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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Labor's Liberty Legion Out for Modification of Dry Law—Governor Roosevelt Dismisses Charges Against Mayor Walker.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



**LABOR'S LIBERTY** Legion, as it is termed by Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, is in action for the purpose of bringing about modification of the Volstead act and eventually the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. It consists of a national committee of the organized trades, and it held a two day convention in Philadelphia that was attended by about 200 delegates from all parts of the country. Mr. Woll was in the chair, and he did not mince words in stating the aims of those workers who are opposed to prohibition, and at times his language was almost inflammatory. He declared the groups which "forced" prohibition on the country were the industrialists "who were prompted by the desire to increase their profits through higher production by making machines of human labor," and the church groups "who have admitted their failure to rule man by moral suasion, but seek to force their rule by the use of the big stick of the law."

Asserting that he did not believe in "milk and water methods," Mr. Woll continued, "There is too much law and order today. I want to see the shackles of injunction broken, if not by lawful methods, then through physical resentment. It is only by aggressiveness that states and communities will regain their privileges. "Our nation came into being through a violent disregard of law and order. The negro was freed by bloody strife, in complete disregard of law and order. Labor unions came into being and won for American labor its high standards of living, through strikes, lockouts and other violent methods." A report to the committee, written by Woll and I. M. Osborn, president of the cigar makers' international union, held out the hope that the legalization of light wines and beer might be enacted by the next congress. It stated that only 17 members of the senate and 45 representatives were prohibition "die hards" and that some of them were "listed among the most valued customers of Washington's well known bootleggers."

**NOT** worth further consideration, is in a nutshell the verdict of Governor Roosevelt of New York state in dismissing the charges against Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York city. And thus Tammany Hall wins a point in its struggle with the citizens of the metropolis who are warring on what they believe to be graft and corruption. The charges, it will be remembered, were filed by Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on behalf of the city affairs committee, and alleged malfeasance and misfeasance on the part of the mayor, whose removal was asked. Walker's reply was hot and vituperative, branding his accusers as "Socialists," though in later public statements he asserted the communists were to blame for the fight on him. The governor in dismissing the charges said he did not find in the documents submitted sufficient justification to remove the mayor or to proceed further in the matter. There was no evidence, he added, that showed Walker had failed to act on information given to him or that he had failed to keep himself advised as to the activities of the subordinates beneath him.

The city affairs committee promptly announced that the fight on Mayor Walker and on civic corruption would not be abandoned. **CHAIRMAN ARTHUR WOODS** of the President's commission for unemployment announced his retirement from active work with the organization because he is going to Europe to study employment conditions there. He also said that a perceptible improvement in general economic conditions has been registered in recent weeks. **IF PRESIDENT HOOVER** wants to be renominated—and it is generally supposed he does—he will win by

acclamation on the first ballot in the 1932 Republican convention, granting that the test of party sentiment made by the Washington Post is accurate. By the same token, Vice President Curtis will be renominated if he so desires.

The Post polled the approximately 1,000 delegates to the Republican national convention of 1928. About one-half of them answered. They were asked to state who, in their opinion, would be the party nominees next year.

As to the Presidential nomination the responses were distributed as follows:

President Hoover—487.  
Senator Dwight Morrow of New Jersey—13.  
Calvin Coolidge—12.

Lowden, Dawes, Borah, and Senator Watson of Indiana received one vote each.

Theodore Roosevelt was second in the list of probabilities for second place on the ticket.



King of Siam

**KING PRAJADHIBHEDI** of Siam, accompanied by Queen Rambal Barni and her parents, made his official visit to Washington during the week. They arrived in the capital city from New York on Tuesday, being met at the station by Vice President Curtis and other high officials, were duly photographed, and escorted in state to the Larz Anderson mansion on Massachusetts avenue. Next day the royal couple made their formal call at the White House. Just within the front door President and Mrs. Hoover met them and led them to the Blue Room where, after brief conversation, the king requested the honor of presenting his suite. Mr. Hoover giving consent, the royal retinue entered and was introduced by the Siamese minister.

The king and queen soon after hustled back to their temporary home and the return call by Mr. and Mrs. Hoover quickly followed. Queen Rambal Barni has been having a great time shopping in New York, purchasing quantities of feminine gear, especially hosiery and footwear. She has the reputation of being the prettiest woman of all the Far East's royalty.

**OFFICIAL** groups within the Protestant Episcopal church and the Presbyterian church in the United States have recommended vital alterations in the church codes that will surely cause long and loud discussion. After six years of study, an Episcopalian commission advocates a revised canon creating ecclesiastical courts to pass on problems of marriage. It would permit ministers to remarry communicants and divorced persons whose fitness had been approved, eliminate all mention of ground for divorce and remarriage, and defining nine causes for annulment.

A commission of the Presbyterian church, deploring the increasing divorce rate, given its approval to birth control practiced only "in fidelity to the highest spiritual ideals of the Christian home," and suggests the establishment of courses of instruction in marriage.

The Presbyterian report will be submitted to the general assembly of the church in Pittsburgh May 28. The Episcopalian revision will be presented to the general convention in Denver September 16.

**EMINENT** educators from all parts of the country gathered in Urbana, Ill., Friday, to take part in the formal inauguration of Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase as president of the University of Illinois. State officials, alumni and students went to make up a great throng, and the program lasted all through the day and evening. In the morning the procession formed at the library and marched to the men's gymnasium, escorted by the university's famous military band. President George Barr of the board of trustees presided over the inaugural ceremonies. Governor Emerson extended

greetings on behalf of the state; Samuel Wesley Stratton, chairman of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke for the university world, and President Rammelkamp of Illinois college for the schools in the state of Illinois.

There were further festivities in the afternoon, and in the evening President and Mrs. Chase held a reception. Doctor Chase, who was formerly president of the University of North Carolina, has been acting president since last July, when he succeeded Dr. David Kinley. There was a note of sorrow in Friday's celebration, for Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, who was to have taken part in the program, passed away on the train on his way to Urbana; and only a few days before word had come of the death of Mrs. Kinley in Shanghai, China.



Philip Snowden

**GREAT BRITAIN'S** landed gentry never did like Philip Snowden much, and their feeling against him was intensified last week when he delivered his budget speech in parliament. The chancellor of the exchequer, weak from illness and a severe operation, stood bravely before the British lawmakers and announced that he intended to put through a plan for the taxation of land values. The present land system, he said, is unjust and a burden to trade and industry, and direct taxation of land values would prove a remedy. He proposed to set up machinery for national valuation, which probably would take two years. When the valuation is completed the tax would be one penny per pound on the capital value.

As for the present budget, Mr. Snowden announced, only two changes, both temporary devices. The tax on gasoline is raised four cents a gallon to twelve cents, and there are certain alterations in the payments of income taxes. Mr. Snowden will get \$97,200,000 with withdrawal from the exchange stabilization fund that has been on deposit in New York.

**SOVIET RUSSIA** scored twice during the week. By order of Under Secretary of State Mills a cargo of Russian lumber, brought to Providence, R. I., was admitted to the United States over the protests of domestic producers. Mr. Mills stating that there was no evidence that it had been produced by convict labor. Of greater importance was the signing of a new credit agreement between Russia and Italy which assures large purchases by the Soviets from Italians and the extension of credits by the latter.

**EGYPT'S** worst railway disaster occurred when the Cairo-Alexandria express caught fire while running at high speed; at least 41 persons lost their lives.

An earthquake in Transcaucasia killed nearly 400 of the inhabitants. Ten men perished when an oil well near Gladewater, Texas, exploded and became ignited.

**SILVER** has sunk so low in price, the ratio in relation to gold being now about 60 to 1, that many persons think something should be done about it. Four senators are out to discover what this something may be. They are the members of the senate foreign relations subcommittee on commercial relations with China. The chairman, Key Pittman of Nevada, has just started for China, and will be joined there by Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, who is on a trip to the Philippines. Claude Swanson of Virginia and Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota will, soon sail for Europe.

Pittman and Vandenberg will investigate the possibility of a loan of some of the treasury's surplus silver bullion to the Nationalist government of China for coinage. Swanson and Shipstead will consult with political and economic leaders of Europe concerning a possible international conference on a plan to suspend the practice of demonetizing silver coins and disposing of them as bullion. Both these ideas were presented to the President in two resolutions by the senate, but Mr. Hoover made no response.

**EXTRADITION** of ex-King Alfonso may be asked by the Spanish republic when he settles down somewhere; he is accused of grafting. Gen. Damaso Berenguer, dictator of Spain until two weeks ago, is in prison awaiting trial for the part he played in the Morocco military disaster of 1921 and for the execution of two officers after the revolt at Jaen last December.

**Dr. H. W. Chase**

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## American Mothers



Left—Photograph of Mrs. J. Ernest Schiller of Philadelphia which won the \$250 international grand prize for the "Loveliest Mother in the United States and Canada" in a \$20,000 contest conducted by the Photographers' Association of America. (Photograph, courtesy of the Photographers' Association of America.)

Center—"The Spirit of Motherhood." This composite Madonna results from the features of 271 paintings which range in date from 1293 to 1823. It was made by Joseph Gray Kitchell after 31 years of study.

Right—Photograph of Mrs. Blanche Rusby of Detroit, which won the \$500 international grand prize in the contest mentioned above. (Photograph, courtesy of the Photographers' Association of America.)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

**MAY 10** is the day this year when America honors its mothers. In accordance with a resolution passed by congress in 1914, designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's day and asking the President to issue a proclamation calling upon government officials to display the flag upon public buildings, President Woodrow Wilson issued such a proclamation, asking his fellow-citizens similarly to display flags at their homes as a "public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country."

Since that time the day has been generally observed throughout the United States and there has grown up the custom of sending to our mothers letters, telegrams, flowers, candy and other gifts on that day as well as honoring them by wearing a white carnation if one's mother is dead and a colored carnation if she is still living. All of which expresses a pretty sentiment and the origin and regular observance of Mother's day in the United States are facts in which Americans take considerable pride. But to offset this pride in the pretty sentiment is an ugly fact of which many Americans are not aware. And that fact is that the mortality rate from maternity causes in the United States is the highest in the civilized world, and that 10,000 of 16,000 American mothers who die each year from childbirth causes need not die if they are given adequate maternity care!

Do you doubt that statement about the mortality rate among American mothers? If so, look at these official figures, compiled by the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor for 1927 (the latest year for which figures were available) in regard to the maternity death rates, per 1,000 live babies, for the following countries:

Uruguay	2.2
Italy	2.6
Japan	2.8
The Netherlands	2.9
Finland	3.0
Hungary	3.0
Denmark	3.1
Czechoslovakia	3.6
Switzerland	3.7
Spain	3.9
England and Wales	4.1
Estonia	4.1
Irish Free State	4.5
Northern Ireland	4.8
New Zealand	4.9
Lithuania	5.0
Canada	5.6
Chile	5.8
Australia	5.9
Salvador	6.3
Scotland	6.4
United States	6.5

In the light of these statistics and the custom of wearing white carnations in honor of mothers who have died, some one has asked this very appropriate question, "Does it not seem that 10,000 white carnations, one for each mother who needlessly died in the last year as a result of motherhood, represent too great a toll in pain and sorrow to be paid for by sentiment alone?"

However, an answer to that question

may be found in a movement which is already under way. For this year the observance of Mother's day marks the beginning of a nation-wide educational campaign to reduce the mortality rate among American mothers so that 10,000 shall not die in vain each year. This campaign has been started by Mrs. John Sloane, president of the Maternity Center association in New York city, and it has the indorsement of high government officials.

At a recent White House conference President Hoover said, "When mothers understand the standards of care, they will demand protection." Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming of the United States public health service in indorsing the campaign as a new form of Mother's day observance has declared, "The high maternal death rate is a disgrace to our profession and I am convinced that efforts such as these will go far toward improving conditions." Similarly Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, stated, "There are no more tragic deaths than of mothers in childbirth, and I feel sure that, if it were understood by the people of the United States that to a very large extent these deaths are preventable, they would be prevented."

Typoid fever, smallpox and diphtheria have yielded to scientific control in the last quarter century, and tuberculosis has been reduced to half its toll, as almost everyone knows. But the death rate from causes connected with maternity has not been lowered at all during the period for which records are available.

Italy, Denmark and five other nations have maternal death rates less than half that of the United States, which, as has been seen, is twenty-second on the roster of the nations of the world. In many of these countries the results have been commonly achieved by legislation requiring obedience, but in the United States improvement cannot be expected by such drastic action unless there is popular opinion back of it.

"We have refused to address ourselves effectively to this problem for at least twenty-five years," says Dr. Ralph W. Lobenstein, a noted obstetrician of New York city. "If we are to improve conditions we must face

### OUR MOTHERS

With little cheeks against the pane  
You watched the sheets of summer rain.  
"And will it ever stop," you said,  
"She stroked your frightened baby head."  
"The stars—how many miles away?"  
"Do even children die some day?"  
"Is heaven far above the blue?"  
"She answered every one for you."  
"And when you left the fire-side's light  
To go away up to bed at night,  
"Where shadows lurked along the wall  
(Those were her footsteps in the hall).  
You saw the sorrow moonlight flow  
On fields of dying things below,  
"But far away somewhere you knew  
A silent prayer went up for you.  
"The years live as a moment stays;  
"Tomorrow's tint your yesterday;  
"The May wind tells where lilacs are,  
"A slightbell tinkles to a star;  
"Now we are young—our voices call,  
"Now—faded portraits on the wall.  
More sweet these hours with her will grow  
"As they pass to the long ago,  
"And should you speak some day to men,  
"Had I my life to live again—"  
"May you live now that you can say,  
"I would not change a single day!"  
—Thomas Hornsby Ferril.

## The Kitchen Cabinet

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)  
Search thy own heart; what paineth thee in others, in thyself may be.—J. G. Whittier.  
I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.—Abraham Lincoln.

### SOME TESTED GOOD THINGS

There is an old saying that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," and an onion a day keeps everybody away. A good time to indulge in the odoriferous bulb is at a time when you will not annoy others. Onions are such wholesome vegetables that they should be served at least twice a week in some form during the entire winter. An onion soup cannot be excelled for a cough, and a poultice of chopped raw onion, mixed with rye flour with a bit of vinegar to moisten, makes a remedy for any lung trouble. This is not pleasant, but it is very effective.

**Baked Stuffed Onions.**—This makes a most satisfying main dish. Peel and cook the onions in boiling salted water for ten minutes. Take out the centers, drain well. Parboil a small green pepper and remove the seeds, peel 12 large mushroom caps, cook in three tablespoonsful of butter with the onion scooped from the centers, finely chopped. Add one-half cupful of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of butter; mix well. Fill six medium-sized onions and top each with a mushroom cap. Put into a baking dish with a little water, cover and bake in a moderate oven about one hour. Remove the cover the last 15 minutes and brown. They are delicious without mushrooms, or with a bit of sausage.

**Lemon Pudding.**—Mix one cupful of flour, two egg yolks well beaten, one lemon, juice and rind, one teaspoonful of melted butter, and one cupful of milk. When well blended fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs and bake in a shallow baking dish set into hot water. Bake three minutes. Serve hot or cold.

**Walnut and Salmon Salad.**—Separate into flakes one-fourth of a cupful of canned salmon. Take one-half cupful of walnut meats coarsely chopped. Shred three-fourths of a cupful of cabbage, let stand in cold water to crisp. Drain, mix with the salmon and nuts, add one cupful of cooked salad dressing and serve on lettuce and you have something good.

### Islands Now American

Wake Island was acquired by the United States in 1898, as a result of the Spanish-American war, and was ceded to this country by Spain under the treaty of Paris, which ended the war. Midway Islands are now a part of the Hawaiian group, and under the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian government. They were discovered by Capt. U. C. Brooks in the ship Gambier on July 5, 1859, and officially taken possession of on August 28, 1867, by Captain Reynolds of the U. S. S. Lackawanna. Baker Island was taken possession of in the name of the United States in 1839 by an American named Michael Baker, who first discovered it in 1832. Howland Island was discovered by George E. Netcher in 1842, and officially possessed in the name of the United States in 1857.

### Alaska's Old Capital

Sitka, Alaska, was the old Russian capital of Russian Alaska, and remained the capital of the new territory of Alaska when the Americans took possession on October 18, 1867. There was very little government in Alaska for some time after its acquisition, and it was not until the act of August 24, 1912, that the territory was organized and the capital officially established at Juneau.

### Woman's Words

How's your vocabulary? Prof. Henry M. Robinson of the American Magazine has figured out that the average girl with a grade school education uses between 1,200 and 2,000 words. With a high-school education she possesses 3,000 to 4,000. After a college education she commands anywhere from 5,000 to 12,000. Shakespeare, in his plays, employed 24,000 different words.

### Water for Goldfish

A temperature between 50 and 80 degrees is best for goldfish. Avoid any sudden change in temperature. If water is above 85 degrees in summer watch the fish and if they seem distressed reduce the number of fish in each aquarium and be sure the water is aerated. Do not put ice in the water. Cooled water may be fed in gradually if temperature is dangerously high.

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