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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Tornadoes Kill Hundreds in Southern States—An Insurgent House Killed the Manufacturers' Sales Tax Provision of the Tax Bill

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SPRING tornadoes that swept across five southern states took a toll of more than three hundred lives and caused property damage that will not be estimated for a long time. Other hundreds of persons were injured and a great many were rendered homeless.

Alabama was the worst sufferer, the deaths in that state reaching a total of at least 245. Thirty-five were killed in Georgia, eighteen in Tennessee and two each in South Carolina and Kentucky. As communications were broken down over wide areas the lists may be enlarged later. To add to the distress a wave of unseasonably cold weather came, and farmers in the regions hardest hit faced the prospect of a planting season without implements, live stock or shelter.

The National Guard was called to the relief work in Alabama and tents, coats and blankets were hurriedly distributed to the sufferers, while welfare agencies collected food and clothing. Gov. B. M. Miller formally called on the people of the state to contribute to the relief of those in the storm areas and the Red Cross, of course, was on the job promptly.

AN INSURGENT house killed the \$800,000,000 general manufacturers' sales tax provisions of the billion dollar tax bill in one of the most spectacular sessions in years. It marked the revolt of both Democrats and Republicans from party leadership.

The sales tax section was knocked out of the bill by a vote of 223 to 153. Wild cheering by the anti-sales tax forces greeted the announcement.

Having adopted amendments boosting the individual income and estate taxes and having restored "double taxation" on companies with plants abroad—all estimated to yield around \$100,000,000 in revenue in 1933—the house immediately took steps to raise the \$500,000,000 necessary to fill the hole in the bill caused by killing of the sales tax.

In throwing out the sales tax section, the house under lash of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, led by Representative La Guardia (Rep.) of New York, and Representative Doughton (Dem.) of North Carolina, bowled over the regular leaders of both parties and overturned the program of its ways and means committee.

As a result of the action of the house in wrecking the tax bill, congress probably will have to adjourn, over the Republican and Democratic national conventions in June, returning in session to complete the legislative program, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic senate leader, said.

Majority leader Henry T. Rainey (Dem., Ill.) said after adjournment: "The house has rejected the Democratic bill and now is compelled to turn to the Republican bill proposed by the treasury in order to balance the budget. It will be necessary to provide for more than \$500,000,000 of revenue to take the place of the sales tax."

OVER the senate side there had grown a group known as the "ten per centers" who, under the leadership of McKellar of Tennessee, undertook to do things in the way of government economy. This group is already so large that it dominates the senate and on Tuesday that body by a vote of 50 to 29 sent back to the committee on appropriations the \$124,000,000 state, justice, labor and commerce appropriation bill for a mandatory cut of 10 per cent. Chairman Jones of the committee, who opposed the move, said he would take this as a mandate to make similar cuts in all the supply bills. Senator McKellar thought it would result in a saving of at least \$25,000,000 to the government. Appropriations for interest on the public debt or payments to war veterans, which together amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000, alone are to be exempted.

TWO house committees, those on appropriations and on economy, are taking great interest in the movement to close up or curtail the activities of surplus shore properties of the navy. Seven stations now are under congressional fire. Whether they are closed or placed on a less expensive

basis depends largely upon the question of whether the congressional desire for economy is stronger than its desire to cling to its pork barrel stations and yards.

The properties under discussion include: The Boston navy yard, the Charleston navy yard, the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, the naval stations at Key West and New Orleans, the ammunition depot at Baldwin, L. I., and the Newport naval training station.

MAYOR FRANK MURPHY, of Detroit, announced last Thursday his plans to have the city of Detroit stop paying interest on the \$400,000,000 debts owed by the city. The announcement was made following a long telephone conversation with Senator James Couzens, who was said to have approved the plan.

REPRESENTATIVE ROYAL C. JOHNSON of South Dakota, a Republican who used to be a dry, went to the White House the other day to discuss legislative matters with President Hoover, and in the course of their conversation he told the Chief Executive he believed the people had a right to another vote on the prohibition question.

Leaving the conference, Mr. Johnson said to the correspondents that less than 25 per cent of the voters of the country had had an opportunity to register their views on the national wet and dry question. He said that census bureau officials had told him that 20,000,000 Americans had reached voting age since the Eighteenth amendment was adopted.

"In addition," Mr. Johnson said, "there are the 4,000,000 veterans of the World War who did not have a chance to vote on prohibition. The women never had an opportunity to express their views through the ballot. This is a democracy and the people of this country are entitled to a referendum on prohibition."

HOPE for the safe return of Colonel Lindbergh's kidnapped baby revived with the entry into the case of H. Wallace Caldwell of Chicago, a real estate man and member of the board of education. He made several hasty trips to Hopewell to confer with the colonel and, while refusing to make public his plans, told the press: "I possessed such information as I believed would be of value, and I turned it over to the family. The situation is extremely critical and I desire to give every possible assistance."

Mr. Caldwell was believed to be acting for the "Secret Six" anti-crisis group of Chicago, but this he would not admit. He is a wealthy man and is interested in crime solution in an amateur way, and was thought to have obtained his information concerning the Lindbergh case by chance.

J. W. DULANTY, high commissioner for the Irish Free State in London, notified J. H. Thomas, British secretary for the dominions, that President Eamon de Valera intends to abolish the oath of allegiance to King George, which is taken by members of the Irish parliament, believing the Irish people made this mandatory by their vote at the recent election. Mr. Thomas told parliament he had "grave information" from the Free State, but did not present the details. Instead he went to Buckingham palace and conferred with the king for forty minutes and then joined the cabinet which took up the matter.

Mr. Thomas then returned to the house of commons and announced that the government was determined that the Free State should not abolish the oath of allegiance, and had sent word to Dublin making the British standpoint "clear beyond the possibility of a doubt." He said the same stand was taken regarding the land annuities. President De Valera had declared he would also abolish the land annuities, which amount to about \$10,150,000 and on which Ireland now owes the British government \$380,000,000. These annuities consist of money advanced

by the British government to enable Irish farmers to buy holdings from landlords on a 99 year purchase scheme.

A DOLF HITLER wasn't being given much chance in his attempt to win the German Presidency from Paul von Hindenburg. He was refused the privilege of broadcasting his speeches, and then thirty Nazi newspapers and periodicals were prohibited from publishing because, it was alleged, they were endangering the republic by their attacks on the government. They had printed Hitler's proclamation denouncing the raids made by the Prussian police on 100 Nazi offices. Political feeling in Germany was running high and the course taken by the government was not winning it any more friends.

PEACE prospects in the Orient grew brighter during the week, though there was a chance there would be further fighting before an agreement was reached by Japan and China. Parleys were proceeding quite nicely when Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, representing the Chinese government, walked out of the conference insulted because the Japanese representative was Gen. Kenkich Uyeda, his inferior in rank. Instead of Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa. The interruption was believed to be only temporary and the negotiators, including neutral foreign diplomats, continued hopeful.

However, it was reported that the Japanese, instead of preparing to withdraw from the Shanghai area, were digging new trenches and erecting new barbed-wire entanglements, and there was complaint of the acts of their scouting planes. For their part, the Japanese accused the Chinese of trying to advance into the zone of occupation, and said they were prepared to take strong measures to prevent this.

The revolt in the new Manchurian state was growing daily in strength and there were many fights between Japanese troops and the Chinese whom they call bandits. The latter are under command of Tsing Hal, war lord of Kirin province on the Soviet border who captured the city of Fu Yu.

THAT the power question will be a major issue in the Presidential campaign is the substance of a declaration signed by fifteen senators and twenty-two representatives, and they assert that the "power trust" is trying to influence the selection of candidates.

The statement, with the names of the signers, appeared on the frontispiece of a booklet issued by Judson King, director of the National Popular Government league, giving an analysis of the power stands of Presidential candidates.

The signers included Senators Johnson, Norris, Nye, Frazier, Brookhart, Cutting and Howell; Representatives: Walsh of Montana, Wheeler, McKellar, Costigan, Dill, Gore and Long; Democrats, and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor.

The analysis of the Presidential candidates, which was not included in the section endorsed by the legislators, described President Hoover as a "power-trust President"; classed Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Newton D. Baker as also on the "power-trust" side, termed Alfred E. Smith as an "middle ground" and listed Speaker Garner and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the "public interest" side.

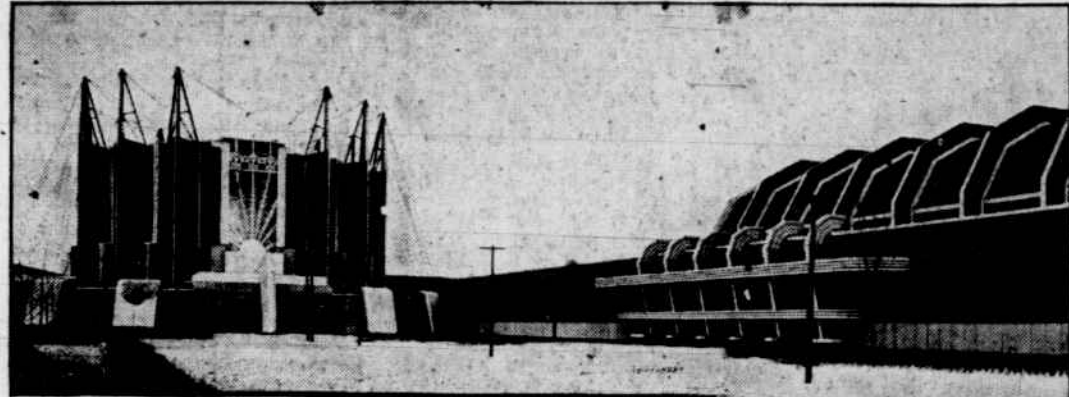
IOWA'S Republican convention elected twenty-five Hoover delegates to the national convention and pledged the support of the Republicans of the state to the President. Elsewhere in the Middle West the anti-Hoover Republicans were more active. In Illinois they were preparing to put up slates of candidates for delegates who will oppose the candidacy of Mr. Hoover or of any man who is not in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and of the reduction of cost of government so as to lower taxes. The leadership of this group, especially in Chicago, however, is not of a character to enhance their chances of success.

DISPATCHES from Washington said it was learned there that the La Follettees were planning to enter Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska in the Wisconsin Republican primaries of April 5.

THAT troublesome old question of American adherence to the World court is up again before our senators. In a letter to the senate foreign relations committee Secretary of State Stimson said he believes the revised protocol for American adherence "fully accepts" the senate's reservation against advisory jurisdiction by the court.

When this was read to the committee by Chairman Borah there was a storm of debate, and it was decided to ask Mr. Stimson to appear for questioning Senator Johnson of California, who is one of the hottest opponents of the World court, said Mr. Stimson's statement was at variance with what he has said heretofore. (© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

## Where the Story of Transport Will Be Shown



FROM the time that man first learned to float upon a hollow log and ride astride a horse's back until he learned to propel floating palaces thousands of miles across the seas and hurl motor cars and airplanes four miles a minute through space has been million of years.

But the whole story will be told in the compass of a few hours and a hundred acres at Chicago's 1933 World's Fair—A Century of Progress. Most of the theater for the travel and transport show of 1933 has already been built. It consists of the travel and transport building with its "sky hung" dome and a mile strip of shore along Lake Michigan near the heart of Chicago.

Today visitors gaze in wonder at Railroad Dome—a gargantuan structure rising 125 feet high and 200 feet across from its 310-foot base. The dome of the Washington Capitol or of St. Peter's in Rome could be comfortably tucked beneath its hanging roof. Architects explain that the roof is suspended by steel cables hung from a circle of 12 steel towers and anchored on the exterior to slabs of concrete each as big as a house. It is the first application to architecture of the suspension bridge principle.

The dome "breathes"! Expansion joints enable the roof to rise and fall, expand and contract as much as six feet in circumference with changes in temperature, wind velocity, rain and snowfall.

Use of the suspension bridge principle has obliterated the use of pillars, arches or other interior supports and given Railroad Dome the largest unobstructed area ever enclosed beneath a roof.

Here spectators will see Stephenson's Rocket, the first successful steam locomotive, which has been loaned to the exposition by the British government—and other historic engines and cars. East of the Travel and Transport building visitors will view a pageant of men and women from all lands and ages traveling and hauling goods in the principal ways of which history has knowledge. The procession will move by land, water and air. Ox team and log dugout will give place to stagecoach and sailing vessel, these in turn to primitive railroad train and steamship, these last to ultra-modern electric locomotive, speed boat, racing automobile, monoplane and dirigible—all to the accompaniment of music and drama.

Special phases of railroad history will be shown in the dome and the south portion of Transportation Hall, 1,000 feet long and windowless, adjoining it. Marine exhibits will be shown in a section of a modern de-luxe ocean liner complete from B deck to captain's bridge.

The north section and at least two separate exhibit buildings will be used to tell the story of motor transportation. In the building which the General Motors company is erecting, one will see carried on the entire operation of assembling motor cars.

## CHILDREN'S EVENING STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BILLY MINK and Little Joe Otter do most of their fishing in the Laughing Brook or the Smiling Pool and are content with rather small fish, so long as there are plenty of them. Buster Bear is another fisherman who does all his fishing in the Laughing Brook. This is because Buster does not want to leave the Green Forest. His cousin, Bobby Coon, is also quite content with what he can catch in the Laughing Brooks. Longlegs the Heron often fishes along the edge of the Big River, but he, too, is content with minnows and pollywogs.

But it is not so with Plunger the Fish Hawk. No, indeed. He wastes no time on the little fish of the Laughing Brook or the Smiling Pool. Once in a while he fishes in the Smiling Pool when his keen eyes discover a fish there which is worth catching, but most of his fishing is done in the Big River. Every day he and Mrs. Plunger fly over to the Big River. One goes up the Big River and one goes down. To their broad wings miles are nothing, and so, high in the air above the shining water, they swing back and forth from shore to shore for long distances, their wonderful eyes fixed on the water.

Now, it is a fact which perhaps you do not know that from high in the air, looking straight down into the water, you can see much farther below the surface than you can when close to the water. So the keen eyes of Plunger can look right down into the Big River and see the fish swimming there. When he sees one near enough to the top he closes his wings and drops like a shot, with his great claws spread ready to seize the fish. But he does not always succeed. Oh, my, no! Did you ever know a fisherman who always succeeds? I never did. Plunger is just like all fishermen, missing his fish quite as often and perhaps often

er than he catches one. And he is like all good fishermen in another thing, the possession of patience.

On this particular morning Plunger was having no luck at all. Perhaps it was because he wasn't as patient as usual. The truth is he was rather impatient. He wanted a fish, a big fish, not for himself, but for Mrs.



Round and Round and Round, Swung Plunger, Never Once Taking His Eyes From That Fish Down Below.

Plunger. Why didn't he leave it to Mrs. Plunger to catch her own breakfast? I'll tell you why. It was because Mrs. Plunger was very busy with household duties. There were three eggs in that nest over in the Green Forest, and Mrs. Plunger was sitting on them to keep them warm, so that by and by they would hatch into three little Plungers. So Plunger wanted a particularly nice fish to take to her to show her how much he thought of her.

But it seemed as if all the particularly nice fish were staying at the bottom of the Big River that morning. Several times he saw splendid fat fish almost near enough to the top, but not quite. Twice he shot down, only to spread his wings just before he reached the water and then flap back up in the air. Both times he had seen just in time that the fish were too deep in the water and he would simply scare them and get a bath for nothing. Once he had discovered a fish taking a sun bath close to the surface, but even as he had steadied himself for the lion's swift plunge the fish had dived. Perhaps it had been frightened by the shadow of Plunger.

He was just about ready to think that he and Mrs. Plunger would have no breakfast that day when he saw deep down in the water the biggest, fattest fish he had yet seen. It was lazily swimming or at times remaining quite still.

"That fellow will bear watching," muttered Plunger. "He hasn't anything in particular to do, and perhaps

## THIS BRIDGE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THIS bridge is much too much for me. Just ask my wife, and she'll agree. I am a conservationist. I bid too little when I'm strong. Or when I'm weak I bid too strong. Concerning trumps, though wives insist. The thing to do is lead them out. I say "insist," I should say "shout." We get along a day or two. As well as married people do. And then some bridge-bounds happen in. And that's the way that wars begin. About so long they fuss and fidge. Then say, "What say a little bridge?" What say? I wouldn't dare to say. The things I think of right away.

I'm not an intellectual. I can't learn bridge, I never shall. All I can talk about is books. The market, and how business looks. And world events, and news of friends. And what the government intends. Inconsequential such as those. Oh, well, I'm hopeless, I suppose. (© 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.)

he will come up for a sun bath. My, but he would taste good! I think I'll wait a bit."

So Plunger waited and watched. His way of waiting was to swing in little circles round and round right over the spot where the fish was, only, of course, he was high in the air. Round and round and round and round swung Plunger, never once taking his

## TASTY SANDWICHES

SANDWICHES that are filling enough for a good meal are the kind to put up for an active youngster or a picnic party that will have a day of fishing or hiking.

### Lamb Sandwich.

Chop cold roast lamb fine, season with salt, pepper and tomato catsup. Add to this mayonnaise dressing to which chopped olives have been mixed and spread on buttered bread.

### Elite Sandwich.

Take three-fourths of a cupful each of finely minced cold lamb and celery, add one tablespoonful of minced mustard pickle, two tablespoonfuls of shredded watercress, salt and paprika and a pinch of curry. Use one round and a half inch of this mixture for each sandwich and a crisp leaf of lettuce dipped into french dressing. Spread on whole wheat bread buttered.

### Lamb and Pepper Sandwich.

To half a cupful of minced lamb add one tablespoonful of finely chopped green pepper. Mix with mayonnaise or boiled dressing to spread.

### Lamb and Mint.

Take one-half cupful of chopped lamb, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of minced green peas, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of diced celery, mayonnaise, one teaspoonful of chopped mint. Mix and use on split, buttered dinner rolls.

### Lamb and Jelly Sandwich.

Split rolls and spread with currant jelly with mint. Lay on a thin slice of roast lamb and cover with a buttered top of the roll. To the currant jelly, beat until smooth, add the grated rind of an orange, salt, and two tablespoonfuls of finely minced mint.

### Mutton Sandwich.

To one cupful of chopped mutton add two tablespoonfuls or more of chopped cucumber pickle, season to taste. Mix with a boiled salad dressing and spread on the sandwich bread. Horseradish instead of pickle may be used for variation.

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## KITTY McKAY

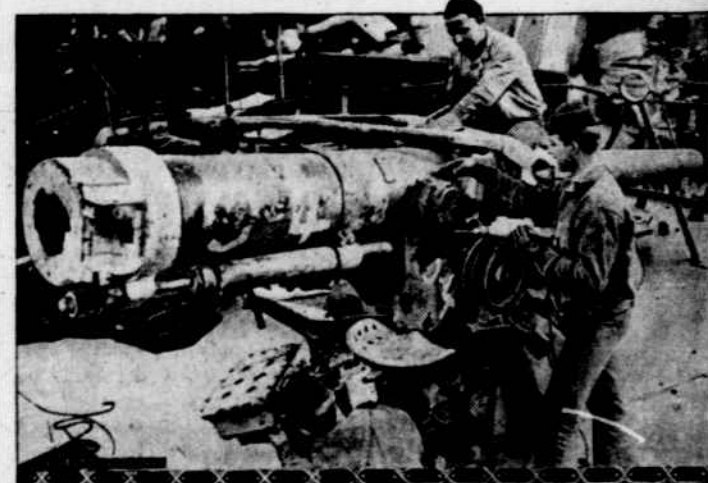
By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl friend says she just knows her dentist would make a good soldier—he's always drilling. (© 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.)

eyes from that fish down below. Several times he was tempted to give up and try his luck elsewhere, but he didn't. Finally patience won, as patience almost always will. Slowly the big fish came nearer and nearer to the surface. At last he was only a few inches below. Plunger steadied himself for an instant to make sure that his aim was good. Then he closed his wings and shot down like an arrow. There was a great splash as he struck the water and disappeared. A few seconds later he burst out in a shower of spray and flapped heavily up, clutched in his great claws was the big fish, struggling helplessly. (© 1932, T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.)

## Putting Old Destroyers in Shape



IN THE Philadelphia navy yard many workmen are busy overhauling and outfitting 13 destroyers that have been out of commission for some time. The men in the photograph are putting into condition a four-inch gun from one of the swift warships.