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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Orders Tariff Action to Help Employment—Steel Corporation Sees Business Improvement—Doings of the Presidential Campaigners.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FURTHER protection for American industries and American workmen against certain foreign competition may be expected in the immediate future. Some days ago



F. X. Eble

Frank X. Eble, United States commissioner of customs, began a series of hearings on the complaints of manufacturers that the dumping of foreign products on our markets at ruinously low prices was threatening our industries.

Mr. Eble heard the testimony of representatives of various industries and examined the foreign goods they took to Washington. He was urged to correct the evil by ordering higher import duties.

Then President Hoover, fulfilling promises made in several speeches, directed the federal tariff commission to open at once an investigation into the foreign competition that is distressing the manufacturers and causing increased unemployment in many American communities.

Mr. Hoover's letter was directed to Chairman Robert L. O'Brien of the commission and appended to it was a list of sixteen industries that are being adversely affected, together with the names of the cities and towns that are injured by the influx of foreign goods. The letter said:

"You recognize that currencies in thirty countries have now depreciated from 5 to 55 per cent, which has reduced the standards of living in those countries and greatly widened the difference in cost of production between the United States and those localities. I would therefore be obliged if the tariff commission would expedite this matter in order to afford all possible relief to unemployment in these communities. I urge this expedition because of this possible retardation of increasing employment of our people. If it shall prove that the differences in cost of production between here and abroad in these industries have altered the basis of the tariff duties, I wish to receive recommendations of the tariff commission at the earliest possible moment."

Included in the injured industries are rag and grass rugs, brushes, leather gloves, silverware, jewelry, chemical products, electric light bulbs, cutlery, pottery, rubber boots and shoes, iron and steel products, lumber products, canned vegetables and fish and dried beans. The list was compiled by the Commerce department.

DIRECTORS of the United States Steel corporation came to the front boldly with action that indicated they could see real improvement in the business condition of the country. They voted to declare the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, although it was not earned during the previous three months, and no margin of profit had been shown for the issue since September of last year. Payment of the dividend requires the outlay of \$8,304,919, and the net loss for the quarter ending September 30 was announced as \$20,871,700. But a special supplementary report was made showing gains in production since last July and still better gains in the shipments of finished steel. Three months ago the directors had warned the holders of preferred stock that continuance of the dividend payments would depend on improvement in business conditions.

Wall Street had been tense with excitement in advance of the dividend announcement. Probably no group of men could be assembled in Wall Street whose combined opinion would be more highly respected by the financial community than the Steel directors, representing, as they do, the strongest banking interests in the country.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT returned to Albany from his campaign tour of the Middle West and the South with the assurances of Democratic leaders that the southern states which voted for Mr. Hoover in 1928 had definitely returned to the Democratic fold. His speaking program from this on was somewhat uncertain but probably was to include talks in Boston, New York and other eastern cities.

President Hoover made a quick trip to Indianapolis where he spoke Friday night and then hurried back to Washington to put the finishing

touches on addresses to be delivered in Newark, N. J., and New York city. The latter he was said to consider one of the most important of his campaign. Some of Mr. Hoover's advisers were urging him to make another tour of the Middle West, the real battle ground; others thought he should make a big transcontinental swing that would land him at his home at Palo Alto, Calif., for election day.

Al Smith's speech in Newark, which was broadcast by radio, was listened to with intense interest. He devoted a great deal of it to the liquor issue, and that had the effect of bringing Senator Borah out into the open with the flat assertion that he would vote for Hoover, though he indicated he was not going to take part in the campaign. The Idahoan characterized Smith's address as "the most effective talk for President Hoover in this campaign."

SEVERAL hundred thousands of unemployed men from many parts of England and also from Scotland and Wales moved in groups on London during the week and concentrated there to demand that parliament rescind the "means test" which requires a recipient of the dole to furnish proof that he has no other means of support. There were few untoward incidents in their march for the authorities of the towns through which they passed provided them with food and shelter. But it was feared there might be rioting in London, so the regular police of the metropolitan district and civilian volunteers sworn in as special police, some 40,000 in all, were mobilized to keep order. Despite this precaution there was serious rioting when the jobless army was concentrated in Hyde Park. The fighting was started by a gang of young hoodlums.

One of the preliminary incidents was a lively street fight between jobless men and the British Fascists organized by Sir Oswald Mosley. The millionaire baronet, addressing a meeting in the East End, had been heckled, and, at the head of his black-shirted followers, was on the way to their headquarters near the parliament buildings, followed by a jeering mob. Near Trafalgar square Sir Oswald's men broke ranks and engaged in a sharp battle with their tormentors.

During a debate in the house of commons on a motion of censure for the government's dole policy—which motion was defeated—Prime Minister MacDonald declared the means test could not be abolished but promised that some phases of the policy would be reconsidered. These, he said, might include the items of pensions and savings, which under the present arrangements must be spent before an unemployed person is eligible to receive benefits.

WHEN the assembly of the League of Nations meets in special session the third week in November to consider the Manchurian problem and the Lytton report, both Japan and China will be well represented. Yosuke Matsukata will be chief spokesman for Japan, and he and his two colleagues will be in Geneva with a free hand to act as they deem wise. They may even decide that their country must withdraw entirely from the league.

Chief representative of the Chinese Nationalist government will be Dr. Yuen-Li Liang, who passed through the United States recently on his way to Geneva, stopping briefly in Washington. He was formerly judge of the Shanghai court of appeals and is a finished diplomat and a strong debater.

The line of strategy Matsukata will follow is indicated by his statement: "I will talk to the league as though talking to God. I will tell what I think is just and will let it go at that. I will not deal with men; I will deal with God. God transcends all racial hatreds and understands any language. If the league can also face God and

do what it thinks is for the ultimate good of humanity I am satisfied."

ITALY has been busy celebrating the end of the first decade of Fascism, and Premier Mussolini has been making interesting addresses in Turin, Milan and other cities. The Turinese have been the most active of the Duce's opponents, but he moved among thousands of workers in factories without escort and made profers of peace to them, urging them to join the Fascist party. Then, in an outdoor speech heard by half a million, the premier put forth a plea to the United States to cancel or reduce the European war debts. Continuing with international matters, he declared Germany's demand for armament parity was fully justified but that the Germans must wait until the world disarmament conference breaks up in what he predicted would be failure. He said Italy would remain a member of the League of Nations because "the league is very sick and we cannot abandon it."

Without mentioning France by name he made what was interpreted by the crowd as a challenge to that nation—whose frontier is only 40 miles west of there—in his statement that "Turin has never been afraid of war."

After being banqueted in Turin by Crown Prince Humbert and his bride, the Duce went on to Milan where he predicted that within ten more years all Europe would go Fascist and that before the end of the century Italy would again be the leader of civilization.

The premier said there was no need to waste time reviewing the past or thinking of it—that his thought always was for the future.

"In these days of unrest and uncertainty elsewhere in the world there are countries far older than this which do not know what their future will be. We know. We are sure of our future and are advancing always straight ahead with courage and determination."

He expressed the opinion that sometimes his words were misunderstood abroad, adding: "I am desirous of peace and tranquillity, but I also am anxious for new battles and fresh combats."

COL. AND MRS. CHARLES LINDBERGH have announced that their second son has been named Jon Morrow Lindbergh. The Jon was chosen for a Scandinavian forbear of Colonel Lindbergh, and Morrow in honor of Mrs. Lindbergh's father, the late Dwight W. Morrow. Probably the family will call the baby Jon, those close to the Lindbergh household said.

The family nurse, Betty Gow, returned from Scotland, and was whisked away to the Morrow home in Englewood, N. J., in a station wagon.

SINCE Raymond Robins dropped out of sight on September 3 not a clue to the whereabouts of the noted Chicago reformer, philanthropist and publicist has been found. His friends cannot understand how a man of such prominence could thus disappear and have no renewed the search for him. However, they fear that he was slain and not merely kidnaped as was at first believed.

Robins was a powerful figure in Chicago civic affairs for many years. He was a leader of the Progressive party and in 1914 was its candidate for United States senator from Illinois. He has a home in Maine and another in Florida. Leading people of the country were his friends. He was a noted orator, a temperance worker and a supporter of prohibition, but never was known as a snooper, his friends say, although he waged war on bootleggers in the Florida county where he resided.

That Florida rum runners might have waylaid him in New York seemed improbable to many, but it is the only theory of his disappearance his friends have. They think a powerful syndicate, having bases in Florida and New York, may be responsible.

LED by Acting Mayor McKee, the board of estimate of New York decided that the project for the Thirty-eighth street tunnel under the Hudson river must be abandoned for the period of the depression. It asked the Reconstruction Finance corporation not to lend the port authority money for the project until the city has a chance to be heard; and it unofficially warned the port authority that if it tried to go ahead with the scheme they could not allow any streets to be dedicated to the tunnel approach.

IN A Navy day message to the nation President Hoover took occasion to warn the powers of Europe that, if current negotiations for effecting further reductions in world armaments fail, the United States will build up its navy to the full strength permitted by the London treaty.

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CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

LIGHTFOOT TELLS HOW HIS HORNS GREW

IT IS hard to believe what seems impossible. And yet what seems impossible to you may be a very commonplace matter to some one else. So it does not do to say that a thing cannot be just because you cannot understand how it can be. Peter Rabbit wanted to believe what Lightfoot the Deer had just told him, but somehow he couldn't believe it. You see Lightfoot had just told Peter that the splendid great horns which crowned Lightfoot's head were new and had grown that summer. Do you wonder that Peter found this hard to believe? If he had seen them growing it would have been another matter. But he hadn't seen Lightfoot since the very last of the winter and then Lightfoot had had just such handsome horns as he now wore, so he really couldn't be blamed for not being able to believe that those had been lost and in their place new ones had grown in just the few months of spring and summer.

So when Peter had asked him about the rags hanging to his horns, Lightfoot had told Peter that he didn't like to tell things to people who wouldn't believe them. And Peter didn't blame Lightfoot in the least. "I'm trying to believe it," he said humbly.

"It's all true," broke in another voice. Peter turned to find his cousin, Jumper the Hare, sitting near. Unseen and unheard he had stolen up and had overheard what Peter and Lightfoot had said.

"How do you know it is true?" snapped Peter, a little crossly, for Jumper had startled him.

"Because I saw Lightfoot's old horns after they had fallen off, and I often saw Lightfoot while his new horns were growing," retorted Jumper.

"All right! I'll believe anything that Lightfoot tells me if you say it is true," declared Peter, who greatly admired his cousin Jumper. "Now tell me about those rags clinging to your horns, Lightfoot. Please do."

Lightfoot couldn't resist that "please." "Those rags are what is left of a kind of covering which covered the horns while they were growing, as I told you before," said he. "Very soon after my old horns dropped off, the new ones began to grow. They were not hard, not at all like they are now. They were soft and very tender, and the blood ran all through them just as it does through our bodies. They were covered with a sort of skin with hairs on it like thin fur. The ends were not sharp pointed as they are now, but were big and round like knobs. They were not like horns at all, and they made my head hot and very uncomfortable. That is why I hid away. They grew very fast, so fast that every day I could see, by looking at my reflection in the water, that they were a little longer. It seemed to me sometimes as if all my strength went into those new horns. And I had to be very careful not to hit them against anything. In the first place it would have hurt, and in the second place it might have spoiled the shape of my horns."

"When they had grown to the length you now see they began to shrink and grow hard. The knobs on the ends shrank until they became pointed. As soon as they stopped growing the blood stopped flowing in them, and as they became hard they were no longer tender. The skin which had covered them grew hard and split and I rubbed it off on trees and bushes. The little rags you see are what is left, but I will soon be rid of those. Then I shall be ready to fight a man, if need be, and will fear him only when he has a terrible gun with him."

Lightfoot tossed his pretty head proudly and rattled his wonderful horns against the nearest tree. "Isn't he handsome?" whispered Peter to Jumper the Hare. "And did you ever hear of anything so wonderful as the growing of those new horns in such a short time? It is hard to believe, but I suppose it must be true."

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Nippy Jacquette



One of the prettiest things brought out recently is this little Jacquette of broadtail. With its close collar and capelet sleeves it converts the wool frock into a smart ensemble.

Able to Sit Up and Take Food



WHEN Jo Mendi, performing chimpanzee of the Detroit Zoological park, fell dangerously ill not long ago, letters and flowers came from his friends all over the country who had been entertained by his tricks. But Jo is slowly recovering, and our photograph shows him in his new pajamas sitting up and taking a little broth administered by Director John Millen.

Leads the Badgers



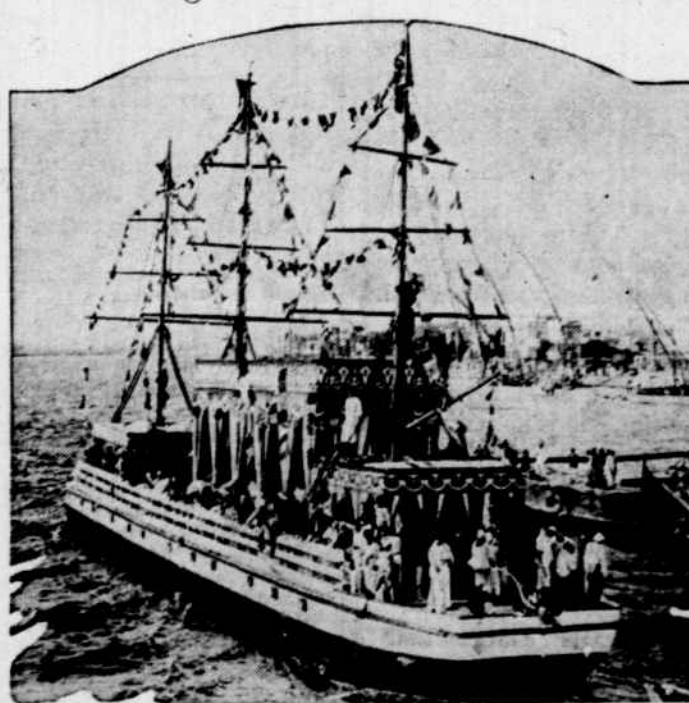
Gregory Kabat, who last year made the all-conference team, is captain of the University of Wisconsin eleven this season. He plays regularly at guard but is also an excellent back-field man.

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"Wedding of Father Nile" Celebrated



ONE of the gaily decorated barges participating in the ancient and picturesque ceremony of Wafa el Nil (wedding of Father Nile), which marks the rising of the river to the point necessary for irrigating every part of the Nile valley. Thousands of years ago the priests of Egypt annually sacrificed a young maiden to the Nile during the ceremony as the annuals were cut amid great rejoicing and the water allowed to flow from the Nile throughout the land. Now, because of modern irrigation, it is no longer necessary to cut the dams, nor is it desirable to sacrifice a young maiden, but the elaborate ceremonies are held just the same, with firework displays after sundown.

A Mountain Man Goes Home

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

"YES, I'm from the mountain country," he said with a lonely sigh. "And the prairie ain't no country for a mountain man to die. I've set my face to the mountains, my feet on the risin' road, and I'm goin' back up yonder to a mountain man's abode. I come from the mountain country, as many a man has come. When the wand'rin' fever's on him, and the call of street and slum, but now I am sick of cities, and sick of the city's ways, and I'm goin' back up yonder, in the hills to end my days."

"So thanks for your breakfast, farmer, and thanks for the bed I had; it was just a hayloft, farmer, but a hayloft ain't so bad. The smell of the hay was sweeter than any I've smelt before. Since I waded my hand to Mother, and I turned from Father's door, I can't help you none with harvest, I can't help you none with stock, for my feet are soft with prairie, and I want the feel of rock. Oh, some of you call me hobo, but that doesn't mind to me. For I'm goin' back up yonder to the place I ought to be."

"Yes, youth is the time to wander, but age is the time to rest. And your home's the place to head for, and a mountain home is best. Not many, I guess, will know me, not many'll care to know, but your home's the place to head for, and it's there I mean to go. There's many a year left in me, but whether it's one or ten, it is there I want to finish, in the hills up there again. I'm off for the mountain country, and here is the reason why: For the prairie ain't no country for a mountain man to die."

MADE OF MOLASSES

MOST of us think of molasses as an old-fashioned sirup which was used in grandmother's day to sweeten the gingerbread, cookies and juicy pies, that gave an aroma to her pantry which we never forget.

However, molasses goes back much farther than grandmother's pantry, for our Puritan grandparents used molasses in all their cooking, and the full molasses keg was a large part of the food equipment. It was eaten with mush and cereals, on griddle cakes and all kinds of bread, sweetened dried apple pies, baked ham, cakes and puddings, as there was no sugar in those days, such as we commonly use now.

Molasses being the product of the South, has its delectable dishes which have been handed down to us from generation to generation. The following are a few worth keeping, as they are choice:

Louisiana Pudding. Take one-half cupful of well washed rice, four cupfuls of milk, one-half cupful of raisins, one-half cupful of New Orleans molasses, one-half teaspoonful of each of cinnamon and salt. Mix well and bake two and one-half hours, stirring often during the first hour of baking. On the last stirring add two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Southern Waffles. Sift one pint of flour with three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, then add one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk, two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, mix and beat well, then add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Add more milk if the batter seems too thick. Serve with New Orleans molasses.

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KITTY MCKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says she hasn't yet decided whether to take her vacation at the seashore or in the mountains; she can't make up her mind which is the least exhausting.

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