

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Wisconsin Republicans Deal Blow to the La Follette Regime—Farmers' Strike Takes New Turn—Germany Out of Disarmament Parley.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IN ONE of the most hotly contested primaries that Wisconsin ever had, the conservative Republicans dealt the La Follette dynasty a severe blow. Philip La Follette, brother of the senator, was a candidate for renomination as governor, but was soundly beaten by Walter J. Kohler, former governor, whom La Follette defeated two years ago. Many of the counties Philip carried then turned him down this time, and he ran behind in both agricultural and industrial sections of the state.

Emphasizing their change of heart, the Republican electors also voted for the retirement of United States Senator John J. Blaine, one of the staunchest of the "progressives" in the upper house. He was beaten by John B. Chapple, a young editor of Ashland who made a fierce campaign. Incomplete returns indicated the entire conservative state ticket had been carried to victory by Kohler and Chapple.

Kohler, a wealthy manufacturer whose home and large factories are in a village that bears his name, never held public office until he was elected governor in 1928. His supporters this year were known as "hatchet men" for their slogan was "Cut Costs With Kohler," and the high cost of state government and high taxes were the issues emphasized. Kohler called for a \$16,000,000 reduction in taxes, and set forth as his doctrine that factories mean jobs, and that to build up private incomes by keeping the taxing system from chasing industries out of the state is more fundamental than to increase income taxes. These arguments proved especially effective with the factory voters in Milwaukee county, Racine and other industrial regions.

This was the first time that a La Follette had been voted down since 1892, when the late Senator Robert M. La Follette was beaten in a congressional race. An interesting feature of this year's campaign was the presence of Burton K. Wheeler, Democratic senator from Montana, who made speeches trying to persuade the Democrats of Wisconsin to go into the Republican primary and vote for Blaine and La Follette. The state Democratic leaders hotly resented Wheeler's action and evidently it had little if any effect.

Kohler's majority was in the neighborhood of 100,000. Chapple had a smaller majority—about 20,000—for the vote for Blaine was heavy in the industrial centers.

The Democrats at this writing appear to have nominated Mayor A. G. Schmiedeman of Madison for governor over Leo P. Fox and William R. Rubin. For senator F. Ryan Duffy of Fond du Lac was unopposed.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN Everett Sanders announced that President Hoover's first campaign speech would be made in Des Moines, Iowa, on October 4. He will make no addresses on the journey from Washington and back. In the heart of the agricultural region, where the farmers have been on strike against low prices, Mr. Hoover intends to expatiate on his program for relief of the farmer in reply to the recent address by his rival, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The speech in Des Moines will be broadcast over at nationwide radio hookup.

THOSE farmers of the Middle West have entered on a new phase of their "holiday" strike which promises to be more effective than the movement that aimed to keep all farm produce from the cities and was marred by frequent violent deeds. The plan now evolved by their leaders contemplates the withholding from market of all grain and other non-perishable products, but the farmers are forbidden to picket the highways or block them in any way. Nearly two million farmers were asked to join in this non-selling movement.

Agriculturists in Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa, the "strike" leaders said, had

given assurances they would participate. They added that farmers in Ohio, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Kansas and Illinois had "shown interest" in the movement.

WHEN the disarmament conference resumed its sittings in Geneva the Germans were not in official attendance because their demand for equality of armament had been rejected by France. But they found they were facing also the united opposition of Great Britain and the United States, if not other of the great powers. The British foreign office memorandum said the German demand was at least untimely, since "attention and energy should be directed to economic rehabilitation of the world," and that anyhow Germany was not entitled to abrogate the part of the treaty of Versailles that limits her armament even if the other nations should fail to disarm or reduce their armaments.

This view of the question apparently was pleasing to the United States government, and Ambassador Walter E. Edge and Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, at a luncheon given by M. Herriot in Paris, told the premier that was the view of the American people. Their government, they said, stands for progressive disarmament and the sanctity of treaties.

M. Herriot laid before the foreign affairs commission of the chamber of deputies a full statement of his policy in this matter and defended it earnestly. He gave the commission certain details which had come into his possession regarding the alleged illicit manufacture of arms in Germany. The German press insisted that their government must not weaken, asserting that Great Britain had deceived Germany and that the British note treated Germany in intolerable fashion. Some papers declared Germany must withdraw from the League of Nations.

MAHATMA GANDHI, after a hearty meal of fruit and milk, began his protest fast, which he said he would keep up until he died of starvation unless the British government altered the terms of its settlement of the communal elections problem. The mahatma was still in Yeravda Jail at Poona. The government said he was free to leave the prison, but he refused to go out of his cell unless he were forcibly removed.

So many friends and well wishers called at the jail that the aged leader was made ill from excitement, and thereafter visitors were excluded for the present. He received hundreds of telegrams and letters begging him not to undertake the death fast. To correspondents the mahatma said he counted his life as of no consequence, adding:

"Like the prophet of Islam and like Jesus, I, on a humbler scale, have undertaken a tussle for justice, as my fast continues my human cry will rise to the heavens of God Almighty.

"My fast is not for sympathy. After the first few days the desire for food will vanish and I shall begin to brood. All my interest will be withdrawn from externals, and I shall become one with 'the cause.'

"Be assured, however, that I shall make a superhuman effort to retain my grip on life. I am anxious as anybody to continue to live. There is nothing like water for prolonging life and I shall partake of it whenever I require it, and hope to carry on until the Hindu conscience awakens."

SEVERAL important meetings were held in Washington during the week, among them being those of the National Municipal league and the national conference on government. Addressing the former, Silas H. Strawn, former chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that taxes must be reduced because the nation has reached the end of its financial rope. In the sixteen years from 1913 to 1929, he said, the cost of all government increased by 400 per cent, while at the same time the

national income had increased by only 148 per cent. In 1930, he said, income taxes amounted to \$2,411,000,000; in 1931 they dropped to \$1,860,000,000; and in 1932 they hit a new low of \$1,037,000,000.

Commenting on the "soak the rich" policy noted in congress at the last session Mr. Strawn declared it "hopelessly fallacious" and that there are few rich left to "soak" and because those who still retain a part of their fortunes will invest in tax exempt securities thereby defeating the very purpose of tax legislation aimed at the wealthy class.

To the conference on government Gordon L. Hostetter, director of the Chicago Employers' association, said that the racket, originally thought of as a temporary form of graft or extortion, has grown through alliances of business groups, union heads, politicians, and criminals until it annually costs the nation an "incalculable sum."

In Chicago alone, said Mr. Hostetter, racketeering costs more than \$145,000,000 a year. Add to this the amount spent by the city to deal with racketeering, he said, and the total cost of Chicago's rackets equals the annual cost of the municipal government.

SENATOR JAMES J. DAVIS of Pennsylvania went on trial in New York on two federal indictments charging conspiracy, the prosecution alleging he was responsible for two lotteries totaling \$3,000,000 conducted by the Loyal Order of Moose, of which the senator is the director general.

It was charged that Davis personally profited from these lotteries, which were ostensibly for charitable purposes. Assistant United States Attorney Treadwell told the jury that checks totaling \$172,300 from the proceeds of the drives went to pay off a note which was Mr. Davis' personal obligation, to his personal checking account, to a corporation controlled by him, and to an account from which he drew the profits of the organization department of the Moose.

In 1931 the lottery was more discreetly handled, Mr. Treadwell contended, and the drawing took place on the steamship Triscilla, outside the twelve mile limit, after which all records were thrown overboard.

Counsel for the defense contended all the transactions were innocent. Early government witnesses included various officials of the Moose called to prove the domination of Davis in the order and the claim that he was cognizant of everything that was done in connection with its finances.

AMERICA lost one of its most eminent physicians in the death of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago at the age of seventy-eight years. His name is linked with the history of medicine in this country and he had headed nearly every prominent organization of his profession. He was responsible for the founding of numerous hospital clinics and research institutes and trained many great doctors, and himself was rated as one of the best diagnosticians and physicians in the world.

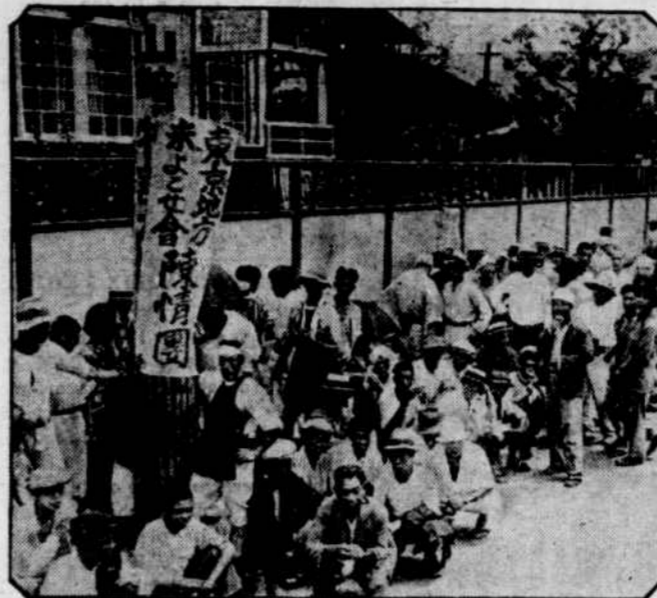
Speaker John N. Garner, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, was called to his home in Detroit, Texas, by the illness of his aged mother, and a few days later she passed away. Mrs. Garner was eighty-one years old and was born and spent her entire life in northeastern Texas.

SEVERAL thousand feeble old men, remnants of the Grand Army of the Republic, gathered for their sixty-sixth annual encampment in Springfield, Ill., the city in which the organization was born. They had their usual business sessions; but much of their time was spent in visiting the tomb of Lincoln, their adored war commander, and other places connected with the life of the martyred President, and in attending services in the old prison Camp Butler, now a national cemetery.

PROGRESSIVE Miners of America, the new organization that is fighting the wage settlement in Illinois effected with the old union, was not having much success in keeping the workers from returning to the pits. In Taylorville the insurgents were blamed for two bombings, one of which partly wrecked a newspaper plant. Two companies of state troops were sent there and restored order. In some places the mine operators did yield to the demands of the new union for pay higher than the adopted scale.

CHICAGO is jubilant, for the Cubs are now the champion team of the National league. The opening of the world's series with the New York Yankees, who won the American league pennant, was set for September 28 in New York; the games in Chicago will begin the following Saturday.

## This Is the Rice Line in Tokyo



HERE is a procession of the unemployed in Tokyo, Japan, carrying signs demanding that the government give them free rice.

## CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JOLLY, round, red Mr. Sun was just going to bed behind the Purple Hills as Peter Rabbit stole into the Old Orchard. It was just that beautiful hour between daytime and nighttime when the little people of the Green Meadows and the Green Forest who have been busy all day are beginning to get drowsy and are thinking of going to bed, while those who have been sleeping all day are getting sleepy-winks out of their eyes and are thinking about filling empty stomachs. The Old Orchard always is very pleasant at this hour. Peter likes to steal up there and sit



Peter Turned to Look at Johnny and Was Puzzled at the Look of Disgust on Johnny's Face.

for a while near Johnny Chuck's doorstep to chat with Johnny Chuck while they watch the first of the Black Shandows steal among the trees and listen to the good-night twitters of the feathered folk and the beautiful evening song of Brownie the Thrush.

"Chitter-chitter-chitter-chit! Chitter-chitter-chitter-chit! Chit, chit, chit, chit!" Peter put his head back to look up. Over the tops of the trees raced a black form, this way, that way, turning, wheeling and then with rapid wing beats racing straight ahead, all the time shouting joyously. It was a bird, of course. Flitter the Rat is the only animal who can fly, and he cannot fly anything like the darting little black form Peter was watching. It was Sooty the Swift.

"Sooty gets more fun out of flying than anybody I know of," declared Peter. "Just listen to him! He shouts just for pure joy of using those queer little wings. I know how he feels. He feels just as I do when I race around and kick up my heels just for pure joy in being alive. Sometimes I wish I could shout then, but you know I can't, because I haven't any voice for shouting. Just listen to Sooty! He isn't much to look at, but he seems to have more fun than any bird I know of unless it is Skimmer the Swallow, and then after all, Sooty is a swallow himself."

"Huh!" It was Johnny Chuck. "Huh!" exclaimed Johnny again. Peter turned to look at Johnny and was puzzled at the look of disgust on Johnny's face. "Huh!" exclaimed Johnny Chuck once more. "For a fellow who goes about as much as you do and pokes his nose into other people's affairs as much as you do, Peter Rabbit, you know mighty little about your neighbors. Whoever told you that Sooty is a swallow?"

"Why—why—why, I don't know that any one did," replied Peter slowly, looking more puzzled than ever. "I didn't have to be told. Any one can see that he is a swallow just to look at him."

## Uncovered Wagon on an Oregon Trail



CHARLES FARNSWORTH, who lives in the Tualatin valley, Ore., had to make a trip to near the Idaho line, some 300 miles and as he did not have any means of transportation he hitched up his two dogs and started off. He is a small man and rode on top of the ballbearing wagon.

## BONERS



A sure-footed animal is an animal that when it kicks it does not miss.

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

Truancy is something which has been proven to be true.

The Resurrection was when the women came and found the tomb had been rolled away.

Blunderbuss is the name the British have given to their busses.

One of the rights people enjoy under the Constitution is the right to keep bare arms.

What kind of a noun is trousers? Uncommon noun because it is singular on top and plural at the bottom.

Adagio is a kind of anesthetic dancing.

Lemon Sponge Pie.—Cream two tablespoonsful of butter with two of flour, add the well-beaten egg yolks of two eggs, the juice and rind of a lemon. Mix well and stir in one cupful of milk, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, and fold in the beaten whites. Pour into an uncooked pastry shell and bake until firm.

Sweetmeat Wishes.—Put one-half cupful of candied orange peel, one cupful each of dates, figs, walnut meats and candied cherries through the meat chopper, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and knead until well mixed. Toss on a board dusted well with powdered sugar, roll out to one-fourth inch in thickness and cut into small rounds with a cutter. When stiff frost with a plain orange icing and decorate with bits of cherry and citron.

Fig Pudding.—Cream one-third of a cupful of fat with one cupful of sugar. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful of milk added alternately with two cupfuls of flour sifted with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake in a quick oven. Cut into rounds or oblongs, place a spoonful of whipped cream over the top and place a steamed fig on each. Serve with a lemon sauce.

Orange Squares.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-fourth cupful of cold water. Add one-fourth cupful of chopped nuts to the gelatin, add one-fourth cupful of orange juice, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and the grated rind of an orange. Boil together one cupful of sugar and three-fourths cupful of hot water to the soft ball stage, remove from the heat and add the gelatin, stir and cook for ten minutes. Pour into a pan and sprinkle with four tablespoonfuls of chopped nuts.

Canann was the ancient name for Palestine.

## COOKIE DAY

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHAT day's cookie day  
Up your way, hey?  
Our day's Saturday  
Up our way.

You ought to see the fixing,  
You ought to see the flour,  
You ought to see the mixing,  
It takes about an hour,  
You ought to see the batter,  
You ought to see the pan,  
It's really quite a matter  
For anyone to plan.

Talk about Monday,  
And Tuesday, too,  
Talk about Wednesday,  
The whole week through,  
Talk about Thursday,  
And Friday some,  
But Saturday's cookie day,  
Um, um, um!  
© 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

## For School Wear



This smart Jersey ensemble of green, with black and white checked blouse, is sure to be a winner in the classroom and on the campus this fall. It is worn with a small green felt hat. The full sleeves are drawn together just below the elbow with narrow snug-fitting bands.

Web of Life  
The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together.—Shakespeare.

## "Portable City" Is Growing Near St. Louis



GANAHL, a city made up entirely of portable houses, has been forming slowly near St. Louis, Mo., as a move toward economical building construction and lower living costs. The structures are built of wood. Our photograph shows a view in the main street, with gas station, restaurant and homes.