

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVIII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 13, 1932.

NO. 36.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Hoover Speaks to Farmers—Roosevelt and Smith Bury the Hatchet—Insull Brothers Indicted—Japan Ignores Lytton Report.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BOTH Republicans and Democrats derived great encouragement from developments of the week, and seemingly with the best of reason. The former hailed with glee the warm reception given President Hoover in Iowa. Before enthusiastic thousands the Chief Executive delivered in Des Moines his first speech in his campaign for re-election, addressing himself especially to the corn and hog raisers.

H. H. Lehman who have been showing such decided discontent that their shift to the Democrats was freely predicted. He declared the program offered by his rival would mean ruin to American agriculture and laid down one of his own that included the maintenance of high protective tariffs on farm products, the amelioration of the farm mortgage situation and the use of annual payments on the foreign debt to advance foreign markets for American farm products.

Both Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover, who accompanied him on the trip, are natives of Iowa, and the people of the state gave them a cordial welcome. The President was so encouraged that on the way back to Washington he made back platform speeches in ten towns in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Democracy's glee was caused by the reconciliation between Franklin D. Roosevelt, its Presidential candidate, and Al Smith, who had been holding rather aloof in the campaign. The hatchet was buried in the New York state Democratic convention where both Roosevelt and Smith were fighting to bring about the nomination of Herbert H. Lehman for governor against the stubborn opposition of Tammany Hall leaders. Going to the platform to place Lehman in nomination, Smith grasped the hand of his old friend with a smiling "Hello, Frank," and the governor responded with cordiality as the cameras of the press photographers clicked madly and the crowd yelled approval. Roosevelt said:

"Al this is from the heart."
And Al replied:
"Frank, that goes with me, too."

Tammany Hall was utterly defeated and Lehman was nominated, with W. M. Ealey of Utica for lieutenant governor. Senator Robert F. Wagner was re-elected.

The Republican New York convention nominated Col. William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan for governor; F. Trubee Davidson, assistant secretary of war, for lieutenant governor, and George Z. Medaille for United States senator. At the notification ceremonies Colonel Donovan declared himself in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment but added that in his opinion President Hoover had met this issue very squarely.

MERELY a diary of a fortnight's journey through Manchuria was the way Minister of War Sadou Araki characterized the report of the Lytton commission to the League of Nations when the Japanese cabinet met to consider it. Other ministers agreed that it was unworthy of Japan's serious attention, and the cabinet then made this curt announcement:

"The government has decided that the Lytton report does not constitute cause to alter its Manchurian policy."

Various responsible leaders in Japan gave notice that their country would continue its domination of Manchukuo, and the world wonders just what the League of Nations can and will do about it. The Japanese war office issued a statement declaring that if the league acts in the spirit of the Lytton report, Japan will have no alternative but to withdraw from the league and oppose its action with the firmest determination. France has shown decided sympathy with Japan in the controversy and Great Britain has been rather lukewarm in her friendship for China. The United States, though not in the league, is a most important factor in the affair, and Japan insists that Secretary of State Stimson has again displayed his animosity toward Japan and is a

menace to the good relations between Japan and America. This is because Mr. Stimson in an address before the Philadelphia Union League club said President Hoover had formulated a successful policy of nonrecognition for territorial gains made by force of arms, and added that the "open door" policy was necessary to preserve China's territorial and administrative integrity.

The Lytton report, insisting "less on the responsibility for past actions than on the necessity for finding means to prevent their repetition," calls for the establishment of an autonomous demilitarized Manchuria under Chinese sovereignty. The details of its status are to be agreed upon at an advisory Sino-Japanese conference following the recommendations of the league and with the league council sitting as arbiter.

It holds up practically to ridicule the Mukden incident of September 18, 1931, over which Japan jumped off to the occupation of Manchuria. It intimates the whole thing was planned.

"But even in Japan," says the report in a tart passage, "appropriate means must be found for attainment of every end."

PRESIDENT DE VALERA of the Irish Free State has brought about the dismissal of James McNeill as governor general, and it is reported in Dublin that he will not nominate a successor, either taking the position himself or cutting the Free State entirely away from the British Commonwealth. When he decided that McNeill should go the British government had no alternative to acceding to the demand.

Mr. De Valera on his way home from Geneva conferred with British cabinet members in London and it was agreed that the Anglo-Irish economic war, that started over the withholding of the land annuities due the British government, should be settled by direct negotiation. This was a victory for the Free State, for the British had previously insisted the dispute should be arbitrated by an empire tribunal.

WHEN Samuel Insull, former public utilities magnate, and his brother Martin ignored the request of State's Attorney Swanson in Chicago that they return from France and Canada, respectively, to assist in the untangling of the affairs of the numerous corporations with which they had been connected, Mr. Swanson became indignant and promptly presented his cases against them to the grand jury. Within a few days that body returned three indictments charging embezzlement, larceny by bailee and larceny. Capases for the arrest of the brothers were issued and steps to bring about their extradition were taken.

The first indictment names Martin Insull alone. It charges that he abstracted by means of embezzlement, larceny, and larceny as bailee \$377,720 from the treasury of the Middle West Utilities company and used the money to protect his personal brokerage accounts.

The second indictment charges Samuel Insull and Martin Insull jointly with using \$50,000 of the funds of the Middle West Utilities company to protect brokerage accounts carried in the name of Washington Flexner, president of the Lincoln Printing company.

The third indictment names the brothers jointly on a charge of abstracting \$104,222 from the treasury of the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment company for the same purpose.

Samuel Insull disappeared from Paris, and Martin was put under arrest in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN took steps to break the disarmament deadlock caused by Germany's withdrawal from the Geneva conference when her demand for armament equality was refused. The British ambassador to Berlin invited the German government to send representatives to a four-power conference in London to consider the German demand and to pave the way for Germany's return to the conference. The other three powers would be France, Great Britain and Italy, and the United States would be invited to send an observer. The Ger-

man reply was that it would be useless to hold the meeting unless Germany were first given certain guarantees that her demand for equality would be really fulfilled.

Norman Davis, acting chief of the American disarmament delegation, went to London to talk about fleet reductions proposed by President Hoover. On the way from Geneva he stopped in Paris to sound out the French on the Franco-Italian obstacle to making the London treaty a five-power pact.

IRAQ was admitted to a seat as a sovereign member of the League of Nations, the first country in the Arabian world to reach that status, and King Feisal is now an entirely independent monarch. Great Britain resigned her mandate over Iraq and was highly praised for her generosity by all speakers in the league assembly. There was an intimation that France should follow this example in regard to Syria, but the French at Geneva were noncommittal. Iraq was formed after the World war out of the former Turkish provinces of Bagdad, Mosul and Basra. Within its boundaries are vast oil fields, and the population is nearly three millions.

MEXICO'S government and the Catholic church are again at each other's throats. In a recent encyclical Pope Pius discussed what he called "the new and legal persecution" of the church and Catholics in Mexico and announced a policy of "formal co-operation" without renouncing principles or withdrawing past denunciations. President Abelardo L. Rodriguez countered with a declaration that all the Catholic churches in Mexico would be closed to religious use.

Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, papal legate to Mexico, took part in the controversy and the chamber of deputies unanimously voted to ask President Rodriguez to deport him. The president immediately complied and the legate was put aboard a plane and shipped to San Antonio, Texas.

ONE of the heroes of the British conquest of the Sudan, Gen. Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha, died in Vienna at the age of seventy-five. Born in Austria, he enlisted for service with the British army in the Sudan when he was twenty-one years old. Under Gen. "Chinese" Gordon, he led the British in their bloody war with the Mahdi, Arab chieftain. It was Sir Rudolph's prowess in beating back the dervish tribesmen in 27 battles which won him the title of "The Hammer of the Arabs." In 1885 he was taken prisoner by the Arabs and held a slave for twelve years. After his escape he served under Lord Kitchener.

BRAZIL'S civil war, which had lasted for nearly three months came to a close with the unconditional surrender of the rebels in the state of Sao Paulo. Military police replaced the rebel government in Sao Paulo, capital of the state, and the great coffee port of Santos was reopened to commerce. The revolutionary army disbanded and its leader, Gen. Bertoldo Klingler, and other officers were held under arrest at the federal army headquarters at Cruzeiro.

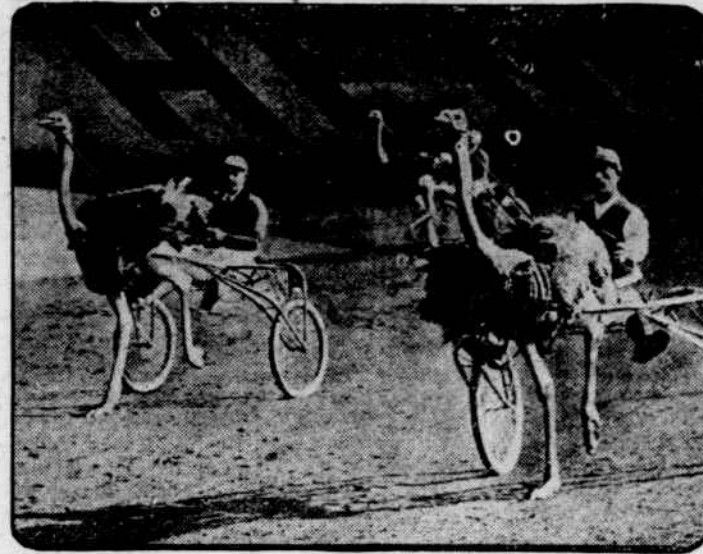
CHILE went through another switch in government when Gen. Bartolome Blanche, provisional president, was forced to resign by a revolt against the military regime. He was succeeded by Judge Abraham Oyanedel who will serve until the election set for October 30.

PARTIAL failure of the five year plan was admitted by the central committee of the Communist party of Soviet Russia at its annual meeting to formulate policies for the coming year. It decided that quality rather than quantity should be the watchword for 1933, and outlined this procedure:

Improvement of the cities' supplies of food and other commodities; increases in the production of goods for domestic consumption and elimination of the speculative spirit by the development of a system of controlled prices and the introduction of labels for manufactured goods to improve their quality.

THERE was more trouble in the Illinois coal fields and detachments of the National Guard were posted in several towns to curb the actions of the striking miners and their pickets. One of the peculiar developments was a strike of high school pupils in Kincaid because the Chicago school board had bought coal from a company operating under the \$5 wage scale. In that town it was reported that a patrol of the militia was fired on, though no one was wounded.

Paris Sees Its First Ostrich Rodeo



FOR the first time in history Parisians were treated to an ostrich rodeo when the animals owned by Colonel Compton staged their own show. Here we have three of the birds in action during the running of one of the trotting races.

THE CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE days were growing shorter and the nights cooler. The leaves of the Green Forest, except those on the pine and the spruce and the hemlock trees, were turning red and yellow and brown and dropping to carpet the ground and rustle beneath unwary feet. As often as possible Peter Rabbit slipped over to the pond of Paddy the Beaver to see if Mr. and Mrs. Quack and the ten young Quacks were still there, and each time he found them growing more and more uneasy. He knew that it would take very little to start them on their long journey to spend the coming winter in the far away Southland—the sight of other

evening meal! Peter shivered a little at the thought of what might happen. Mr. and Mrs. Quack ought to be warned and there was no one to do it but himself.

Peter started early enough, but as is his way he had to stop ever so many times to look at things which aroused his curiosity. When he had satisfied it he would scamper lipperty-lipperty-lip as fast as he could until something else stopped him. So it was almost the Quack dinner time when at last, quite out of breath, he reached the edge of the pond of Paddy the Beaver. He was greatly relieved to see all the Quack family still there.

"Oh," he panted, "I'm just in time." "Just in time for what?" asked Mr. Quack.

"To warn you that it isn't safe for you to go to the Big River tonight," cried Peter. "I saw a hunter with a terrible gun going that way this afternoon and he may be there yet."

If Peter expected that his news would excite the Quack family, he was mistaken, very much mistaken. In fact, it wasn't news at all. "We saw a hunter over there last night, and so we knew that the time has come for us to go," explained Mr. Quack. "We're ever so much obliged to you, Peter, for trying to warn us, and we're glad you've come in time to say good-by. Perhaps we'll see you again next spring. Take care of yourself and don't let Reddy Fox catch you." "Good-by and good luck," cried Peter and Paddy the Beaver together.

Mr. Quack swam out to the head of his flock. Very faintly from far away there came the bang of a gun. As if this was a signal, Mr. Quack shot into the air, and behind him rose all the other Quacks. There was a shrill sound of whistling wings, which grew fainter and fainter until it could no longer be heard. High in the air twelve black specks grew smaller and smaller and then disappeared. Mr. and Mrs. Quack and their ten children had started on their long, terrible journey to the faraway Southland.

Peter felt a lump in his throat. "I do hope nothing will happen to them," he said in a husky voice.

"If it were not for the hunters with their terrible guns, nothing would, for Mr.



"Good-by and Good Luck!" Cried Peter and Paddy the Beaver Together.

ducks flying overhead or a sudden fright.

Just at dusk every evening they flew over to the Big River to feed among the rushes there, Mr. Quack leading. His wing, which had been broken by a shot from a terrible gun in the spring, was as sound and strong as ever. In fact, Mr. Quack was quite himself, big, strong and handsome. As for the young Quacks, they were full grown now and eager to try their wings in long flights and to see the Great World. Very early every morning they returned to the pond of Paddy the Beaver deep in the Green Forest to spend the day resting, sleeping and perhaps playing a little. At least, the young Quacks played.

One afternoon Peter slipped away from the dear Old Brier Patch over to the Green Forest and hurried straight to the pond of Paddy the Beaver. Peter had something on his mind. Just by chance he had peeped out of the dear Old Brier Patch in time to see a man passing, and under one arm he carried a terrible gun. He watched the man out of sight and he disappeared in the direction of the Big River. Right away Peter thought of the Quack family. Just supposing that hunter should be hiding near where the Quacks usually ate their

DADA KNOWS



"Pop, what is a hand-grenade?" "War-time loving cup." © 1932 Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

HOW TO COOK RABBIT

THERE are few people who do not like the gamey flavor of wild things. However, the following recipes may be used for the tame rabbit as well. For those fortunate enough to have several rabbits on hand and who wish to keep them for later use, the following is a good recipe:

Pickled Rabbit.

Prepare the rabbit as for roasting. Place in a stone crock or jar and cover with one pint each of vinegar and water, one onion (into which stick three cloves), two bayleaves, half dozen allspice, one dozen pepper corns, one dozen chill peppers cut into halves. Let the rabbit remain in this liquid for three days, turning it occasionally. Drain and stew it, or braise it. To braise it cut one-eighth pound of salt pork into slices to cover the bottom of the baking pan. Place sliced onion, carrot and turnip and celery over the pork. Lay the meat on this and dredge with seasoned flour. Cover and bake one-half hour in a moderate oven. Pour one pint of stock over the meat, dredge again with flour, salt and pepper. Cook very slowly closely covered for two hours or longer. During the last half hour cook uncovered to brown the meat. Serve on a hot platter. Strain a portion of the gravy over the rabbit and the rest; serve in a gravy boat. Keep the pan from the bottom of the oven with a grate or ring all during the cooking.

Belgian Hare.

Clean and split a hare, season with salt and pepper and lard with strips of fat salt pork across the back and the legs. Place in a baking pan with a small amount of brown stock and carrot, onion and celery cooked in a little fat. Baste the hare often with the stock in the pan and bake forty-five minutes. Add one cupful of cream, the juice of a lemon and one tablespoonful of cornstarch made smooth with cold water. Baste and cook twenty minutes longer, then serve the sauce, strained.

© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

Quack is smart enough to keep them from all other dangers and he has brought his children up to mind. They're as well trained a lot of young ducks as ever I've seen, and I've seen a great many," replied Paddy. "But I dread those terrible guns," he added.

I WILL

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

FEW things are done because we can, Or not because we can't. To will is something greater than To wish, to only want. We do not lose because the day Was dark, or high the hill; We do not win because we may, We win because we will.

Men lose who might have won success, Who "couldn't," yet they could. Men win who nothing more possess. Than hope and hardihood. Because they can't men do not lose, Because they can, achieve; The winners win because they choose, And nothing else believe.

Who thinks that he can fall has failed Before he makes a start, But "can't" has never yet prevailed Against a dauntless heart. The man who "can" may be too sure, Who "can't" is weaker still; But no misfortune can endure Before the man who "will." © 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Black Wool Frock



This pretty jacket frock in black wool has a cap-sleeved bolero braided in Persian lamb effect. The frock has a flared peplum with inserts of the fur fabric and a bib front embroidered in fuchsia tones.

BONERS



When we got there our trunk hadn't arrived, so we had to sleep in something else.

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

What is "watered stock?" If a farmer wants to sell his cattle, he gives them great quantities of water. This makes them weigh more, and he gets more money.

A yodel is the way people talk to each other in the Alps.

A turquoise is like a turtle and moves very slow.

When water is boiled all the sentiment goes to the bottom.

The edict of Nantes was a law passed by Louis XIV forbidding all births, marriages, and deaths in France for a period of one year.

Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians for about \$24 and now I don't suppose you could buy it for \$500.

© 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

New Home for the Post Office Department

THIS is the architect's drawing of the new \$10,000,000 Post Office department building, which is now under construction at Washington, the cornerstone of which was laid by President Hoover on September 26. The new building is on Pennsylvania avenue and faces the new Commerce building. Graham, Anderson, Probst and White of Chicago are the architects.

