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News Review of Current Events the World Over

National Government Under MacDonald Supplants British Laborite Cabinet—Gifford Organizes Campaign for Relief in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Stanley Baldwin

GREAT BRITAIN'S economic and financial crisis has resulted in the formation of a national or coalition ministry which is expected to hold office for only a few months and in that time to work out the grave problem of balancing the budget. Prime Minister MacDonald found himself caught between the two fires of the demand by the Conservatives and Liberals for reduction of the dole and the absolute refusal of the trades union congress to accept that expedient for the financial relief of the country. Eight members of his cabinet of Laborites resigned, so Mr. MacDonald gave up the struggle and hurried to Buckingham palace where he handed to King George the resignation of the entire ministry. The king, who had rushed back from Scotland, called Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, and Sir Herbert Samuel, acting leader of the Liberals, into conference and it was decided that a national government should be formed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald was persuaded to resume his place as prime minister, and a cabinet, small as in war time, was selected, these being the members:

Laborites—Mr. MacDonald, Philip Snowden, J. H. Thomas, and Lord Sankey.

Conservatives—Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain, Sir Samuel Hoare, former chancellor of the exchequer, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Liberals—Sir Herbert Samuel and the marquis of Reading.

Eight other ministers without cabinet rank were appointed.

In a radio address Mr. MacDonald defended the proposed reduction of the dole.

Mr. MacDonald is denounced in some Labor circles as a traitor, and elsewhere is being hailed as almost a hero. He seemingly has sacrificed his personal ambition and perhaps his political future to help his country out of its financial distress.

The London Daily Herald, chief organ of the Labor party, charges that the fall of the Labor government was dictated by the United States Federal Reserve bank. A condition to the granting of further credits, it says, was a drastic reduction in the dole. This was flatly denied by Snowden and others. High officials in Washington said they had not heard that an additional loan had been asked of the federal reserve system by the British government. It was their belief that the coalition ministry would be able to rescue the nation from its difficulties.

WITH headquarters in the great building of the Department of Commerce in Washington, Walter S. Gifford, head of the American Telegraph and Telephone company and now director of national relief, is rapidly getting ready his organization for the strenuous work of combating unemployment and distress throughout the country. His able assistant is Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the emergency committee on unemployment which has been busy since last fall gathering information. And the 52 members of the advisory committee named by President Hoover, representing all sections of the land, are rendering such service as they can. Then, too, there are many capable volunteers, and also hired experts to handle technical matters in connection with the great campaign for funds that is planned.

Plans worked out by the President and Mr. Gifford call for complete organization of the entire country for the relief task the nation must face this winter. All relief agencies are to be welded into one system so there will be no duplication of effort and no section of the country will be neglected. Under the direction of the Washington organizations communities which have not yet begun to prepare for the winter are expected to make new efforts to obtain funds with which to supply local needs.

The President and Mr. Gifford were in agreement that the relief load must be carried by combined state and com-

munity effort. While the federal government will aid in organizing relief activities and in the drive for funds, every attempt is to be made to frustrate all attempts to pass "dole" legislation.

Senator Couzens of Michigan has generously offered to donate \$1,000,000 to the jobless of Detroit providing \$9,000,000 can be raised from other sources.

In the effort to avoid a winter shortage of food in drought sections the American Red Cross is sending fall garden seed to tens of thousands of rural families.

SEVERAL congressmen, speaking on behalf of American shipping interests, are protesting against the deal made between the federal farm board and the government of Brazil, because the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat which will be traded for coffee will be transported to Brazil in Brazilian vessels. Chairman Stone of the farm board said nothing could be done about it, as the negotiations had been closed. Representative Frank L. Bowman of West Virginia declared the action of the board in allowing Brazil to arrange the transportation was a "colossal economic blunder" and in violation of the spirit of the merchant marine act. The American Steamship Owners' association sent a protest to President Hoover.

Probably, as Mr. Stone says, nothing can be done in this instance, but it is more than likely that if the board makes sales of wheat or cotton to China and other countries, American shipping interests will be protected.

EVERY family man employed by the Ford Motor company at Iron Mountain, Mich., will have to cultivate a garden next year if he expects to retain his job. Such is the edict of Henry Ford, who thus hopes to relieve his employees from the effects of the temporary business depression. He believes other companies throughout the country will take similar measures. He has been studying the problem while on a tour of inspection and is convinced there is no use trying to help men who do not try to help themselves by raising vegetables for their families.

"When the people of our country learn to help themselves they will be benefited far greater than they would be by unemployment insurance, as is being suggested in congress," Ford said. "If our agriculture plans are adopted throughout the country such a thing as the dole system need never be thought of."

Family men who have no available space for gardening, Ford said, would be supplied with land by the company, which would provide expert advice for those not familiar with garden work. He added that an investigation would be started soon to determine which of his employees needed instruction.

THERE were indications that the campaign in the Southwest to force the price of crude oil up to \$1 a barrel would be successful, but the fields of Oklahoma and east Texas were still kept closed tight by the militia and those of Kansas were shut by order of the state public service commission. Several big oil companies made overtures to Governors Murray and Sterling, but both said the lid would stay clamped down until all the major purchasers met the price of \$1 a barrel. Meanwhile the prices paid for oil moved steadily upward in the states named, and also in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas.

California refiners profited by the shortage caused by the shut down, shipping gasoline in large quantities to the east coast. A curtailment program is in effect there too, and producers are drawing from their storage tanks to supply the eastern markets.

DAY by day the flood disaster in central China grows worse. Dispatches describe the terrible conditions in the valley of the Yangtze where all the country except the hills is under water, junks sailing unobstructed over hundreds of towns and villages. Uncounted thousands of the inhabitants have drowned and hun-

dreds of thousands of others are starving or dying of pestilence. On every bit of land that is still unlooded are throngs of refugees without food, drink or shelter and most of them beyond help. The three great cities of Hankow, Wuchang and HanYang are in desperate state, threatened with complete destruction, and Anking, Kiukiang and other cities are little better off. The tea crop of central China has been utterly ruined.

NEW YORK city, aroused to fury by the exploits of its gangsters which rival or surpass those of Chicago's gunmen, has started on a campaign to rid itself of those thugs. The police force was told to arrest all known or suspected criminals. A great, mass meeting was held in Madison Square garden and the speakers, who included Bainbridge Colby, blamed prohibition and crooked politics for the gang outbreaks. The city administration was bitterly denounced, Mayor Walker coming in for some hard slaps.

OPponents of prohibition are rejoicing in the acquisition of an important recruit to their ranks. He is Samuel Vauclain, steel magnate and locomotive builder, one of those captains of industry whose opinions are generally held in high respect.

For years Mr. Vauclain was a strong supporter of the dry law on economic grounds and because it abolished the saloon. But he now declares the speakeasy has nullified the benefits of the law, the attempts at enforcement are failures, and the Eighteenth amendment should be repealed. The national treasury should collect much of the millions now going to the bootleggers, Mr. Vauclain avers, and he supports, to some degree, Senator Morrow's plan which would restore to each state the power to enact its own dry laws.

SIDRO AYORA, President of Ecuador since 1929, resigned immediately after his cabinet quit their posts as the aftermath of a "peaceful revolt" among the officers of the Chimborazo garrison. Before stepping down, Ayora appointed Col. Larrea Alba as minister of government and he assumed the Presidential powers in accordance with the constitution. Ayora took refuge in the United States legation in Quito.

THREE hundred economists, industrialists, labor leaders and government officials were present when the world social economic congress began its sessions in Amsterdam, Holland. In the chair as presiding officer was C. H. Van der Leeuw, an eminent Dutchman who is president of the International Industrial Relations association. There were delegates from 20 countries, 35 of them representing the United States.

The topic for the first session was "The Present Paradox—Unemployment in the Midst of Economic Progress," and, to start with, a five-year world prosperity plan was outlined by Dr. Louis L. Lorwin of the Brookings institution in Washington. He said that a general five-year moratorium on all war debts and reparations payments was the first necessary step to give the world a breathing spell from what he termed its most aggravating and dangerous post-war problem. Such a moratorium would leave open final settlement of the debts and reparations question, he said, but the presumption would be in favor of further extending it, and a final cancellation if the effects proved as beneficial as expected.

An entire session of the congress was devoted to hearing first hand reports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the experience of the Russians in economic planning.

PROHIBITION DIRECTOR WOODCOCK, after investigation of charges, has ordered all dry agents to cease the employment of women in gathering evidence, either as informers or companions. He says it is unnecessary, thereby disagreeing with McCampbell, the New York enforcer.

COLONEL AND MRS. LINDBERGH arrived safely at Kasimigaura naval base in Japan, near Tokyo, and proceeded to the capital where they were accorded a tremendous welcome by government and citizenry alike. They planned to remain in Japan about two weeks and to fly from there to China. Afterwards they may go on to Manila, and it is thought they are likely to continue on around the world. However, the colonel declared in Tokyo they had no fixed plans.

"Little Stories for Bedtime" by Thornton W. Burgess

WHAT THE TWINKLING LITTLE STARS SAW

HIGH up in the darkened sky the little stars twinkled and twinkled as they looked down on the Green Meadows and the Green Forest, on the Old Pasture, the Old Orchard and the Smiling Pool. No sign was there of the little people who sleep at night, for they were hidden away in their secret places, trusting to their stillness and the Black Shadows to keep them safe from those who were hunting for them. But of the little people who see by night many were abroad. Over the Green Meadows and the Green Forest on noiseless wings, coming and going as silently as one of the Black Shadows themselves, was Hooty the Owl looking for a dinner. Just beyond the edge of the dear Old River Patch little Mrs. Peter Rabbit hunted for some clover leaves still green and sweet, ready to run back to the safety of the friendly brambles at the least sound.

Up the Crooked Little Path walked Jimmy Skunk. The little stars winked and twinkled more than ever. They knew where he was going. He was headed straight for Farmer Brown's henhouse. Down the Lone Little Path through the Green Forest came Uncle Billy Possum. Unc' Billy was very fat. On the edge of the Laughing Brook sat Bobby Coon very still and gazing very hard into a little pool. Bobby was fishing. In the Smiling Pool was Jerry Muskrat so busy put-

ting the final touches on his house for the winter that he could hardly take the time for a hasty lunch. You know Jerry is a great worker.

But the most interesting place on which the little stars looked down was the pond of Paddy the Beaver deep in the Green Forest. All around in the edges the Black Shadows lay, but in the middle of the pond was silvery in-



Paddy Felt Responsible for Their Safety.

the starlight. Just where the Black Shadows and the silvery part met floated twelve queer looking things. The little stars twinkled harder than ever, for never before had they seen anything like these in the pond of Paddy the Beaver. They were Honker the Goose and his followers sleep-

ing peacefully after their long, long journey from the Far North.

And the little stars saw more. They saw Paddy the Beaver as busy as Jerry Muskrat, his cousin, of the Smiling Pool. He also was laying in supplies for the winter. At the same time Paddy was doing more. He was keeping watch for danger, not only for himself but for his visitors, for Paddy felt responsible for their safety. That is, he felt that he should prevent any harm coming to them. So he was very wide awake. His ears and his nose were busy every minute, on guard for sounds and odors which might mean that enemies were coming. The little stars twinkled as they watched, and presently they saw three forms creeping stealthily among the trees toward the pond of Paddy the Beaver. One came from the direction of the Old Pasture. It was Old Man Coyote. The

other two were together coming from the direction of the Green Meadows. They were Reddy and old Granny Fox.

The little stars have looked down on many exciting things that have happened in the night, just as jolly, round, bright Mr. Sun has looked down on many exciting things that have happened in the day time. This promised to be quite as exciting as anything they had seen for a long time, for it was very clear that Old Man Coyote and Granny and Reddy Fox were after a goose for dinner, and you know there are no hunters more clever than these three. As long as those sleeping geese were out in the middle of the pond they were safe, quite safe, but the watching stars saw that several of them were drifting little by little toward the shore. Would they wake up in time?

(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

Mother's Cook Book

The world would be more happy and the mass of the people in it just as wise, if they would whistle and sing more and argue less.

FOOD COMBINATIONS

THERE is no law which governs the foods that go together, nor the time or season for serving; for the kind of food served depends upon whether you live in China or in Boston. The tastes of the people determine the food combinations.

There is nothing more interesting to the average woman than foods, their combinations and methods of preparing and serving. We like and thrive on certain kinds of food and are in better health than when too many combinations are offered.

As we learn to treat the body as the engineer treats his furnace, giving it fuel at stated times, not over stoking it or filling it up with too

New Hats Show Hair



Hats that sit away off the face are the latest for fall wear. Here's one of the latest hats that shows the hair at the side. It is of black felt and is trimmed with black and white feathers.

many kinds, we find we have better health and greater efficiency. If we over eat, we waste good fuel and over work the furnace; if we are undernourished the furnace cannot give off heat or supply energy.

The three food principles which we find supplies the body in the best manner are proteins, such as meat, eggs, fish, milk and the carbohydrates, which are sugars and starches, represented by potatoes, rice and sugar; then come the fats and mineral matters, which are fully as important. We find our fats in yolk of egg, cream, butter and fat of meats. If these principles are included in each meal or during the three meals of a day we have what is called a well balanced diet.

We obtain our mineral matters, which build up bone, teeth, and nails, from green and root vegetables. Fruits give us the acids we need as well as sugar and mineral matter. The roughage which is found in the leaf and root vegetables is also valuable for its use in the intestinal tract, keeping it clean and also inciting the action of the villi in the intestine.

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Complete contentment doesn't last.

All Nations Are Building This Memorial



ALL the world claims Shakespeare, so all the world is contributing toward the erection of the new Shakespeare Memorial theater at Stratford-on-Avon, England, an aerial view of which is given herewith. It is to be a beautiful building, standing close to the lovely Avon, and will be equipped with all modern theatrical devices. The superstructure is practically completed, and the theater will be ready for dedication on the birthday of the immortal bard next April.

Your Home and You

By Betsy Callister

SALT IN DAMP WEATHER

TO THE housewife damp summer weather means caked salt and stopped salt shakers. It is true that various sorts of special table salt do much to help this difficulty, and the trick of putting a few grains of rice in the salt shaker also does some good. Adding a little cornstarch to the salt undoubtedly helps to keep it from caking, though it also adulterates it.

English people have a sharp dislike for the salt shaker and this is perhaps because they have so much damp weather. They regard the open cellar as the only fit dish for salt, and salt shakers as gross Americanisms.

On the other hand we are apt to look on open salt dishes as not so conveniently sanitary as shakers. If we do use them they should be refilled before each meal and never allowed to stand uncovered where dust might get on them. Then too they should be used with little glass salt spoons—silver corrodes too readily in contact with salt.

The only trouble that pepper gives the housewife is that it loses strength if kept on hand too long. It may remain "hot" enough but loses the characteristic spicy flavor that is so much stronger in freshly ground pepper from a little hand pepper mill than in pepper shaken from a can of ground

pepper that has been kept on hand for some time. Oddly enough some persons don't like the freshly ground pepper—they have become so accustomed to stale pepper that the fresh kind doesn't taste like real pepper.

Most housewives have some prejudice or other regarding the time to salt vegetables. Some insist that potatoes should be boiled in salty water, others that this takes from the flavor. Some cooks never salt meat

until it is partly cooked, others do not add the salt until it is entirely cooked, while others dredge meat with a little salt and pepper before beginning to cook it. To boil meat or vegetables in salty water is believed by some to toughen them. There is as a matter of fact, very little if any difference in flavor whether food is seasoned before, during or after cooking, so the best advice is to go ahead in the way to which you are accustomed. Only of course with cereal or

anything that becomes thick with cooking it is easier to distribute the salt if it is added before cooking.

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(WNU Service.)

THE LITTLE LADIES

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

NOT all the ladies I have known were twenty-one or two. On Sunday morning, out alone To walk, as people do, Some Sunday morning fair and cool I'm always meeting some, When home again from Sunday school The little ladies come.

Within their hands a book of prayer, Within their hearts a psalm, I wish that all the ladies there Were half as sweet and calm. For, whether winter's here again Or spring, with budding grass, It always seems like Sunday when The little ladies pass.

A coat, a hat, a parasol, And shoes of black or tan, As gracefully they wear them all As any lady can.

They bow to left, they bow to right, Upon the promenade, It surely is a pretty sight To me—I guess to God.

(© 1931, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

Looks Bad
What's the use? When the old folks build a fine house, they can't live up to it. And the next generation can't make enough money to keep it up.—Los Angeles Times.

Going Abroad



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