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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Massie Case Defendants Set Free by Gov. Judd—House Nearly Ruins the Economy Bill—Capone Begins His Term in Atlanta.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SWIFTLY and unexpectedly came the climax in the Massie case at Honolulu. Two days in advance of the time set for the passing of sentence on the four convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Kahahawai, Judge Davis called the defendants before him and sentenced them to ten years in prison at hard labor. Immediately thereafter Gov. Lawrence M. Judd commuted the sentence to one hour in the custody of a bailiff, and this time having passed, the navy lieutenant, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fortescue, and Seaman Lord and Jones were set free. This procedure was in accord with an arrangement made by Governor Judd, Judge Davis and attorneys on both sides. The governor had been subjected to great pressure to pardon the defendants, and it was held that his action was in accord with the jury's recommendation of mercy.

Sentiment in Hawaii was diverse, many of the natives being extremely dissatisfied with what they considered a miscarriage of justice, and most of the whites feeling that the governor should have pardoned the four outright, thus preserving their civil rights. In Washington the latter view seemed to prevail, several senators and representatives being outspoken in the matter. Congressman Summers of Texas introduced a bill granting the President power to pardon defendants in the territories, and before the action in Honolulu was known bills had been introduced in both houses for a congressional pardon for the four convicted. Also a petition for a pardon was signed by eighty members of congress and cabled to Governor Judd.

Whether Lieutenant Massie will remain in the navy apparently was left up to President Hoover. In cases where naval officers are convicted in civil courts and sentenced to imprisonment the naval regulations authorize the President to drop such officers. Naval officers in Washington were hopeful that Mr. Hoover would not take such action in Massie's case. Dispatches from Honolulu said it was likely the prosecution of the four remaining youths accused of attacking Mrs. Massie would now be dropped. The young woman had said she was ready to go to the stand against them and once more tell of her terrible experience, but Clarence Darrow, her attorney, advised her to come home with her family and forget all about it.

MARYLAND'S preferential primary was made interesting by the contest for delegates between President Hoover and Dr. Joseph L. France, the only avowed rival of Mr. Hoover for the Republican Presidential nomination. Though France is a Marylander and was that state's senator a dozen years ago, he was turned down by the home folks, losing to Hoover by a substantial majority. This setback, however, will not serve to put a stop to Doctor France's campaign. He will keep right on trying to corral delegates elsewhere and has engaged convention headquarters in a Chicago hotel. He is his own manager.

Baltimore voters paid more attention to the matter of repealing, so far as that city is concerned, Maryland's 200-year-old blue laws than to the Presidential choice. On this question they cast more than 142,000 ballots and the repeal was passed by a majority of 83,990. The repeal became immediately effective, so Baltimoreans may now transact business, go to movies or ball games and even kiss their wives on Sunday—all of which and much more was forbidden by the ancient blue laws.

CALIFORNIA Democrats dealt a rather severe blow to the aspirations of Governor Roosevelt, the third within a short time. In the preferential primary they gave Speaker John N. Garner a plurality of more than 40,000 votes over the New Yorker. Al Smith came in third, some 75,000 votes behind the Texan. Though Mr. Garner has not been an avowed candidate for the nomination, this makes him more than a favorite son

and insures the continuation of the campaign in his behalf. President Hoover was unopposed in the Republican primary and piled up a big vote.

In Alabama the slate of Democratic delegates instructed for Franklin D. Roosevelt beat the list of uninstructed delegates by about three to one. The New York governor also captured the South Dakota delegation. Republicans of the latter state favored a delegation instructed for Hoover and also voted to send Senator Peter Norbeck back to the senate, defeating Harry F. Brownell of Sioux Falls.

WHEN the House of representatives, disregarding the leadership of both parties, got through mauling the economy measure that was designed to contribute \$200,000,000 savings toward balancing the budget and handed it over to the senate as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, there wasn't much left of the product of the special economy committee. Indeed, it was about \$100,000,000 short of the mark.

By limiting government pay reduction to 11 per cent of salaries in excess of \$2,500 the house knocked out \$55,000,000 of the \$67,000,000 it was proposed to save on pay roll cost. The house also rejected savings on veterans' benefits estimated at more than \$48,000,000 and turned down the proposed consolidation of the War and Navy departments which the economy committee promised would save from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

While administration leaders laid plans to salvage some of the wreckage on the senate floor, the appropriations committee was confronted with the task of revamping the shattered measure.

Meantime, prospects of lengthy contests over each side of the triangular problem of balancing the budget—taxation, reduction in appropriations and economy—cast a fresh shadow of doubt over probability of completing the necessary session work before June 10.

FOR several years, at least, the people of the United States need read little if anything about Al Capone, for that eminent gentleman is now behind the bars of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, serving a term of 11 years for income tax fraud. The United States Supreme Court curiously refused to review "Scarface's" case and his attorneys could devise nothing more to keep him out of the penitentiary. His sentence, imposed by Federal Judge Wilkerson, is ten years in Atlanta and one year in a county jail, besides a fine of \$50,000. If Al behaves himself he may be free again in about seven and one-half years, but it is unlikely that he will ever again be a power in the world of gangsters.

On leaving Chicago, where he had been in jail for six months, Capone said, graciously, that he was not sore at anybody and that he hoped Chicago would be better off and the public clamor would be satisfied.

SENATOR CARL HAYDEN of Arizona put forward a project of the silver states to boost the price of silver, offering a resolution that would authorize the President to accept, up to July 1, 1933, silver in payment of debts owing the United States by foreign governments. The silver would be accepted at the rate of one and one-half ounces for each dollar of indebtedness discharged, provided the debtor nations agree to not melt or debase their own coins to obtain silver for debt payments.

FOR about ten years there has been before congress, in one form or another, a measure designed to make steady the value of the dollar. The other day the house, after brief consideration, passed such a bill, known as the Goldborough bill, and turned it over to the senate, where it seems doomed to defeat by the Republican majority. The proponents of this measure say it will restore the purchasing power of the dollar and stabilize commodity prices through the open market operations and rediscount facilities of the federal reserve system.

The bill declares it to be "the policy of the United States," that the average purchasing power of the dollar based on the 1921-1922 level of

commodity prices, "shall be restored and maintained by the control of the volume of credit and currency." It charges the federal reserve board, the federal reserve banks and secretary of the treasury with the duty of "making effective this policy."

Opponents of the measure, who include Secretary of the Treasury Mills, say it is "a mandate to the federal reserve board to issue fiat money," and "the greatest scheme of inflation ever proposed in any country."

PRELIMINARY elections in France indicated that Premier Tardieu might be ousted and a liberal government installed with Edouard Herriot, veteran leader of the Radical Socialists and former premier, at its head. The issue was to be decided in the run-off elections May 8, but already Herriot's party had made gains in parliamentary seats and the left Republicans led by Tardieu had lost heavily. Tardieu himself was re-elected by a sound majority, and so were most of the members of his cabinet.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Japanese and Chinese governments, propped up in their hospital beds, signed an agreement which ended hostilities in the Shanghai area.

A Japanese surgeon amputated the right leg of Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu soon after he signed the agreement. He was the most seriously hurt of the five highest Japanese officials who were wounded in a recent bombing.

The Japanese volunteered to start withdrawal of their troops at once "as the first step in the faithful execution of the agreement." Withdrawal is to be completed in about four weeks.

In Manchuria the Japanese claimed to have routed the Chinese "insurgents" in bloody encounters, but the revolt against the puppet Manchurian government was not quelled.

SEVERAL highly important decisions were handed down by the United States Supreme court. One of them, read by Justice Benjamin Cardozo, rejected modification of the packers' consent decree of 1920 to permit packers to deal at wholesale in groceries and other lines not related to the packing-house industry. In January, 1931, the District of Columbia authorized the modification. Under the Supreme court's ruling, the packers will be prohibited from continuing in their present lines of business and must comply with the terms of the consent decree, which restricted their activities exclusively to meat and other slaughter-house products.

The tremendous business of the packers was emphasized by Justice Cardozo, who pointed out that the original decree was insisted on because of fear that the companies would otherwise be able to crush their smaller rivals. He said the packers were in a position today to do under the modified decree what was feared when the consent decree was entered. Justices Butler and Van Devanter dissented.

Ruling on a case from Texas, the court decided, 5 to 4, that the state Democratic executive committee had acted illegally in barring negroes from participating in the party's primaries. The majority opinion, handed down by Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Roberts, held that the party committee lacked this power even though authorized by statute to prescribe the requirements for party membership.

President Hoover was upheld in his controversy with the senate over the case of his appointment of George Otis Smith to the federal power commission. The case arose when, in December, 1930, the senate consented to Smith's appointment, then in January, 1931, requested the return of the nomination and voted to reconsider its vote of consent. During the interim, Smith had angered radical senators by dismissing certain power commission employees. The President refused to accede to the senate's request.

HOPE for an adequate American navy was revived when the senate by a vote of 46 to 25 made unfinished business the Hale bill authorizing construction of all ships needed to bring the fleet up to the tonnage limits of the London and Washington naval treaties. The measure undoubtedly will be roughly treated by senators who advocate other legislation and will be displaced from time to time, but Senator Hale expressed confidence that it will come to a vote and be passed before congress adjourns. The opposition seeks to prevent early enactment of the bill on the ground that its passage would embarrass the American delegation in the disarmament conference at Geneva and violate the spirit of the naval building truce.

Astronomer Discovers New Planet



DR. A. C. D. COMMELIN, former president of the Royal Astronomical society, at the instrument which aided him in locating a new planet, which he claims is nearer to the earth than any other. He says it is only about three miles in diameter.

THE CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

WHAT had become of the big, fat fish that Plunger the Fish Hawk had caught in the Big River, that King Eagle had forced him to drop, that Buster Bear had claimed for his, and over which Buster Bear and King Eagle had been quarrelling most shamefully? When King Eagle had seen his chance he had swooped down to the place where the fish had fallen, his claws outstretched to seize it. But there was no fish there. No, sir, there wasn't a sign of a fish. King Eagle flew up to the limb of a tree out of reach of Buster Bear just as Buster, snarling and growling all sorts of dreadful things, came rushing over.

When Buster could find no fish King Eagle had somehow got it after all, and this put him into still more of a rage if possible. But as he glared at King Eagle he saw that there was no look of triumph in King Eagle's face, as there surely would have been had he obtained the fish. Instead there was a look which said as plainly as words, "Where has that fish gone?" Buster stared up at King



Meanwhile Granny Fox and Reddy Fox Were Sitting Down to the Finest Fish Dinner They Ever Had.

Eagle, and King Eagle stared down at Buster, and for a few minutes neither said a word. The anger died out of their faces, and into each in its place crept a look of foolishness.

From Paris to Timbuctoo and Back Again by Air



THE Seabrook-Wauthier Sahara Desert Air expedition which has brought back by airplane from Timbuctoo the authorized memoirs of Pere Yakouba with priceless documents and notes covering the history of "the mysterious city" since its first occupancy by the French. The expedition, organized with the permission of the French government authorities, was piloted and scientifically directed by Capt. Rene Wauthier of the French army in a four-seated plane. Aboard were William Seabrook, American adventure writer, and Marjorie Worthington, American novelist, who collaborated on the Yakouba memoirs. Pere Yakouba came to Timbuctoo about thirty-five years ago as a white father and decided to discard the robe to marry a native girl with whom he has had thirty children. Father Yakouba was born in Chateau-Thierry. He has been devoting a great part of his time to studying languages and the various African dialects. He is very highly considered by the French government. He returned once to France since he established himself in Timbuctoo, but preferred his new home, and quickly returned. He says that he is much happier in Timbuctoo, having no worries brought by modern civilization such as telephone, elevators, newspapers and conventions of all kinds. The last American he had seen before Seabrook was Floyd Gibbons whom he met while making an attempt to cross the desert in 1921 with the aid of donkeys and camels. When Father Yakouba saw Seabrook arriving by air, he said that the Americans, since Gibbons, had made a lot of progress.

On the left in the picture is shown Georges Etienne and William Seabrook exploring a well which connects with subterranean aqueducts, bringing water under the Sahara from Hoggar to the oasis of Reggan. At the top, left to right, Dubois, civil administrator of Timbuctoo; Pere Yakouba, penning his memoirs for William Seabrook, who is looking on.

GREEN FOODS

FRESH green vegetables that have spent the whole of their growing period drinking in the sun's rays teeming with every vital quality that the body requires, can be had even in a small city lot. A very small plot will grow lettuce, spinach, black seeded

mustard and various small vegetables like radishes and onions. The radish tops as well as the beet and turnip tops, provide splendid greens for the early spring. Planting a garden is a fascinating undertaking; with just a little care in weeding and keeping the soil loose about the plants, watering when needed, a small plot will give big returns.

The Retreat From Lexington

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THEY called them "minute men," my son, The minute men of Lexington, And yet I wonder, in their smoke, How many generations spoke? For heroism is not made And taught to youngsters like a trade: The spark must burn, a constant fire, In father's son and father's sire.

Today we need not talk of war, Now through, pray god, forever more, We need not talk of yesterday, But of the present well we may. What generations will it take Their heroism to unmake, What generations like our own To make us soft and bring us prone? What brought the Roman to his knees? It was not enemies, but ease, It was not poverty, but gold, For hearts grown greedy soon grow cold. The moral letdown of a race Does more than cannon to efface A nation from the crowded earth, Where wealth is honored more than worth.

Our generation, is it then A builder or the bane of men? Not just to honor, but to learn We need the page of time to turn, Our generation to compare With those who now lie sleeping there.

Do we march onward, upward, son, Or now retreat from Lexington? (© 1932, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

"What are you quarrelling about?" asked King Eagle mildly. "Nothing, for there is nothing to quarrel about," replied Buster Bear quite as mildly. "Did I dream that a big, fat fish fell from the sky and hit me?" "Not unless I dreamed that I watched Plunger the Fish Hawk catch one and then make him drop it," chuckled King Eagle. "I had set my heart on a fish dinner." "No more than I had," replied Buster Bear. "What we should have done was to divide that fish instead of quarrelling over it." "I wonder," said King Eagle slowly, looking this way and that way suspiciously, "if that fish swam away, ran away, or flew away. It's gone, and the question is how did it go? It had to go somehow." "Buster Bear was very busy sniffing where the fish had fallen. Sniff, sniff, sniff! Buster's nose is very keen, and it tells him a great deal. Sniff, sniff,

Latest From Paris



Here is the very latest spring styles, direct from Paris. The gown is of black wool, with a jacket of the same material in yellow. The jacket is trimmed with leopard skin. It is a creation by Klein.

DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is genius?" "Smallest harvest from the largest crop." (© 1932, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

sniff! A frown gathered on Buster's face. Sniff, sniff, sniff! The frown grew heavier and his little eyes began to snap. It was plain that Buster Bear was once more growing angry.

"That fish RAN away," he growled in his deep grumbly-rumbly voice. "I thought as much," said King Eagle. "It ran away on four legs," continued Buster Bear. "Whose legs?" asked King Eagle. "The legs of old Granny Fox," growled Buster Bear. "And that means that she will have the dinner you cheated me out of!" "You mean that you cheated me out of," retorted King Eagle promptly. And then what did these two, Buster Bear and King Eagle, do but fall to quarrelling again quite as fiercely as before over something which neither of them never had had.

Meanwhile Granny Fox and Reddy Fox were sitting down to the finest fish dinner they had had for many a day. "The way to get on in this world," said Granny, "is to keep your eyes open for the mistakes of others and then just step in and take advantage of them. Of course Buster Bear and King Eagle will say that I stole this fish, but I didn't. It didn't belong to either of them. It belonged to Plunger the Fish Hawk, but he lost it, and so then it belonged to whoever could get it. Remember this, Reddy: Quarrelling is bad business for those engaged in it, but it is likely to be very profitable to some one else. Always try to be that some one else. Keep out of quarrels quarrel. Did you ever taste a finer fish?" "I never did," replied Reddy.

teaspoonful of sugar and a generous dash of cayenne, salt and paprika. Stir and mix well, bring to the boiling point and pour boiling hot over the lettuce, toss it well with forks and serve at once.

Spinach Nests.—Cook two quarts of well washed spinach in the water that clings to the leaves after washing; cook ten minutes. Drain and chop fine, season with pepper, salt and a dash of mace. Butter individual ramkins or casseroles and make a border of the spinach in each one, forming nests. Break an egg into each nest, season, add a bit of butter and sprinkle with grated cheese, pour over two teaspoonfuls of cream. Bake in the oven until the egg is set. Serve in the baking dishes.

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