

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 15, 1931.

NO. 37.

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Hoover's Financial Restoration Plan Approved by Congress Leaders—Senator Morrow's Death Loss to Nation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FOLLOWING a series of conferences with bankers, business men and economists, President Hoover called to the White House the leading members of the senate and house, both Republican and Democratic, and laid before them a comprehensive plan to stabilize the domestic banking situation and relieve the depression. In general his project received the approval of his hearers, and he then announced it to the people of the country, asking their full support.

Briefly summarized, what the President proposes is:

Creation of a corporation by private bankers, with capital of \$500,000,000, to take up the "frozen" paper of insolvent banks and other financial institutions and otherwise to give elasticity to the financial situation. He said \$150,000,000 of the stock already had been subscribed.

Liberalization of the rediscount limitations by which the reserve board is now prevented from accepting certain classes of securities.

Expansion of the federal land bank system to provide further credit accommodations for the farmers.

Mr. Hoover also told the congressmen assembled that he planned to discuss with Premier Laval of France, when the latter comes to Washington, the possibilities of an extension of the international moratorium. This was the only thing that brought forth any decided objection from the lawmakers. Some of them said the time for this had not yet arrived.

The President said the congress leaders had agreed, regardless of party, to put through the legislation that might be needed to make his plan effective, and it was not thought a special session would be necessary. If the privately financed institution fails to restore business confidence, he said, he would recommend the formation of a federal financed corporation similar in character and purpose to the War Finance corporation of World war days.

DEATH, sudden and unexpected, came to Dwight W. Morrow in his home at Englewood, N. J., and the United States lost one of its best and most useful citizens.

The new senator from New Jersey was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage as he slept, and passed away without regaining consciousness. He was fifty-eight years old, and while he had accomplished a great deal in his too short life, it was the general belief that he was, as Ambassador



Sen. Morrow.

Dawes said, "at the threshold of a great career of public usefulness."

At Senator Morrow's deathbed were Mrs. Morrow, her daughter, Elizabeth, and a few other relatives. Another daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, is in China with her husband. Mrs. Morrow sent the Lindberghs a cablegram announcing the death. The youngest daughter, Miss Constance Morrow, was away at Smith college, and the senator's son, Dwight W. Morrow, Jr., was at Amherst.

Born in West Virginia and educated at Amherst, Mr. Morrow went through Columbia law school and was successful in the practice of law. Coming into contact with big financiers, he was made a partner in the great banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. He gave the government eminent service during the war, and afterward was made ambassador to Mexico. In this post he displayed remarkable skill as a diplomat, settling in a few months controversies that had long been the cause of extreme ill feeling between the American and Mexican governments. While he was ambassador his daughter was married to Colonel Lindbergh.

Giving up the Mexican post, Mr. Morrow announced his candidacy for the senate, and it was characteristic of his straightforwardness that he at the same time declared himself in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. His victory at the polls was no surprise, for the people of his state held him in high regard. Indeed, all the nation liked and ad-

mired him, and he was considered Presidential timber, though his name might not have been presented to the Republican convention of 1932.

Last year Mr. Morrow was one of the leading members of the American delegation to the London naval conference, and the foreign statesmen who met him then heard of his death with deep sorrow. President Hoover's statement, on hearing the sad news, was:

"The country has suffered a great loss in the death of Senator Morrow. His loyal and generous character as a neighbor and a friend; his public spirit as a citizen; his service during the war; his accomplishments as ambassador to Mexico; his unique contribution to the success of the London naval conference—are the record of that sort of American who makes our country great."

LATIN America launched a strong attack on the tariff policy of the United States immediately after the opening of the Pan-American commercial congress in Washington. Robert P. Lamont, secretary of commerce, was in the chair, and both he and Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, tried to head off the tariff discussion, but without success. The issue was raised at once by the Cuban delegation and its proposal that there be a two years' truce on customs increases was backed by the representatives of several other countries.

At the same time the Argentine delegation filed in behalf of one of its members, Luis Flore, representing the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce, a bitter indictment of American protectionism. Senor Flore charged that the United States with its tariff barriers "is largely to blame for the present evil situation" of the world economically. Following the example of the United States, or seeking reprisal, other nations had adopted a protectionist program with disastrous results on trade, he said.

Chairman Lamont blamed the World war for the economic situation. The more direct factors, he said, were overproduction, overspeculation, artificial price stabilization efforts and unwise budgetary practices, and he urged each country to correct its own mistakes.

At the same time the Argentine delegation filed in behalf of one of its members, Luis Flore, representing the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce, a bitter indictment of American protectionism. Senor Flore charged that the United States with its tariff barriers "is largely to blame for the present evil situation" of the world economically. Following the example of the United States, or seeking reprisal, other nations had adopted a protectionist program with disastrous results on trade, he said.

Chairman Lamont blamed the World war for the economic situation. The more direct factors, he said, were overproduction, overspeculation, artificial price stabilization efforts and unwise budgetary practices, and he urged each country to correct its own mistakes.

SPEAKING of armaments, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia has just put forward a proposition so simple that it sounds foolish—and perhaps it is. His plans is that President Hoover arrange for a naval building holiday with the other great naval powers, which would be all right except that the holiday is to be observed by all of them except the United States. Briefly, he wants the other powers almost to stop building naval vessels until America can gradually and slowly increase its fleet up to the limits of the London pact and modernize its now outraged battle-ships.

"It is incumbent upon the United States to submit a definite proposal for a naval holiday," Senator Swanson said. "It seems to me we can properly do this and submit a proposal in which we can obtain security and at the same time practice economy. The United States is at present, under the terms of the London conference, in agreement with Great Britain for equality in naval power and in an agreement with Japan for a substantial ratio of five for the United States, and three for Japan."

When the American Federation of Labor opened its annual convention in Vancouver, B. C., President William Green lost no time in setting before it and before the nation the serious conditions that exist. He warned industry that "revolutions in the past grew out of distress and hunger," and demanded that another point be added to the bill of rights—the right to work. He insisted that standards of life and living must be maintained at a high level and that

the policy of cutting wages was all wrong.

Recommendations of the executive council, contained in its annual report, included the following: President Hoover should call a national conference of employers and labor to discuss how all workers may share in available employment. Immediate inauguration of the five-day week and the shorter work day. The wage structure and wage standards should be maintained. A guarantee that all now employed shall be assured their positions and that work be shared equitably by all through spreading working hours. Prohibition of child labor. Stabilization of industry, especially those seasonal in character, by carrying on improvements during slack periods. While not liking the idea, the council said there must be either work or unemployment insurance. On the question of modification of the Volstead act the executive council again expressed itself as favoring 2.75 per cent beer.

the policy of cutting wages was all wrong.

Recommendations of the executive council, contained in its annual report, included the following:

President Hoover should call a national conference of employers and labor to discuss how all workers may share in available employment. Immediate inauguration of the five-day week and the shorter work day.

The wage structure and wage standards should be maintained.

A guarantee that all now employed shall be assured their positions and that work be shared equitably by all through spreading working hours.

Prohibition of child labor.

Stabilization of industry, especially those seasonal in character, by carrying on improvements during slack periods.

While not liking the idea, the council said there must be either work or unemployment insurance.

On the question of modification of the Volstead act the executive council again expressed itself as favoring 2.75 per cent beer.

TOWARD the end of the week the District of Columbia grand jury started on an investigation of the charges that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Ada L. Burroughs conspired to violate the federal corrupt practice act during the last Presidential campaign.

Miss Burroughs was treasurer of the anti-Smith committee in Virginia, which was headed by the bishop. United States District Attorney Leo A. Rover is directing the inquiry, and he says the charges against the two resulted from their alleged failure to file a proper report of certain campaign expenditures with the clerk of the house of representatives, as required by law.

The 1928 Presidential campaign activities of the Virginia clergyman are still under investigation by the state campaign funds investigation committee headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye.

FIRST nonstop airplane flight from Japan to the United States was made by Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr., the young Americans who flew across the Atlantic and then on to Japan, where they were arrested and fined for flying over and photographing fortifications. Starting from Samushiro beach and dropping their landing gear, they took the course over Dutch Harbor and down the coast to Seattle. But they didn't stop there. Instead they circled Mt. Ranier three times and flew on to Wenatchee, Wash., the home of Pangborn's mother, and there made a perilous landing in the dust. The little capital of the apple country went wild over the boys, and a representative of the Japanese paper Asahi handed them a check for \$25,000, the prize for which they were trying.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Thursday and a call was issued for a general election to take place October 27. Prime Minister MacDonald's national government decided not to resign but to go before the electors as constituted. The campaign already is under way. Many of the Liberals pledged their support to MacDonald. Julius Curtius resigned as foreign minister to Germany because of the attacks of the Nationalists due to his failure to bring about the Austro-German customs union. Next day the entire cabinet resigned and Chancellor Bruening was instructed by President Von Hindenburg to form a new government with enlarged powers.

FRANCE is sending, as its representative at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary fête at Yorktown, Va., one of its most distinguished soldiers, Marshal Henri Petain, the hero of Verdun. The cruisers Duquesne and Suffren are bringing him and his party and will arrive at Yorktown on October 15. In the group are the marquis de Grasse, the marquis de Rochambeau, General D'Olone, the duc de Noailles and M. Xavier de Rochambeau, all of whom are descendants of Washington's French comrades in arms in 1781.

"I go without official instructions," Marshal Petain said before embarking, "but I shall not be at a loss for subjects to talk about in America. I imagine General Pershing and our World war comrades who will meet us at Yorktown will talk to us about those French soldiers who fought with Washington under the orders of La Fayette, Rochambeau, and de Grasse. For my part I intend to reply by talking about the American soldiers who fought in France in 1917."

FRANCE is sending, as its representative at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary fête at Yorktown, Va., one of its most distinguished soldiers, Marshal Henri Petain, the hero of Verdun. The cruisers Duquesne and Suffren are bringing him and his party and will arrive at Yorktown on October 15. In the group are the marquis de Grasse, the marquis de Rochambeau, General D'Olone, the duc de Noailles and M. Xavier de Rochambeau, all of whom are descendants of Washington's French comrades in arms in 1781.

"I go without official instructions," Marshal Petain said before embarking, "but I shall not be at a loss for subjects to talk about in America. I imagine General Pershing and our World war comrades who will meet us at Yorktown will talk to us about those French soldiers who fought with Washington under the orders of La Fayette, Rochambeau, and de Grasse. For my part I intend to reply by talking about the American soldiers who fought in France in 1917."

FRANCE is sending, as its representative at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary fête at Yorktown, Va., one of its most distinguished soldiers, Marshal Henri Petain, the hero of Verdun. The cruisers Duquesne and Suffren are bringing him and his party and will arrive at Yorktown on October 15. In the group are the marquis de Grasse, the marquis de Rochambeau, General D'Olone, the duc de Noailles and M. Xavier de Rochambeau, all of whom are descendants of Washington's French comrades in arms in 1781.

"I go without official instructions," Marshal Petain said before embarking, "but I shall not be at a loss for subjects to talk about in America. I imagine General Pershing and our World war comrades who will meet us at Yorktown will talk to us about those French soldiers who fought with Washington under the orders of La Fayette, Rochambeau, and de Grasse. For my part I intend to reply by talking about the American soldiers who fought in France in 1917."

## SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD THAT—If a Jane wants to lasso a "steady," just wear some duds of the following color schemes: "Red and yellow, catch a fellow. Pink and blue, he'll be true. Black and white, hold him tight." (© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate, (WNU Service).)

## RADIO QUEEN



Harriet Lee, blond and stately, was the choice of the judges in the third annual search for the most beautiful radio artist in America, held in connection with the radio-electric world's fair. Miss Lee's mellow contralto voice has been featured on programs over the Columbia network for the two years.

## BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### PETER RABBIT THINKS THINGS OVER

PETER RABBIT sat looking over his shoulder mournfully. He was looking at that funny little tail of his, which, since Old Man Coyote had pulled a tuft of hair out of the middle of it, looked funnier than ever. You know that tail always has worried Peter. If Peter ever is envious it is when he sees some one with a beautiful tail. It was bad enough to have nothing but a little white bunch for a tail, and now to have that torn and ragged—oh dear! Peter felt so badly that he almost forgot to be thankful that it was only his tail and not he himself that Old Man Coyote had got hold of. But Peter isn't the kind to worry for very long over things that cannot be helped. "The hair will grow out



The Little Stars Looked Down on Him and Winked and Twinkled.

again and then my tail such as it is, will be as good as ever. Besides, when I am sitting on it no one can see it," thought he. So he stopped worrying about his tail and began to think over the warning Old Man Coyote had given him. "He says I've got to get him a fat goose to make up for the one I cheated him out of by waking Honker and his followers over there in the pond of Paddy the Beaver or else I never will get back to the dear Old Brier Patch," thought Peter. "He knows

## Mother's Cook Book

### QUICK DESSERT

WHEN nothing seems available for a quick dessert, are crumbled cookies or bits of cake, adding nuts and a few finely cut dates. Serve with

**Caramel Nut Sauce.** Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, and one and one-fourth cupfuls of brown sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of corn sirup, boil to a very soft ball stage or to 230 degrees F. Add three-fourths of a cupful of evaporated milk and one-half cupful of pecan meats. The nuts may be omitted when they are used in the pudding itself. Cookies for picnics should be of the durable variety, which packs well. Bake them any time and pack in a box that may be carried right along to the picnic. These are a kind that will be liked:

**Orange Bread.** Mix and sift three cupfuls of flour, six teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, then add one egg beaten, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, three-fourths cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of candied orange peel chopped fine, with the juice and thin rind of an orange. Chop the rind.

**Lemon Sirup.** Add the juice of six lemons to the grated rind of one, four cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of water. Boil together for ten minutes, cool bottle and place in the ice chest. When serving use one to three tablespoonfuls of the sirup with chilled ice and cold water. This is ever ready lemonade.

**Energy Salad.** Arrange three leaves of lettuce on a salad plate, add three dates, one tablespoonful of raisins, three tablespoonfuls of cottage cheese, three almonds and three pecans with one slice of pineapple. With bread and butter or hard crackers, this makes a good luncheon with any fruit juice for a drink except grape fruit juice.

Ices, sherbets, frappes, are all delightful dishes frozen in the mechanical freezer and are but a few moments' work to prepare. (© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

nection with the radio-electric world's fair. Miss Lee's mellow contralto voice has been featured on programs over the Columbia network for the two years.

## Signs of Relief



## What Do We Care?

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHAT do you care if skies are gray? Even the best ones get that way. What do you care if gold takes wings? Even the rich man's does such things. What do you care if plans go wrong? Maybe you thought so all along. What do you care (and you do, no doubt), What is all of the care about? What do you care the most of all? It isn't winter, it can't be fall. What do you care in your heart of hearts? It can't be money, when that departs. What do you care when you care a lot? Not if you have your way or not. What do you care, and I know you do, Just as long as I care for you? What do you care? For I believe Just as much, though the rest deceives. What do you care? Not much endures. But whatever I have is yours. What do you care? You care for me, And I for you, as it's plain to see. So it's all right here, and it's all right there. So whatever happens, what do we care? (© 1931, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

## GIDLIGAGS



"A politician runs for office," says enfranchised Fannie, "but his ambition is to win in a walk." (Copyright)—WNU Service.

forever. There isn't enough to eat in this old bramble-tangle. And he knows, too, that I will want to get back to Mrs. Peter. She'll be worried most to death. Peter, you've certainly got yourself into a peck of trouble this night. It won't be safe for you to poke your nose outside of this bramble-tangle tonight, that's sure. But you're glad you saved those geese even if it did get you into a heap of trouble. Now you've got to think of some way to get out of it. So Peter made himself as comfortable as possible and settled down to do some hard thinking. The little stars looked down to him and winked and twinkled, which was their way of trying to tell him to keep his courage up. And so the night passed. The little stars winked themselves out and disappeared. The Black Shadows re-

treated deeper and deeper into the Green Forest until at last the first, Jolly Little Sunbeam came stealing along and crept into the old bramble-tangle and kissed Peter on the nose. Day had come and still he had thought of no plan to get safely back to the dear Old Brier Patch. It was time he would begin to worry. "Perhaps," thought Peter, "Old Man Coyote was just trying to scare me. Usually he spends the day in his house up in the Old Pasture. But you never can tell what he'll do. I wish I had wings and could fly. I wish—hello! What's Sammy Jay making such a fuss about?" Peter pricked up his ears and listened. Finally there came to him the harsh voice of Sammy Jay, "Thief! Thief! Thief!" screamed Sammy, and his voice came from over near the edge of the Green Forest. Peter sighed.

"I guess there is nothing to do but to stay right there," he muttered. "Sammy has found Old Man Coyote hiding over there. I know it just as well as if I were there and could see him with my own eyes. Sammy always screams that way when he sees Old Man Coyote. I guess he did mean what he said after all." (© by J. G. Lloyd.)—WNU Service.

If dogs bay the moon, and many dogs do, there must be a cat there.

## Elaborate Fad of a Wealthy Western Man



PROBABLY the most complete miniature village in the United States, this tiny settlement near Denver is a source of much pleasure to its owner and builder, George Turner, millionaire business man of Denver. Several years' time and a large amount of money were spent in bringing the Lilliputian village to completion. It includes beautiful little lakes spanned by bridges, a complete municipal lighting system, miniature residences, store buildings, barber shop, garages, a railroad station, and most of the other establishments to be found in a flourishing town. The buildings are all from four to six feet in height.