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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt's First Rebuff in Primaries—Senate Committee Boosts Income Taxes—House Playing Havoc With Economy Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FOR the first time since he started out on his hunt for instructed delegates Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt met with a rebuff—two of them, in fact. In the Massachusetts primaries he expected to win eight or ten of the 36 delegates chosen for the Democratic Presidential convention, but Al Smith swept the state and added the entire delegation to his little bundle of votes.

More important because more unexpected was the result in Pennsylvania. The New York governor captured the greater part of that state's delegation, perhaps 60 out of 76 votes, but Smith made a much better showing than anyone had anticipated. Incomplete returns indicated he had carried 15 of the 67 counties, and his majority in Philadelphia was impressive.

Altogether, the leaders of the "stop Roosevelt" movement were considerably heartened by the outcome of these two primaries.

President Hoover was virtually assured of the 109 Republican delegates in the two states. In the Pennsylvania the Republican primary was made interesting by the contest between Senator James J. Davis and Gen. Smedley D. Butler. The famous marine was backed by Governor Pinchot and ran as a dry, but Davis, who had been converted to anti-prohibitionism through the influence of William S. Vare, Republican boss of the state, defeated the general by a plurality that approached 400,000. It was thought this might mean that the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican convention would fight earnestly for a plank promising resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment. Mrs. Pinchot, the governor's wife, sought the Republican congressional nomination in the Fifteenth district, but was whipped by Congressman Louis T. McFadden, who some months ago attacked the administration's international finance policies and accused President Hoover of "selling out" to Europe.

FIRST rejecting a proposal by Senator Couzens to boost surtaxes to the wartime maximum of 45 per cent, the senate finance committee voted an increase in all income tax rates above the levies written into the new revenue bill that house.

The committee almost unanimously adopted a schedule presented by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, the ranking Democrat, calling for a maximum surtax of 45 per cent instead of the 40 per cent figure carried in the house bill.

Normal income rates were boosted to 3 per cent on the first \$4,000 income; 6 per cent on the next \$4,000 and 9 per cent on the income above \$8,000.

The present normal rates are 1½, 3 and 5 per cent. The house voted to increase these rates to 2, 4 and 7 per cent respectively.

By close votes the tariffs on imported oil and coal which the house added to the measure were struck out. The tax on automobiles was approved. The house passed and sent to the President the tariff bill restoring to congress all power to alter import duties. The house also passed the \$326,000,000 navy bill after refusing to cut the amount 10 per cent.

DETERMINED to get the \$20,000,000 economy bill before the senate as quickly as possible, Majority Floor Leader Rainey decreed that the house should hold night sessions until the measure was disposed of.

Immediately a bi-partisan insurgent coalition took charge and overrode the Democratic and Republican leadership. First thing it did was to knock out that provision of the rule limiting the number of amendments to the economy measure to forty, and then it started in to rip the bill to pieces. Its primary achievement in this line was the adoption of an amendment by Britten of Illinois exempting from the proposed 11 per cent pay reduction all federal employees with salaries up to and including \$2,500. As framed by the committee the exemption ran to \$1,000. The change took more than \$50,000,000 out of the \$200,000,000 the bill was supposed to effect in the annual cost of the federal government.

RICHMOND was full of governors and other dignitaries last week and was mighty busy in other respects. The events included the annual conference of state executives, the Washington bicentennial celebration, a celebration in honor of the landing of the first permanent Colonists, a state music festival, dedication of the first monument to James Monroe in the state, and the opening to the public for the full week of 100 colonial homes and gardens.

The governors, thirty in number, after being received by Governor Pollard, helped to dedicate the Monroe statue at Ash Lawn. The chief address was delivered by Claude G. Bowers, eminent Democratic journalist and orator. The executive also took part in all the other ceremonies, besides holding their own four-day meet. On Wednesday they were addressed by President Hoover, who in one of his most important speeches presented the federal government's case to the states and asked for their fuller co-operation in settling national problems. Thursday evening the governors were entertained at dinner in the White House.

REPRESENTATIVE F. H. La Guardia of New York, leader of the bloc that defeated the sales tax proposition, provided the sensation of the week in the senate banking committee hearings on stock exchange methods. It was an exposure of alleged high pressure publicity methods, including even bribery, to manipulate prices on the New York Stock exchange, and the documents he offered in proof of his charges involved a number of financial writers formerly employed on New York papers. They were employed by brokerage houses, he said, to "bully-hoo" stocks and sent out misleading statements in order to promote stock purchases. In some cases he said extracts from newspaper articles inspired by high powered publicity methods were included by brokers in letters to customers.

Five pools in which stocks were manipulated, according to La Guardia, were cited by the New Yorker to back up his assertions. He said that high pressure methods had been utilized in the handling of pools in Indian Motorcycle stock, Savage Arms, Maxwell Motors, Pure Oil, Slims Petroleum, and Superior Oil. In all instances except the Indian Motorcycle stock, the pools operated back in 1924 and 1925. Mr. La Guardia named A. Newton Plummer as the high pressure publicity man who had distributed \$286,000 among newspaper men. This man, he said, operated under the title of publicity counsel and sometimes under the name of the Institute of Economic Research. Plummer is now under indictment for forging securities.

The committee in executive session decided to make a sweeping inquiry into the whole stock and bond selling as it affects the stock exchange, and this may last all summer. A steering committee of five was named by Chairman Norbeck to plan the investigation and line up witnesses. Senator Couzens of Michigan, one of the "progressives," is perhaps the leading member of this smaller body and will be a most important factor in the inquiry. Glass, Fletcher and Norbeck himself, also are on the steering committee. Walcott of Connecticut, who initiated the inquiry, has been forced into a minor place by Norbeck.

JAPAN opened a great drive in Manchuria to suppress the fast-growing revolt against the government of the puppet state of Manchoukuo, having previously warned the rest of the world to keep hands off. The rebel forces along the eastern lines of the Chinese Eastern railway and in the lower Sungari valley were estimated at 20,000, and there were more of them in other regions. Against all these large bodies of troops were started, the main force being commanded by Major General Murali. The Japanese government scorned the resolution of the League of Na-

tions committee of nineteen, calling for the immediate evacuation of Shanghai, and then went ahead to arrange its own plan with the co-operation of Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister to China. It was reported in Geneva that this proposal was accepted by Nanking, so the league committee meekly admitted it would have to make its resolution to conform. The small powers, which had insisted on drastic action against Japan, didn't like this development but could do nothing.

GERMANY is especially grateful to President Hoover for his promotion of the moratorium on reparations and war debts, but there was no way in which this gratitude could be shown directly to the President. So Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett was chosen to be the recipient of an unusual honor—the bestowal of the degree of doctor of political science by the ancient and famous University of Tuebingen. This high honor was presented to the ambassador in an impressive ceremony in the presence of representatives of the German cabinet and many of south Germany's most distinguished men.

In its centuries of existence the University of Tuebingen has dispensed only a few honorary titles. But, as the rector said, because of his "great effort in alleviating economic problems the university concluded that the American ambassador did signal work in singling out some of the causes of the present difficulties," and decided to honor him.

JOHN N. WILLYS, ambassador to Poland, thinks he should return to the direction of his automobile manufacturing business. Therefore he came back to the country and last week called on President Hoover and arranged for his retirement from the diplomatic post in June. He said to the reporters: "I shall make immediate arrangements to move back to the United States in order that I may be on the ground to take care of my various interests here and particularly to be more active and helpful in my duties as chairman of the board of the Willys-Overland company."

GEORGIA has a new senator, appointed by Gov. Richard B. Russell, Jr., to fill out part of the unexpired term of the late William J. Harris. The man selected is Maj. John S. Cohen, editor of the Atlanta Journal. He will serve until next November. The Harris term does not expire until 1937, and Governor Russell himself will be a candidate for the place in the general election in the fall.

Major Cohen, who has been Democratic national committee member from Georgia since 1924, is a member of a distinguished southern family. He joined the staff of the Journal in 1890 and was reporter, special Washington correspondent, and editorial writer. He was a correspondent and later an army officer in the Spanish-American war. His father was a Confederate officer.

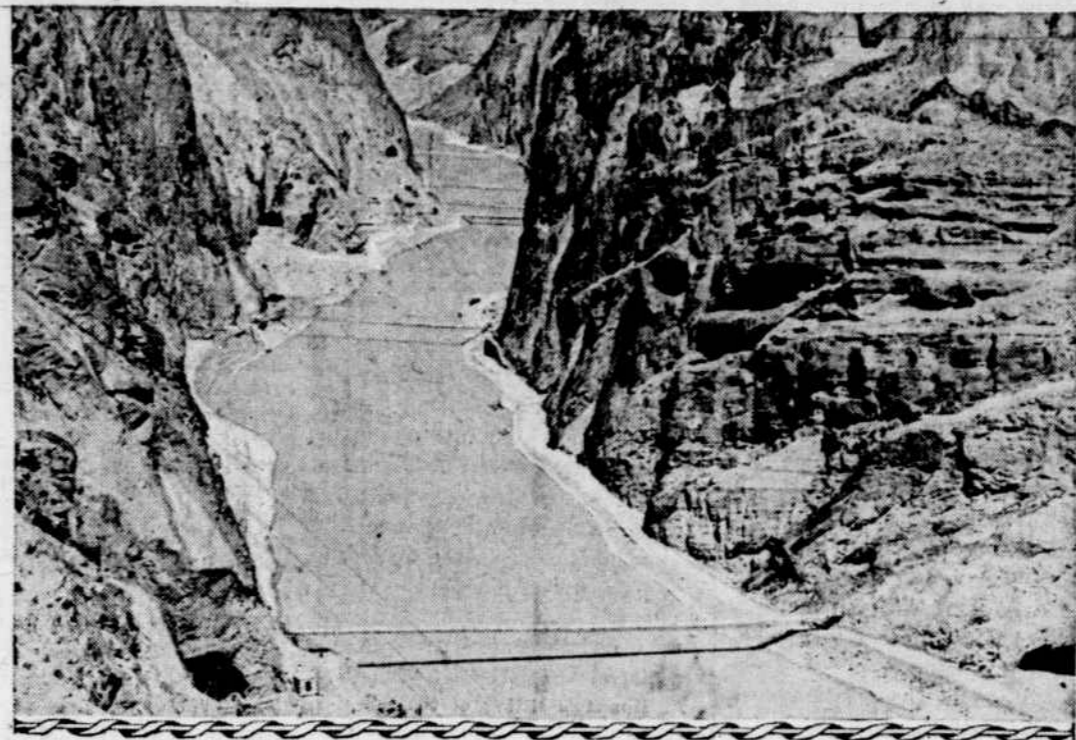
NATIONAL Socialists, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, scored a great victory in the Prussian elections, and won enough places in other parts of Germany to make them the strongest political party in four of the five states in the reich. But they still lack a clear majority to control any of them. In Bavaria they fell slightly behind.

In Prussia, where the fight was most bitter because of the theory that "whoever controls Prussia controls the reich," the Hitlerite forces garnered 162 seats against the nine they held heretofore. The coalition which makes up the present government also obtained 162 seats. The Communists also gained, now having 57 seats to their former 48. The Social Democrats were the heaviest losers.

It was announced that the Prussian government would resign on May 24 when the newly elected diet convenes, but will carry on until a new premier of the state is elected. Hitler is insisting that the Nazis should be given control, but there can be no definite decision as to the alignment of the parties until the middle of May, when the Catholic Centrists meet in Berlin for a caucus.

In the Austrian elections also the National Socialists scored heavy and widespread gains, but the control of the government remains in the hands of the Socialists and Christian Socialists. The Pan-German and Agrarian parties were practically wiped out by the Nazis.

Graphic Air View Shows Progress on Hoover Dam



WITH all indications pointing to spring floods on the Colorado river, which will rise to higher levels than the inundation of 1906, when the river overflowed into the Coachella valley and created the now famous Salton sea, 3,200 workmen in 24-hour shifts speed against time to bring operations on Hoover dam, world's largest, in shape so that the minimum setbacks will occur when flood waters pour through Boulder canyon. This remarkable air view was obtained from the first plane to make the flight over the new route between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, initiating the new air trail which will permit transcontinental passengers to view at first hand the government's operations. Activity at the present time centers on the completion of the four 56-foot diversion tunnels which will carry the river around the actual dam site by means of two coffer dams. The coffer dams must be built between high water seasons. At present Six Companies, Inc., holders of the contract, are one year ahead of the government's schedule, and if this advantage is maintained work on pouring 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth and rock into the upper of the two coffer dams will soon get under way. The face of the coffer dam must be covered with a 6-inch blanket of concrete before the floods, or the work of

months will be wiped out. Hoover dam itself will take form in two and one-half years. It will measure 650 feet up and down stream at the base, 45 feet at the top, and about 1,150 feet along the upper rim. The huge structure will require 3,400,000 cubic yards of concrete, and in order to complete this item in the estimated time, the contractors will have to pour 7½ cubic yards of concrete per minute on an eight-hour day basis. The top of the dam will be only 400 feet below the rim of Boulder canyon, and the great barrier will impound 30,500,000 acre feet of water, creating a lake which will extend 110 miles to the Grand canyon, 14 times larger than the present world's biggest artificial lake behind the Assuan dam in Egypt. With the triple purpose of flood control, supplying water to southern California, and development of power, Hoover dam will pay for itself in 50 years. Destined to rise 720 feet high from the bottom of the canyon, it will stand as man's greatest monument in harnessing the forces of nature to his will. Photo shows Boulder canyon from the air above the site of Hoover dam. Two of the four 4,600-foot diversion tunnels, on which the greater part of the 16 tons of dynamite used each day is being used, may be seen on opposite sides of the river.

the eggs carefully added. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs after taking from the heat. Add a little minced parsley, if desired.

Luncheon Dish.—Remove the sardines from the box neatly and entirely (if possible). Place on a platter and surround with water cress or parsley. Cut radishes into tulips with a sharp knife, rolling back the petals to make them look like the flower. Arrange these in the cress or parsley and serve with the sardines.

The southern custom of serving a demit-tasse of strong coffee, accompanied by sugar to guests in the house before the "came down" for breakfast, is one that is being taken up by hotels and dining car service.

Orange Fruit Cake.—Cream one-fourth cupful of butter, add one-half of a third cupful of sugar, one egg beaten light, the remaining sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of orange marmalade. Sift two cupfuls of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-eighth teaspoonful of soda and cinnamon, the same of cloves, add one-third cupful each of chopped orange peel and nuts. Bake in one loaf about one hour.

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REWARD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHEN we lie sleeping
In our little plot,
That other hands are keeping
Green or not,
What shall we care for,
If we care at all,
Be hoping, waiting, there for,
Spring and fall?

It won't be roses,
Roses once a year,
Nor not, as man supposes,
Be a tear.
In your tomorrow,
After our today,
We would not have you sorrow,
But be gay.

May man or woman,
Some one passing by,
Seek out the little tomb in
Which we lie,
And say, "He lifted
Loads he never knew,
And, even when I drifted,
Brought me through."

When freed the spirit,
When our work is done,
It will be sweet to hear it,
Even one—
To know forever,
After work and pain,
Not all of our endeavor
Was in vain.

(© 1932, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

Washington and Tammany
In the early days of the Tammany society they called the President of the United States "Great Grand Sachem" or "Kitchi Okemaw." This was their name for Washington when he was President.

Red Hat
Bright red grosgrain is used for a new model which is called "Caprice," as its color and shape suggest light-heartedness and mirth.

STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THAT was a royal quarrel there in the Green Forest on that beautiful morning, and the more dreadful because of that. Quarrels are dreadful, anyway, are between those who are looked up to. Sammy Jay and Chatterer the Red Squirrel are forever quarreling, and it is never nice to see or hear them. But bad as one of their quarrels is, it is nothing compared to this quarrel between Buster Bear and King Eagle. You know, once upon a time, long ago, Buster's great-great-ever-so-great-grandfather was king of the forest, and King Eagle's great-great-ever-so-great-grandfather was king of the air. And now here their great-great-ever-so-great-grandchildren quarreling just like the most common of common people. It was shocking.

It would have been bad enough if there had been the least shadow of an excuse, but there wasn't. No, sir, there wasn't the least shadow of an excuse. They were quarreling over a fish which didn't belong to either of them. Plunger the Fish Hawk had caught it, and as he was flying home with it King Eagle, who has a fondness for fish, had made him drop it.



"Robber!" He hissed as he circled over Buster's head.

and then hadn't been able to catch it before it reached the ground. It was just chance that that fish had fallen right where Buster Bear was sitting, and so he claimed it as his own.

Now King Eagle is not one to easily give up. You see, he has always been used to having his way. That is the way with kings. He had a very wholesome respect for Buster Bear's great strength, and his great paws and claws, but he didn't propose to give up that fish without a struggle.

"Robber!" he hissed as he circled above Buster's head watching for a

chance to dart down and tear Buster's coat with his great hooked claws. "Robber yourself!" roared Buster, turning so as always to face King Eagle. "You're just a great bully and nothing more. You can't catch fish, and so you rob those who can."

This was true, and it didn't improve King Eagle's temper to be told so. He called Buster all the bad names he could think of, and he made fun of him because he was no longer king of the forest. All the time he kept wheeling and turning just out of Buster's reach and pretending to dart down at him. Once he succeeded in striking Buster from behind before Buster could turn, and once Buster pulled out a couple of King Eagle's white tail feathers. Buster's little eyes blazed with anger, and there was a savage gleam in the eyes of King Eagle. And such a screaming and growling as there was! It brought everyone within hearing to watch. It is queer how quickly news of such unpleasant things can travel. In a surprisingly short time there was a ring of little forest and meadow people peeping out from safe hiding places. None of them knew what the quarrel was about, but all took sides as a matter of course. The birds wanted King Eagle to win, and the animals wanted Buster to win, and all the time they wondered what this dreadful quarrel was about.

Now as is the way with people who quarrel, it wasn't long before Buster Bear and King Eagle were so intent upon their quarrel that they gave no thought at all to what they were quarreling about, and little by little they got farther away from the fish which had made all this trouble. Suddenly King Eagle remembered. Buster Bear was now so far from where the fish had fallen that if he were quick he might swoop down, snatch it and be away before Buster could get him. Watching his chance, he swooped over Buster's head and down to the place where he had last seen the fish, his great claws outstretched to seize it. There was no fish there!

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Printed Shoes to Match Colored Spring Dresses

Printed shoes to match printed frocks are the newest wrinkle in spring footwear.

Mannequins displaying colored print frock in the spring style shows wore high-heeled slippers made of matching print.

Black backgrounds sprinkled with bright flowers were the favorite design.

Goddess' Beauty Sleep Ends



HEPET, great goddess of a civilization older than that of Egypt and Babylon, whose musty tomb has recently been uncovered at Tell Hais, now inhabited by fierce Bedouin tribes. She was worshiped 3,000 to 4,000 years B. C., in the days of the Subarian-Hurritic civilization and was discovered by Dr. Baron Max von Oppenheim, famous German scientist.