

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Democrats Win Control of the Lower House in Next Congress—Roosevelt Defeats Smith in "Popularity Contest."

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THERE is no longer any doubt as to which party will be in control of the house in the next congress. In Tuesday's elections the Democrats captured that somewhat dubious honor, and in consequence will elect the speaker. John N. Garner of Texas being their certain choice for the position. Able, experienced and popular, he will be a capable successor to the late Nick Longworth.

Five vacancies in the house were filled Tuesday, and the Republican upset came in the Eighth district of Michigan. There Michael J. Hart, Democrat, and advocate of prohibition modification, defeated F. O. Eldred, Republican. The Eighth is the district that sent Joseph W. Fordney to congress for many years, and no Democrat had won there since 1896. In Ohio J. B. Hollister, Republican, and Martin Sweeney, Democrat, were elected; Joseph Delaney, Democrat, was winner in New York's Seventh district, and Edward L. Stokes, Republican, was elected to succeed the late Representative G. S. Graham in the Second Pennsylvania district. These results made no change in the party line-up.

The house make-up now is: Democrats, 217; Republicans, 215; Farmer-Labor, 1. There are still two vacancies to be filled. One is in the Fifth New Jersey district, and it is likely the Republicans will win there, but they will still have one vote less than the Democrats. The other vacancy, in New Hampshire, will not be filled until January 6, too late to affect the election of the speaker.

Democrats also scored heavily in New Jersey, where their candidate, A. Harry Moore, won the governorship over William Baird, Jr., after a bitterly fought battle into which both of them injected national politics, standing, respectively, against and for the policies of the Hoover administration. Moore's victory amounted almost to a landslide, and his admirers, all very wet, at once put him forward as a desirable candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Without opposition, Martin Sennett Conner, who is only forty years old, and a Democrat, was elected governor of Mississippi.

On the basis of incomplete returns it appeared that Judge Ruby Laffoon, Democrat, had won the governorship of Kentucky, defeating Mayor William B. Harrison of Louisville, Republican, by perhaps 50,000 votes.

NEW YORK state had an election of its own that was interesting for two reasons: First, it gave the voters an opportunity, apparently, to express their preference as between Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Al Smith, for a constitutional amendment providing for reforestation of deserted farm lands was submitted, and it was warmly advocated by Roosevelt and as warmly condemned by Smith. The amendment was carried by a two to one vote, Tammany and the Republicans being in favor of it. This, according to political observers, put the governor definitely at the head of the Democratic party and relegated Smith to second place.

The New Yorkers also elected an assembly, and though Tammany swept New York city despite the charges of political corruption, the Republicans retain control of the legislature by ten votes.

MAYOR CERMAK of Chicago, with several other leaders of the Illinois Democracy paid a visit to New York that was held to be of considerable political significance. He was looking over the Democratic possibilities for the Presidency in that region. Roosevelt, Smith and Ritchie of Maryland, and he let the Democrats there know very plainly that the party in Chicago and Illinois would insist on a candidate who is Senator Lewis, wringing wet and not a pussy-footer. In reply to a question, he said:

"If Governor Roosevelt was wet enough for Alfred E. Smith and wet enough for New York to be elected governor, he is wet enough for us."

In addition to Ritchie and Smith, he said, former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri would qualify in that respect.

Mr. Cermak, however, declared positively that the Illinois delegation in the convention would give its vote for the nomination of Senator James Hamilton Lewis, and asserted Lewis should be considered not only a "favorite son" but a strong figure in the party, who is entitled to the nomination. When Senator Lewis was told of all this in Chicago, he gave out a statement in which, though he is a decided wet, he said the economic issue of jobs and food comes before the liquor question. "I appreciate the constantly expressed indorsement of me by Mayor Cermak," said Senator Lewis, "but as to the political platform being only wet or dry, I have to say I am sure the mayor and myself recognize that in the present hour the American public is more concerned to know where many of its people will get something to eat before they consider what they shall have to drink.

"Also, it is more urgent at once to consider places of shelter for homeless families this winter than for places to enjoy a beverage. The prohibition question is one to go along with food, clothing, and homes for the needy millions, and with aiding the returning prosperity that is now on the way to our nation. These are the concerns altogether of the national democracy."

Which statement increases the esteem in which Senator Lewis is held by those who recognize his sound judgment in national matters.

JAPAN has warned Russia a second time about troop concentrations on the Manchurian frontier; China has informed the League of Nations that Japan is steadily extending its hold on Manchuria and shows no sign of complying with the league's demand for evacuation before November 16; and the Japanese forces continue their advance toward the zone of Russian influence, fighting battles with Chinese bandits and now and then bombarding a Chinese town. The League of Nations is worried, and no wonder.

The Moscow newspaper Izvestia charges that Japanese militarists "invented the fable" of possible Soviet interference in Manchuria in order to cover plans for an extension of their own occupation northward.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ADAMS finally took a hand in the controversy between President Hoover and the Navy league. Indeed, he took two hands, and there are those who declare he also put his foot in it. First Mr. Adams issued a statement in which he took a fall out of the Pacifist organizations that have been asserting that the United States was spending too much on its navy—much more than Great Britain. With figures W. H. Gardiner and facts he demonstrated the falseness of this, and he rebuked those who had said it harshly. Ah! said the observers in Washington, that shows there is a split between the President and the secretary. Then Mr. Adams had several talks at the White House and gave forth another statement, very brief, expressing his "unqualified disapproval" of the personal attack on the commander in chief of the navy by President William Howard Gardiner of the Navy league. He followed up this by telling the correspondents that he had no intention of resigning from the cabinet.

The White House announced that the committee to inquire into the accuracy of Mr. Gardiner's assertions would consist of Admiral Hugh Rodman, retired; John Hays Hammond, former secretary of the navy; Under-secretary of State William R. Castle and Elliot Wadsworth, former assistant secretary of the treasury. Messrs. Hammond, Wadsworth and Jahnce are members of the Navy league and these three as well as Mr. Castle are all close friends of the President. Mr. Hoover said the committee's investigations must be limited to "assertions of fact" by Mr. Gardiner.

DELEGATES from the Chicago Board of Trade called on President Hoover and told him the business committee of the board had de-

vised means to check bear raids in the grain markets. Silas Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who accompanied the group, said the President appeared satisfied with the steps being taken.

"The President asked us to come down and talk over this matter with him," Strawn said. "We have no quarrel with the President about it. Mr. Hoover did not criticize short selling. That sometimes is necessary and has to be. What he did criticize was bear raiding, and we assured him we had a machine that would turn over to combat this when necessary."

Recently wheat prices have been moving upward most gratifyingly, and the Chicagoans said everyone in the market was optimistic and glad to see the farmers benefiting. Arthur W. Cutten, the veteran and sometimes spectacular trader in grain, was reported to have made huge sums in the present bull movement.

GERMANY is preparing for negotiations with France to obtain a reduction of reparations, and as a powerful argument will cite her debts abroad. The Reichsbank and a bankers' committee has completed an investigation of these foreign debts and concludes that every cent that Germany makes through exports will be needed for at least ten years to pay interest on the amortized short and long term loans granted Germany by foreign countries.

Germany points out that this year, which is far above the average, she has earned a surplus of \$600,000,000 of foreign currency through sales of goods abroad. This sum was swallowed entirely by interest due on money borrowed abroad, including interest and amortization on Dawes plan loans and Young plan loans.

REDUCTION of wage scales for railroad workers seems to be coming closer. As forerunners, several roads cut salaries; and the officials of the American Railway association, leading rail executives of the nation, at their meeting in Chicago voluntarily reduced by 10 per cent their pay from the association, and then proceeded to discuss the wages of the workers on the roads.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, testifying before the special senate committee on the formation of a national economic council, declared the railroads would be able to build up reserves and thereby become a stabilizing force in supplying employment during the depression, if the capture clause of the transportation act were eliminated. Without reserves, he said, the roads could not do much to mitigate the situation, but on the contrary were compelled to cut down their working forces.

Mr. Willard gave scant indorsement to a proposal by Senator Robert M. La Follette, chairman of the committee, to set up a national economic council with the object of advising business on co-ordination work. He added that he would oppose strongly such a measure if it would give a new government department the right to inquire minutely into every phase of a business.

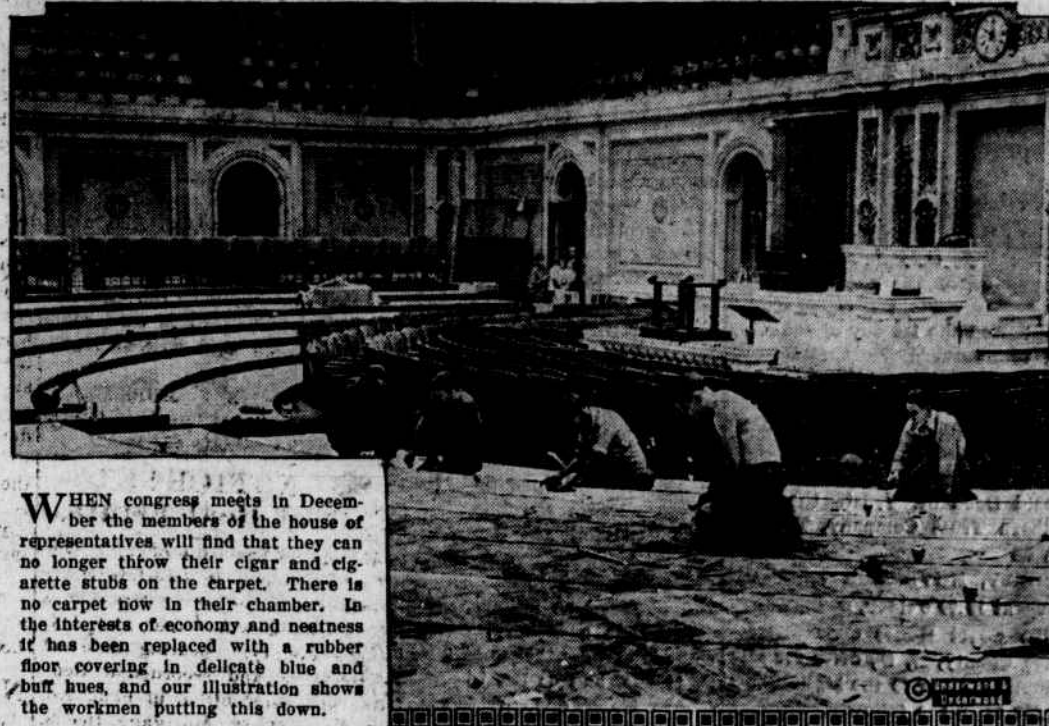
CONSIDERABLY more than half the nations invited to the disarmament conference next February have accepted the bid of the League of Nations to take part in a one-year armament holiday, but the league officials were uncertain whether the holiday was in effect because almost all the larger states had made reservations. However, it was asserted in Geneva that the primary purpose of the agreement was to create the proper "psychology" and that this had been accomplished. In Washington it was declared the holiday was in effect so far as the United States was concerned.

Despite the political upset in Great Britain, Arthur Henderson, former foreign secretary, says he will retain the chairmanship of the coming armament conference, holding that the fulfillment of his position began officially with his appointment by the league council.

THE British parliament was assembled for certain formalities, including the election of a speaker of the house—Edward Algernon Fitzroy was given the job again—and then adjourned until November 10, when the session was to be formally opened by King George. Meanwhile Prime Minister MacDonald was busy selecting his cabinet. He found time, too, to receive Mahatma Gandhi and to put before that gentleman the utmost of the government would grant India in the way of self-government. This was not made public but is known to be far short of the demands of the Nationalists of India.

On Wednesday King George received Gandhi in Buckingham palace, and though it was a state occasion, the Hindu leader insisted in wearing only his usual garb, a loin cloth and cloak.

## Our Representatives Have Lost Their Carpet



WHEN congress meets in December the members of the house of representatives will find that they can no longer throw their cigar and cigarette stubs on the carpet. There is no carpet now in their chamber. In the interests of economy and neatness it has been replaced with a rubber floor covering in delicate blue and buff hues, and our illustration shows the workmen putting this down.

## BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### MRS. PETER'S HEART NEARLY STOPS BEATING

LITTLE Mrs. Peter Rabbit sat in the dear Old Brier Patch anxiously looking over to the Green Forest. It was high time for Peter to be home. Already jolly bright Mr. Sun had begun his daily climb up in the blue, blue sky, and all the little people who are abroad by day were about their business. Roughleg, the Hawk was sitting in the top of the big hickory tree where he could see all over the Green Meadows.

"Oh, dear," sighed little Mrs. Pe-

ter, the steady roar of it that he was chasing somebody, and that whoever it was could not be very far ahead of him. "I do hope it isn't Peter!" she kept saying over and over and over to herself. "Oh, I do hope it isn't Peter!"

Whoever it was was running straight toward that edge of the Green Forest nearest to the Old Brier Patch. She knew this by the sound of Bowser's voice. It was louder every minute, and of course that meant that he was coming near and nearer. Now it was at the very edge of the Green Forest and little Mrs. Peter's heart almost stopped beating! There was Peter running as if almost tired to death and only a few feet behind him was Bowser the Hound! Peter was headed straight for the Old Brier Patch, and that meant that he had a long, open stretch to cross with no chance to hide or play tricks. He had just had to run faster than Bowser could or he never, never would get there.

Peter wasn't running as he usually did. Oh, my, no! He was running as if something were the matter with him. It seemed as if every jump would be the last one.

"Run, Peter! Oh, run!" cried little Mrs. Peter. Just as if Peter could hear her.

But Peter couldn't hear her, and he didn't run any faster. What could be the matter with him? Bowser seemed to be at his very heels! Little Mrs. Peter shut her eyes. She couldn't bear to see the dreadful thing she felt sure was going to happen. She kept them shut just as long as she could, and then she just had to open them to see if Peter was still alive and running. Just as she looked a surprising thing happened. Peter who by this time was half way to the Old Brier Patch, suddenly kicked up his heels and then how he did run!

## New Mile Record



Jules Ladoumègue, idol of the French sporting public, crossing the finish line at Paris, setting a new world's record for the mile run. In one of the greatest races in the history of track athletics he completed the distance in 4 minutes 9.5 seconds to, clip one and one-fifth seconds from Paavo Nurmi's old mark.

ter. "Peter should have been here a whole hour ago. Why will he be so careless and take such risks? If he knew how I worry I don't believe he would."

Just then she heard a sound that made her hop out to the very edge of the dear Old Brier Patch and look more anxiously than ever toward the Green Forest. It was the great voice of Bowser the Hound. The mere sound of it always made her shiver. She never could understand how Peter could think it fun to be chased by Bowser. He was so big and had such a great mouth and his voice sounded so dreadful that she never felt wholly safe even in the Old Brier Patch.

Now Bowser's voice sounded as if he were much excited. She knew by

## SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD UNCLE JO SAY— That down in Dixie when a hole is dug in the ground, and you fear the dirt will not fill it again, "jes wait, chile, until the new moon comes a ridin' in de west, nen dat dirt will swell an' sho nuff fill de hole."

## THE OLD FIDDLER

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

HE PLAYS the tunes we used to hear When old Tim Loss' barn was clear, — His hay piled back, his rigs pulled out, And all the young folks all about Would gather for a country dance, To turn, and sashay, and advance, Now all those girls and boys are gone, But the old fiddler fiddles on.

As tenderly his cheek is laid On that old fiddle that he played As is a mother's on her child, The snow is high, the wind is wild, But he can see across the snow The lantern lights of long ago, And hear across the silence flung The laughter of the once so young.

And so is memory at the last, A queer old fiddler from the past Who sits beside some evening fire And plays the tunes that do not fire; The heart a fiddle, from whose strings There comes the music of old things, The sweeter things of sweeter days, When life, a gray old fiddler, plays.

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## Pretty Jacket Suit



Here is an exceedingly attractive jacket suit in black, with waistcoat arrangement of the black Persian lamb trimmings.

one-half tablespoonful of vinegar and cook until slightly brittle in cold water. Stir occasionally. Add the butter at the last and pour over three quarts of freshly popped corn lightly salted. Mix well and mold into balls at once.

## Baked Corn Croquettes.

Take one cupful of chopped cooked beef and one cupful of canned corn. Add cream enough to make moist and season to taste with salt and pepper. If not firm enough add a little thick white sauce to bind and a bit of grated cheese may be added for extra flavor. Shape, roll in crumbs and egg, then in crumbs again and bake in a moderate oven.

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## Calls for Many Metals

In the manufacture of a telephone receive, there are employed aluminum, silk, copper, rubber, flux, nickel, mica, shellac, lead, cotton, silver, iron, platinum, zinc and gold.

## Warming Up

