

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Presidential Campaign Closed in Lively Fashion—Recovery in Industry Seems at Hand—Plan for Disposal of Farm Surplus.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

**F**AST and furious were the gyrations of the candidates and their active supporters during the closing week of the campaign, and every known argument was brought to bear on the 47,000,000 qualified voters of the United States, of whom the experts believed nearly 40,000,000 would go to the polls. The electors seemed loth to yield to excitement but were dogged and determined, and probably had made up their minds long before as to how they would cast their ballots. The results of the election will be known to most of the readers of this column before it reaches them, so predictions are not in order.

President Hoover's final effort in his campaign carried him to Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Gary, Ind., and then up to St. Paul, Minn. On the route he made many platform speeches, but his main addresses were in the cities named. The tour constituted his last attempt to capture the 69 electoral votes of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin; and his arguments were also directed to the agricultural vote of Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan and the Dakotas. Before leaving Washington for the Middle West the President had spoken vigorously in New York city, Philadelphia, and other points in the East, and had made an especial appeal by radio to the voters of California, his home state.

Governor Roosevelt's main speech of the week was delivered in Boston. A driving rain storm and his desire to get back quickly to Albany led him to disappoint waiting crowds in Hartford, Bridgeport, and other cities of the New England area. The final days of the campaign were spent by the Democratic candidate close to home, but he did not cease to talk to the electorate. Since his nomination he had visited 37 states, the only ones omitted being seven in the solid Democratic South and Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

The demonstration tended to bear out research reports which have been compiled from several European countries and by the American government on the value of ethyl alcohol as a motor fuel.

Two and one-half gallons of alcohol are obtained from a bushel of corn, two and one-fourth gallons from a bushel of wheat, while barley, potatoes, beets, cantaloupes, and other surplus products produce high yields. At present the use of such alcohol, even when rendered poisonous and soluble in gasoline, is restricted by the prohibition laws as well as by the complications of state and federal gas taxes.

**C**HARGES that private contractors on federal flood control projects along the lower Mississippi river were mistreating negro laborers, mentioned in this column some weeks ago, led President Hoover to appoint a committee of three negroes and one white man to make immediate inquiry into the situation. The men named were Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute; Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, D. C., and Eugene Knicker Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League of New York, representing the negro race, and Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, representing the United States army.

A White House announcement of the appointment said the Chief Executive had asked this committee "to make a thorough and impartial inquiry as promptly as possible" and report the results of the investigation to him immediately.

**L**ONG and efficient service for the State department was recognized and rewarded when the President selected F. Lamont Bell of Waverly, Pa., to be ambassador to Poland. He succeeds John N. Willys of Toledo, who resigned not long ago to resume his business duties. Mr. Bell is a veteran in the United States diplomatic corps, having served in the embassies at Peiping, Istanbul, Paris, and London, and as chief of the State department division of protocols and international treaties. He resigned the latter post in March, 1931.

**A**NNOUNCEMENT was made in New York of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Reeve Morrow, daughter of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and sister-in-law of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, to Aubrey Niel Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Morgan of Brynderwen, Wales. The date for the wedding has not been set. Miss Morrow and Mr. Morgan met while her father, the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow, was attending the London naval conference in 1930. She and her mother had accompanied Senator Morrow to London. Since that time Miss Morrow has visited in England, having passed three months in the summer of 1931 in Europe.

**S**TRICT censorship keeps from the world most of the news concerning the warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Gran Chaco, but it is known that the fighting continues with increasing fury. The minister of war at La Paz has announced that Gen. Hans Kundt, German military expert who organized and trained Bolivia's modern army, has consented to lead that army against the Paraguayans. The latter appear to have competent commanders, also, and have shown no signs of yielding to their opponents. The Argentine war ministry at Buenos Aires stated that many deserters from the Bolivian forces operating in the Gran Chaco were entering Argentine territory.

**G**ENERAL election day in Cuba was marked by many instances of violence, the worst of which was the explosion of a powerful dynamite bomb in a theater in Santa Clara. Five of the 600 persons in the building were killed and many injured. Investigators said the crime was committed by Conservatives in retaliation

for what they claimed were government controlled elections.

President Machado's Liberal party candidates were returned overwhelming victors in the voting, in which two senators, 72 representatives, and officials of most Cuban cities were chosen. It was estimated that 80 per cent of the eligible voters did not vote, either through lack of interest or because they heeded the pleas of the opposition to boycott the election.

**D**EATH claimed two especially well known Americans. They were Horace Kent Tenney, Chicago attorney who was prominent in his profession, and Harold MacGrath, whose novels and short stories had pleased millions of readers.

**I**F THE disarmament conference, whose bureau resumed work Thursday in Geneva, does not wind up in utter failure, much of the credit will go to Norman Davis, representative of the United States. He has been exceedingly busy in European capitals, trying to reconcile the views and demands of the various powers. Especially was he interested in the new French plan laid before the bureau, which calls for the adoption of an army conscript system and the writing of new security treaties. In a conversation with Premier Herriot and Minister of War Paul-Boncour, Mr. Davis said the United States was unable to commit itself to the use of force in defense of the Kellogg pact outlawing war, though it accepted the idea of consultation in case of violation of the pact.

M. Herriot told Mr. Davis that his proposal for the substitution of professional armies with short-term conscript forces did not apply to the United States and was confined to continental Europe, excluding even England. It was believed in Berlin that this proposal might induce Germany to resume participation in the disarmament conference provided the other powers agree that all agreements reached shall apply equally to all the signatories, including Germany.

**J**APAN has its hands full with Manchukuo and the Chinese irregulars that are operating there in an effort to overthrow the puppet state. The situation in the northern half of Manchukuo was reported to be especially dangerous, the Japanese hold on the important city of Tsitsihar being imperiled. Two bloody battles were fought about one hundred miles north of that point and though the Japanese claimed victory in both, they lost a good many men, and were troubled by the discovery that Manchukuan troops were revolting and joining the Chinese. This revolt, the Japanese admitted, was spreading.

In addition to the thrust from the north, the Japanese control was threatened from the northwest by Gen. Su Ping-wen and his Chinese irregulars, who for some weeks have occupied the city of Manchuli on the Siberian frontier.

**H**AVING made only one campaign speech, over the radio, in which he made but one promise, to respect the constitution, Arturo Alessandri was elected President of Chile. Formerly a radical, he had shifted toward the right and was supported by the moderate elements. He obtained a large plurality over Col. Marmaduke Grove, radical candidate, and three others.

Alessandri's victory was a very happy one for the veteran politician whose six year election in 1920 was cut short by a revolt and dictatorship in 1924 and who lost the next general election in 1931 to Juan Esteban Montero. Martinez Mera, liberal, was elected President of Ecuador; and Tiburcio Carias Andino was successful in the Honduras elections.

**P**OLICE forces of London had their expected troubles with the army of unemployed that gathered there to present claims to parliament. There were frequent clashes between the jobless horde and the authorities and on one occasion the "army" tried to storm Buckingham palace. It also attempted to invade the house of commons and was driven back with difficulty after desperate fighting with the police, who are armed only with batons. W. A. L. Hannington, communist leader of the hunger marchers, and several others, were arrested and locked up.

Chicago also had a parade of the unemployed, but the unfortunate men there were orderly and were permitted to submit their needs to Mayor Cermak through a committee.

## Brides-to-Be Practice on a Dummy



IN A new school for brides near Berlin, Germany, a dummy is used so the young ladies can learn the proper way to care for the husband's clothing.

## THE CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### PETER RABBIT'S LAST DOUBT IS CLEARED AWAY

Though you say you believe that a thing is so, and you do your best to believe, you know, it will happen a doubt in your mind will creep, and quite refuse to be put to sleep.

**A** LITTLE doubt like this will creep right on bothering, and the only way in which it can be put to sleep is by finding for yourself the proof that what you are trying to believe is so. Peter Rabbit said that he believed all Lightfoot the Deer had told him about his wonderful horns, and how they had grown in a single summer. He did believe it while he was with Lightfoot, for hadn't Jumper the Hare said that it was true. But when Peter got back to the dear Old Briar Patch and thought it all over doubt crept into his mind in spite of him. He told little Mrs. Peter all about it. When he had finished she looked at him queerly.

"Peter," said she, "if someone should come along and tell you that he could take his head off and put it back on again, I believe you would believe it. It is my opinion that Lightfoot was stuffing you and that Cousin Jumper was backing him up just to see how big a yarn they could make you swallow."

"But, my dear, I tell you that I saw the rags of the covering that had been on those horns while they were growing," protested Peter.

"Perhaps you did and perhaps you didn't," retorted unbelieving Mrs. Peter Rabbit. "I don't doubt you saw rags of some kind on Lightfoot's horns, but it will take more than his word to make me believe that those are new horns grown this last summer. It doesn't sound reasonable. Now, does M. Peter?"

"No, it doesn't," confessed Peter; "but there are so many things happening all the time that don't sound reasonable that I don't know when to believe a thing and when not to."

Peter had planned to go about among his friends and tell them all about Lightfoot's new horns, for he suspected that few of them knew about them. But after his talk with Mrs. Peter he changed his mind. You see doubt had crept in, and in spite of all he could do it stayed there. He tried to make himself believe that he believed that story, but that miserable doubt persisted. So, though his tongue fairly itched to tell the story of Lightfoot's new horns, he kept it still.

One night when Mistress Moon was shining brightly Peter wandered deep in the Green Forest until presently he found himself on the edge of a swampy place. It was the very place where Lightfoot the Deer had spent the winter when the snow was deep. Peter hopped along aimlessly. He was thinking so hard that he didn't watch his steps, and presently he stepped on something that hurt his foot.

"Ouch!" he cried, and looked to see what it was he had stepped on. Sticking out of the soft wet earth was what Peter at first thought was a sharp pointed stick. But when he looked a little more closely he saw that it was different from any stick he had ever seen before. The point was smooth and polished, and when later Peter tried his teeth on it he found he made no impression on it. At once he began to dig around it to see what the rest of it was like. It wasn't long before he found that there were other

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY

**B**OIL a cauliflower and drain. Add a pinch of salt and nutmeg, a dash of vinegar to a pint of the water in which the cauliflower was cooked. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and when it is light brown, add to the sauce. Pour over the cauliflower on a hot platter and serve.

### Grilled Sardines.

Grill half a dozen sardines in a hot pan and pour over them melted butter which has been thickened with a little flour, moisten with hot water, add a little vinegar, dash of mustard, salt and pepper. Pour hot over the sardines.

### Salad Beaucaire.

Chop coarsely, celery and endive, season with oil, vinegar, mustard, and let stand for an hour before serving. Just before going to the table add chopped boiled ham, a sour apple diced, moistened with a little tarragon vinegar and mayonnaise.

### Lentil Salad.

Boil two cupfuls of lentils until tender, season with garlic cut fine or with chives and serve on lettuce leaves with a good seasoned french dressing.

### Peaches With Grape Juice.

Stew fresh peaches, remove their skins and cover them with grape juice and allow them to stand two hours. Drain them, place them in a dish in which they are to be served and cover them with sugar flavored with vanilla. Take the grape juice, add sugar to taste, boil up and pour over the peaches.

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## BONERS



Nero was a cruel tyrant who would torture his poor subjects by playing the fiddle to them.

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

Define: H2-O and CO-2.  
H2-O is hot water and CO-2 is cold water.

A thermometer is a glass tube with a temperature running up the side.

A metaphor is to keep cows in.

Succor is the kind of candy that comes at the end of a stick.

Morpheus is the tobacco used by the Chinese.

The army sat down on one hand and stood up on the other.

Patrick Henry was the Irishman who drove the snakes out of Ireland.

## Will Coach Army



Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson, who graduated from the United States Military academy in 1927, has been named as the new head grid coach at West Point, beginning with the season of 1933. Next June Maj. Ralph Sasse, the present head coach, will end his four-year detail as grid coach, to be succeeded by Davidson.

## PENNY THINGS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

**T**HE little steps of little feet go romping here and there; I hear them in the crowded street, I hear them ev'rywhere; And little feet find life a song and youth a time of play. The journey short, however long, with joys along the way. The street an alley, little more, the children are content; They find the windows of a store a land of wonderment. Though stories tell of queens and kings, and silk and lace and ruff, The windows full of penny things are wonderful enough.

I wish that we could go our way as little children, too, And find our pleasure in today, as little children do. They have their dreams as well as ours, their castles gilt and glass, And yet they pause to pick the flowers that blossom where they pass. However bright the rainbow gleams, how great the pot of gold, The children know that dreams are dreams—but here's a hand to hold. And here's a window and a toy, and here's a top that sings; They never overlook the joy God puts in penny things.

We build our castles in the air, our battlements in Spain, But, if we never journey there, the other joys remain. So let us do as children do, who dream of fairyland, And yet who know the pleasure, too, of pleasure close at hand. I hope we never dream so much, as through the world we go, Whatever heights we ever touch, whatever depths we know. We never feel the thrill of yore, the thrill that childhood brings, Before the windows of a store just full of penny things!

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## Working Out Their Pledges to the Church

**D**UE to hard times, many members of the Washington Street Baptist church of Orange, N. J., were unable to make good on their pledges to a fund for the erection of a new parish hall. But more than sixty of them offered to work out the pledges in manual labor and some of this group are here seen hard at it. In the background with the plans is the pastor, Rev. Marple Lewis



**J**UST at a time when corn and wheat were selling on the market at the lowest prices on record, there was staged in Kendall county, Illinois, a demonstration of a plan that might wipe out in two years the entire surplus of farm products, according to the county farm bureau and J. J. Groetken of Aurora. It simply is the mixing of ethyl alcohol distilled from corn and other products with gasoline for motor fuel, the proportion of alcohol being 10 per cent. Besides using up the grain surplus, it was pointed out, the move would aid materially in conserving the natural supplies of petroleum in the United States, now being consumed at a rate that is "reducing the national supply at an alarming pace."

Gen. Hans Kundt

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