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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Repeal With Beer at Once Is the Democratic Stand on Prohibition—Senate Passes Economy Bill to Save 150 Million.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

A DRIPPING wet, outright repeal and modification plank is the official stand of the Democratic party on the prohibition question. Not only does the party call for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, but it demands immediate modification of the Volstead act. The decision was reached after five hours of heated debate in the national convention at Chicago, and about the wildest demonstrations ever witnessed in a political convention.

The prohibition plank as presented in the platform reported by former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the resolutions committee, follows:

"We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment.

"To effect such repeal we demand that the congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.

"We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

"We demand that the federal government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to effectively protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

"Repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue."

The vote which placed this plank in the platform came on the question of substituting a minority report calling for a non-committal submission of a repeal amendment. The minority report was voted down by 334 to 213.

The platform is a model of brevity, containing exactly 1,396 words in contrast to Republican declaration of some 8,000 words. Some of the outstanding planks, briefly, are as follows:

Advocated—An immediate reduction of not less than 25 per cent in governmental expenditures.

Maintenance of the national credit by a budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.

A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

A competitive tariff for revenue.

Extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief wherever the diminishing resources of the states make it impossible for them to provide for the needy; advance planning of public works.

Unemployment and old age insurance under state laws.

Enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost of production.

A navy and army adequate for national defense.

Strict and impartial enforcement of anti-trust laws.

Quicker methods of realizing on assets for the relief of depositors of suspended banks, and a more rigid supervision of national banks for the protection of depositors and the prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation to the detriment of local credits.

The fullest measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans.

A firm foreign policy, including peace with all the world and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; cancellation of debts owing to the United States by foreign nations opposed; adherence to the World court with the pending reservations.

Condemned—Improper and excessive use of money in political activities.

Paid lobbies and special interests to influence members of congress and other public servants by personal contact.

Action and utterances of high public officials designed to influence stock exchange prices.

The extravagance of the farm board,

its disastrous action which made the government a speculator in farm products, and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets.

The usurpation of power by the State department in assuming to pass upon foreign securities offered by international bankers, as a result of which billions of dollars in questionable bonds have been sold to the public upon the implied approval of the federal government.

The Hawley-Smoot tariff law, the prohibitive rates of which have resulted in retaliatory action by more than forty countries, created international economic hostilities, destroyed international trade, driven our factories into foreign countries, robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets and increased his cost of production.

CONGRESSIONAL action on the national economy bill was completed by the house and senate Tuesday night. The senate agreed to the changes made by the house in the plan of payless furloughs for government employees.

The major house changes in the furlough plan were reduction of the exemption from \$1,200 to \$1,000 and establishing a graduated scale of pay cuts for those employees whose services were so needed they could not be given a month's leave without pay, as will the employees who can be spared.

The pay cuts begin at 10 per cent on salaries over \$10,000 and range to 20 per cent on salaries of \$20,000 and over. Those making less than \$10,000 who could not be furloughed would give up 8 1-3 per cent of their year's pay.

One reason for the senate's reluctance to approve the bill may have been that it cuts the salaries of congressmen 10 per cent. The Vice President and speaker of the house suffer 15 per cent slashes.

Even the President is invited to do his part, the measure providing that whatever portion of his salary he wishes to turn back is acceptable to the Treasury department. President Hoover had indicated his willingness to accept a smaller salary as part of the economy program.

The salary and wage cuts provide the great bulk of savings in the measure, but changes in bureaus to eliminate duplication will effect other reductions in government cost.

MOST observers agree that the opposition of France and Japan and the coolness of Great Britain are certain to result in the rejection of President Hoover's latest proposals for reduction of armament.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, always a deep student of international affairs, is of this opinion, and in a speech in the senate he declared the replies of the countries named even embody the clear expectation of a war in which the United States might be embroiled. Therefore, said the senator, it is time for this country to take stock of its national defense policy, and he offered three suggestions.

To Democratic senators he suggested that they applaud the President's effort to bring about world concord through the reduction of armaments.

To the Democratic convention in Chicago, he suggested that there be written into the platform "a full declaration as to the army and navy that will assure defense, and adequate preparations against these peoples who are refusing to join us in an effort for peace and are contemplating events which in their judgment will surely involve us in war."

To the President he suggested the withdrawal of a proposition that foreign nations had "flouted" in order that the future course of the nation as to its foreign relations and its defense might be made an open campaign issue, with the people given opportunity to speak in November.

REPRESENTATIVE LA GUARDIA and other congressional critics of the federal farm board think they have found another case of mismanagement by that body, and the New Yorker has sent to Chairman J. C. Stone a letter demanding a full explanation of the board's sale, last fall,

of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China.

The chief question in the minds of congressional inquirers is why the farm board sold wheat to the Nanking government on long term credit when advices from China are that China has paid cash for Canadian and Australian grain and has been selling large amounts of wheat to Russia and getting payment in cash.

The farm board's transaction with China was fulfilled last fall and winter on the Nanking government's plea that its own granaries were empty, that it had no funds to make cash payments and that millions of Chinese faced starvation.

In approximately the last four months of 1931 and the first four months of this year, the United States sent to China 14,800,000 bushels of the farm board's stabilization wheat. It accepted China's notes, partially secured by customs receipts, calling for payment in 1933, 1934 and 1935. During this same period, China's wheat exports to Russia, Japan and Korea showed surprising upward fluctuations.

Whether or not the Nanking government's ability to buy American wheat on credit made it possible for Chinese shippers to increase their exports so suddenly was a question the critics wanted answered by Chairman Stone.

PRAJADHIPOK, the good natured and progressive king of Siam, is no longer an absolute monarch. When he was in the United States some months ago he said he intended to grant his people a constitution "when they were ready for it," but they couldn't wait any longer because of the country's economic distress.

Headed by the army and navy, they put on a revolt at Bangkok, arrested a number of princes and other government leaders, and announced that a constitutional monarchy must be established at once. They gave the king only one hour to accept their terms, declaring that if he refused they would put another prince on the throne. Prajadhipok and his queen returned immediately from their vacation and he agreed to the demands of the revolutionists, issuing a proclamation legalizing all the acts of the people's party under whose banner the government had been taken over. A draft of the constitution was submitted to him and after studying it with representatives of the revolt he signed it.

THE bill to abolish the oath of allegiance to the British crown for the Irish Free State entered in a new phase of its tempestuous career when the senate passed the bill with several strings attached to it. As a result of the senate action, the oath bill does not serve the purpose originally announced by President Eamon de Valera of giving the Free State "complete independence," but carries an amendment that would sterilize it. This amendment provides that abolition of the oath could not occur until the British and Free State governments have reached an agreement on the point. Minister Connolly of telegraphs, speaking for the government, said the measure would not be accepted in its present form.

A PEACE conference between Gen. Augusto Sandino, Nicaraguan insurgent, and powerful political leaders of his country has been arranged for the near future. This startling development came about through Gen. Manuel Balladarez, prominent Sandista, who recently talked with American officials from Nicaragua after a conference with Sandino.

The conference will be held at San Lorenzo, a Honduran port. The participants will probably be the four liberal candidates for the presidency and Gen. Horatio Portocarrero, Sandino's candidate.

The immediate object of the conference is the nomination of a single liberal candidate from among the contesting five.

WHEN the fiscal year 1932 ended on June 30 the public debt showed an increase from \$10,801,000 at the end of the last fiscal year to close to \$19,251,000,000. This was due to both diminishing revenues and increasing expenditures. In spite of the fact that the gross deficit, nearly \$2,500,000,000, is the largest in the nation's peace time history, treasury officials were inclined to see a ray of hope in the fact that the deficit is no larger than had been anticipated by the department's statisticians last February. It was said also that the total expenditures, not counting the extraordinary spendings for the Reconstruction Finance corporation capital and the federal land banks, will run considerably below the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

AN EXCITING MINUTE

HE LONGEST lives whose wits work fast. Nor stop until the danger's past.

Everyone of the Little People on the Green Meadows, in the Green Forest, and around the Smiling Pool knows that this is true. It is those with the quickest wits who have the longest lives. Almost every day everyone of them has to depend on his wits to get him out of danger, unexpected danger. There isn't time for thinking. He must act first and do this thinking later. Such times may come to you and to me, but they are not likely to come often. We go days and days and days without meeting any real danger. But with the Little People it is different. Right when they think themselves safest they are likely to have to use their wits and to use them quickly to save their lives. That is one reason why we should do all we can to help them and protect them and never give them reason to fear us.

Now it didn't seem possible that there was the least bit of danger for anyone, as Buster Bear swam about in the pond of Paddy the Beaver that hot summer afternoon. It was as quiet



Buster Bear Was Splashing Through the Rushes on the Other Side of the Pond and the Air Was Filled With Ducks.

and peaceful there as a place could possibly be. Then along came a mischievous Little Breez and carried the smell of Farmer Brown's Boy to Buster Bear swimming out there in the pond. That doesn't seem like much for Farmer Brown's Boy couldn't possibly have hurt Buster Bear if he had wanted to, and he didn't want to do anything of the kind. But when Buster Bear was a very little cub he was taught that man is not to be trusted and is a creature to be feared, the only one, in fact, to be afraid of. Buster never had got over that fear.

LIFE IS A FIRE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

LIFE is a fire, and memory the embers. If it be joy or pain that one remembers. A little while the fire flames and flashes; It shall not be long before it all is ashes. We would not care if care would soon be over; Alas, the world has many a weary rover. Within whose heart, if going or returning. Some ancient hurt keeps on forever burning.

Yet love was ours, and home, and happy faces. Yes, joy was ours in other times and places. Love quickly flames, and nothing flames so brightly. Or fades so soon, if love has loved too lightly. We can't forget that some old vow was broken— Let us recall at least the vow was spoken. The hand of time in time the hurt would soften— Perhaps we stir the fires of hate too often.

Life is a fire, and memory the embers. If it be joy or pain that one remembers. If it be pain, then leave the past to perish. If it be joy, rekindle and cherish. Life is a fire, and mortals must rebuild it. Not with the pain but with the joy that filled it. The coals of hate are not the coals for blowing. But keep your hope, your faith, forever glowing.

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Detroit's Depression Restaurant



THE Penny Pantry of Detroit, a philanthropic restaurant venture where a full meal is served for ten cents or less, is proving its popularity by serving thousands every day. Except for a few meat items, which are two cents, everything on the menu, which includes bread, vegetables, coffee, etc., sells for one cent. Backers of the venture, refusing to divulge their names, say the enterprise is entirely non-profit taking. They want to feed the needy without attaching the stigma of charity.

SOME DINNER DISHES

THESE recipes have been gathered from various sources; some will like to try them as they are not common:

Salmon With Sauce Piquant. Take three-quarter-inch-slices of salmon, place in a saucepan with hot fish broth, adding a touch of fruit juice or vinegar. Simmer fifteen minutes. Remove from the broth, wipe dry, place on a hot platter and serve with the sauce prepared as follows: Melt a quantity of butter, flavor to taste with tarragon vinegar, pepper, mustard, tennel and any spices liked. Stir over the heat until cooked, move to the back of the range and add the yolk of an egg to thicken. Serve at once.

Bisque of Herbs. Chop together a handful of lettuce, sorrel, spinach, a small onion, a little celery and a chervil and cook with two tablespoonfuls of butter until soft, stirring constantly. Add three tablespoonfuls of flour with four cupfuls of cauliflower water; add a beaten egg and serve with croutons.

Fresh Perch. Prepare six fresh perch and marinate them in two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, a sprig of parsley, a little pepper and salt, all-spice, bayleaf and other spices. Keep the fish in the marinade for an hour. Remove, roll in crumbs which have been seasoned with spices and cook until a golden brown. Serve with a butter sauce.

Stuffed Egg Plant. Cut egg plant into halves lengthwise, remove the inside and make of this a stuffing by chopping fine and adding chopped parsley and onions. Stuff the egg plant with the mixture and place in a casserole with plenty of melted butter. Simmer over a slow fire until all is well cooked. Cover the top with bread crumbs, add a little melted butter and keep hot until served.

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BONERS



In the Olympic games they ran races, jumped, hurled the biscuits and threw the Java. The reward to the victor was a coral wreath.

BONERS are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

The sun sets in the west and hurries round to the east to be in time to rise the next morning.

Three kinds of blood vessels are arteries, veins and caterpillars.

Man is the only animal who can strike a light.

Joan of Arc was cannonised by Bernard Shaw.

A conjunction is a place where two railway lines meet.

Where are the kings of England crowned? On their heads.

The different kinds of senses are commonsense and nonsense.

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Even the Great City Has Its Old Swimming Hole



YOUTHFUL New Yorkers take advantage of the cooling waters of the Hudson river to offset the mid-summer heat and are shown here enjoying the free bathing facilities at 181st and Riverside drive, just above the George Washington bridge.