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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Echoes of the Hoover-Laval Conference—Tremendous Victory of British Conservatives—Japan Doesn't Weaken in Manchurian Affair.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PREMIER LAVAL has sailed back home happy in the belief that his conversations with President Hoover accomplished a great deal toward settling world problems. And Mr. Hoover and his aids presumably are equally satisfied. Others, in America and Europe, are doubtful. However, deductions from the rather vague statement issued by the President and the premier are that the real achievements of the conference are these:

Co-operation between the United States and France on the economic and financial remedies necessary to end worldwide depression; recognition of the fact that Germany may find it necessary to call for re-examination of its capacity to pay reparations, as provided by the Young plan, in lieu of extension of the Hoover moratorium; maintenance of the gold standard and a stabilization of exchange rates through the medium of international monetary conferences, if necessary; an end of the drive on the dollar, so far as French holders thereof are concerned, and an excellent understanding of the political problems which underlie such questions as disarmament.

Senator Borah's projection of himself and his opinions into the discussions will be a subject of excited speculation for some time to come. Whether or not he tried to steal the spotlight, he almost succeeded in doing just that when he bluntly told the French correspondents that the Versailles peace treaty would have to be revised, especially in regard to the Polish corridor and the division of Hungary, and that the United States would not enter into any security pact. In later conversations with M. Laval and with Tytus Filipowicz, the minister from Poland, Mr. Borah stuck to his pronouncements though he admitted considerable ignorance of conditions in central Europe. M. Laval treated the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations with politeness, but the French newspapers dismissed his suggestions as childish.

MANY of the Berlin papers called the parley in Washington a failure, but German statesmen unofficially expressed their satisfaction because President Hoover advised Europe it must get together and arrive at a definite agreement, not only on reparations, but on war debts also. He did not, it was remarked, address himself to France and Germany alone. It was said that Germany fears that the country might be placed at the mercy of France if the Washington parleys failed to accomplish a joint solution had proved unwarranted, and that the problems are now before Europe as a whole. Berlin feels that an international conference on war debts and reparations must be called quickly.

Germany derived further satisfaction from the visit to Berlin of Dino Grandi, foreign minister of Italy. The Italian pledged his country to help Germany in the task of overcoming its present great difficulties, and the Berlin officials also believe that the forthcoming trip of Signor Grandi to Washington will further clarify the situation and redound to the benefit of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN went to the polls and gave the Nationalist government of Ramsay MacDonald a most astonishing victory. The Labor party was almost wiped out so far as parliamentary membership goes, and the Conservatives are in full control. Though at this writing the returns are not quite complete, it is known that every member of the cabinet is re-elected except Sir William Jowett, attorney general, who lost to another Conservative candidate, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden, who was not a candidate. The success of Prime Minister MacDonald himself at Seaham Harbor was in doubt for a time, but he won by a good majority. Among the victors were Lady Nancy Astor and Viscount Boredale, son of Earl Beatty. Labor party leaders who went down

in defeat included Arthur Henderson, Ben Tillett, Ben Turner, John Clynes and Margaret Bondfield. They and other prominent Laborites will be provided with seats later through the resignation of members representing sure constituencies. Sir Oswald Mosley, wealthy leader of the new party, was a poor third in his district. The triumph of the Conservatives is so tremendous that it may prove embarrassing and result in the downfall of Prime Minister MacDonald. The Tories have such a huge majority that they probably will take over the control of the government. In that case it is expected they will undertake to pass protective tariff legislation, though Stanley Baldwin and other Conservative leaders have been rather noncommittal on that subject.

RADICAL Republican congressmen, eight in number, have served notice on the regular Republicans that they will not co-operate with the latter in the organization of the new house unless their demands for agricultural and unemployment relief are given consideration. These La Follette followers, according to their newspaper in Madison, are to hold a meeting within a few weeks and have invited the attendance of radical representatives from other states, namely: Philip D. Swing, California; E. H. Campbell, Iowa; Florello La Guardia, New York; James H. Sinclair, North Dakota; O. B. Lovette, Tennessee, and Paul J. Kvale, Minnesota.

DEMOCRATIC financial experts in the senate are proposing the creation of a \$2,000,000,000 pool for the government for immediate rediscouting of frozen real estate securities and other slow paper in the hands of banks. The plan was put forward by Senator Bulkley of Ohio, who called it a corollary of the Hoover emergency economic program. He urged that it should be carried out through an established government agency rather than a new one, and suggested the federal land banks. His idea is that the government should float bonds to raise the huge sum, believing that such an issue would do a lot in drawing currency out of hoarding.

Senator Glass of Virginia, who is spokesman for the Democrats on banking matters, gave the Bulkley plan his approval. Both these senators are on the banking subcommittee now engaged in drafting new legislation. They have declared their opposition to any tampering with the federal reserve system in the effort to get that organization to rediscount new paper to meet the emergency.

CONTROVERSY over the administration's naval economy program reached the acrimonious stage. William Howard Gardner, president of the Navy league, a civilian organization, gave out a statement attacking the President's navy construction policies and accusing Mr. Hoover of "abysmal ignorance" of the reasons why navies are maintained. The President retorted with the announcement that he would appoint a committee to investigate the charges made by Gardner, declaring they were full of upshots and misstatements and that at the conclusion of the inquiry he would expect a public apology from Gardner.

ENGLAND'S troubles in Cyprus continued, although troops were hastily brought to the island by plane from Egypt and warship were concentrated there. The unrest was reported to be spreading to Malta. The Cypriotes want their island turned over to Greece and the Maltese apparently seek union with Italy. The governor of Cyprus, Sir Ronald Storris, whose official residence is in Nikosia, was burned by the rioters, reported later that the situation in the island's towns was easier except in Kyrenia, where mobs tried to tear down the British flag and hoist the flag of Greece. In some other places the natives fought the troops and

burned customs buildings. The bishop of Kyrenia was among those arrested.

It is not at all surprising to learn that the Third Internationale is blamed for the outbreaks in Cyprus and the unrest in Malta. The colonial office in London has known for some time that the Communists were working in those islands through the British branch of the League Against Imperialism, and it was discovered the other day that the Communists had planned to blow up the immense naval and private stores of oil in Cyprus. It was also learned that Maltese organizations have called on their merchants scattered throughout the Mediterranean to join in a boycott of British goods.

SECRETARY OF WAR HURLEY, on his return to Washington, reported to President Hoover what he learned in the Philippines, and immediately thereafter Mr. Hoover announced that in his opinion independence for the islands at this time, without assurances of economic stability, would lead to disaster. He knows, however, that a large group in congress, perhaps a majority in each house, is ready to vote for independence, so he is getting ready to offer a new policy for the islands that he hopes will head off such legislation. This policy provides for American co-operation in giving the Philippines economic and governmental stability, the methods to be presented in the President's message at the opening of congress in December. He wishes to foster the establishment of efficient self-government and to promote the development of foreign markets for the products of the islands.

ONE must admire the nerve and steady persistence of Japan even if her rights and motives are questionable. As the Manchurian affair stands now, the Japanese are ready to fight China if that is necessary to enforce their demands, though they profess only peaceful intentions; they have defied the League of Nations, refusing to listen to the order of the league council that they withdraw their troops in Manchuria to the railway zone before November 16, when the council will reassemble; they commanded the Chinese government to repair at once a river bridge which was damaged by bombs from their own planes; and now they have sent, through Foreign Minister Shidehara, a "friendly warning" to the Soviet Russian government urging that Russian troop demonstrations on the Manchurian-Siberian border be discontinued. Baron Shidehara told Moscow he was deeply concerned over these military movements and that they were causing an unpleasant effect on both Chinese and Japanese soldiers. When the league council meets Japan will lay before it, as part of its case, a list of treaties which it contends China has failed to respect. Tokyo refuses to consider the proposal to refer these facts to the league peace court, holding there is no difficulty in their interpretation.

OVER in Jugoslavia they are going to have an important election on November 8, and it may result in the curbing of the royal power. Recently, Peter Zivcovitch, lieutenant general of the royal guard and a popular figure in the country, became premier. Now he has been compelled to resign his commission in the army to conform to the king's bidding that he place himself as a civilian at the head of the government party list in the election. Some political observers see in the king's action a subtle move to deprive Zivcovitch of his great strength.

AL CAPONE, who was sentenced to eleven years in prison and fined \$50,000 by Federal Judge Wilkerson in Chicago for income tax fraud, is to remain in the county jail there until the United States Court of Appeals passes on his case. He hoped to be released on bail, but this the appeals court refused, though it decreed that he should not be sent to Leavenworth immediately, as Judge Wilkerson preferred.

Philip D'Andrea, Capone's bodyguard during the trial, was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Wilkerson on the charge of contempt of court. He was found to be carrying a revolver into the courtroom, and the judge considered him a part of the hoodlum organization that tried to intimidate the government's witnesses.

PROMINENT men who passed away during the week included Ronald W. Boyden, American member of the world court at The Hague; John M. Bowman, president of a great hotel corporation, and Charles A. Gmithey, owner of the Chicago American league baseball club.

Have Your Plane Licensed Before You Fly



ORDERS have been issued by the Department of Commerce that no one shall be permitted to operate an airplane unless the plane has been licensed by that department. In this way it is hoped the number of accidents may be greatly decreased. The officials of various states are doing their best to enforce this ruling. Our photograph shows Lieut. T. M. Hughes of the New York state police who is stationed at Roosevelt field to warn pilots against flying unlicensed planes. About November 1 he will begin making arrests, and the penalty is \$100 fine or 90 days in jail.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BOWSER WONDERS WHAT AILS PETER

How wow, wow! Here is where I get you! Thump, thump, thump! I will never let you!

UNCLE BILLY POSSUM thought Peter Rabbit crazy when he ran out from the safety of the bramble-tangle in the Green Forest right under the very nose of Bowser the Hound.



Sammy Jay and Blacky the Crow hurried over to watch the Chase.

you may be sure that Bowser thought the same thing. He had tried his very best to frighten Peter, and Peter had merely sat there and laughed at him. Then Peter suddenly hopped out right in front of him and Bowser was so surprised that for a minute he

quite lost his voice and simply stared in the most stupid way. Peter hopped along a few steps and then thumped the ground, which was his way of saying "Catch me if you can!" "Of course I'll catch you!" roared Bowser. He didn't really believe he would, for he had chased Peter often enough to know that Peter was full of smart tricks, but he wanted to scare Peter, and then perhaps he liked to boast a little, too. Pretty soon he began to think that he really might catch Peter this time. You see usually Peter kept so far ahead of him that he only got a glimpse of him now and then and followed him by keeping his wonderful nose in Peter's tracks, but this time Peter kept only a little way ahead and in plain sight all the time, so that Bowser could follow him without depending on his nose at all. Sometimes Peter would let him get so close that it seemed as if he would surely catch him in the next jump, but somehow he never did.

Bowser was puzzled. There was no doubt about that: Peter wasn't doing any of the things he usually did. He didn't run in a single circle. He didn't once try to mix his trail. He didn't take a single long side jump to break his trail and make Bowser waste time in hunting for it. In fact he didn't play the game at all the way he usually did. Bowser had become so used to hunting Peter and never catching him that he had come to look at it as a game, and he knew that Peter looked at it the same way. Right down in his heart Bowser didn't

Mother's Cook Book

USES OF CRANBERRIES

THE cranberry keeps better than any other berry because it has in its own composition an acid which is a preservative—salicylic acid. As this acid acts upon metals care should be

taken to cook the berries in porcelain-lined or aluminum dishes—never, in tin. Cranberry Conserva. Wash five pounds of carefully picked over berries, chop them coarsely. Put two pounds of seeded raisins through the food chopper, mix with the berries. Boil the thin yellow rind of four large oranges in water to cover until the rind is tender, then chop fine. Put all the ingredients into a saucepan with ten cupfuls of sugar, the pulp and

Wall Street



SOMEWHERE BETWEEN

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

All things must be tempered. The wind from the sea is warmed by the sunlight; the shade of the tree makes cooler the summer; whatever God sends is tempered a little before the day ends. And so must a mortal, in dealing with men. Mix mercy with justice, forgiving again. The sisters who stumble, the brothers who fall, As God has so often forgiven us all.

If others offend you, be stern, if you must. And yet, in the heat of the quarrel, be just. Yes, speak and yet listen, and argue yet hear: The fool is all shouting, the wiser give ear. The wrath of the righteous, if wrathful, is wrong: The kind are the noble, the quiet the strong. All things must be tempered—the wind from the sea, And anger, whatever the quarrel may be.

For justice with mercy a monarch adorns; No man is all error, no rose is all thorns. And firmness with fairness, whoever offend. Whatever the quarrel, the matter may mend. Yes, ruling with reason and judging, yet just. The heart, not the mind, we may finally trust. All things must be tempered—the truth will be seen. Not this side nor that side, but somewhere between.

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

watch it, and when they saw how close to Peter Bowser was, and that Peter wasn't trying a single trick, but seemed to be having the hardest work to keep out of Bowser's reach, they, too, were sure that something was the matter with Peter.

"He's trying to reach the Old Brier Patch, and he'll never get there in the world!" cried Sammy Jay. "He's all out of breath now, and he hasn't reached the edge of the Green Forest yet. I never expected to see the day when Bowser the Hound would catch Peter Rabbit, but he's going to do it this time or my name isn't Sammy Jay."

(© by J. G. Lloyd.—WNU Service.)

What a Real Hailstorm Can Do



THIS is the Methodist church at Rayville, Mo., after hailstones as large as baseballs and blown by a 60 mile gale had demolished the sides of buildings which were exposed directly to the wind. Weather boarding was smashed, windows broken and shingles torn off.

Juice of five large oranges. Heat slowly and cook until reduced to a jam.

Fresh Cranberry Conserva. Take two cupfuls each of cranberries put through the meat chopper, add the same amount of apples, one cupful of sugar and one-fourth cupful of pecan meats slightly broken. Let stand until the next day to season. This will keep for weeks in a cool place.

Cranberry Bavarian Cream. Whip a pint of double cream until stiff, add one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of gelatin which has been softened in water and liquified over hot water. Mix with the cranberries, strained and sweetened, to which four tablespoonfuls of marshmallow syrup has been added. Fill the molds and pack in ice and salt for four hours.

Cranberry Frappe. Boil one quart of berries (add two cupfuls of water) for ten minutes. Strain through a coarse cloth, add two cupfuls of sugar, stirring until it is well dissolved. Add the strained

Juice of two lemons and freeze to a mush. Cranberry Drink. Put one cupful of cranberries on to cook with a little water. Boil two quarts of water with three tablespoonfuls of oatmeal and the peel of half a lemon for ten minutes. Now add the strained cranberry juice and sweeten to taste, boil twenty minutes, then cool and add one cupful of orange juice, strain and serve.

Primitive Flutes and Darts. Archeologists are wondering who played on a pair of flutes found in Gypsum cave, in Nevada. Students of primitive man say these flutes and small darts found with them are the most important ethnological discoveries ever made in America. In the opinion of Mr. M. R. Harrington, curator of the Southwest museum, the flutes prove that human beings lived in America 20,000 years ago, and had developed even then a high standard of culture for those ancient days.—Montreal Family Herald.