

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Prohibition Repeal Fails but "Beer by Christmas" Is Possible—President Hoover's Farewell Annual Message Deals With Economic Problems.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SCARCELY had the short session of congress opened than Speaker Garner made good on his promise to put prohibition repeal up to the house.

His resolution for such action had been reported adversely by the Judiciary committee, but Rainey of Illinois, majority leader, moved suspension of the rules and consideration of the measure. The count for a second round 245 members for it and 121 against. After a squabble over the time to be allotted for debate each side was given 20 minutes and a vote was taken. The result was 272 votes for repeal and 144 against it. The speaker announced that the resolution had failed of adoption by six votes, whereupon the Republicans cheered and the Democrats sat silent.

Representative Carl G. Bachmann of West Virginia, the Republican whip, had promised Speaker Garner that he would deliver 100 Republican votes for the resolution, and he more than made good, with 103. But the speaker could not gather enough from his own side of the house to make up the necessary two-thirds majority. Lined up with the opposition were 82 lame ducks, of whom 11 were Democrats and 71 Republicans. As these men will not serve in the next congress they voted as they wished, regardless of the sentiment of the nation as expressed in the November election. Thirteen members of the house did not vote, some being absent.

Having lost in this attempt to carry out one campaign pledge, the Democratic leaders at once started in to redeem another pledge—the legalization of beer. They set up the slogan "Beer by Christmas" and the ways and means committee began hearings on various bills for this. Most important of these, because it will be the basis of the legislation finally considered, was the measure introduced by James W. Collier of Mississippi, chairman of the committee. It calls for modification of the Volstead act to permit beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by weight, or slightly less than 3.5 per cent by volume, and "non-intoxicating" wines.

As drawn the Collier bill would tax beer \$5 a barrel and wine 20 cents a gallon, or approximately 2 cents a pint bottle of beer and 5 cents a quart of wine. Brewers would be required to obtain permits, no permit to be issued for manufacture where the state laws prohibited it. Mr. Collier expects the revenue to total \$300,000,000 annually.

Failure of the repeal resolution, according to general opinion, means that the eighteenth amendment cannot be repealed by this congress, and that President-Elect Roosevelt will call the new congress into session soon after his inauguration on March 4. The senate might possibly adopt the Glass resolution, which is based on the Republican platform plank, but Speaker Garner said snappily, after the vote in the house: "No prohibition resolution will pass the house at this session which does not take prohibition out of the Constitution root, trunk, branch and leaves."

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S last annual message to the state of the Union, transmitted to congress on Wednesday, dealt mainly with the economic problems produced by the depression. He advised immediate governmental action along three lines, namely:

1. Reduction of all government expenditures, national, state and local, and adoption of revenue measures, including sales tax, to insure the unqualified balancing of the federal budget.
2. Complete reorganization of the banking system through legislation at the present short session of congress.
3. Vigorous and wholesouled cooperation with other nations in the economic field by agreements in the world economic conference and the disarmament conference and by appropriate action in connection with the debt problem.

The President said his budget, which was introduced the following day, would propose expenditures aggregating \$830,000,000 less than the \$4,500,000,000 so far appropriated for the present fiscal year.

He promised a beginning within a few days on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government, provided for in the economy act of the last session.

There was no mention in the message of prohibition reform or farm relief, and the only thing it said about the war debts was that the debtors' pleas for suspension of the December 15 payments had been rejected but that the Executive would recommend to congress "methods to overcome temporary exchange difficulties" in connection with such payments.

Mr. Hoover prefaced his recommendations with a survey of the depression. He adduced statistics to show that the corner has been turned at last—in fact, was turned last August and that business has been improving ever since. This dawning of returning prosperity the President attributed to the "measures and policies" inaugurated under his administration, and said these emergency agencies should be continued only until the depression is passed and then liquidated.

FOR several days the senate was technically in control of the Democrats because Walter Walker of Colorado, appointed by the governor, was temporarily seated. But Karl Schuyler, Republican, who defeated Walker in November and whose certificate was delayed by an error, was to take his seat soon so the Democrats made no effort to take advantage of the situation. Seventy-nine senators answered the first roll call and lots of them were lame ducks. Besides Walker two new members were sworn in. They were Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Democrat, and E. S. Grammer of Oregon, Republican.

GEN. KURT VON SCHLEICHER is, for the time being, the chancellor of Germany, and his ministers with one exception are the same men who served under Franz von Papen. The new cabinet member is Dr. Friedrich Syrup, president of the Federal Labor Exchange, who has been appointed minister of labor.

When the reichstag session opened the new chancellor attended armed with the power to dissolve it if his foes were too recalcitrant. The communists promptly offered their motion for a vote of nonconfidence, but action on this was postponed by the strong vote of the Nazis. This was taken by some to mean that Von Schleicher and Hitler might form an alliance, but the real purpose of the Nazis was to gain time for the passage of their bill providing for a temporary successor to the presidency. Fearing President Paul von Hindenburg's health might compel him to resign, the Nazis were seeking to make it impossible for the chancellor to take his office and possibly appoint a regent to prepare for a monarchy.

COMMUNISTS who led some three thousand "hunger marchers" to Washington to demand a federal dole for the idle didn't accomplish much. For three days they were encamped in the outskirts, strictly guarded by hundreds of police armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs. Delegations were received by Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner who said their petitions would be considered. They were permitted to parade, but the procession was stopped at the verge of the White House grounds by strong cordons of policemen and firemen. Then the tired marchers returned to their camp and prepared to leave the Capital for their homes. Their leaders were William Reynolds and Raymond Benjamin, both Communists.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT wound up his two weeks vacation at Warm Springs, Ga., and returned to New York well rested and invigorated. He has plenty to occupy his attention in his home state, for the special session of the legislature opened Friday with an important program.

FARMERS to the number of two or three hundred gathered in Washington to urge congress to adopt some legislation for their relief, and they had assurances that their demands would receive consideration. Indeed, the prospect of legislative action for their benefit is excellent. At present attention is centered on President-Elect Roosevelt's pet plan of domestic allotments, and Chairman Jones of the house agriculture committee said he had nearly completed a bill embodying that idea.

"But I will not introduce it until after conferring in detail with leaders of the organized farm groups," Jones said, referring principally to Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, and L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, both of whom have voiced approval of the domestic allotment plan, and to John A. Simpson, head of the Farmers' National Union.

Chairman McNary of the senate agriculture committee was promoting a three-way measure designed to give the farm board the optional right to employ the equalization fee, export debenture or allotment plan in order to increase the prices of farm products.

STRUGGLING bravely to prevent the utter failure of the disarmament conference in Geneva, Norman H. Davis sought support for the latest American plan in the five-power preliminary parity.

This scheme calls for limited disarmament now with the appointment of a permanent commission which would be charged with working out equality in armaments for Germany and security for France over an interval of several years.

It was rather to the liking of Great Britain, but Germany did not seem inclined to accept it, and France was still insistent on security first. In Berlin political leaders said their country never could agree to the plan, which they said was "a plot against effective disarmament and merely postpones any decision for three years without any guarantee that a solution of the problem can then be found."

German Foreign Minister Von Neurath, reappointed in the Von Schleicher cabinet, was present in Geneva and took part in the five-power conference, and Mr. Davis was still hopeful that he could be brought into line if the French were not too stubborn.

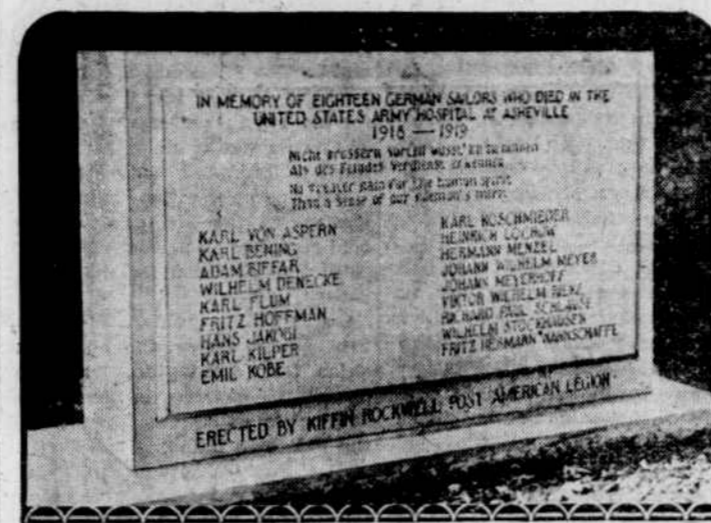
WHEN the special assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva to take up the Manchuria question the headline writers said that Japan was being put on trial. This was true, but it was no less true that the league itself was on trial, and that body was warned that its very existence might depend on the wisdom of its decision. Such warning came especially from eight small powers which insist on the acceptance of the first eight chapters of the Lytton report, the condemnation of Japan and the nonrecognition of Manchukuo. Their spokesman was Joseph Connolly of the Irish Free State, and he did not mince words.

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN, the world's leading mathematician, had a new experience the other day, and he didn't like it. Planning to come to the United States for further work at Wilson observatory in California, after which he is to become head of the school of mathematics in the new Institute of Advanced Study, he was summoned before the American consul in Berlin and subjected to a passport examination as to his mental, moral and political fitness to enter our fair land. The professor objected excitedly and refused to answer some of the questions but the consul decided he had passed the examination and was admissible. The whole rather ridiculous affair was caused by the fact that objection to the savant's admission had been filed in Washington by the Woman's Patriot corporation—whatever that may be. The complaint asserted that Professor Einstein should be barred "because of his affiliation with certain organizations claimed to be connected with the Communist International."

PRIME MINISTER MACDONALD and Premier Herriot met in Paris and agreed that Great Britain and France would pay the war debt installments due the United States on December 15, but would give warning that this would be the last payment until America consents to a sweeping revision of the debt agreements. Both these powers, it is understood, wish to end the matter by paying a comparatively small lump sum in final settlement.

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## Memorial to German Sailors



BEAUTIFUL granite marker over the graves of the 18 German sailors who died during the war and are buried in Riverside cemetery at Asheville, N. C., which was dedicated recently. High German officials took part in the event, the first of its nature ever to take place in this country. The American Legion is responsible for the erection of the stone.

## BONERS



The President has a cabinet in order to keep his china in it.

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

A foot pad is a corn plaster.

Gastric juice supplies pepsin to pep up the surrounding organs.

General Braddock was killed in the French and Indian war, he had three horses shot under him and a fourth went through his clothes.

Four of the virtues which Franklin practiced were: silence, temperance, patience, and humility.

A civil case is a case between two persons one of whom may be artificial.

The spinal column is a long bunch of bones.

The head sits on top and you sit on the bottom.

Tell what you can of the Boston tea party.

The Boston tea party was a party given by Mrs. Washington in honor of General Lafayette.

## THE ONE ROAD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCK

ONLY one road, after all, In a world of thoroughfares, Highways wide or pathways small, Only one for which one cares: Ev'ry road, however far, Joins another road more near, Joining other roads there are Leading home to someone dear.

Only one road, though it start Half around the world away, Only one road leads the heart, Calls the spirit day by day, It may pass some lone abode, Rise among the streets of Rome Yet it joins some other road Leading to the road to home.

## WAYS WITH SALMON

AS SALMON fresh or canned may be found in most markets, it is enjoyed and served freely.

**Creole Salmon.**  
To can of flaked salmon or its equivalent in fresh cooked fish add the following: Two tablespoonfuls of fat, one chopped onion, one green pepper and one-half of a pimleno chopped;

## BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### JOHNNIE CHUCK DECIDES TO EAT A LITTLE MORE

"TO EAT or not to eat, that is the question," said Johnny Chuck as he nibbled daintily at a clover leaf. "You don't look to me as if there was any question at all," declared Sammy Jay, who happened along just in time to overhear what Johnny had said. "How any one so fat as you are can ever look at food is something I can't understand. If you eat much more your skin will burst. Don't you think of anything but your stomach, Johnny Chuck?"

"I'm not thinking of my stomach," retorted Johnny Chuck indignantly. "I wouldn't eat another mouthful if I could be sure that I'm fat enough."

"Fat enough!" exclaimed Sammy Jay. "Ho, ho, ho! If you get much

ing. "What more have you seen or heard?" he demanded eagerly, all the time chewing a clover leaf.

"Nothing much," replied Sammy. "Only that I heard Buster Bear say that his new fur coat is the thickest he ever had, and he wished cold weather would hurry up and come along because he's uncomfortable now. He's fatter, too, than I've ever seen him since he came to the Green Forest to live. This morning I met Reddy Fox and he was complaining about the thickness of his new coat. He said that Billy Mink and Little Joe Otter have the finest, warmest coats they ever have had, but are finding them a little uncomfortable just now. Do you know what I think?"

"What?" asked Johnny Chuck eagerly.

"I think," replied Sammy Jay, trying to look wise and knowing, "that if Old Mother Nature has given these fellow such a thick coat, it is because she knows that they will have



"I Am Not Thinking of My Stomach," Retorted Johnny Chuck.

fatter you won't be able to walk. How fat do you want to get?"

"Fat enough to be sure of sleeping comfortably all winter and having strength enough left to take care of myself when Mistress Spring gets here again," replied Johnny Chuck, shortly. He didn't like being laughed at. "I wish I could know whether the winter is going to be a long one or a short one. If I thought it was going to be short I would stop eating this very minute."

"I don't see what the winter has to do with your eating," replied Sammy Jay, scratching his head in a puzzled way.

"It's got everything to do with it," retorted Johnny Chuck. Then he explained that getting fat was his way of storing up food and that it was very necessary that he should have enough to last him until the coming of Mistress Spring. Sammy Jay listened with something like very real interest. He began to understand why it was that Johnny Chuck was so anxious to know what the winter would be.

"Jerry Muskrat thinks it is going to be a long, hard winter," said Sammy as Johnny Chuck stopped speaking.

Johnny pricked up his short, round ears. "How do you know that?" he demanded.

"He's building the walls of his house thicker than I've ever known him to before," replied Sammy. "If anybody knows about the weather it is Jerry Muskrat. Then, too, his cousin, Paddy the Beaver, is cutting more wood than he did last year. You know he sinks it in his pond and eats the bark in winter. That looks to me as if Paddy thinks the same as Jerry. He knows he can't get any more food until the ice has melted in the spring, and he means to have enough. I don't believe he would work the way he is doing if he wasn't pretty sure that it was necessary."

Johnny Chuck sat up the better to look at Sammy Jay and make sure that Sammy meant what he was saying.

## In Bright Red



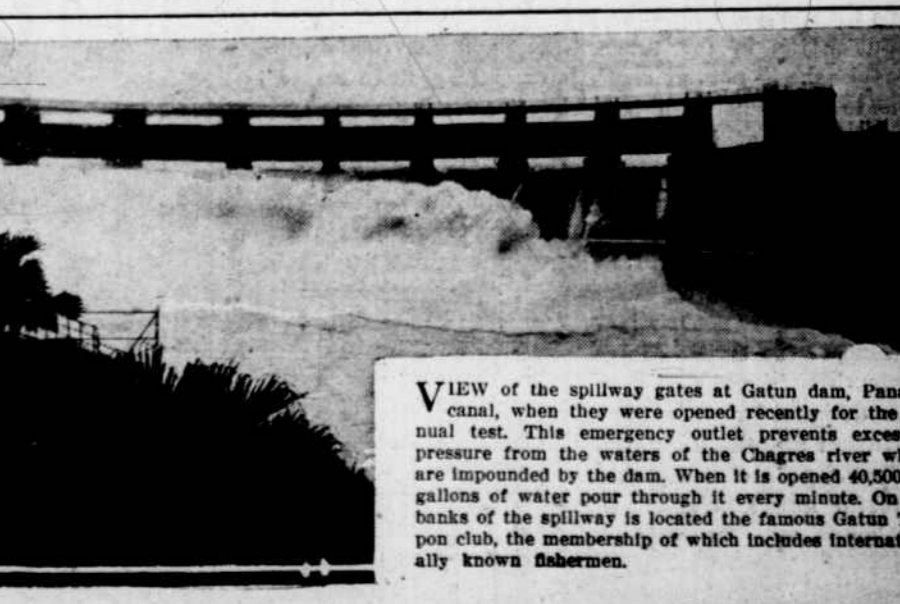
This coat of diagonal weave material is in bright red. A collar of Persian lamb flares above the puffed top-of-the-elbow sleeves that fit into snug elbow cuffs. The fur collar is of the type that can be worn in any number of different ways. The close-fitting turban worn with the coat shows a banding of flat feathers held in place by a flaring square-mesh veil.

need for it. I think that the winter is going to be hard and long. I'm almost tempted to move south myself."

"Thank you, Sammy Jay," replied Johnny Chuck gratefully. "I think just as you do. You have removed the last doubt from my mind. I don't think I'll turn in to sleep for the winter for a few days yet. A little more fat won't do any harm. There is nothing like being prepared. Too much fat won't hurt me, but too little may."

With this Johnny Chuck fell to eating as if he were half starved instead of nearly bursting with fat.

## Flood Rushes Through Gatun Dam Spillway



VIEW of the spillway gates at Gatun dam, Panama canal, when they were opened recently for the annual test. This emergency outlet prevents excessive pressure from the waters of the Chagres river which are impounded by the dam. When it is opened 40,500,000 gallons of water pour through it every minute. On the banks of the spillway is located the famous Gatun Tarpon club, the membership of which includes internationally known fishermen.