

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Offers New Plan for Arms Reduction—Senator Borah's Refusal to Support Hoover—Pre-convention Doings of Democrats.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER called the correspondents to the White House Wednesday and gave out his new plan for reducing the armed forces of the world by one-third, thereby saving between ten and fifteen billion dollars during the next ten years. At the same time his proposals were being laid before the reparations conference in Geneva by Hugh Gibson.

As a basis, the President laid down these five principles:

1. The Kellogg-Briand pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense.

2. This reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments, but by increasing the comparative power of defense through decreases in the power of the attack.

3. The armaments of the world have grown up in general mutual relation to each other. And, speaking generally, such a relation should be preserved in making reductions.

4. The reductions must be real and positive. They must first effect economic relief.

5. There are three problems to deal with—land forces, air forces and naval forces. They are all interconnected. No other part of the proposals which I make can be dissociated one from the other.

Upon this foundation he proposed: Abolition of all tanks, chemical warfare and large mobile guns.

Reduction of one third in the strength of all land armies over and above "the so-called police component."

The abolition of all bombing planes and the "total prohibition of all bombardment from the air."

Reduction in the treaty number and tonnage of all battleships by one-third.

Reduction in the treaty tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers by one-fourth and of submarines by one-third, with no nation having more than 25,000 tons of submarines.

It was said authoritatively that Mr. Hoover's plan had the full approval of Secretaries Stimson, Hurley and Adams, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of naval operations and the entire American delegation in Geneva.

When Ambassador Gibson read the President's proposals to the Geneva conference the British seemed to give them cautious general approval, but the French were frankly hostile. Premier Herriot said: "This is absolutely unacceptable. France again will raise the question of security." The Germans and Italians both liked the Hoover plan.

Russia and nearly all the smaller nations represented at Geneva let Mr. Gibson know at once that the proposal pleased them.

It was emphatically denied in Washington that the United States has made any suggestions of war debt reduction or cancellation in return for reduction in armaments.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho can safely be counted upon to enlighten the news at frequent intervals. He again furnished a major topic of conversation when, during a denunciatory speech on the Republican platform, he flatly informed his fellow senators and world that he would not support President Hoover for re-election.

The gentleman from Idaho is extremely dry and he cannot stomach even the moderately moist plank which the Republican convention adopted. His conscience, rather than the party leaders, ever has been Borah's guide, and his action in this instance cannot be called inconsistent. The proposed revision of the Eighteenth amendment, he declared, is equivalent to repeal. He denounced all straddling and compromise, laying down the issue as one demanding a clear cut choice between the status quo and outright repeal. He asserted that a great majority in the Republican convention were in favor of repeal but were steamrollered by the administration forces.

Senator Borah

Senator George Norris of Nebraska, a dry Republican, who often leaves his party lines, was pleased with Borah's statement, saying that now he, Norris, would not be the only renegade this fall. Later he made the surprising statement that he believed the United States must try some modified plan of dealing with the liquor question.

To the press Senator Borah said that if he had written the Republican prohibition plank it would have contained no resubmission proposal for either revision or repeal. It would, instead, have informed the country that the only constitutional method of change was through the election of members of congress pledged to submit a repeal amendment to the states.

AS THE Democrats gathered in Chicago for their national convention it became apparent that a great number of them, probably a majority, were in favor of a prohibition plank simpler and more explicit than that in the Republican platform. Most of those who had anything to say on the question wanted a resolution proposing that congress submit an amendment repealing the Eighteenth amendment, but not declaring that the party is in favor of repeal. This, it was felt, would be a safe course, and it was the opinion of J. J. Shouse and others that such a plank would be adopted. In Washington it received the endorsement of Senators Carter Glass of Virginia and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

Speaker John Garner of Texas, one of the candidates for the Presidential nomination, issued a prepared statement making an unequivocal demand for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, which he said he never had believed sound or workable; and this was declared by other Democratic leaders to clinch the repeal plank. Garner's statement also was taken as a bid for the support of Al Smith and the others who were determined to prevent the nomination of Governor Roosevelt. In any event, it was believed, it hurt the chances of Roosevelt's being nominated in the early ballots.

Al Smith, on his arrival in Chicago, announced that he was for a repeal plank, and for himself as the nominee, first, last and all the time.

ROOSEVELT'S managers were seemingly undismayed by any late developments and continued to predict victory on the first ballot or soon after. It was conceded by all that the governor would have enough delegates to organize the committee, and might even go to the length of trying to abrogate the old two-thirds rule. The chief preliminary battle was to be over the selection of a permanent chairman, the Roosevelt forces insisting that Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana should be substituted for J. J. Shouse, who had been recommended for the position by the arrangements committee and who was one of the Smith-Raskob group.

To present his name to the convention Governor Roosevelt selected John E. Mack, New York attorney and gentleman farmer, who was Roosevelt's political godfather when he first stood for public office 22 years ago. Mr. Mack is famous at home for oratory that appeals to the "common people." He is not a member of Tammany, and as he was not one of the New York delegates, room had to be made for him in the delegation.

INDIANA Democrats in state convention unanimously adopted a plank calling on congress to submit to the states an amendment to the constitution repealing the Eighteenth amendment, and calling for immediate repeal of the Wright "bone dry" state law. It declared for state laws to prevent return of the saloon and for state control of the liquor traffic.

Paul V. McNutt was nominated for governor and Frederick Van Nys of Indianapolis for United States senator. Van Nys was introduced as "the man who can beat Jim Watson."

Primaries of the Republican, Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties were held in Minnesota. For the nine seats in congress most of the leaders in the race were classed as wets. In Maine the Democrats nominated Louis J. Brann, wet, for governor, and the

Republicans picked Burrell Martin who is supposed to be a dry.

JUST one month from the time she started on her solo flight to Ireland, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam returned to New York and was given one of the characteristic receptions of the metropolis. All the big guns of the city were out to meet her, vast crowds swarmed along the route of the procession and the air was filled with ticker tape. At city hall plaza the formal ceremonies took place. Mayor Walker presenting to the intrepid young woman the gold medal of the city, while others loaded her down with roses. In Bryant park she received the cross of honor of the United States Flag association. Next day Mrs. Putnam flew to Washington, where President Hoover received her and presented to her the medal of the National Geographic society. Toward the close of the week she was in Chicago as a guest at the Washington bicentennial military tournament.

Through it all Mrs. Putnam won increased admiration for her modesty and her futile efforts to belittle her achievement.

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RIGHT in the middle of all the excitement over politics came the prize fight between Max Schmeling of Germany, world's heavyweight champion, and Jack Sharkey of Boston, challenger for the title. The combat took place in a new "bowl" on Long Island and attracted about 70,000 spectators. Many millions heard it described by radio. For 15 rounds the warriors fought warily, with never a knockdown, and then to the surprise of nearly everyone, including Sharkey himself, the Bostonian was declared the winner. Gene Tunney, former champion; Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, and a majority of the sporting writers present agreed that it was an unfair decision. The general opinion was that Schmeling had won eight rounds, Sharkey four, and three were even. Judge George Kelly and referee Gunboat Smith voted for Sharkey. Charles Mathison, the other judge, voted for Max.

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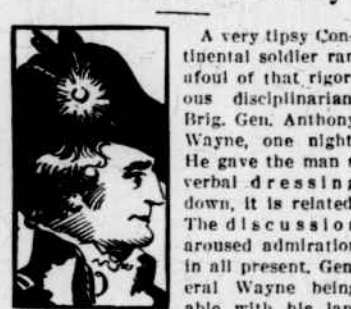
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## Leaders in Freedom's Cause



(1)—FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON STEUBEN. Prussian general who fought for independence. His untiring efforts converted the almost disheartened American handful of patriots into a disciplined and effective army.  
(2)—NATHANAEL GREENE. The Scipio Africanus of the Revolution. He saved the South by the brilliant strategy that ruined Cornwallis.  
(3)—JOHANN DE KALB. Prominent military figure in the War for Independence. He died of eleven wounds at the Battle of Camden.  
(4)—ETHAN ALLEN. Hero of Ticonderoga. Described in Revolutionary annals as "A real bucko, of almost gigantic stature and strength, with a florid idea of freedom as the fortune of the brave, and no pale idea of himself."

### Honor and Fame to Brave 'Mad Anthony'



A very tipsy Continental soldier ran afoul of that rigorous disciplinarian, Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne, one night. He gave the man a verbal dressing down, it is related. The discussion aroused admiration in all present. General Wayne being able with his language, and he then threw the fellow into the guardhouse.

"My, the general's mad at me," the intoxicated patriot commented, even proudly, "Jus' ole Mad Anthony, that's what he is—Mad Anthony Wayne!"

That, it is reported, is the origin of the nickname given one of the greatest fighters of the American Revolution, though it is more likely that this able and beloved leader of men, who forged the Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch farmers of the "Pennsylvania Line" into the toughest fighting outfit of the war, earned his designation by his reckless, dashing, eager courage. If he couldn't go through, Wayne

would go around, but he preferred to go through. He was the Stonewall Jackson of the Revolution.

Stony Point, Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown—scores of great and lesser fields of the Revolution—saw Wayne's valor and his military ability. He loved to fight and he could fight. With serene contempt of danger and death he went into many a battle certain that he didn't have a chance to come back alive, but that only made him, apparently, hurry on. When a bullet hit him in the head during the gallant onslaught at Stony Point, he was sure he was going to die and insisted on being carried up through the battle so he could breathe his last within the captured fort. He lived, and this capture, which "or that time saved the Revolutionary cause, was hailed as one of the brilliant military exploits of the war.

After the war, when British agents stirred up Indian warfare in the Northwest territory, Generals Harmar and St. Clair suffered notable defeats from the red warriors. President Washington, troubled by his fears that Wayne was brave and nothing else, nevertheless sent him on to handle the situation—a feather in Wayne's cap, because he and St. Clair had long been bitter enemies. Wayne's army was pretty much drilled, and he spent months drilling, drilling, drilling, turning his men into

soldiers who decisively smashed the Indian power at Fallen Timbers. The Indians called him "Black Snake" because he worked so fast.

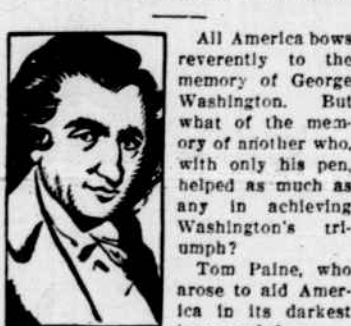
General Wayne returned to his command to receive from British garrisons the northern forts they held so long after the Revolution. Moving eastward again, he was stricken with gout, complicated by an old wound in his leg. Not quite fifty-two years old, he died December 14, 1796, at Presque Isle—Erie, Pa.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### TICONDEROGA



"In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!"

### Paine's Pen Factor in British Defeat



All America bows reverently to the memory of George Washington. But what of the memory of another who, with only his pen, helped as much as any in achieving Washington's triumph?

Tom Paine, who arose to aid America in its darkest hour, and for a reward won only contempt and curses! Truly a stark reminder of the grati-

diers were gathered into groups and the officers, by torchlight, read to them the words of the pamphlet:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered, yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph; what we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly; 'tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods, and it will be strange, indeed, if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated."

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### Mice Chew Police Fingerprint Files

Springfield, Ohio.—Wanted: A Pied Piper.  
James C. Hale, head of the police identification bureau, entered his office to find his fingerprint files reduced to confetti. Investigation disclosed the destruction had been committed by mice.  
The visitors, Hale believes, were the celebrated Three Blind Mice, as they chewed the trousers and nose from a picture of Al Capone in preference to the foodstuffs section of a mail order catalog contained in the files.

### MANIAC USES KNIFE ON GROUP OF GIRLS

"Have to Kill Millions," He Shouts to Policeman.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A knife wielding maniac killed one girl and slashed two others here when he ran wild among a group of children on their way to school.

The victims were Elaine Macken, eight, dead; Rose Marie Parker, eight; severely slashed; Lena de San, twelve, cut across the abdomen and throat.

The madman, Jake Gordon, thirty-eight, was captured a few minutes later by a traffic policeman near the scene of the attack. Dropping at the feet of Patrolman Charles Mitschele, who came running toward him, the killer brandished a knife with a four inch blade and cried:

"Shoot me. Kill me. I killed two of them. But I haven't killed enough. I have to kill more—lot more. I have to kill millions."

Scores of men, women and school children stood frozen with horror at the attack, then the throng of more than 100 sought to lynch the killer, but Mitschele kept the crowd back until reinforcements arrived.

Gordon is being held in the county jail in a straight-jacket.

The children were on their way to school when they encountered Gordon, who had just emerged from a barber shop.

Questioned in the county jail, Gordon muttered: "I killed them so they wouldn't kill others when they grow up. I'll be forced to kill a million more. For a year and a half God has been after me to start."

It developed that Gordon was under treatment in one hospital here for paresis and six weeks early in 1930 and another doctor had been treating him for extreme nervousness. He was a carpenter by trade.

### While He Chases Hat in Wind His Car Runs Away

Chicago.—John Harbaugh of 1345 Argyle street jerked the brake of a costly new car just north of Michigan avenue bridge, jumped out and began running. So did Policeman Thomas Dunleady.

Both were after Harbaugh's hat. And they got it. Then they turned and began running again. The car had started to roll down grade. Before they caught up the car crashed into the window of Almee, Inc., a block away across the street.

"And the car," groaned Harbaugh, "belongs to John Ferris, who owns the garage where I work."

"But," consoled Dunleady, "you got your hat."

### Criticism of Phone Girl Brings 30 Days in Jail

Waterville, Maine.—John McClellan is serving 30 days on the rock pile in jail because he criticized a telephone operator for giving him the wrong number. He took so long telling the operator that she was terrible that the manager of the hotel where he was staying had him arrested for drunkenness.

### Youngster Is Rescued From a Giant Octopus

Le Levandou, France.—A young man at this Riviera resort recently saved the life of a five-year-old child about whose arm a giant octopus had wrapped one of its tentacles. The small boy was watching the octopus in a shallow pond when seized. After much effort, the young man succeeded in cutting the animal loose.

### Fall Into Hot Soup Kills Year-Old Baby

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Steve Padal, eighteen months old, died recently from burns received when he fell into a pan of steaming soup. The child's mother had placed the soup on the floor near a door to cool. The baby, toddling unsteadily about the floor, fell into the container. He died a few hours later.

Sketch of West Point Made in 1780 by Major L'Enfant

