.—Three guards in the state prison here have been suspended as a result of the discovery that Joseph Maltis, noted forger of New Hampshire, who is doing a four-year term for forgery, has been conducting a wholesale forgery business while behind the bars. Maltis flooded senboard cities with letters ordering goods to be delivered to the prison. A Philadelphia firm, Stearns and company, delivered some rugs and chairs to an astounded fellow convict of Maltis on one of Maltis' clever orders. The guards say they have been innocent dupes. They have relayed Maltis' letters along. The police say that during his career, "inside and outside," Maltis has collected \$30,000 on forged orders.

Hunter Tells of Being Traced by Bear Family

BERVICK, Pa.—William Temple, veteran Benton hunter, returned from the woods with a bear story by which he stands firm in guaranteeing the authenticity.

Temple said that while hunting on North mountain he stepped into a clearing just as four bears, two adults and two cubs, appeared. The larger bears charged, he said, and he fired, killing one of them.

The other bear continued on, stepping over the body of his comrade, to pursue Temple, who took refuge in a tree. The bear and the cubs stood guard around the tree until dark, when they disappeared.

Virginians Will Erect Monument to Cornwallis

RICHMOND, Va.—A memorial to Lord Cornwallis, commander of the defeated British army, will be unveiled next year at the celebration commemorating the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the American victory at Yorktown.

School Boy Kills Bandit With Stone

SEATTLE, Wash.—A stone thrown by a schoolboy, Irving Staab, seventeen, caused the death of Dan Bunker, one of two bandits who held up a store here.

As the men left the store, Staab hurled the stone, hitting Bunker in the head. The other man escaped.

ERIKSON MEMORIAL



The Norwegian National league has completed plans to erect a \$400,000 memorial in Chicago to Lief Erikson. It will consist of two obelisks, 97 feet high, flanking the bronze figure of Lief Erikson, 18 feet high, shown above.

Hospital to "Brand" Babies With Sun Lamp

NEWARK, N. J.—Beth Israel hospital, Newark, adopted an entirely new system for the identification of babies born in the institution. A few minutes after the child has been born, a stencil containing the initials of the mother will be placed on an arm of both the mother and child and will be burned into the skin by exposure to an ultraviolet ray lamp. The hospital considers the method a perfectly harmless and satisfactory scheme.

Professor Deciphers Puzzling Inscription

DIGHTON, Mass.—Miquel Corte Real, Portuguese explorer, landed here in 1502 and lived in this vicinity until 1511, according to an inscription on Dighton Rock, recently deciphered by Professor Delabarre of Brown university.

The import of the inscription had been a mystery for more than four centuries.

To commemorate the landing, Dr. Gilbert Marques of New York, took two small cedar chests full of dirt from near Dighton Rock for presentation to the Geographic Society of Lisbon, Portugal, and the Corte Real museum at Terceira, in the Azores.

Man Pays 35-Year-Old Meat Bill With Interest

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The McCoy brothers are hailing one man as the original honest man. They recount the story of how, thirty-five years ago, a man entered their meat market and ordered \$4.45 worth of meat on credit. He failed to pay the bill. Just the other day the same man walked in and asked for a bill. Old ledgers were dug out and a bill was given him. He paid it with interest.



GNOMES' PARTY

"We are giving a chariot race entertainment," said Peter Gnome to Witty Witch, "for our friends and cousins, the Bogey family."

"Will you come and tell us some of your wonderful stories after we have had the race?"

"I will be delighted to come," said Witty Witch, and then Peter Gnome invited Mr. Giant and many other friends and they all accepted with pleasure.

"Then it's all settled," said Peter Gnome. "This afternoon at three o'clock. That will be the hour when the party will commence."

Three o'clock is an hour when the fairies, gnomes, brownies and elves often start their parties.

At three o'clock promptly the chariot race began. Oh, how thrilling were the races, for nothing is quite so exciting as a chariot race.

They all took part in it and the woods were filled with chariots.

You see, in Fairyland, they can do so much. When trees got in their way they just jumped over the trees.

Two gnomes were in one chariot. On their heads were green wreaths of pine needles and their reins were made of green and gold ribbons.

Next came the fairies in white, with white and silver ribbons for reins. The elves wore bright red costumes, red wreaths and red berries.

The brownies were in deep brown velvet, with brown oak leaves around their heads, and reins of brown with golden bells which tinkled so cheerfully.

Other gnomes, of course, took part, besides the two who were starting off the races.

The bogey family sat in a gallery made through the woods. Mr. Giant was at one end and Witty Witch at the other.

The bogey cousins were delighted with the races and at times almost fell over with excitement.

But Mr. Giant stretched out his long arm, which held them all back, for his arm reached all along the line where the bogey family sat.

After the chariot race was over one final race was to take place between the two who had been in the lead.

Two of the brownies and two of the elves were chosen.

They started off after Mr. Giant had blown a big whistle. But what do you think happened?

You can never guess, so I'll have to tell you. The bottom of the chariot in which the brownies were riding fell out, and they had to run along with the rest of the chariot and just behind the ponies which had been pulling the chariot.

Of course, the ponies never stopped to turn around to see if the brownies were all right, and they did not know that the bottom of that chariot had fallen out.

But the others all thought it was one of the funniest things they had ever seen.

Naturally, the elves won the race, but when they saw that the brownies had kept up, even though the bottom of their chariot had fallen out, they said that they should be given the prize.

Mr. Giant, however, gave them all prizes of fine sticks made out of birch bark, which would be useful when the early spring came along, and they all wanted to take spring walks.

Then Witty Witch told stories and she told them all what they already knew, too—Mr. Giant was at what a fine family the bogey family was and how mean and unfair it was when grown-ups said bogeys would catch children and were mean.

They all agreed to that and the bogey family was indeed happy to have the truth told about them.

THE RIDDLE BOX

1. What is the difference between a man struck with amazement and a leopard's tail?

Anchorage of the Hudson River Bridge



The east or New York anchorage of the majestic new Hudson river bridge, which connects the states of New Jersey and New York, as seen from the top of the bridge tower.