

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Hoover Declares Himself for Change in Prohibition Amendment—Roosevelt Hears Mayor Walker's Defense—Secretary Stimson Angers Japan.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER opened the campaign for his re-election with his acceptance speech, and told the nation that, in regard to the liquor question, he stood not exactly on the Republican platform but a considerable step ahead of it. He said the administration's efforts to enforce national prohibition had been of no avail because the Eighteenth amendment itself was a failure except in states where the majority sentiment was actually dry. He declared he could not consent either to restoration of the saloon or to the continuance of such grave abuses as the speakeasy and the bootlegger which flourish under the amendment. Therefore, he proposed such modification of the prohibition amendment as would return liquor control to the states under federal control that would guarantee the dry states federal aid in keeping out liquor and prevent the restoration of the saloon in the wet states.

In substance the position taken by Mr. Hoover on this prohibition problem is very close to that of Alfred E. Smith in 1928. It was warmly endorsed by the Republican senators who consented to talk about it, even by such veteran drys as Fess and Borah. The Republican press generally commended it, and Democratic newspapers praised the President for "bravery greater than that of his party platform."

The President's address of course covered practically all the subjects that appear in the Republican platform and was written with skill. In it he reiterated his stand for freedom in industry and commerce as opposed to radical and revolutionary proposals, for a protective tariff, for noncancellation of foreign debts, and pledged himself to work for restoration of prosperity.

The notification ceremony took place in Constitution hall and the speech was heard by 4,000 persons gathered there and by countless millions who listened in by radio. The affair was preceded by a garden party and buffet luncheon on the White House grounds, to which 700 men and women had been invited. Former President Calvin Coolidge was not there because, as he said, he feared the trip would aggravate the hay fever from which he was suffering.

JAPAN, continually on the defensive concerning her course in Manchuria and extremely sensitive to criticism, whether direct or implied, has been aroused to great official indignation by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. In an address before the council on foreign relations in New York the cabinet officer asserted that consultation among signatory nations to mobilize "moral disapproval" of acts of aggression is implicit in the Bri- Sec'y Stimson and Kellogg treaty outlawing war and that a definite pact providing for such consultation is unnecessary. As an example, the secretary of state referred to the American protest to Japan against hostilities in China. Such a protest would have had far less weight, he pointed out, had it not been supported by "the entire group of civilized nations."

The Japanese foreign office took Mr. Stimson's remarks as an attack on Japan's acts in Manchuria and cabled the embassy in Washington for a detailed report of the speech. It was believed that formal protest might be made to the United States government.

MAYOR JAMES WALKER of New York, appearing before Governor Roosevelt in the latter's office in Albany, made an impassioned plea for the right to face and question the witnesses who have accused him and whose testimony before the Seabury committee resulted in the demand that the governor remove him from office. Mr. Roosevelt ruled that the mayor might present any witnesses or evidence that would contribute to the governor's examination of the case. He did not require the proof of Mr. Walker's guilt to be shown by witnesses, but he did go at once into a

cross-examination of the mayor himself. Mayor Walker's answers followed closely his previous defense as given in his formal answer to the Seabury charges and in his testimony before the legislative committee. He admitted taking the \$26,000 gift from J. A. Sisto, banker interested in taxicab legislation, but denied he had given of his influence as mayor to obtain the legislation. Answering the charge that he owned securities in a company doing business with the city, in violation of a state law, Walker asserted he knew nothing about its connection with city contracts.

In succeeding sessions of the hearing he continued along the same line, denying all charges of misconduct and defending the acts on which those charges were based.

ROY D. CHAPIN, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, was sworn in as secretary of commerce to succeed Robert P. Lamont, who resigned to become president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. As he took office Mr. Chapin gave expression to his optimism, saying: "Naturally, like every other American, I am gratified by the unmistakably better tone that now prevails in our industries and marts of trade. Concerning the future trend, I will not be so bold as to venture prediction now, but one thing is certain—we must all exert ourselves to the utmost striving to strengthen all favorable factors and to make the inevitable turn come as soon and with as much security as possible."

Secretary Chapin is already encouraging the railroads to go ahead with repair and replacement work and finding money to help them do it; and in co-operation with Secretary of Labor Doak he is working on the plans for spreading employment by decreasing the individual hours of work.

FOR about twenty-four hours there was a spectacular attempt at revolution in Spain by the monarchists who hoped to restore the Bourbons to the throne. The movement was led by Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, known as "the lion of Morocco," and for a time he and his helpers were in control of Seville. But the republican government was apprised of his plans in advance and the revolt was speedily squelched mainly by the police. Sanjurjo himself was arrested as he fled from Seville and was taken to Madrid for trial by court martial, and various others of the former king's military commanders also were apprehended. In Madrid there was little fighting when revolutionists sought to occupy government buildings.

The whole affair was a mixture of comedy and tragedy and the net result was the burning of many royalist clubs, homes and residences by the republicans in several cities, and the prospect of death at the hands of firing squads for the royalist leaders.

REWARD for his uniformly successful prosecutions of gangsters and politicians for evasion of the federal income tax has come to George E. Q. Johnson, United States attorney in Chicago. He has been appointed to the federal District bench by President Hoover, and probably will be confirmed by the senate in December with little opposition. As successor to Mr. Johnson, the President named Johnson's able assistant in the tax G. E. Q. Johnson cases, Dwight H. Green, who has been solicitor for the bureau of internal revenue and has conducted many of the trials instituted by Johnson. Both the appointments were urged by Senators Glenn and Lewis of Illinois.

Johnson began his drive against hoodlums and crooked politicians in the fall of 1929, first indicting Ralph Capone and Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake. Other indictments followed, and trials, and Mr. Johnson was successful in sending the following persons to the penitentiary for evading income taxes: Al Capone, Ralph Capone, Druggan, Lake, Jack

Guzik, Sam Guzik, Frank Nitti, former County Assessor Gene G. Oliver, and former State Representative Lawrence C. O'Brien. Christian P. Paschen, building commissioner in the last Republican Chicago municipal administration, is now under sentence, but has appealed his conviction.

CHANCELLOR VON PAPEN and his cabinet acted to stop terrorism among the political factions of Germany by decreeing the death penalty for all persons convicted of acts of political violence, including rioting, treason, arson, instigation of explosions or floods or damaging railways or railway equipment. Despite this rigorous action, the acts of violence did not cease. Adolf Hitler issued a proclamation to his storm troops to curb their disorderly enthusiasm.

Von Papen invited both Hitler's National Socialists and Hugenberg's Nationalists to share in the government which he will submit to the reichstag when it convenes August 30. But the monarchic chancellor is determined to keep the office of chancellor and to maintain the government on the "no-party" basis. The Hitlerites continue to claim full governmental control.

WHEN the field and track events of the Olympic games came to a close it was found the United States had won first place by a tremendous margin; Finland was second and Great Britain third. The climax of this part of the program was the marathon race, which was won by Juan Zabalza of Argentina in record breaking time. The second week was given over to all kinds of events, mainly in the water, and Helene Madison, the premier woman swimmer of the United States, distinguished herself again by winning the 100 meters free-style race in the new Olympic time of 1:38. She was first in the fastest field of girl swimmers ever assembled, and every one of them beat the old Olympic record.

In other water events the flags of Japan, Holland, Australia and other nations were raised.

ALL the neutral nations of Central and South America joined with the United States in calling on Bolivia to lay down her arms and accept arbitration of the dispute with Paraguay over the Gran Chaco. They even set a definite time for such submission, but Bolivia's reply was not especially satisfactory. President Daniel Salamanca's government said it was willing to suspend hostilities pending arbitration, if Paraguay and the neutral powers would consent to the present positions in the Gran Chaco as the basis for negotiations, instead of the positions of the troops on June 1, as stipulated by Paraguay. After June 15 Bolivian patrols captured three Paraguayan outposts.

Pacifists in La Paz, Bolivia, who opposed war with Paraguay, were court-martialed and eight of them were condemned and shot. Adventurous citizens of the United States have been offering their services to Paraguay and Bolivia, if war materializes, through their legations in Washington. One World War flyer with the rank of captain telegraphed both sides identical requests for service.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, it appears likely, will be the supreme dictator of China. This results from the controversy between Wang Chingwei, premier, and Marshal Chang Hsiao-ling, Peiping war lord. Chang refused to obey Wang's order to make war on the Japanese forces that were operating in Jehol province, and offered to resign. Soon after Wang and his entire cabinet submitted their resignations, the last to step out being Finance Minister T. V. Soong.

Chiang Kai-shek, unlike Wang, still links the Sino-Japanese dispute and therefore refuses to take any warlike steps likely to antagonize Tokyo. Under the terms of the Chinese constitution, General Chiang as permanent chairman of the military council is untouchable and is in full control of the armies.

TWO Democratic senators were successful during the week in obtaining renominations. They were Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, key-note in the recent national convention, who defeated former Senator George B. Martin and others; and Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, the only woman member of the upper house. Mrs. Caraway had six male rivals for the nomination but easily distanced them all.

1932. Western Newspaper Union.

### Holding Court in Hold of a Barge



WITH all the traditional pomp and ceremony, the mayor of Rochester, England, is presiding over a session of the Medway Court of Admiralty in the hold of a barge on the River Medway.

### A STORY FOR BEDTIME

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

#### PETER TAKES JIMMY SKUNK'S ADVICE

What you don't think of, others may, So lend a heedful ear. The thing that most perplexes you May thus be made quite clear.

"STUPID, stupid, stupid!" exclaimed Peter Rabbit as he watched Jimmy Skunk out of sight. He didn't mean Jimmy; he meant himself. "Here I have been running my legs off trying to find the hole of Rattles the Kingfisher without once stopping to think that I never have seen him near the places where I have been looking. Jimmy Skunk is right. He certainly is. The place to look for Rattles is near water. No one sees him anywhere else except when he is flying across from one body of water to another. Of course if he lives around the water he must have his home near it. That means it is somewhere along the Laughing Brook or



Peter Peeped Out From Behind the Big Hickory Tree and Watched Rattles Dive Into the Smiling Pool.

over by the Big River. I wonder which place to visit first. Let me think! I must often see him at or near the Smiling Pool. If his home was over near the Big River I don't believe he would be at the Smiling Pool so much. Probably his home isn't far from there. I think I'll visit the Smiling Pool and do a little watching. There is nothing like watching if you want to find out things about other people. I ought

to have stayed there in the first place when I asked Grandfather Frog about Rattles and he refused to tell me anything, except that it is true that Rattles makes his home in the ground."

So Peter headed for the Smiling Pool once more. When he got there he sat down behind the Big Hickory Tree where Grandfather Frog could not see him. Somehow he didn't want Grandfather Frog to see him. He knew that Grandfather Frog was sharp enough to guess just why he was there, and after what Grandfather Frog had said about minding his own business Peter didn't feel just like being seen. So he kept out of sight of the big lily pad on which Grandfather Frog spends so much of his time. It wasn't long before he heard the harsh rattling noise that Rattles the Kingfisher makes. He was coming up the Laughing Brook from below the Smiling Pool. Peter peeped out from behind the Big Hickory Tree and watched Rattles dive into the Smiling Pool and come up with a shining little minnow. Instead of flying over to the Big Hickory Tree and there swallowing the little fish, as Peter so often had seen him do, he turned and flew back down the Laughing Brook with it.

Peter scratched his head thoughtfully. "I wonder," thought he, "if that means that he has some babies at home and is taking the little fish to them. I wonder."

The more he wondered the more likely it seemed. He was still wondering when he heard that harsh rattle again, and there was Rattles the Kingfisher flying straight toward him. With a final rattle he perched in the Big Hickory Tree where he could see over the Smiling Pool. There he waited and watched. Peter behind a big hickory tree waited and watched. Presently Rattles darted out and down, dived into the Smiling Pool and came up with another little fish. Just as before, he paused for a moment in mid-air, and flew away down the Laughing Brook. Peter's heels fairly itched to follow along the bank, but he waited and tried to be patient. After a while back came Rattles and did the same thing all over again.

The last doubt in Peter's mind vanished. Rattles was taking those fish to his children just as Welcome Robin takes worms to his children, and those

### THE BROTHERS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

A MAN once kicked your father's shin. Yes, hadn't seen them, Got between them, Your father very likely would Have gone to jail, and gone for good.

Well, men are funny. Just last night Your dad came in an awful sight. They nearly had to Carry dad to His bed—he couldn't walk just right. I said, "You've had another fight,

"An awful fight—just see your head!" "There wasn't any fight," he said, " 'Twas just the brothers And some others, I've joined that lodge I wanted to; Tonight the brothers put me through."

"They put you what?" "The first degree They put me through," he says to me, "The brothers, honey." Men are funny: They leave him lame, they pound him good, And that's what men call "brotherhood."

1932. Douglas Malloch. WNU Service.

### New Things in Cookery

THEY tell us there is nothing so under the sun and he that discovers a new star is not nearly so important as he who discovers a new dish, as we already have all the stars we need, but always enjoy a new dish. Some good lover of spinach has added another way to make it attractive. Serve it well cooked and seasoned with two or three sections of luscious grape fruit atop each serving—giving a tart taste to the vegetable which makes it more palatable.

#### Grapefruit French Dressing.

Take one teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of paprika, three tablespoonfuls of grapefruit juice and one-half cupful of salad oil. Mix the seasoning well, add the fruit juice and oil and shake or beat until slightly thickened. A small piece of ice added to mixture will hasten the mixing.

#### Golden Fruit Salad Dressing.

Take the juice of a large orange the juice of half a lemon, one table spoonful of butter, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, two egg yolks and one-half cupful of cream, whipped. Melt the butter in a double boiler top add the fruit juices, sugar and slightly beaten yolks of the eggs. Cook over a low flame until thick, stirring constantly. Cool. Fold in whipped cream just before serving. If one has canned grapefruit one cupful of the juice may take place of the orange and lemon juice.

1932. Western Newspaper Union.

### They'll Have an Aerial Honeymoon



JUDGE RUPERT TURNBULL of the California Supreme court has announced the engagement of his pretty daughter, Loretta, world's feminine speedboat champion and holder of three international records, to Richard R. Blythe, New York publicist and former personal representative of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The wedding will take place in the fall. Mr. Blythe, who pilots his own plane, will fly to the west coast for the ceremony. An aerial honeymoon will follow. Above is a recent studio portrait of the couple.

children were somewhere down the Laughing Brook, and not so very far judging by the short time it took Rattles to go and come. He, Peter, would go down the Laughing Brook a little way and hide where he could watch Rattles as he passed back and forth. He would find out that secret from Rattles himself. So the next time Rattles disappeared with a little fish, Peter kicked up his heels and scampered along the bank down the Laughing Brook to look for a new hiding place.

1932. T. W. Burgess. WNU Service.

### Where the World's Greatest Athletes Are Living

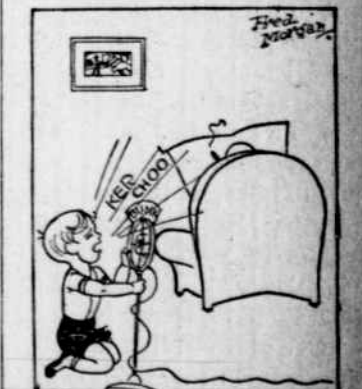


HERE is an airplane view of the famous Olympic village at Los Angeles. It is the temporary home of scores of the best athletes in the world, assembled to compete in the Olympic games. Both the men and the women are housed here, and all conveniences are provided.



"A clew," says expository Estelle, "is what criminals leave behind for police to work on while they get away." 1932. Bell Syndicate. WNU Service.

### DADA KNOWS



"Pop, what is straphanging?" "Commuter's salute." 1932. Bell Syndicate. WNU Service.