

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Hoover and Curtis Stand on Platform Calling for Modification of 18th Amendment—Would Let States Decide for Themselves.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

LET each state decide for itself whether it will be wet or dry. That, briefly, is the prohibition plank adopted by the Republican national convention in Chicago. It was dictated by President Hoover, and the administration forces, in complete control of the convention, put it over after one of the most uproarious sessions in twenty years of Republican conventions. The plank is not pleasing to the very wet Republicans and is completely obnoxious to the dry ones.

Under the Republican plan congress will at all times be in general control of liquor law enforcement in those states that elect to remain dry. Also, congress will control the manufacture, sale and distribution of liquor within the borders of the wet states.

With the platform out of the way the convention proceeded to do what had been whispered in some quarters they might do. They renominated Herbert Hoover for President and Charles C. Curtis for Vice President.

The debate on the prohibition plank was the only thing that saved this convention from being a complete flop as far as thrills and excitement are concerned. In all other respects it was about as tame as a town meeting, the selection of standard bearers being a foregone conclusion. James R. Garfield, chairman of the resolutions committee, led the fight for the Hoover plank, while Senator Bingham and Nicholas Murray Butler headed the forces demanding a plank insisting on the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment.

Senator Bingham's plank was defeated by a vote of 681 to 472. An analysis of the vote shows that the Republicans in the south swung the balance against the northern, eastern and middle western states which furnish the bulk of the electoral votes for the election of Republican Presidents.

The Hoover plank as adopted reads in part as follows: "We do not favor a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal. For the American nation never in its history has gone backward, and in this case the progress which has been thus far made must be preserved, while the evils must be eliminated."

"We, therefore, believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment the provision of which, while retaining the federal government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the federal government to protect those states where prohibition may exist and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and its attendant abuses."

"Such an amendment should be promptly submitted to the states by congress, to be acted upon by state conventions called for that sole purpose in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution, and adequately safeguarded so as to be truly representative."

The entire platform, as submitted by the resolutions committee, was adopted by a viva voce vote. Some of the high lights follow:

Approval given an emergency relief fund for loans to states in need. No direct federal relief to individuals.

Shorter work week, shorter work day, legislation to stimulate home building, continuance of restricted immigration. Prompt and drastic reduction of public expenditure urged.

Further aid pledged through federal farm board, protective tariff duties, assistance to solve problems of controlling production. Full protection to incapacitated veterans pledged. Cash payment of bonus not mentioned.

Favor extension of tariff protection to natural resource industries.

Committed to maintenance of navy on basis of parity with any nation. Opposed to further army personnel reduction.

American entry into league court favored. Settlement of international difficulties without "alliances or foreign partnerships"



President Hoover

Rigid laws favored to stamp out activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnapers. Relentless warfare pledged against narcotic traffic. Need cited for revision of banking laws on sounder basis. Retention of gold standard pledged. Participation in international conferences on monetary questions. Existing status of government in Hawaii should be maintained. President's "constructive program" lauded as an attack on the depression with "far-reaching objectives, but entailing no danger to the budget."

Republican control of the federal government will "insure the orderly recovery of the country."

TRAGEDY stepped in to halt the debate on Representative Wright Patman's soldier bonus bill when Representative E. Eslick (Dem., Tenn.), dropped dead on the floor of the house while making an impassioned plea for the immediate payment of the \$2,400,000,000 bonus. Shocked by the dramatic turn of events, the house adjourned immediately as a mark of respect.

Mr. Eslick had about half completed a ten-minute speech in behalf of the bonus. Picturing the World war army as "the flower of the country's manhood," he waved aside questions of finance and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I want to divert from the sordid—"

He never finished the sentence. As he collapsed, he clutched at a table and partially broke his fall. Dr. George W. Calver, Capitol physician, said he had died before he struck the floor. Mrs. Eslick was in the members' gallery at the time.

Tragedy added to futility is the history of this bonus bill. Hours of debate, largely for home consumption, wasted on a measure that was foredoomed before it was presented.

Though it passed the house by a vote of 211 to 176, there was no possible chance that the senate would pass it, and President Hoover had announced that he would veto it if it should be passed.

FRANZ VON PAPEN, Germany's new aristocratic chancellor, held several conferences with the premiers of the states and the German agricultural council and succeeded in part in allaying their fears that his government intended eventually to overthrow the republic. He assured them solemnly that his rule would be "based entirely on the constitution of the reich," and denied that his cabinet was unsocial or reactionary. The dissolution of the reichstag and the calling of elections were thought necessary, he said, to a new unified expression of the national will, and it was his belief "that a new parliament will more readily produce a clear-cut majority for a policy of spiritual and ethical rehabilitation and an economic orientation that shall rest on Christian, national and social foundations."

WHILE the Republicans were busy in Chicago, the Democrats made small progress in settling their pre-convention squabbles. One development was the rumor, originating in Chicago, that Melvin A. Traylor, the banker who is one of the dark horse possibilities for the Presidential nomination, might be put on the Roosevelt ticket in second place. It was said the New York governor would welcome this move. The Traylor campaign managers seemed to think the better ticket would be "Traylor and Roosevelt."

Support of the nominee, whoever he may be, was pledged by leaders of the party in a united appeal for completion of the party's \$1,500,000 victory fund before the opening of the national convention on June 27. The message to the rank and file was signed by Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Franklin Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, Owen D.

Young, Newton D. Baker, former Gov. James M. Cox, John W. Davis and 54 other leaders. Dr. John Dewey, liberal philosopher who supported Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency in 1928, issued a call for a national meeting at Cleveland on July 9 and 10 to crystallize independent sentiment and perhaps eventually to form a third party.

FOLLOWING the abortive attempt of three young Cubans to assassinate President Machado by throwing a bomb at him, the police of the island republic made a series of raids on the homes of prominent persons and asserted they had uncovered three separate plots against Machado's life. Nearly a hundred leading citizens of Havana were put in prison, and arms and explosives were seized. Capt. Miguel Calvo, chief of the police expert bureau, said: "Cubans have turned to terrorism in a desperate effort to oust President Machado dead or alive. I am convinced that Havana's leading men and women have gone crazy. The revelations are astounding and most disappointing for the future of Cuba and the Cubans."

The "society terrorists" belong to the ABC organization which sought to overthrow the government on May 20.

CARLOS DAVILA apparently was not sufficiently radical in his policies toward foreign interests in Chile, so he was forced by the military and socialist junta to resign as provisional President. Col. Marmaduke Grove, who had a great deal to do with the ousting of President Montero, remained in control, but there were rumors that an army group was plotting to bring ex-President Carlos Ibanez back from exile and form a new junta with Davila's aid. Capt. Alejandro Lazo, an intimate associate of Davila and of Ibanez, was arrested.

Extremist sentiment against Davila's continuance in the junta arose as a result of attacks against him by the leftist newspaper Opinion, which has led efforts of certain elements in northern Chile to force dissolution of the \$375,000,000 Cosach organization.

IT LOOKS as if Gaston B. Means, one of the slipperiest individuals in America, would have to spend another term in a federal penitentiary.

A federal jury in Washington found him guilty of stealing \$104,000 entrusted to him by Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean for the purpose of ransom for Lindbergh's baby. The court inflicted a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000. He was acquitted on two embezzlement charges. His attorney moved for a new trial and gave notice of appeal, and meanwhile Means was put back in jail.

POLICE action in the Lindbergh case is being attacked on both sides of the ocean, following the suicide of Violet Sharpe, English maid in the service of the Morrow family. The young woman had been questioned repeatedly by the police, and many persons in America and in England believe she had been so persecuted that she was driven to self-destruction, although it appears she was in no way implicated in the kidnaping. State Senator E. L. Richards of New Jersey attacked the administration of Governor Moore as responsible for blunders in the case and said a legislative investigation was "virtually certain."

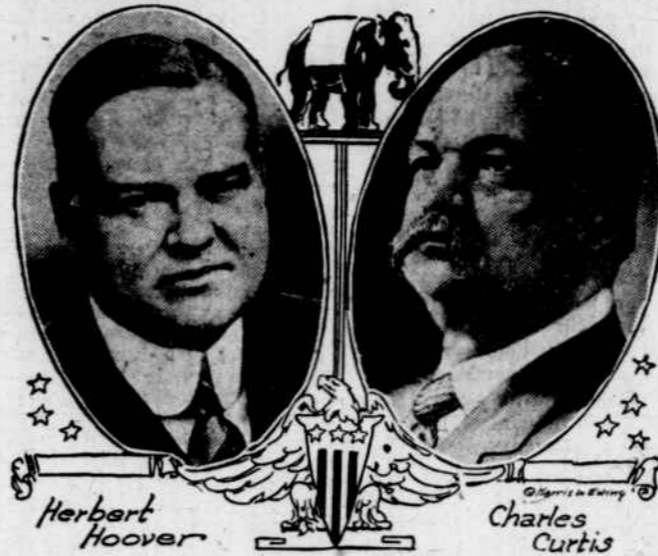
In London a member of the house of commons brought up the matter by asking the foreign office if the government had its attention called to the suicide of Miss Sharpe and if it would make representations to the Washington government suggesting an inquiry as to what responsibility the police had for the girl's death.

STANISLAUS FELIX HAUSNER, the aviator, who attempted a flight from New York to Poland, was rescued by the steamship Circle Shell after drifting eight days on the Atlantic on his wrecked airplane. Hausner was completely exhausted when rescued and literally fell into the lifeboat that was lowered to pick him up. The captain of the ship reported by radio that Hausner had received only minor injuries and was progressing satisfactorily.

WITHOUT debate the senate adopted a resolution presented by Senator Joe T. Robinson. Democratic floor leader, calling on the President to specify how and where additional savings were to be accomplished. The resolution was introduced in answer to President Hoover's demand that congress save \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 more.

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## REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARERS



### G. O. P. BIG SHOW AT CHICAGO WAS A MASTERPIECE

#### Greatest Interest Centered in Fight Over Prohibition Repeal Plank.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Chicago.—The Republican convention met, nominated Herbert Hoover as the party's candidate for President, and Charles Curtis as its candidate for Vice President, adopted a platform that embodies submission of a modification of the prohibition amendment to the states as one plank, and adjourned.

That is what was accomplished by 1,153 delegates—Senator Borah not being present—and 1,154 alternates, who traveled in going to and from the convention an estimated total distance of 2,308,000 miles at a cost for railroad fare of something over \$46,000.

So far as the actual news of the convention was concerned any reporter—even the cub—could have written it at any time during the past three months and possibly at any time during the past three years. But there had to be a convention, the properly designated delegates had to have their day in the spotlight, even though there was no contest for votes for a Presidential nomination and all had to pay their own railroad fare and hotel bills. Members of the national committee had to have the opportunity of sitting in the reserved seats at the big show. Distinguished guests had to have the opportunity of being known as distinguished guests. The assistant sergeants-at-arms and the ushers would never have been satisfied had they been deprived of wearing their badges, and even the pennut vendors had to have their chance to earn an honest dime.

The Nominations Are Made.

When the roll call of states for the naming of candidates began on Thursday the California delegation was the first one to respond and James Scott presented the name of Herbert Hoover. His naming of the President produced the greatest demonstration of the convention. When Oregon was reached the name of Doctor France was presented to be followed by the one ballot needed to name a candidate. President Hoover received all the votes with the exception of three or four for Coolidge, three for France, three for Blaine, of Wisconsin, and one for Senator Wadsworth, of New York.

Doctor France proved a magnificent candidate for the nomination. After L. R. Sandblast, of Portland, Ore., had presented in a modest way the qualifications of his state's champion for the Presidential job, Doctor France attempted to secure recognition from the chair, and when refused attempted to force his way onto the platform. The audience presumably wanted to say something more in his own behalf, but that was not the good doctor's purpose. What he wanted to do was to withdraw his own name and present to the convention the name of the distinguished Massachusetts trout fisherman, Calvin Coolidge. The police took a hand in the affair, ejected the doctor from the platform, and the name of Calvin Coolidge was not mentioned except that during the roll call for the Presidential nomination three or four delegates from as many states insisted upon voting for him.

With General Dawes out of the race there was practically no opposition to Vice President Curtis, and he received the nomination for second place on the ticket on the first ballot.

The Formalities Begin.

Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock there were close to one hundred thousand people milling about OUTSIDE the Chi-

cago Stadium. Inside, there were some fifteen thousand to occupy 20,700 seats. In the section reserved for delegates there was but one vacant chair, the one reserved for Senator Borah. In the alternate section they were all filled. The national committeemen and women were all present, the distinguished guests had arrived, the assistant sergeants at arms, all properly labeled with pretty badges, were in evidence, but all too many of that more than 7,000 seats provided for paying guests, at from \$3 to \$5 per guest, were vacant. The people of Chicago had failed to evidence their appreciation of the entertainment provided by a national Republican convention.

It was only 18 minutes after the scheduled hour of eleven when Senator Fess, national chairman, with a bang starter for a gavel, called for order and announced to those who persisted in continuing their conversation, that their time was up, and he was now in charge and would temporarily, at least, run the show. Ordinarily, the next number on the program would have been the prayer, but before that in this case they must get through with the welcome by the Democratic mayor of the city. It would never do to include in the plea for Divine guidance, the actions or words of a Democratic mayor.

The keynote, Hon. Lester Jesse Dickinson, of Iowa, made a good speech. The same quality of speech made before a Democratic national convention would have produced hours of boisterous demonstration, but the Republicans are more given to voting than to shouting. Though Senator Dickinson's speech did not produce any number of wild outbursts, any prolonged parade of howling delegates, it did make a profound impression on the assembled Republican hosts.

While looking on at a Republican national convention seems like watching the operations of a well oiled and perfectly geared machine, it is not as simple as it seems. Jones and Smith and Brown and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler all have a chance to air their views, but all of this is in committee meetings held in hotel rooms. It is the final result that is brought to the floor of the convention and goes into the record as the unanimous verdict of the assembled delegates.

The Wednesday morning session was another of those formal occasions that did not attract the crowd. It took ten minutes to listen to the report of the organization committee and an hour to listen to the speech of the permanent chairman, Representative Snell, of New York. But it was a good speech and appealed to the delegates. His first mention of the name of President Hoover started a half hour demonstration that would have been unanimous had Oregon joined in. But that state was loyal to former Senator France, of Maryland, the adopted favorite of Oregon, and its banner was not carried in the parade of states.

Chicago Sees the Show.

Chicago went to the convention Wednesday night, and Chicago was wet. When Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, read the minority platform report, demanding straight repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, the thunderous applause came from those \$3 to \$5 seats the Chicago people had paid for and the assistant sergeants at arms. The rather mild delegate demonstration was led by Wisconsin, and joined in by many states, including prohibition Maine. When previously the majority report was presented, providing for modification, with federal control of the liquor traffic, Kansas led the demonstration, but did not receive any appreciable support from the Chicago audience.

Wednesday night it looked like a convention. The vacant seats that had been so noticeable during the Tuesday and Wednesday morning sessions, were all filled. All of the Chicago aunts and uncles and cousins, Republican and Democratic, had turned out to hear what the G. O. P. was going to do about prohibition, and

these Chicago aunts, uncles and cousins knew what they wanted done with it. When James R. Garfield of Ohio attempted to make a plea for the adoption of the majority plank, Chicago, in the galleries, refused to listen. Even a threat to clear the galleries was of no avail, and very little of what Mr. Garfield said was heard by any of the delegates to whom he was talking.

Dr. Butler in the Limelight.

Chicago thought differently about Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler when he had his ten minutes on the platform. The gallery gods recognized him as their champion and the threat to adjourn the convention was not needed to secure attention to his speech. When Ogden Mills of New York told the vast audience why he favored the majority report, the gallery gods listened. They had to. His powerful voice over-awed them and demanded attention. Altogether those gallery gods did much to counteract the good impression made by the gracious welcome extended to the delegates by Democratic Mayor Cermak.

Speech followed speech, starting with a time limit of ten minutes and getting down to one minute, until every one who wanted to have his say had been given an opportunity. It was such a talk-fest as would have been expected at a national Democratic pow-wow, but the oratory lasting until one o'clock Thursday morning, did not change a single vote, and when the roll of states was called it resulted in the adoption of the majority report by 462 to 681.

Platform and Prohibition.

The party platform as worked out by the resolutions committee contains 28 planks. When it was read to the convention, on Wednesday evening the delegates, and especially the wet Chicago visitors, evinced interest in only one of the 28. There was but little interest in the fact that the party stood for a reorganization of the government bureaus in the interest of economy; that the party proposed to have the government loan money to the states for emergency relief work; that it stood for a reduction of public expenditures; for the balancing of the national budget; for adherence to the gold standard and against currency inflation; for revision of the banking laws to protect depositors; for continuing assistance to co-operatives through the farm marketing act, but when the secretary, after an hour, got down to that one vital, all important subject, prohibition, they were interested.

The majority of the resolutions committee proposed a plank that would modify the Eighteenth amendment permitting people of any state to decide for themselves whether they wished to be dry or wet. If dry the federal government to assist in the prevention of the manufacture of liquor in the state, or transportation into or the sale of liquor within the state. If wet the federal government to control and regulate the sale of liquor within the state. It implied that government control and regulation would be through the medium of government dispensaries to be established in wet territories only.

Other planks call for tax reduction; for a flexible tariff and the extension of tariff protection to cover natural resource industries, farms, forests, mines and oil wells; for a shorter work day and shorter work week, restriction of immigration, collective bargaining, freedom of speech and assembly; for a home loan discount bank system; for giving the federal power commission authority to regulate charges for electric current when transmitted between states, and others that are usually found in any party platform.

Spotlights and Observations.

If all of those wearing assistant sergeant-at-arms badges vote the Republican ticket next November, Mr. Hoover is sure of election.

Governor Balzar of Nevada, in addressing the convention said: "Ladies and gentlemen and delegates." He did not make any votes for the minority platform report with that statement.

Had Hel'n Maria Dawes, banker-soldier-statesman, ended his refusal of the second place on the ticket with a question mark, he would now be the Republican candidate for Vice President, despite the protests of Dolly Gann.

During the fight over the prohibition plank on Wednesday night the Chicago wets crashed the gates of the press stand as well as the galleries, and gave the delegates the usual exhibition of applause for the minority report from that supposedly always neutral section of a national convention.

Alice Roosevelt Longworth was much the lion of the occasion of the women, but Will Rogers got the majority of the attention from the women. At every session the women crashed the gates of the press stand seeking Will's autograph, and he signed until he developed a severe case of writer's cramp and wore out all of his lead pencils.

(WNU Service)

## CARL, BACK IN OLD HOME TOWN, SAFELY LOCKED UP IN CELL

### Accused of Robbing Bank of Uncle Who Often Had Befriended Him.

Easton, Ill.—Carl De Armond Furrer is back in Easton, his old home town. His homecoming was not happy. Sheriff Walter J. Blussman brought him here from Chicago, where he had been arrested, and locked him securely in a jail cell.

Carl, who is twenty-nine years old, is a black sheep. His uncle, Edward D. Furrer, is president of the Farmers' State bank of Easton, but Uncle Edward is not visiting Carl.

Uncle's Bank Robbed.

For several years the banker had been going, on request, to the assistance of the nephew when the latter got into numerous scrapes. Even Carl has declared that Uncle Edward furnished funds that enabled him to evade a prison term after he had been implicated in the shooting of a druggist during a robbery in Newport, Ky. The same sort of aid was rendered Carl when he was arrested later in St. Louis on eleven charges of robbery. The event that led to a parting of the ways for Banker Furrer and Nephew Carl was a bank robbery. It was Uncle Edward's bank that was robbed and Carl was one of the principal perpetrators.

The robbery occurred on April 9 and for several weeks the bandits evaded capture. Then one of them, John Corssage, was arrested in Springfield and made a confession naming Carl Furrer as an accomplice. On this information the banker's kinsman was taken into custody in Chicago.

Admits His Past.

He readily admitted his identity and his part in the bank stickup.

"I went broke early in April," he told the police. "Then I told Corssage and two other fellows, Gene Hogg and Marijuana Charlie—I never knew his other name—about Uncle Ed's bank."

"We stuck up a taxicab driver in Springfield and drove to Easton. I sat at the wheel while the others went in and got the money. There was \$2,500 and we divided it, taking \$300 each and giving the taxi driver \$100 to keep him quiet. It was easy."

Long before his arrest young Furrer had spent most of the money. He is still hopeful that some compromise can be made with his uncle, so that he may get a light term in the penitentiary, but his cousin John Furrer, son of the banker, has asserted there is no chance of this now.

An interviewer asked the bandit why, since there are two banks in Easton, he had not stolen from the other one rather than his kinsman's. "I thought there was more money in Uncle Ed's vaults," he replied.

## Mother Discovers Lost Daughter Through Dream

Elyria, Ohio.—The finding of her daughter in a restaurant here after 16 years resulted from a dream. Mrs. William Quinn, the mother, says.

In the panic-stricken flight of the people of northern France before the advance of the German army during the World war the girl, Irene, then two years old, was separated from her widowed mother.

While Mrs. Quinn searched in vain for her the child was found by Canadian soldiers, became the regimental mascot, was turned over to a war refuge society, was adopted by a French woman, cast off by her, met an English girl, and finally made her way with her friend to the United States, reaching Elyria. There the two obtained work in a stocking factory.

It was shortly after the girl reached the Ohio town that the mother says she began to dream of her daughter. Always the girl was in a restaurant. From city to city Mrs. Quinn went, calling at restaurants. Finally she came to a restaurant in Elyria. A girl came in, and Mrs. Quinn realized in a flash, she says, that this was the restaurant of which she had dreamed and the girl was her daughter.

Fearing to make a scene, she followed Irene to a rooming house, questioning the landlady and the girl's roommate. She identified the girl by a mole, a birthmark, and the initials "I. Q." tattooed just below her left arm pit. Tattooing of children was customary with mothers in the French war zone.

Peas to Lead Prison Crop

Jackson, Mich.—Inmates of the state prison here will work 2,500 acres of the prison farms this summer, with 225 acres of peas the first planting of the season.

Cat Adopts Squirrel

Bardstow, Ky.—A baby squirrel has been adopted by a house cat here. Squirrel and kittens nurse together and receive the same grooming.