

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVIII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY DECEMBER 8, 1932.

NO. 44.

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### More Squirming to Avoid Payment of War Debts to America—Repeal and Beer Worry Members of Congress Assembling for Session.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN was still hopeful that the United States would not insist that the \$95,550,000 war debt principal and interest, due December 15, must be paid. She had the money necessary, and would pay if there was no way out of it, but kept on trying to find a way. The cabinet approved the terms of a new note to Washington and even King George took a hand and helped decide what was best to be done. The king had a long interview with Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, who laid before him the proposal of the treasury which is dominated by Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England. This presumably was that Britain should refuse to pay now or, at least, should pay into a blocked account, not transferring any money to America at this time.

Opposed to this view was that of the foreign office, upheld by Prime Minister MacDonald, that payment should be made promptly if the new request for postponement were refused, and that the entire matter of international debts be taken up with the Roosevelt administration when it comes into power. It was indicated that the foreign office had won out in the controversy.

France, the most determined of the opponents of payment, was passing the buck to England, Premier Herriot's government seeking to hold off decision and even parliamentary discussion until the British course was announced. Many of the deputies, however, were rebellious and sought to force the government to a showdown.

DIRECTLY connected with the war debt affair was the fall of the pound sterling, long the unit of international finance, to unprecedentedly low prices. By the middle of the week the European gold standard exchanges also weakened considerably, and at the same time the Japanese yen and Chinese currencies broke badly.

From London came reports that there had developed a sudden scarcity of available dollars in the world markets that Britain may purchase to pay the United States. The evidence was that American currency had been bought up in France and elsewhere by exchange brokers as part of a scheme to depress the pound for the benefit of bears on sterling.

BEER would seem to be occupying too prominent a place in the American public mind, were it not for the national income and employment relief features involved in the restoration of the beverage to a legalized status. Early in the week Speaker Garner devised a plan to put the hesitant legislators on the spot. The drys and semi-drys had been asserting that a measure legalizing beer and possibly light wines should not be passed until a resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment had been put through. So Mr. Garner drew up such a resolution and announced that he would insist on its being put to a vote in the house on Monday, the first day of the short session. It was a resolution for flat repeal, with no mention of protection for the dry states.

Many congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, called on the speaker with protests and pleas for delay, and Mr. Garner began to weaken, saying that if he found there was considerable objection to consideration of his resolution he would just as soon back up and say: "We will wait." Fred Britten of Chicago and other eminent wets tried to keep the speaker to his determination. Britten assuring him that the Republican side of the house would supply more than 100 votes for the repeal resolution. But there was no certainty of more than 130 Democratic votes, so it was doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds majority could be obtained. Later in the week some of the dry members from the South were reported to be sliding over to the re-

peal side and the prospects of the resolution were considered brighter.

REPRESENTATIVE CARL VINSON of Georgia, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, had a long talk with President-Elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs, and came away with his former "big navy" attitude considerably changed. He did not quote Mr. Roosevelt, but announced that he would favor drastic cuts in the naval building program and general economies. He declared at least \$100,000,000 could be pared from the naval budget and said he was now willing that the building program should be reduced to a point far below the maximum set by the treaty of London.

From what Mr. Vinson said it was apparent that Mr. Roosevelt hopes to provide the United States with a small but powerfully effective navy. He thinks, too, that economies can be effected by the consolidation of some bureaus and a better control of all purchases.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT held a series of conferences on farm relief with farm organization leaders and legislators, including Senators Robinson, Wheeler and Bankhead, and Henry Morgenthau, and the net result seemed to be a probability that nothing would be done during the short session except the enactment of some emergency measures such as price fixing and perhaps mortgage refinancing. Mr. Roosevelt declined to announce his own plan in advance, saying "That would be too much like telling congress what to do."

Farm leaders in Washington said they thought Mr. Roosevelt wants to meet the 1933 crop emergency and that they are willing to accept temporary measures such as the price-fixing bill that was proposed in the previous session.

HENRY FORD spent the week in the Detroit hospital that bears his name, recovering from an operation for strangulated hernia. The operation, which included removal of the appendix, was pronounced a success, and within three days the automobile manufacturer's temperature, pulse and respiration were back about to normal. By that time the hospital physicians and members of the Ford organization felt assured that the multi-millionaire's recovery was a matter only of rest and quiet. Members of his immediate family, who visited him daily, were no longer anxious about his condition. By the time this is read he may have been permitted to leave the hospital for his home.

DEATH took another congressman, this time the victim being James C. McLaughlin, Republican representative from the Ninth Michigan district and dean of that state's delegation. Stricken with heart disease while on a tour of Virginia, he died at Marion, Mr. McLaughlin, who was a member of the ways and means committee, was defeated in the recent elections by Harry W. Musselwhite, Democrat. His death makes the party lineup in the house at the "lame duck" session 208 Republicans, 220 Democrats, one Farmer-Labor, and six vacancies.

DONALD BUCKLEY, a retired shopkeeper who was a rebel against British rule for years, was appointed by King George to be governor general of the Irish Free State, on the advice of President De Valera, whose close friend he is. London was rather shocked by the appointment, many regarding it as a distinct attempt to belittle the king and bring the office of governor general into disrepute. Buckley succeeds James McNeill.

PRESIDENT MACHADO of Cuba is not afraid of his political foes, who have so often sought his life; and he is determined to restore internal peace if possible. He ordered Gen. Alberto Herrera, chief of staff, to release 50 political prisoners, and the following day he directed that 65 other oppositionists be let out of the penitentiary on the Isle of Pines. Military rule was discontinued throughout the island except in Havana. Machado's enemies said his magnanimity was due to unofficial pres-

sure from the United States, but he denied this flatly.

THROUGHOUT another week President Paul von Hindenburg sought to find a man who could form a new ministry for Germany. His best bet of the seven days was Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the minister of defense, who is probably the strongest man in public life in the reich. The general was willing to undertake the task, but needed the support of the Nazis, and this was denied him by Adolf Hitler who continued to hold the ground that there should be no government unless headed by himself. However, there was hope that Hitler would yield in later conferences. If not, there was a chance that the President might instruct Von Schleicher to form a cabinet and dissolve the reichstag. Or else, he might create a "business cabinet" under Von Pappen and let it carry on, regardless of public opinion.

The Nazis said if the government dissolved the reichstag forcibly, this would be considered by them an illegal act and would evoke an "illegal answer."

FAMON DE VALERA, president of the League of Nations council, passed the Lytton commission report on Manchuria on to the league assembly, calling that body to convene in special session on December 6. The Japanese special representative, Yosuke Matsuoka, made the usual reservation to this action. In line with the Tokyo contention that the assembly is not competent to handle the Sino-Japanese affair, including the status of Manchuria.

The council dismissed the Lytton commission, but stipulated that it should consider itself subject to recall to submit whatever information the assembly may require. To this also Matsuoka objected without avail. "As you know," he said, "we have been taking the view that the commission is no longer in existence."

The committee of nineteen of the assembly met Thursday to prepare the program for the special session. Then some of the great powers will have to make clear their attitudes toward the far eastern situation and if the smooth spoken Matsuoka cannot prevail it may be Japan, will withdraw entirely from the league. Certainly she shows no intention of letting go her hold on Manchuria, whatever the rest of the world may do.

PREMIER HERIOT of France and Ambassador Dovgalevsky of Russia signed in Paris the new Franco-Russian treaty of nonaggression and conciliation. It is the first such pact that the Soviet government has completed with any of the great powers.

AGRICULTURAL depression did not seem to hurt the International Live Stock show in Chicago, for this year the affair was bigger and better than ever. The title of grand champion steer of the world was awarded to a Hereford from Texas. The selection being made as usual by Judge Walter Biggar of Scotland. The animal was raised and exhibited by Will Largent of Merkel, Texas, and after its brief reign it went through the customary process of sale by auction, slaughter and consumption by Chicago gourmets.

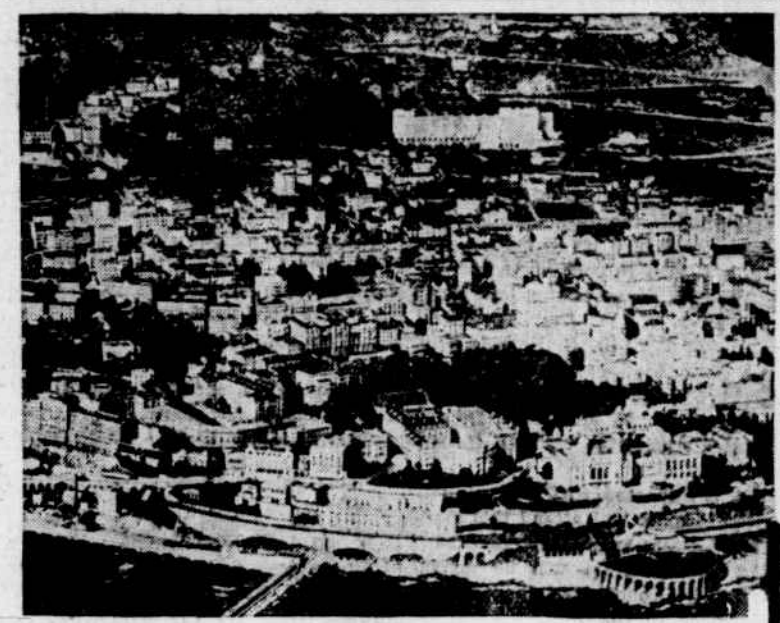
Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alberta, Can., won the crown of world when king for the third successive year, the judges pronouncing his wheat the finest they had ever seen. The new hay king is M. V. Gillett of Nebraska. Coincident with the stock show was the congress of 4-H clubs, attended by many hundreds of young agriculturists of both sexes who competed for the usual fine prizes.

HEARTILY backing up the demands of President William Green, the American Federation of Labor in convention in Cincinnati adopted a resolution calling for the universal adoption in industry of the five day week and the six hour day.

Stirring the delegates to waves of applause Mr. Green said labor's patience with industrial management was at an end. Labor's paramount policy, he said, henceforth would be to resort to "forceful methods," if necessary, to establish the shorter work week. By those methods he meant use of every weapon in the union armory—economic, political, and industrial.

It was indicated by Mr. Green that the spearhead in the movement for the thirty hour week would be a demand on the federal government that it set an example by establishing that reform.

## Prince Louis Sells Monaco to France



VIEW of the beautiful city of Monte Carlo, capital and principal part of the principality of Monaco, and at the right, Prince Louis of Monaco, whose family has ruled the small country for many years. It has just been announced that the republic of France has purchased the entire principality for the sum of \$520,000 and \$150,000 yearly forever to Prince Louis' family. Monte Carlo is the location of one of the most famous gambling casinos in the world.



## LITTLE STORY FOR BEDTIME

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### JOHNNY CHUCK HAS SOMETHING ON HIS MIND

JOHNNY CHUCK sat on his door step down in the far corner of the Old Orchard trying to make up his mind. Yes, sir, that is just what Johnny Chuck was trying to do and he was making hard work of it. You know how it sometimes is when you are a little undecided. First you think you will, then you think you won't, and finally you begin asking everybody around you for their opinions and wind up by being no better off than you were in the beginning.

The matter on Johnny Chuck's mind was whether he was fat enough to sleep comfortably all winter. That seems like a funny thing to have worrying one, doesn't it? But it wasn't funny to Johnny Chuck. No, indeed, it wasn't funny at all. It really was very serious. He knew that a great deal depended on the amount of fat stored away under his skin before he said good-by to everybody and went to bed deep in the ground to sleep until spring. If he were fat enough it wouldn't make much difference to him how cold the winter might be or how



"I Wish I Could Know If the Winter Is Going to Be Hard and Long," Said Johnny.

late sweet Mistress Spring might be in coming to wake him up. But if he didn't have fat enough tucked away under his skin he might not be warm enough, and if Mistress Spring should happen to be very late he would be so weak when he awoke that he might not have strength enough even to crawl out of his house. Or it might happen that hunger would awaken him before Mistress Spring arrived and then he might freeze to death trying to find something fit to put in a Woodchuck's stomach.

So you see the matter was really very important to Johnny Chuck. The fat under his skin was both a blanket and food. That seems queer, but it is true. The fatter he was the warmer he would keep and the more comfortable he would be. In this way the fat was like a blanket. While he slept through the long, cold months of course he would eat nothing. In the first place he wouldn't be awake to eat, and you know people do not eat while they are asleep. In the second place there would be nothing to eat, anyway. So wise Old Mother Nature has provided that the fat Johnny Chuck lays up shall take the place of food.

You know how it is with food. We take it into our stomachs and from there it is taken into our bodies to build them up and to make the heat which keeps us warm. In Johnny

Chuck's case Old Mother Nature has fixed things so that the body can get what it needs from the fat with which it is covered. It needs only a very little at a time during the winter, because you know Johnny is asleep; curled up quite motionless. A great deal of the food we eat is used up in what is called energy, which is the power of moving about and doing things. You know how it is when you are sick and cannot eat. In a little while you have no strength to move. You are very weak. But if you did not have to move at all you could live a long time with very little food, because none of it would be used for energy. It is the same way with Johnny Chuck. Sleeping and lying perfectly still, he needs no food for energy, and so his body gets all it needs by absorbing it from the fat. Absorbing means taking in the way a sponge soaks up water.

So you see it was quite as important to Johnny Chuck that he should be fat enough as it was to Striped Chipmunk that he should have his storehouse filled before the coming of Rough Brother North Wind and Jack Frost. It was this that Johnny had on his mind as he sat on his door step, that bright, cool autumn afternoon. There was still plenty of food. He could eat more if he really needed it. To be sure he was tired of eating. For a long time he had been eating, not because he was hungry, but to store food away in the form of fat. His neighbors didn't understand this. They watched him eat and grow fatter and they called him piggyish. Of course, this was very unfair.

"I wish I could know if the winter is going to be hard and long," said Johnny as he waddled over to a patch of clover. He was already so fat that he was roly-poly and waddled when he walked. "I'm sleepy enough to go to bed right now, but I want to be sure that I am fat enough."

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### COSMOPOLITAN DISHES

AS AMERICA has been called the melting pot of the world, so are we cosmopolitan in our national fare. It is not strange, as our foods, drinks, condiments and fruits come from all parts of the globe.

By association with foreign people, travel and reading, we are becoming international in our recipes as we have been with our frocks. At our breakfast tables we use tea from China or India, coffee from South America, and fruit from the West Indies.

With the increasing transportation facilities, we will be able to enjoy many of the perishable fruits that have never before been shipped to northern points in America.

**Panama Salad.**  
Place a slice of pineapple on a bed of lettuce, cover with alternate segments of grapefruit and orange, using six slices of pineapple, one grapefruit and two oranges. Fill the cavity in the center with a pitted date that has been stuffed with cream cheese, which has been softened to a paste with the juices of the fruits.

**Porto Rican Sandwiches.**  
Cut slices of pineapples into halves, making them half their original thickness. Split canned pimientos into halves and drain between absorbent

## Greatness

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

I LOOKED for greatness in a tree, And found one very tall to see, For rich the soil and warm the sun, And much it had of either one, And then, amid the sterile ground, A cleft within a rock I found, That little soil or summer knows, Yet in that cleft there grew a rose.

I looked for greatness in a man, And found one who with gold began, And all the nation knew his name, Paid tribute to his purchased fame, And then, amid the huts and streets, I found a man who met defeats, Yet made a little, millions less, And did not think it was success.

I looked for greatness in a soul And found a singing oriole Upon the stage, whom crowds applaud, Yet whisper when she walks abroad, Then, by a little thoroughfare, I found a spotless mother there Whose songs, remembered by a son, Had brought him to that Other One. © 1932, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

## KITTY MCKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says that money certainly talks especially when it's the wife who has it. © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

### To Manage Reds



Owen Joseph Bush, known to baseball fans as "Donie," has been engaged as manager of the Cincinnati Reds of the National League. He succeeds his old friend Dan Howley. Bush is forty-four years old and has been employed in baseball since he was sixteen. © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

## BONERS



Georgia was settled by thieves and animals taken from the English jails. BONERS are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

The Whig party gets its name because most of its members were powdered whigs.

A grand jury is a group of men picked out of a hat.

Describe the circulation of the blood.

It flows down one leg and up the other.

Newspapers are useful for reporting calamities such as deaths, marriages, and the like.

The blood vessels are the veins, arteries and arterioles.

Sediment is what you feel for somebody you love.

What is pork?  
Pork is meat that we get from a porcupine.

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## New Champion of Cornhuskers



CARL SEILER of Knox county, Illinois, won the national cornhusking championship when he defeated 18 state champions in the tournament at Galva, Ill. Carl established a new world record of 38,914 bushels husked in 80 minutes. He is unmarried, twenty-nine years old and lives on his father's farm.