

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Great Britain Forced to Abandon the Gold Standard—Steel Cuts Wages—President's Appeal to the Legion.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN started off the week with a bang that could be heard around the world. The national government, finding the gold reserves of the Bank of England were reduced to the danger point, the money borrowed from America and France exhausted and the withdrawals of foreign balances from the country continuing, adopted the evidently wise course of abandoning the gold standard at least temporarily. The situation had become so critical that this had to be done. In the words of the official announcement, "This decision will, of course, not affect obligations of his majesty's government or of the Bank of England which are payable in foreign currencies."

On Monday the government's bill was rushed through both houses of parliament and approved by the king, and the gold standard act was thus suspended for six months. Whether the nation will go back to that standard depends on the course of events. Though the government's decision was not announced until Sunday night, it was reached several days earlier and the rulers of America and France were warned. In the stock exchanges of both countries a check was put on short selling, so the evil effects were minimized and the bears held under curb. Of course the pound sterling dropped to low figures, but there was a decided recovery within a few hours. The London stock exchange and some continental houses were closed temporarily.

Chancellor Snowden, always courageous in difficulties, presented the case to the house of commons when the bill was up for passage and to the crowded benches and galleries he had no apologies to make. He cited the chief reasons for the action as follows:

The tying up of British funds in Germany, with its immediate effect on the London market.

Criticism abroad concerning the British government's expenditure in keeping the unemployed on the dole.

The adverse balance of trade, which he said "has been seized upon and exaggerated."

The new government's inability to command a united front in the house of commons.

The naval unrest "exploited in foreign newspapers, causing general nervousness abroad."

Mr. Snowden explained that as a result of all this people began to take their possessions away from England, but added that the actual crisis started last May with the collapse of the chief banks in Australia.

J. P. Morgan, who was in London, gave one of his exceedingly rare interviews to the press.

"This step seems to me," he said, "to be the second necessary stage in the work of the national government, the first being the balancing of the budget. The completion of the government's work will be the restoration of trade in this country. This being the case, it seems to me to be a hopeful and not a discouraging event, and one which brings the great work of the government much nearer to accomplishment."

JAPAN'S action in seizing Mukden and other South Manchurian cities was causing a lot of trouble not only for China but also for the Japanese government. The aggressive course, it appears, was taken by the war office without awaiting the approval of the government at Tokyo, and the cabinet was badly split. War Minister Minami aggravated this rupture by sending reinforcements to Manchuria from the Korean garrisons on his own initiative. Foreign Minister Kijuro Shidehara was especially rolled, for he hoped to settle the quarrel with China by peaceful negotiations, and apparently Premier Wakatsuki was of the same mind.

On demand of Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, a special meeting of the league council was called to hear Nanking's protest against the action of Japan.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese spokesman, announced to the council

that Japan would respect in every way the stipulations of the league covenant and of the Kellogg pact in her policy toward Manchuria.

T. V. Soong, Chinese minister of finance, proposed a Sino-Japanese commission to try to solve the Manchuria problem and this suited Tokyo, but it was rejected flatly by Nanking. President Chiang Kai-shek in a message to the Chinese people, declared that "if the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact signatories fail to uphold justice between China and Japan, the national government is prepared for a final and supreme struggle. I shall lead the army and the entire nation in the fight for the preservation of our race. I shall go to the front and, if necessary, fall with other patriots."

The Canton rebel government ceased its hostile campaign against the Nationalist regime in order that all China might unite to combat Japan.

Soviet Russia took a hand in the melee, making formal protest to Japan against the latter's course in taking steps in Manchuria without first notifying Moscow. Russia says her interests in Manchuria are as large as those of Japan. The tone of the Moscow press was warlike.

On Wednesday Secretary of State Stimson sent notes to both Japan and China urging them to cease hostilities, and the League of Nations council cabled to Tokyo asking Japan to permit a neutral commission to investigate the situation.

PRESIDENT HOOVER, deciding suddenly to appear before the convention of the American Legion, went to Detroit Monday and delivered a stirring address to some 10,000 Legionnaires and their families. He was warmly received and listened to with respect, and it was evident that his main purpose, the heading off of demands by the organization for additional bonus loans at this time, had been accomplished.

Mr. Hoover made his message brief, and he dealt with no other subject than that which took him there. In effect, the President made a request that the Legionnaires should not press for additional loans under the veterans' adjusted compensation act. There had been a concerted movement within the Legion to have this convention pass a resolution demanding that veterans be permitted to borrow the full amount of their adjusted compensation certificates, instead of only half, as at present.

But the President shrewdly avoided making a direct plea. He said it was not fitting that the President of the United States should plead with them in a test of patriotism.

He was "pointing out the path of service in this nation," Mr. Hoover said, and he left the choice with the Legion.

The President outlined the financial plight of the country, and said he was convinced that the Legion would seek to add no further burden.

When the President finished and had left the hall with cries of "We want beer!" ringing behind him, he was driven directly back to his special train which left at once for Washington.

After a warm debate the Legion adopted a resolution condemning the Eighteenth amendment and calling on congress to hold a nation-wide referendum on the repeal or modification of the dry laws. The convention also voted not to press for full payment of compensation certificates at this time.

Henry L. Stevens, Jr., of Warsaw, N. C., was elected national commander.

DIRECTORS of the United States Steel corporation, the Bethlehem Steel corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company announced that wage rates of their employees would be reduced about 10 per cent, effective October 1. At the same time the General Motors corporation announced a readjustment of salaries, the cuts ranging from 10 to 20 per cent; and the United States Rubber company gave out word that its entire organization would go on a five-day week, without change in the hourly scale of wages but involving a reduction of one-eleventh in salaries.

These readjustments by huge corporations were not unexpected but were greatly regretted by the Hoover ad-

ministration. The wage cuts were bitterly resented by organized labor whose officials feared they would lead to reductions all along the line. As a matter of fact, several other big concerns did put in effect similar cuts.

PLANS for a general armaments construction holiday go on apace. The League of Nations armaments committee invited the United States to participate in its discussions of this subject in a consultative capacity and Uncle Sam gladly accepted. Then Secretary of State Stimson announced that Hugh H. Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, had been instructed to inform the committee that the United States is favorably inclined toward the idea of an international building holiday for land, air and naval armaments. Mr. Wilson will report to Washington on any plan of action advanced and will then receive further instructions from the administration.

Another hopeful sign is the fact that Premier Laval of France has accepted an invitation from President Hoover to visit Washington. It is expected he will come some time in October.

JOUETT SHOUSE, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, is one of those who believe it is not always wise to let sleeping dogs lie. He knows his party is bound to come up against the prohibition question before or during the next national convention, and he consequently has stirred up the animals by publishing "some platform suggestions" in the organ of the Woman's National Democratic club.

In general Mr. Shouse stands on the liquor question with the Smith-Raskob faction of the party. He favors the submission to the states of a substitute for the Eighteenth amendment whereby wet states could restore the manufacture and sale of liquor, while dry states could remain dry. Pending such action he would have light wines and beer legalized by congress.

His suggested plank on agriculture calls for the repeal of the federal farm board legislation, which he terms a costly failure, and he advocates something in the line of a surplus control device employing the equalization fee as a means of assessing the farmers instead of the taxpayers generally for the cost of stabilization.

The discussion which Mr. Shouse's article already has aroused is welcome to National Chairman Raskob, who is openly seeking to crystallize party views on the major issues.

DESPITE the President's determination to keep down governmental expenditures, it is revealed now that the budget estimates for the 1933 fiscal year which have just been submitted to him call for expenditures that would break all records since the days of the World war. It was stated authoritatively that the estimates top the estimated 1932 expenditures by almost a quarter of a billion dollars. Mr. Hoover, it was said, was having a hard time deciding just where to use the pruning knife, but it seemed certain that he would use it effectively, for he has virtually pledged himself to hold down the cost of government in 1933.

WASHINGTON officialdom was surprised and scarcely pleased to learn that Senor Don Manuel Tellez, ambassador from Mexico and for two years dean of the diplomatic corps, had been recalled to Mexico City, where, it was said, he would be given a post in the foreign office or possible sent to some European capital. He is to be succeeded by Dr. Puig Casauranc.

Senor Tellez has been regarded by his colleagues in the diplomatic corps as successful in conducting diplomatic representations before this government. He came to Washington in 1929 as first secretary, shortly afterward became charge d'affaires upon the departure of Ambassador Bonillas, and remained in that capacity until 1930, when he was appointed ambassador by President Calles.

MOST noteworthy among the deaths of the week was that of Dr. David Starr Jordan, venerable chancellor emeritus of Stanford university. He passed away at his campus home after a stroke of paralysis, at the age of eighty years. Doctor Jordan had achieved distinction as a scientist, an educator and a philosopher, and for many years had been an advocate of world peace. In the field of science he was best known as an ichthyologist.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

### Explorers by Air Find Ancient Inca Fortress



tification before the Spaniards came are here clearly pictured by the aerial cameras of the Shippee-Johnson expedition which has just returned to New York after nine months of exploration and adventure in Peru.

HOW the ocean in olden times provided the Incas with a natural stronghold for their dwellings is evident in the site of this silent Canete valley village, south of Lima, Peru, atop what was once an island in the sea. Probably, archeologists say, it was a littoral fortress, built at the Pacific's recession turned the island into a coastal promontory. Remnants of a wall that dotted the ancient for-

### BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

#### PETER RABBIT HAS A CLOSE CALL

A CLOSE call means a narrow escape. That is what Peter Rabbit had the night he gave the warning that saved some of the geese in the pond of Paddy the Beaver. Peter knew just how much risk he was running when he thumped that warning. He knew that just on the other side of the pond, hiding in the Black Shad-



Old Man Coyote was so close that it seemed to Peter as if he could feel his hot breath.

ows, were Old Man Coyote and Reddy and Old Granny Fox, and he knew, too, that they would be very, very angry because he had spoiled their chances of getting a fat goose for dinner. So the instant Peter had thumped his warning he started for the nearest bramble-tangle.

Now Peter never runs very far at a time without stopping to look and listen. He had run about a third of the way to the bramble-tangle when he stopped and sat up. With his ears standing straight up he listened with all his might. It was very still there in the Green Forest where he was, but back where he had come from he could just hear the gabbling voices of

the geese, and so he knew that they had been wakened in time. He knew perfectly well that the wisest thing for him to do was to hurry on, but his curiosity would not let him. Perhaps, after all there was no real danger. He would stay where he was and then if no one followed him perhaps he could slip back to Paddy's Pond and learn just what had happened after he had thumped. He wondered if Honker the Goose knew that it was he, Peter, who had given the alarm.

For some little time Peter sat there listening and heard nothing but the distant sound of the voices of the geese. Then suddenly his heart gave a jump. What was that? He listened harder than ever. As surely as he

was sitting there he heard footsteps! They were very, very light footsteps, but they were coming straight toward him. He waited only long enough to make sure and then once more he started for the bramble-tangle, lipperly-lippery-lip, and this time he didn't intend to stop until he got there. Those light footsteps were made by Old Man Coyote! Peter knew them too well to be mistaken.

It was true. You see the instant Old Man Coyote, hiding there by the pond of Paddy the Beaver, had heard the thumps of Peter he had known that there wasn't the least chance in the world for him to catch one of those geese that night and he had at once made up his mind that if he couldn't din' on a fat goose he would do his best to dine on Peter himself. He knew just as well as Peter did that there was no safe hiding place for Peter nearer than the bramble-tangle and he made up his mind that that was just where Peter would start for. You see Old Man Coyote is very smart. Yes, indeed, Old Man Coyote is very

### Scene During Hankow's Great Flood



THE flooded Ping Ho road in the Japanese concession at Hankow after the waters of the Yangtse river rose to a new high level since the floods of 1870. As a result of the disaster many thousands of Chinese were drowned and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

### Dark Corners

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IF THERE'S a corner in your house  
A little dark, you lift the shade;  
If there's a corner in your heart  
A little dark—well, I'm afraid  
You sit and worry, worry thin,  
And just won't let the sunshine in.

If there's a corner in your room  
A little dark, a lamp you light;  
If there's a sorrow in your breast,  
I fear you sit there in the night  
Among the shadows, in the gloom,  
When many lamps might flood the room.

If there's a corner in your house  
A little dark, the curtain raise,  
If there's a corner in your heart  
A little dark, then build a blaze  
Upon the ashes that are dead,  
Light some new dream, and look ahead.  
(© 1931, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

### New German Threat



Germany has developed a new decathlon star who is expected to cause much embarrassment to America's versatile track and field stars in the 1932 Olympic games to be held at Los Angeles, Calif. His name is Kurt Weiss, and he is here seen hurling the discus.

smart. He knows all about Peter and his ways, and he felt quite sure that Peter would do just as he did do—stop to listen to what was going on back there at the pond.

By this time Old Man Coyote was not far behind him and his nose was in Peter's tracks. Now Peter can run very fast for a short distance, but for a long distance Old Man Coyote can run very much faster than Peter. That safe old bramble-tangle was still some distance away when Peter, looking back as he ran, saw Old Man Coyote almost at his heels. The sight of those grinning teeth seemed to give Peter more speed. Never had he run as he ran then. His heart was thumping so that it seemed as if it would burst. His breath was almost gone. The bramble-tangle was only three jumps away, but Old Man Coyote was so close that it seemed to Peter as if he could feel his hot breath. One jump! Two jumps! Three jumps! Peter felt the friendly old brambles brush against him and then there was a sharp pull at his tail. With a little scream of fear Peter pulled with all his might and then—he was safe! He looked back. Just on the edge of the bramble-tangle stood Old Man Coyote and in his mouth was a little bunch of white hairs. Peter looked at his funny little tail. It looked funnier than ever. There was a hole in the middle where the hair had been pulled out.  
(© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

### Mother's Cook Book

They do not live in vain who keep  
Close watches where the children sleep,  
And give stitches which repair  
The little garments children wear.  
Edgar Guest.

#### NOW IS THE TIME

THIS is the season when we begin to look up our cherished recipes to use for canning and pickling. That is, the thrifty housewife does, for often a recipe is mislaid until too late to prepare it.

#### Cucumber Mustard Pickles.

This is one of the recipes that will be cherished, for the pickles are firm and good up to the last one. Prepare a jar with a gallon of vinegar, a cupful of ground mustard, and half a cupful of salt. Drop the fresh cucumbers, well washed, daily into this pickle until the jar is full. They will be ready to eat in two weeks.

#### Chill Sauce.

Take twenty-four large ripe tomatoes, seven white onions, two green

peppers, five cupfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of salt and one cupful of sugar. Bring the vinegar and sugar to the boiling point, add the other ingredients which have been put through a food chopper and cook one hour at the boiling point.

#### Tomato Catsup.

Take three dozen ripe tomatoes, three red peppers, six onions, all chopped fine. Add two teaspoonfuls each of whole cloves, stick cinnamon and ground mustard. To three cupfuls of vinegar add one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar and three tablespoonfuls of salt. Cook until smooth, put through a sieve, reheated and bottle.

#### Spiced Grapes.

Remove the pulp from six pounds of grapes. Put into a kettle and cook until soft enough to remove the seeds by putting them through a sieve. Put the pulp and skins together, add three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and one tablespoonful of cloves. Cook two hours. Seal for winter use. This jam is especially good with venison or other game.  
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### The Government's Most Effective Arm

