

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Mrs. Putnam's Great Solo Flight Across the Atlantic—House Rejects Legalized Beer—Hoover Against Democratic Relief Plans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EXACTLY five years after Charles A. Lindbergh completed his epoch-making flight from New York to Paris, Amelia Earhart, who is now Mrs. G. P. Putnam, landed in Ireland after the first solo flight across the Atlantic ever made by a woman. The intrepid young aviator had started for Paris, but a burned out exhaust manifold and other motor trouble led her to descend at Culmore near Londonderry. She had made the distance from Harbor Grace, N. F., in 14 hours and 54 minutes, and landed without injury to herself or her plane. It was her second crossing of the ocean by plane, but the other time, in 1928, she was merely a passenger with Wilmer Stutz and Lou Gordon.

"I made this flight just for fun," said Mrs. Putnam after landing, and she admitted her achievement meant nothing to aviation. Nevertheless, she was the recipient of innumerable congratulatory messages, from President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald among others, and when she flew on to London in a borrowed plane she was given a great ovation. She was the guest of Ambassador Mellon who, with members of his embassy staff, met her at the Hanworth airfield.

Besides being the first woman to fly the Atlantic alone, this young American girl set a new speed record for the crossing and also bettered the distance record for women set by Ruth Nichols at 1,977.6 miles. Her distance was 2,026.5 miles.

LEGALIZED beer lost another fight, and won't have a chance again until the national conventions meet in June and go into spasms over the wet and dry planks for their platforms. Following the example set by the senate, the house rejected the O'Connor-Hull resolution legalizing and taxing 2.75 per cent beer. The vote was 109 to 228, and technically was on the motion to discharge the ways and means committee from further consideration of the bill, which if carried would have brought the measure before the house. The two parties were nearly evenly split in the vote.

On Wednesday the senate again swatted beer, rejecting by a vote of 28 to 55 the Bingham amendment to the pending tax bill which would legalize beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content and tax it at the rate of two cents a pint. Senator Borah did most of the talking against the proposed amendment, which was defended by Senator Bingham.

SOME peculiar things are resulting from the prohibition controversy. The Democrats of Texas, formerly very dry, in their state convention adopted a resolution proposing resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment to the states. The measure was carried by a vote of 87 to 564 after what amounted almost to a riot. President Hoover, it was reliably reported in Washington, abandoned his attitude of aloofness and took an active part in framing a mildly moist plank for the Republican national platform, so mild that it probably would not seriously offend the drys and probably would not satisfy the wets. Deets Pickett, Democrat and dry leader among the Methodist reformers, announced that Franklin Roosevelt's moderately wet pronouncement would be satisfactory to the dry Democrats because that probably was as far as he ever would go.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho says he is not going to attend the Republican national convention, and there are indications that he will sulk in his tent throughout the campaign. His determination to stay away from the gathering in Chicago was something of a blow to the drys, who had counted on him to lead their forces in the convention and to introduce their dry plank.

PRESIDENT HOOVER voiced his opposition to the Democratic proposals of big government bond issues for construction of federal public works as a measure for relief of unemployment. In the same statement from the White House he further urged his own plan of legislation to permit loans by the reconstruction

finance corporation to states for relief of destitution and to public and private agencies for income-producing projects. Huge outlays for federal public buildings and similar works he said would be wasteful and destructive of the public confidence essential to economic recovery.

The Democratic leaders indicated they would fight the President on this issue even at the risk of prolonging the session of congress, which already appears likely to run on until after the national conventions have been held. Senator Barbour of New Jersey, Republican, introduced a bill carrying out Mr. Hoover's ideas. It would provide the reconstruction finance corporation with \$1,500,000,000 additional capital for loans for self-liquidating projects that would furnish jobs for the unemployed.

Senator Bronson Cutting, the "progressive" Republican from New Mexico, followed with a bill providing for just the kind of relief aid which the President had opposed, and in introducing it Cutting made a caustic attack on Mr. Hoover. The Cutting bill carries three billion dollars for road construction and two billions for rivers and harbors work as well as public buildings and other federal works.

COMMITTEE hearings on Representative Fred Britten's bill to place the Hawaiian Islands under an army or navy commission began and attracted a large number of witnesses and spectators. Among the former was Mrs. Granville Fortescue, mother-in-law of Lieut. Thomas Massie and his co-defendant in the recent sensational murder trial in Honolulu. Testimony was heard from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff; other army and navy officers, and Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent.

ELEVEN men of great national prominence sent to the Republican and Democratic leaders of the senate and house an earnest appeal to "lay aside every form of partisanship" and, with their party followers, to unite to balance the federal budget. The signers of this letter were: Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, Republican; Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1928; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Democrat; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Democrat; Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Democrat; Alanson B. Houghton of New York, Republican; Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Republican; William H. Crocker of San Francisco, member of Republican national committee; Charles Nagel of St. Louis, Republican; Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, Democrat; and John Grier Hibben, retiring president of Princeton university, Republican.

Replies from the party leaders were prompt but scarcely satisfying. Senator Jim Watson, majority leader of the senate, said: "The letter is three months too late. We have done everything they suggest toward a balanced budget, but we are hindered by special interests. There have been no signs of partisanship at any time."

Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Democratic floor leader on the tax bill, said: "There has been no partisanship in the house or senate on the problem of balancing the budget. This legislation will be achieved without any spirit of partisanship."

Other senators took occasion to praise themselves and their opponents for nonpartisan and wise action, and then all went ahead with their scrapping over the tariff features of the revenue bill. The fight over these was sectional if not partisan.

PRESIDENT P. B. CAREY of the Chicago Board of Trade went down to Washington and conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, and took occasion to make the fiercest attack on the federal farm board and its doings that has been heard. He called the board's record a "ghastly smear" and said its result had been the almost complete abolishment of the open, competitive market which required 75 years to establish. He declared wheat could and would advance if the board were forced by congress to desist; at once from its "senseless efforts," and said he could appoint a committee of

six members of the Chicago Board of Trade who "in a short time, and with absolutely no drain on the taxpayer, could and would dispose of all the government wheat for cash at a steadily advancing price with the inevitable favorable reflection on the general condition of the country."

Mr. Carey selected a rather unfavorable time for his attack, inasmuch as just then the wheat market showed a decided tendency toward higher prices. J. C. Stone, chairman of the farm board, seized his advantage and replied sharply to Mr. Carey's assault. He said: "Wheat is the only great major commodity which for the last five months has shown a definite upward tendency. Its influence under the present favorable statistical position may well lead other commodities to higher ground. That opportunity will not be risked in the hands of the people in a group representing those who have grown rich from the profits gained by market manipulation."

Mr. Stone challenged the Chicago "grain gamblers," as he called them, to explain how it is that wheat has been held from 5 to 15 cents a bushel above the world market; this, he averred, is the result of the farm board policies.

SOCIALISTS, meeting in national convention in Milwaukee, nominated Norman H. Thomas of New York for President and James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania for second place on the ticket. Mr. Thomas, who was the party's candidate in 1928, said his campaign would be a war against the Republican and Democratic parties and against "the kingdom of poverty." Before the nomination, which was by acclamation, Mr. Thomas defeated an attempt to consult the Socialist party to confiscation of the principal industries of the nation.

The Communist party was to hold its convention in Chicago May 28 and 29, and there seemed no doubt that it would nominate William Z. Foster for President and James W. Ford of Alabama, a negro, for Vice President.

CHEERED on by a throng of Tammanyites and by the Democratic minority members of the Hofstadter legislative committee, Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York confronted Counsel Samuel Seabury and undertook to defend or explain away numerous alleged facts that had been brought out before the committee and that implied grafting. The dapper, wise-cracking mayor kept the crowd in a roar by his sharp retorts, and his attacks on his attacker, and emerged from the first day's hearing with his head unbowed though somewhat bloody. Much of the examination centered on the granting of a bus franchise to the Equitable Coach company.

The outstanding developments were: The story of an adventure into high finance with Paul Block, the newspaper publisher, in which Mayor Walker made a profit of \$246,092 in Wall street without putting up a penny.

The marking for identification of a number of mysterious and unexplained letters of credit issued by Mayor Walker in which no names were made public.

The revelation by Mayor Walker that he was being paid out of the trading fund at the rate of \$25,000 every few weeks during 1927, 1928 and 1929 and that he was taking his money in cash and putting it in a safe in his home for "spending money" for himself and Mrs. Walker.

The inability of Mr. Walker to explain why one of the Equitable Coach company's backers should have paid a \$3,000 overdraft Walker made on a letter of credit in Paris in 1927.

The explanation by the mayor of a \$10,000 letter of credit which he took to Europe to pay for "the party's personal expenditures" on a junket financed by Rodman Wanamaker. The mayor said every one—or almost every one—in the party contributed to the \$10,000 pool and that it "just happened to be issued by the Equitable Trust company."

Early in the week it became known that the federal authorities had become interested in the revelations and were investigating Mayor Walker's status as an income taxpayer for the years 1928 and 1929.

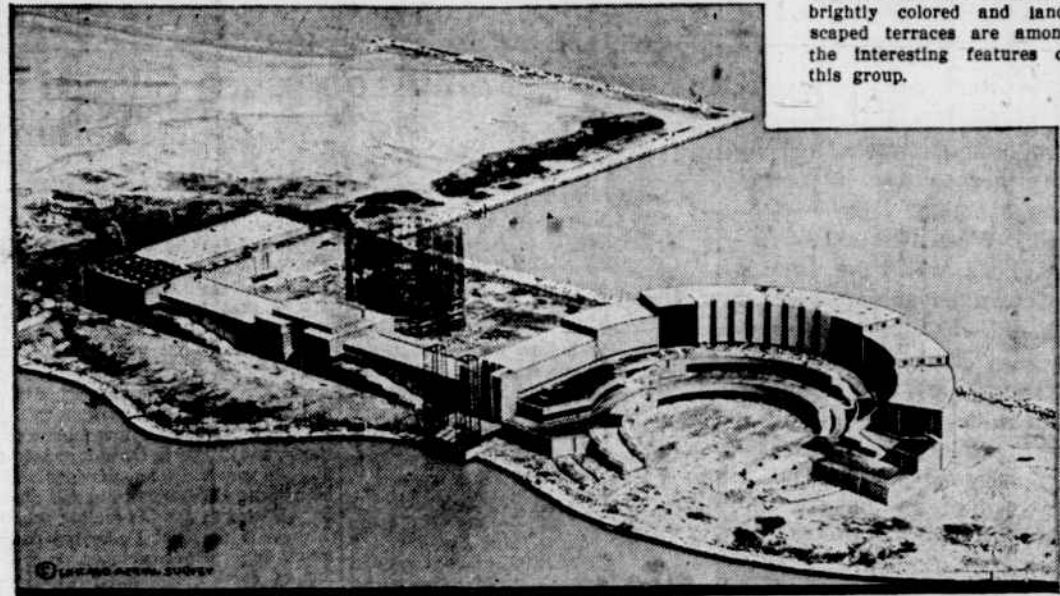
ADMIRAL MAKOTO SAITO completed a Japanese "combination" cabinet to replace the government which retired upon the assassination of Premier Toyoshi Inukai. Gen. Sadao Araki, Nationalist leader, was retained in his former dominant post of minister of war. Admiral Saito himself will temporarily be minister of foreign affairs. There will be no great change in policies.

Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa, commander in chief of the Japanese imperial forces at Shanghai, who was wounded by a bomb on April 20, died after a relapse.

This ultra-smart one-piece street frock of gray woolen cloth is fashioned with graceful lapel and peplum trim, touched off with a tailored belt and an organdie flower on the shoulder. It is worn with black hat, gloves, slippers and pursa.

### Where the Wonders of Electricity Will Be Shown

WELL on its way to completion, the electrical group of A Century of Progress, Chicago's World's Fair in 1933, is here shown as seen from an airplane. The structure is 1,200 feet long and 800 feet wide. Steel trees—the framework of which is visible in the picture—hanging gardens, electrical fountains, cascades flowing down the facade of the semi-circular unit, and brightly colored and landscaped terraces are among the interesting features of this group.



### WHEN SOMEONE LEAVES US

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

FRIENDS are not only made to gether playing. For idle friendships seldom last for long; But friends together working, planning, praying. Know finer friendships that are doubly strong. There's a neighbor's friendship with a neighbor. The sort of friendship heaven has understood. A brotherhood, a sisterhood, of labor. Together working for some common good.

So we have worked, have planned, have prayed together, Have formed new friendships, firmer found the old, Have sung our songs, and even mocked the weather, Each day a link, each link of shining gold. Some joy perhaps may come from hours of pleasure, But hours of labor bring the true reward. A better friendship heaps the fuller measure. Of those who work together with the Lord.

And when we part, for sometimes there is parting, We only leave old vineyards for the new. For there are other vineyards to be starting, In other fields is other work to do. Whoever goes, although some dear friends leaves us, We shall remember ev'ry kindly grace, And know that you, although your going grieves us, Are working with us in some other place. (© 1932, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

### Smart Street Frock



This ultra-smart one-piece street frock of gray woolen cloth is fashioned with graceful lapel and peplum trim, touched off with a tailored belt and an organdie flower on the shoulder. It is worn with black hat, gloves, slippers and pursa.

### YOUNG FOLKS' STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

HOW can it be so hot in a cool place? Just ask Farmer Brown's Boy. He knows. He had gone to the Green Forest because he had thought it would be cooler there than anywhere else on that dreadfully hot day. And he was right. In the depths of the Green Forest it was fairly cool. You see the trees made shade, and it was only here and there that the Jolly Little Sunbeams could find a way through the millions of little leaves of the trees. So Farmer Brown's Boy was quite comfortable as he walked silently through the Green Forest looking for the cause of Sammy Jay's excitement.

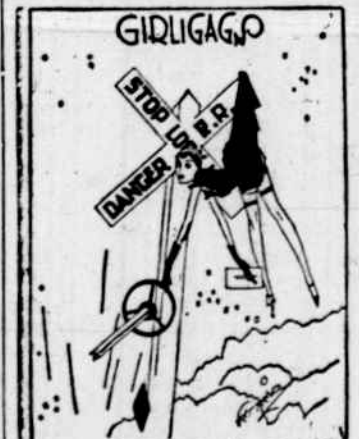
When at last he reached the big hemlock tree which was Busy Bee's storehouse, and which at that very



Before He Knew That He Was Discovered, What Felt Like Half a Dozen Red-Hot Needles Were Thrust Into Him.

moment Buster Bear was robbing of his honey, Farmer Brown's Boy was still quite cool and comfortable. But no sooner did he discover what was going on than he broke out into perspiration just as if he had suddenly stepped into a very warm place. Of course the air wasn't any warmer there than elsewhere in the Green Forest. It was excitement and perhaps a little uncertainty as to what might happen if Buster Bear should discover him that made Farmer Brown's Boy perspire and feel suddenly hot all over.

For a few minutes he just stood right where he was, and stared. He knew that Buster Bear was very fond of honey. You remember that once Buster had stolen some honey from the beehives in Farmer Brown's barnyard and that time Farmer Brown's Boy had frightened him away. But he never had realized how very, very fond Buster



"A coroner," says defining Deborah, "is a gent who lifts the ashes when motorists burn the road." (© 1932, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

### HONEY AND CANDY

HONEY, sugars, dried fruits and candy, the purest that can be made, are all quick energy foods. The tired shopper, with a chocolate cream or two or any like amount of candy will take new hope and plod on. Our physicians now are recommending candy as an essential for children; we are advised to remember "to treat candy and other forms of sweets as food."

They have a place in every well-balanced diet, just as all other varieties of food have. Pure candy is a safe and requisite food for children as well as for adults. The fondness for sweets is a natural craving and should be indulged wisely, as it is an expression of a definite bodily need.

The wise parent will give the child candy for dessert, or far enough from the meal to not satisfy the appetite and allow the child to refuse the food served at the table.

By experiment it has been found that sugar in some form is most quickly absorbed and assimilated, thus giving quick energy.

Tuck in a piece or two of candy in the luncheon basket, be it for young son's or father's, they both will appreciate the kind attention.

Our candy manufacturers tell us that peppermint flavor is called for in candies more than all other flavors combined. As one has several flavors from which to choose and many varieties of candies, soft or hard, he is indeed hard to please who cannot find kinds to suit.

One need never hesitate when debating about an appropriate gift, for a box of candy is always in season and always enjoyed. Therefore, when in doubt, give candy.

With bridge such an everyday affair, we find even the cubes of sugar in dainty boxes, formed in diamonds, hearts and clubs, making even the cup of tea or coffee more attractive and appealing.

(© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)



"Pop, what is stupendous?" "A circus man's vocabulary." (© 1932, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Ser. Co.

honey before greedy Buster Bear should get all of it. But a few, still, mad clear through, were flying about looking for new enemies, and some of these discovered Farmer Brown's Boy.

In an instant they had darted at him. Before he knew that he was discovered what felt like half a dozen red-hot needles were thrust into him and the angry hum was all about him. That part of the Green Forest to which he had gone because of its coolness had suddenly become a hot place, and with every thrust of those little lances it became hotter. Farmer Brown's Boy was no longer in doubt. His mind was made up. He wanted to go, and to go as quickly as he knew how.

(© 1932, by T. W. Burgess.)—WNU Service.

### Selecting the Modern Cinderella



LEO LENTELLI, well known sculptor, selecting Miss Marjorie Levoe from among the group of girls who competed in the modern Cinderella contest staged as a feature of the convention of the allied shoe industries held in New York. Miss Levoe's foot was judged the ideal size, 5 1/2, and was also selected for its comeliness of shape.