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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Efforts to Bring Insull Back From Greece for Trial—New Canada Tariff in Effect—Big Political Guns Are in Action.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHEN Samuel Insull, the former utilities magnate under indictment in Chicago, was about to take a plane from Italy to Greece in his flight from justice, he wrote to his wife: "I am feeling as if I were going on a real adventure." He was from Saloniki he hustled down to Athens and within a few hours of his arrival at the Grand Bretagne hotel he was taken into custody by the Athens police. At first he was merely detained on a question as to his passport; then, at the formal request of the American consul, he was arrested and taken to jail, where he was given a comfortable room. By the next morning his legal representatives had got to Premier Venizelos, at whose instance the attorney general examined the affair, found there was no legal basis for Insull's detention and ordered his release. The convention of extradition between the United States and Greece was not in force, the instruments of ratification not having been exchanged. Twenty-four hours later Insull was told he was free to go where he pleased, so far as Greece was concerned.

There was a possibility of Insull's being handed over to the United States on the strength of a former treaty, and the whole matter was to be laid before the court of appeals in Athens. Of course the American government was determined to try in every legal way to bring him back for trial. Consul Morris in Athens was instructed to keep close track of him. Developments in the Insull affair, far too numerous to be detailed here, included the decision of the banking committee of the senate to investigate the collapse of the Insull utilities system. James E. Stewart, federal operative who had charge of the committee's inquiry into the New York Stock Exchange last summer, went to Chicago vested with broad powers to inquire into all phases of the situation. Martin J. Insull, indicted with his brother and who was arrested in Orillia, Ontario, was released under bail pending extradition proceedings.

UNCLE SAM is now getting a large dose of the tariff medicine he has been giving the rest of the world for many years. At midnight of Wednesday the new Canadian tariff increases against United States products went into effect in accordance with the trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, the Irish Free State and South Africa, reached at the recent imperial conference. The principal items on which Canada has raised the tariff against the United States are:

1. Iron and steel products, includes steel plates, steel sheets and also structural shapes.
2. Anthracite.
3. Leather products of all kinds.
4. Gums of many varieties.
5. Chemicals of all kinds.
6. Toilet accessories, including perfumes, soaps and bath salts, in which there has been a huge trade between the United States and Canada.
7. Cotton goods.
8. Processed and fabricated steels, such as cutlery, machinery and wire products.

Previously these and all other American products had been entering the Dominion under Canada's general tariff rate. Canada has been the best customer of the United States, but now much more of her trade will go to Great Britain.

AS THE Presidential campaign drew toward its close major parties unlimbered their biggest guns and the oratorical battle grew loud and fierce. For the Republicans Calvin Coolidge opened the week with an address at a rally in Madison Square garden, New York city. He came out squarely and forcibly for the policies of President Hoover and said he was convinced the public welfare required that gentleman's re-election. The former President attacked the Democratic leadership in congress for attempted raids on the federal treasury, assailed Franklin Roosevelt for failing to announce his stand on the soldier bonus question, and warmly praised Mr. Hoover for his moves to maintain "sound money."

Former Senator Jim Reed of Mis-

souri, selected by the Democrats to reply to Mr. Hoover's Des Moines speech, went to that Iowa city and attacked the President in his well-known scathing manner, dwelling at length on both his policies and his personality. He declared the Chief Executive's address was "a series of incorrect statements and unjustifiable deductions," and especially contradicted Mr. Hoover's statement that only the steps taken by the administration kept the country from going off the gold standard.

Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, himself no mean orator and denouncer, answered Reed on that gold standard matter, accusing the Missourian of flagrantly misstating the facts and citing figures that he said upheld the assertions made by Mr. Hoover.

The President himself, still in his new fighting mood, made his second big speech Saturday evening in Cleveland, and there was a chance that he would yield to the importunities of his followers in the Middle and Far West and deliver several more addresses before election day. His opponent, Governor Roosevelt, was busy in his own state during the week but found time to make a radio address over a nationwide hookup in reply to a questionnaire on the subject of federal relief to those in distress, increased appropriations for public works as an aid to employment, unemployment insurance, and child welfare. It was announced that Governor Roosevelt's next trip would be through the South and Middle West, though why he should go into the southern states is a puzzle.

SENATOR DAVID A. REED of Pennsylvania, who went to Europe in the summer at the direction of President Hoover principally to find out the attitude of Great Britain and France on the Manchurian question, returned and immediately reported at the White House. To the press he denied categorically that any bargain or secret agreements had been made by the United States with either Great Britain or France on the course to be taken in handling the Lytton report and other developments in Japan and Manchuria. The Chinese National government has announced that it accepts the Lytton report as a basis for negotiations, but a large group of influential and powerful Chinese has declared against it, asserting that "it is suicidal for China to place further reliance in the League of Nations, which is exposed to impotence and inability to uphold right and justice."

DICTATOR JOSEF STALIN has taken steps to scotch the plot to bring about his downfall, which was mentioned in this column some weeks ago. The Communist party of Russia has expelled from its ranks as traitors Leo Kamenev and Gregory Zinoviev, two once powerful friends of Lenin, and they were locked up in Lubianka prison. Twenty other Bolsheviks were ousted along with them. Kamenev was formerly commissar of the Moscow district and president of the people's commissar and is a brother-in-law of Leon Trotsky, the foe of Stalin. Zinoviev used to be commissar of the Leningrad district and president of the Communist Internationale. Both were accused of plotting against Stalin in 1927 but were forgiven when they abjectly apologized. The decree of the central executive committee of the Communist party says that both commissars were discovered by the Gappayou or secret police to be falsifying documents in order to compromise the work of the party's control committee.

CAPT. WOLFGANG VON GRONAU and his three companions who were making a round-the-world flight came to grief in the Indian ocean. But their radio was working after their plane was forced down by a broken water pump, and the British steamer Karagola responded to their call and rescued them, taking them and their flying boat to Rangoon.

NORTHERN Ireland is having serious trouble with its unemployed. For two days a mob of ten thousand jobless men raged through Belfast, fighting the police and setting fire to many large buildings. After one man

had been killed and more than thirty seriously wounded, the disorder was quelled. But in a few hours the rioting was resumed with increased fury and it was necessary to call on British troops. The Enniskillen Fusiliers and the king's royal rifles were sent in a hurry.

EUROPEAN powers are still intent on bringing about disarmament—each for the other fellows—and their various plans seem as far apart as ever. Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the disarmament conference in Geneva, is striving to reconcile the various demands as applied to naval strength, and was in London during the week trying to find a compromise between the British thesis of many and small ships within global tonnage figures and America's desire for fewer and bigger ships. Mr. Davis, however, did not confine himself to naval matters, but discussed disarmament generally with Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, first lord of the admiralty. He also met Sir Walter Layton, England's leading economist, and talked about the coming world economic conference.



N. H. Davis

Premier Herriot of France also was in London, conferring with Mr. MacDonald on Germany's demands for arms equality. He has devised a disarmament plan providing for a consultative pact which would include the United States, and he consulted Mr. Davis about this.

TWO years ago the American Bar association appointed a committee on criminology to study gangsters and their operations. The committee has now made its report, stating that organized crime by gangsters is based largely on supply and demand and that prohibition "brought about a demand for the services of outlaws such as we never had in this or any other country prior to prohibition." The committee consists of George A. Bowman of Milwaukee, chairman; Herbert Munro of Detroit and William D. Knight of Rockford, Ill.; all prosecuting officers.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made by the Reconstruction Finance corporation that it had deposited \$3,000,000 with the Treasury department as capital for its agricultural credit corporations at Minneapolis, Minn., and Wichita, Kan. Both these regional concerns were expected to start immediately making loans to farmers and stock raisers in their respective districts. The loan agencies in Columbus, Sioux City, Spokane and Salt Lake City already had their funds.

ALL candidates for the house and senate are being polled as to their views on prohibition by the Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. The replies so far tabulated show that 347 candidates of all parties are for straight repeal, 42 are evasive and 28 are opposed to repeal. Out of 228 replies from Democratic candidates, only one was opposed to straight repeal. Out of 170 replies from Republican candidates, on the other hand, 105 were for repeal, 42 evasive, and 23 opposed to repeal.

DR. ALEXANDER FLENNER, director of the new Institute for Advanced Study which is to open in a year and will be located in or near Princeton, N. J., announces that Prof. Albert Einstein, discoverer of the relativity theory, has accepted a life appointment as head of the school of mathematics. The eminent scientist will occupy a home in Princeton with Mrs. Einstein; will be in residence at the institute annually from October 1 to April 15, and will make a yearly visit to Germany. The institute, it is announced, will be exclusively a postgraduate university, entirely separated from the "collegiate" activities of existing American higher education. It will be devoted to scholarship and research in the spirit of pure science without outside distractions.

VORWAERTS, the Social Democratic newspaper of Berlin, accuses former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of plotting to overthrow the German republic and restore the monarchy with the help of Chancellor Von Papen, General Von Schleicher and President Von Hindenburg. It says the prince is to be proclaimed regent of Germany at a propitious moment, and that at the same time former Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria will be proclaimed head of a Danubian kingdom. "A product of pure phantasy," says the government at Berlin.

World's Champion Farmerette



HENRIETTA BAKKER, eighteen-year-old world's champion farmerette, won this title at the Los Angeles County fair at Pomona, Calif. In a field of 15 girls she took first place in corn husking, churning, milking and hay cocking. Miss Bakker has been in the United States for only two years. She came from Holland.

A STORY FOR BEDTIME

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT MEETS LIGHTFOOT

PETER RABBIT was on his way back from the pond of Paddy the Beaver deep in the Green Forest. He had just seen Mr. and Mrs. Quack and their ten young Quacks start on their long, terrible journey to the far away Southland. Farewells are always rather sad, and this particular farewell had left Peter with a lump in his throat, a queer choky feeling.

"If I were sure that they would return next spring it wouldn't be so bad," he muttered. "It's those terrible guns. I know what it is to have to watch out for them. Farmer Brown's Boy used to hunt me with one of them, but he doesn't any more, and he won't let anybody else near the Old Brier Patch, with one or over here in the Green Forest. But even when he did hunt me it wasn't anything like what the Quacks have to go through. If I kept my eyes open I could tell when a hunter was coming, and could hide in a hole if I wanted to. I never had to worry about my meals. But with the Quacks it is a thousand times worse. They've got to eat while making that long journey, and they can eat only where there is the right kind of food. Hunters with terrible guns know where those places are and hide there until the ducks come, and the ducks have no way of knowing whether the hunters are there or not. That isn't hunting. It's—It's—"

"Well, what is it? What are you talking to yourself about, Peter Rabbit?"

Heavy Plunger



Otis Edmunds, fullback of the University of Indiana eleven, is a powerful 198-pound plunger.

Peter looked up with a start to find the soft beautiful eyes of Lightfoot the Deer gazing down at him over the top of a little hemlock tree.

"It's awful," declared Peter. "It's worse than unfair. It doesn't give them any chance at all."

"I suppose it must be so if you say so," replied Lightfoot, "but suppose you tell me what all this awfulness is about."

Peter grinned. Then he began at the beginning and told Lightfoot all about Mr. and Mrs. Quack and the awful dangers they must face on their long journey to the far away Southland and back again in the spring, all because of the heartless hunters with terrible guns. Lightfoot listened and his great soft eyes were filled with pity for the troubles of the Quack family.

"I hope they will get through all right," said he, "and I hope they will get back in the spring. It is bad enough to be hunted by men at one time of the year, as no one knows better than I do, but to be hunted in the spring as well as in the fall is—"

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KITTY MCKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says that when the cook unpacks her trunk it's no sign she's going to stay; she may be merely making room for some of your things.

HUSBAND'S DAY

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THERE'S Mother's day and Father's day, Observed and honored by the young. And yet one fellow goes his way Unwept, unhonored and unsung. There's Rainsin day, to celebrate The raisin, with a reason, too; But there's a man, almost as great As raisins, who has something due.

A wife should have a day she thought About him as the Scripture bids; About him as her husband, not As just the father of her kids; One day of all the year all his, When each man's wife, from sea to sea, Would love him some for what he is, And some for what he used to be.

Of course, she thought of him at first. But now she thinks about the house, The parlor rug that looks the worst. The maid, the club, the pantry mouse, The church's work, the children's play, Some other fellow's worth or wit— There ought to be a Husband's day To think of husbands just a bit.

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more than twice as bad. Men are strange creatures. I do not understand them at all. None of the people of the Green Forest would think of doing such terrible things. I suppose it is quite right to hunt others in order to get enough to eat, though I am thankful to say that I have never had to do that, but to hunt others just for the fun of hunting is something I cannot understand at all. And yet that is what men seem to do it for. I guess the trouble is they never have been hunted themselves and don't know how it feels. Sometimes I think I'll hunt one some day to teach him a lesson. What are you laughing at, Peter?"

"At the idea of you hunting a man," replied Peter. "Your heart is right, Lightfoot, but you are too timid and gentle to frighten any one. Big as you are, I wouldn't fear you."

With a single swift bound Lightfoot sprang out in front of Peter. He stamped his sharp hoofs, lowered his handsome head until the sharp points of his horns pointed straight at Peter, lifted the hair along the back of his neck, and made a motion as if to plunge at Peter. His eyes, which Peter had always thought so soft and gentle, seemed to flash fire.

"Oh!" cried Peter in a faint, frightened-sounding voice, and leaped to one side before it entered his foolish little head that Lightfoot was just pretending.

"I—I didn't know you could look so terribly fierce," stammered Peter. "Those horns look really dangerous when you point them that way. Why—why, what is that hanging to them? It looks like bits of old fur. Have you been tearing somebody's coat, Lightfoot?" Peter's eyes were wide with wonder and suspicion.

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GOOD SOUPS

A SOUP is always a part of the meal that we feel should never be omitted. It warms the stomach and prepares it for the heartier foods that follow and is of itself a nourish-

ment when prepared with cream and vegetables.

BONERS



Most bulls are harmless, but cows stare horribly.

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

Lions with four feet are called quadrupeds.

A canal is a long straight ditch, filled with water, and drawn by a mule.

The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synagogues.

Density is that property of matter that proves the absence of molecules.

His coat was torn and his trousers in the last stages of despair.

A Job's Comforter is a rubber article for a baby to prevent it having sore gums while teething.

The Germans used to make the accused persons stick their arms in the fire for two or three days. The one that came out cleanest was not guilty.

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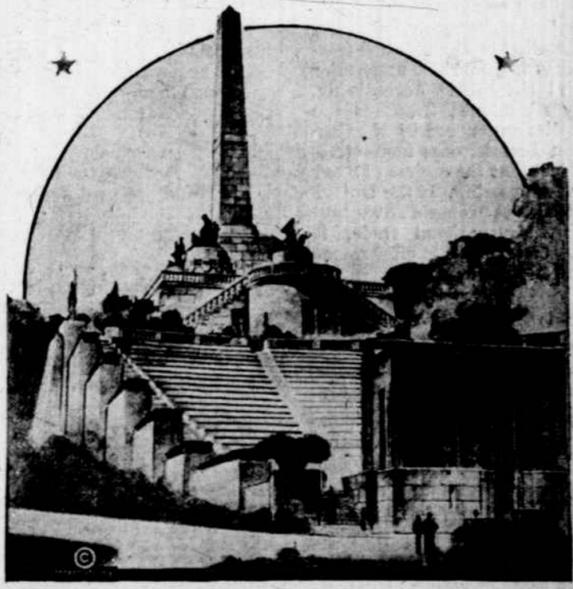
Pea Soup. This is so simple that a child may prepare it. Take one can each of pea soup and canned milk, or rich sweet milk if at hand. Mix well, heat and serve hot with croutons.

In the making of soups as in any other food preparation much depends upon the cook. All ingredients should be carefully measured, seasoning appropriate should be added. Mace, cloves, nutmeg, thyme, bay leaf all play an important part. The same ingredients blended with lack of care may be flat, stale and insipid, or a royal feast. A teaspoonful of sugar brings out the flavor of many of the vegetables and is an addition to most soups.

Mock Bisque. Scald one quart of milk with three-fourths of a cupful of bread crumbs, one small onion stuck with six cloves, a sprig of parsley and a bit of bay leaf. Remove the seasonings and rub through a sieve. Add two teaspoonfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of canned tomatoes and cook fifteen minutes. Reheat the milk and bring to the boiling point. Add the tomatoes, stirring gently. Add one-third of a cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of cayenne. Serve with croutons.

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For G. A. R. Memorial at Lincoln Tomb



HERE is the artist's drawing of a proposed G. A. R. memorial to be erected on the terrace immediately north of the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield. The structure would be in the nature of an amphitheater seating approximately 3,000 people, with a building for keeping the records and historical documents of the G. A. R. The cost of the memorial would be about \$250,000.