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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Revolutionary Movement Threatens Machado's Regime in Cuba—German Reich Saved by Defeat of Radicals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



GERARDO MACHADO, president of Cuba, not long ago scoffed at the danger of revolution in his tight little island. But the threat has materialized in a way to make him sit up and take notice. Rebels in various regions staged outbreaks that alarmed the government and martial law was declared in the effort to stave off civil war. Machado and his cabinet ministers conferred with military and civil advisers, and the martial resources of the republic were hastily mobilized. Troops were sent to the troubled areas and an effort was made to improvise a navy by commandeering private yachts and arming them with eighteen pound guns.

Meanwhile the authorities were gathering up all the known and suspected rebels they could catch and putting them in jail. Hundreds were arrested and charged with treason. Former President Menocal and Colonel Mendieta were credited with the leadership of the revolt and especial efforts were made to get them, but at this writing they are still at large. The most active of the rebels were in the province of Pinar del Rio, and it was reported to President Machado that they, with Gen. Balderno Acosta, mayor of Mariano, as leader, were preparing an invasion of Havana province. Indeed, there were several sanguinary skirmishes only a few miles from the capital, which was isolated by the cutting of communications.

Col. Julio Sanguliy, chief of the army flying corps, ordered every available plane to keep on constant patrol along the north coast, especially in Pinar del Rio, and for several miles out at sea, in search of both Cuban and foreign organized filibustering expeditions. Several craft that attempted to escape the navy patrol ships were bombed by the flyers.

FOR the time being, at least, the German republic is safe, for the latest attempt to wreck it has failed. This was the move to dissolve the Prussian diet through a plebiscite, which, if it had succeeded, would have imperiled the Reich. The scheme was devised by the Hitlerites or Nationalists, and that other set of radicals, the Communists, joined with them, although their ultimate aims are utterly diverse. But even with the aid of the National Socialists the combination fell some 3,500,000 votes short of accomplishing its purpose.

The French government was almost as pleased by the result of the German plebiscite as was that in Berlin, for it meant that the growing accord between the two nations would not be broken, and it was said in Paris that the proposed visit of Premier Laval to Berlin was now a certainty.

INTERNATIONAL experts charged with the task of dovetailing the Hoover moratorium plan and the Young plan announced in London that they had reached a complete agreement, which was signed at the treasury office. Their communique said: "Complete agreement was reached, as regards the detailed measures required to give effect to President Hoover's proposal in case of payments by Germany under the Hague agreement of January 20, 1930.

"Recommendation of the experts in regard to suspension of these payments have been approved by the governments of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania and South Africa.

"Agreement also was reached in regard to detailed measures for suspension of interallied war debts to the United Kingdom, France and Italy of payments under agreement with Czechoslovakia.

"Agreement also was reached on the principle that payments due by Hungary under the Paris agreement of April 28, 1930, and payments by Bulgaria under the Hague agreement of January 20, 1930, should be suspended during the year ending June 30, 1932.

"But in this case certain adjustments must be made, as complete suspension of these payments might result in suspension of certain classes of payments to individuals. Accordingly, the committee agreed in principle that all payments to funds 'A' and 'B' under the agreement signed at Paris on April 20, 1930, should be continued during the Hoover year.

"Negotiations" are continuing in regard to adjustments required in the case of Bulgaria."

PLANTERS of the fourteen cotton states of the South are asked by the farm board to plow under one-third of their crop immediately, in order to enhance the price of the other two-thirds. The board sent telegrams to the governors of the states urging that this course be adopted. In return, said the board, the cotton stabilization corporation will agree to hold off the market its 1,300,000 bales until July 31, 1932, and will urge the cotton co-operatives financed by the board to do likewise.

EDWARD A. O'NEAL, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, announced at a meeting of state farm bureau leaders in Ill. "authorize that the federation 'must renew its demand for an equalization fee' and that the present marketing act was inadequate to cope with agriculture's 'most acute problem—control of its surplus crops.' The announcement was said to be unexpected by the farm board officials and the administration in Washington.

"The federation has always stood for the principle of the equalization fee, as expressed in the old McNary-Haugen bill, which provides that each unit of a commodity produced shall bear its fair share of the cost of disposal of surplus," O'Neal said.

"Desiring to see the marketing act fully tried out, the organization for two years has not insisted upon enactment of the fee principle. It now appears all too plain that the present act does not adequately provide for the needed surplus control."

PROBABLY to his own surprise, quite a vigorous though small boom has developed for Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1931. It was started in Malone and Hillsboro, Texas, where Mr. Traylor, formerly lived and where he is most popular. Then, a few days later, Daniel Upthegrove, president of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad, announced that he would support the banker for the nomination, and that a committee was being formed to further Traylor's candidacy. It is not likely that Mr. Traylor takes the matter seriously except as a compliment, but those who know him and his abilities feel that the Democratic party might go further and fare worse. He is president of the First National bank of Chicago and has been prominent in national and international financial affairs.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM E. HULL of Illinois is another of the members of congress who has been studying things abroad, and he has just been heard from. The special object of Mr. Hull's investigation has been the Bratt system of liquor control in force in Sweden, and his conclusion is that Sweden has solved the problem with which this and other countries are struggling. In a word, he finds the Bratt system works well.

SENATOR FELIX Hebert of Rhode Island, chairman of the senate committee on unemployment, spent the week end at the Rapidan camp and then gave out, apparently as President Hoover's spokesman, an attack on the ideas of a government dole and federal unemployment insurance. He asserted that the latter would inevitably lead to the dole as it operates in England. Mr. Hebert based his conclusions upon a study of the dole abroad made during a trip from which he recently returned. He visited most of the countries of western Europe for the special purpose of investigating unemployment insurance, and he predicts now that there will be little clamor in congress for the establishment of such a system. He said of the dole: "The main difficulty with the dole system, as it operates throughout Europe, with the possible exception of

Italy, is that it is intertwined with politics."

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ORGANIZED labor in certain parts of this country is not doing much to help solve the question of unemployment. Quite the reverse. Take the Hoover dam, for instance. The workers on that big project made wage demands that construction company holding the contract considered extortionate, so 125 men quit work. The superintendent immediately shut down operations and about 1,000 men were thrown out of work. The company, he said was six months ahead of schedule and could afford to refuse concessions that would cost \$2,000 daily or \$3,000,000 during the seven years allowed for completion of the dam. Living conditions for the workers on this desert job are admittedly rigorous.

In Chicago thousands of men and women were thrown out of employment when more than one hundred small movie theaters closed rather than submit longer to the demand of the motion picture operators' union that two operators be employed at each house. The managers said this was unnecessary and that they could not afford it.

Extensive highway construction operations in Illinois are delayed and may not get under way before next spring, because labor organizations objected to the rulings of a state board as to the "prevailing wage" in various districts, which must be paid for the work according to the law authorizing it.

These are only a few instances of the many that might be cited. It would seem to the ordinary citizen that organized labor might well strain a point or two in such a time of stress. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a declaration to the effect that there must be no reduction of wages.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, head of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, is a woman of ideas and the ability to express them. Having returned from Europe, she gives out an address urging a modern era for cooks and maids, a higher status for domestic service in keeping with modern industrialism. Her program includes the establishment of training schools to fit the worker to the position through the federal employment service, and an employee's life independent of the employer's household. She thinks modern apartment living means not the eventual extinction of the worker in the home but added advantages for her.

Miss Anderson also points out that apartment living must necessarily give opportunity for much part-time work.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S fifty-seventh birthday came on August 10, but he entirely disregarded the anniversary. Returning from the Rapidan camp, he spent the remainder of the day in work as usual, and though Mrs. Hoover had hurried back from Akron, there were no guests for dinner.

COL. LUKE LEA, Nashville publisher, his son, Luke Lea, Jr. and four others were indicted by the grand jury in Nashville on charges of conspiracy in connection with the affairs of the defunct Liberty Bank and Trust company.

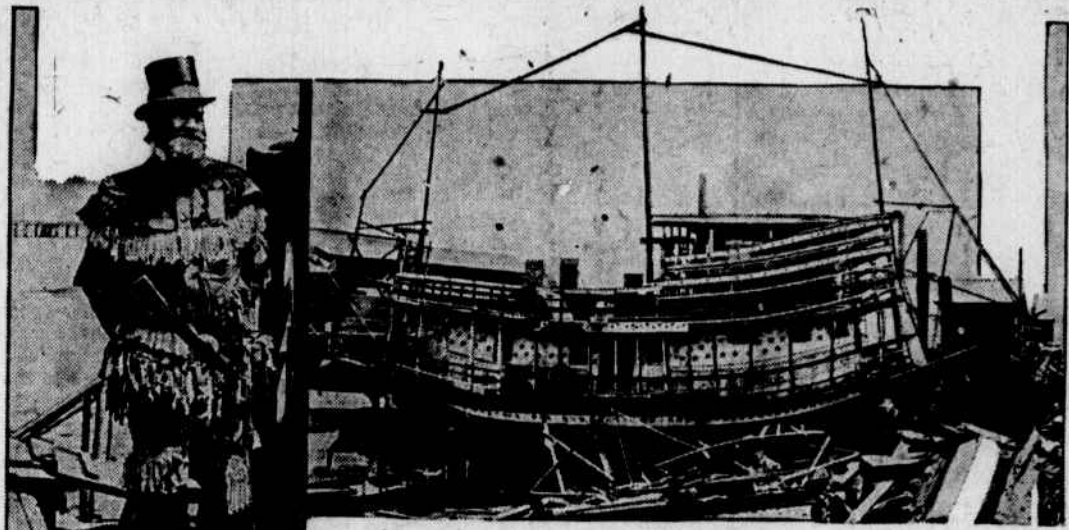
SHARPLY criticizing "third degree" methods in police force administration, which it found to be widespread in both cities and rural communities, the Wickersham commission reported to President Hoover that "it remains beyond doubt that the practice is shocking in its character and extent, violative of American traditions and institutions, and not to be tolerated."

Citing many instances of police brutality and unfair tactics by officers, the commission declared that the trend toward "lawlessness in law enforcement" has resulted in "a deplorable prostration of the processes of justice," and urged that congress enact a code of federal criminal procedure which might serve as a model for the states.

PARKER CRAMER, the aviator who was mapping out a northern air mail route to Europe, got as far as Lerwick in the Shetland Islands safely on his way to Copenhagen and then ran into trouble that, it is feared at this writing, results in his death. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were held up at Point Barrow for three days by adverse weather conditions, and they took off for Nome. However, dense fogs compelled them to come down on the north coast of the Seward peninsula, about 75 miles from Nome, which is on the south coast of that peninsula. When the fog lifted they went on to Safety bay, near Nome.

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He's All Ready With an Ark for Second Flood



WILLIAM GREENWOOD, a resident of Olympia, Wash., of advanced years, says his home city and Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles are so wicked and corrupt that God has decided to wipe them off the face of the earth. This, William believes, will be accomplished through a second flood that will inundate the whole Pacific coast of the United States. But William has imitated Noah and has built for himself and perhaps a few chosen friends an elaborate ark in which he hopes to ride the waters when that flood comes. The vessel, here shown with its builder, is 65 feet long, 15 feet wide and 18 feet high.

SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD THAT—Among the mountaineers if a gal's lover gets thirsty she never, no, never—allows him to take a gourd of water from her hand, for if she does, he is liable to become a rip-snorting water-bug.

(© 1931. McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

For Sports

A most effective sports frock consists of a white jersey pleated skirt and a navy jersey blouse made on the lines of a polo skirt. There is also a white leather belt.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

FLATHORNS THE MOOSE IS SMART

PETER RABBIT was so excited that he couldn't sit still as he listened to the story told by Honker the Goose of how Flathorns the Moose had got even with the hunter and had kept him in a tree all night. When Honker paused as if that were the end of

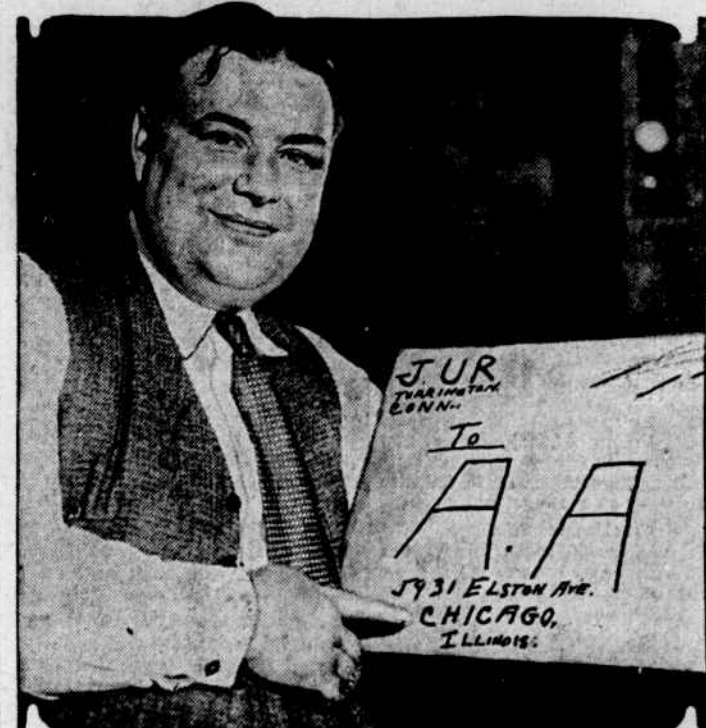


"Did the Hunter Get Away?" He Asked Breathlessly.

The story, Peter's curiosity prompted him to ask a question right away. "Did the hunter get away?" he asked breathlessly.

"I guess that hunter would be there yet, if it hadn't been for other hunters," said he. "Every little while all night he would shout at the top of his lungs. I guess it made old Flathorns grin to hear him. Every time

Mr. A. A Claims the Shortest Name



WHO has the shortest name in the United States? This question arose on the death of a man named Re, and up to date Mr. A. A. of Chicago is holding his own against all other claimants. It is hard to see how he can be beaten. Mr. A. whose first name is Aaron, is seen here with a message of congratulation from J. Ur of Torrington, Conn.

do it, but he can. There wasn't a rustle of a leaf to tell where he had gone.

"When the other hunter came up there wasn't a sign of Flathorns excepting the smashed fire-stick and the torn-up ground and the bark rubbed off the tree by his horns. The hunter in the tree scrambled down, and after a little the two of them went off, but the one who had been in the tree kept turning his head every other minute, and he looked scared to death. I guess he won't hunt Flathorns again in a hurry. I don't know how Flathorns knew when it was time to slip away, for after the first shout the second hunter made no sound.

He seemed to know just how long he could safely stay and just when it was time to go. He's smart, Flathorns is."

"He has to be in order to live," growled Buster Bear in his deep grumbly-rumbly voice. "I wish he had chased that other hunter and taught him a lesson too. If a few more hunters were hunted, I guess these men things would learn how it feels and then we people of the Great Woods and the Green Forest might have a fair chance."

"Peter drew a long breath. "That was a splendid story," said he. "I would like to see old Flathorns. Tell us some more about the Great Woods."

"Not tonight," replied Honker. "I came here to rest, for I've had a long journey, and I'm very tired." With this Honker settled himself to sleep in the middle of the pond of Paddy the Beaver.

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

Crisp Organdie

Organdie, sheer, crisp and flower-like in its colorings, is destined for an important part in summer fashions. It is used for simple tailored morning frocks, for ruffy afternoon gowns and for ankle-length evening dresses.

Mother's Cook Book

VACATION DISHES

FOR a picnic or afternoon garden party, try these little cakes:

Cup Cakes. Sift two cupsful of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Add one cupful of chopped nut meats, one package of dates, sliced; mix these well with the flour mixture. Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, then two beaten eggs. Add the dry ingredients alternately with one cupful of crushed pineapple. Bake in small cups, cover with icing and sprinkle with coconut in any desired color. This recipe makes four dozen cakes.

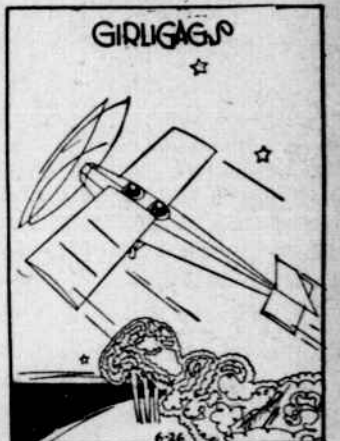
Collegiate Sandwiches.

Spread one slice of bread lightly buttered with peanut butter. Cover with a layer of dates. Spread a second slice of buttered bread with currant or cranberry jelly. Put the slices together in pairs. One-half package of dates, one-half cupful of peanut butter, will be sufficient for a dozen sandwiches the size that college boys and girls like.

Graham Cracker Pie.

Roll one and one-half dozen graham crackers, mix with one-third of a cupful of melted butter, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of cream. Line a pie plate with this mixture, pressing hard to the bottom and sides. Fill with the following filling: one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, three beaten egg yolks, one-half cupful of sugar, with salt and flavoring to taste. Cook until thick and cover the cracker mixture. Top with a meringue, using the three egg whites to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Sprinkle the top of the meringue with finely chopped nuts and graham cracker crumbs. Bake long enough to brown the meringue.

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"There is no reason to believe a chap is air-minded," says Knowing Nora, "merely because he is windy."

(© 1931. Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Bracelets Again

The fashion for wearing several bracelets is being revived now that the varicolored is preferred to the matching ensemble, and shorter sleeves are in vogue. Flexible and jointed gold bracelets enameled in two or three colors are a fancy for the day-time.

Setting New Record



Miss N. Halstead setting a new world's record for women in the 440-yard run at the Women's A. A. championships at Stamford Bridge, England, of 58 4-5 seconds. The former record was held by Miss M. E. King—59 1-5 seconds.