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News Review of Current Events the World Over

General Sales Tax Killed by Roosevelt's Opposition— Other Ways of Balancing the Budget Sought— Samuel Insull Freed by Greek Court.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT has killed the general sales tax, for this session of congress at least, and Representative James W. Collier, chairman of the house ways and means committee, is trying to devise some other method of balancing the budget. In this effort he is being earnestly aided by Speaker Garner and the other Democratic leaders in congress. They placed emphasis on economy in appropriating government funds, examining



Rep. Collier

closely the fixed expenditures, that amount to more than one billion dollars. Also they renewed their fight to bring about the legalization and taxation of beer.

When Mr. Roosevelt was told in Albany that Washington reports said he was in favor of the sales tax he expressed, through a spokesman, his "horror" at the story, so Mr. Garner and the house Democratic leaders, who had said they would approve such a levy if it were necessary to balance the budget, abandoned the plan. The dispatches from Albany indicated that Mr. Roosevelt might exert pressure on congress to defeat the scheme if it were not dropped. He considers sales tax plans as belonging to two categories, the general manufacturers' sales tax, which he opposes, and the tax on special commodities such as the federal taxes now being collected on gasoline and tobacco, which he thinks should be continued for the present.

The house ways and means committee planned to begin on January 5 an exhaustive study of federal financing with Secretary Mills of the treasury appearing before it to give his views. Both Mr. Mills and President Hoover have recommended a sales tax to balance the budget. Senate Democratic leaders, however, have expressed doubt that such a levy could be passed in that branch, and they have decided to make no efforts to attach financial legislation to the Collier beer bill as a rider.

REPORTS have been frequent that President Hoover would veto the Democratic beer and farm relief legislation and in this connection Senator Robinson, Democratic leader of the upper chamber, said in a statement that the Republican administration was engaging "in a policy of partisan political obstruction to prevent the enactment of legislation, apparently with the idea of forcing the incoming President to call a special session."

As a matter of fact, observers in Washington were of the opinion that a special session cannot now be avoided.

SENATOR PAT HARRISON of Mississippi, ranking Democrat on the senate finance committee, announced that after the holidays he would introduce a resolution providing that a senate committee should hold a conference with the nation's best economists, financiers and statesmen, to find the way to restore economic order.

Harrison's idea would include a study of the whole economic situation, with a view primarily of obtaining constructive suggestions from leading economists, financiers and statesmen as to methods and policies to restore economic stability. Such subjects as currency stabilization, inflation and silver would be included in the investigation by the Mississippi, who has discussed his proposal informally with members of the finance committee. He believes the senate would favor prompt action.

F. H. LA GUARDIA, the insurgent Republican representative from New York, introduced in the house a resolution to provide for the placing of capital on a five-day week basis by reducing the legal interest rate in the District of Columbia and the territories to 3 per cent, to reduce the interest rate on government securities by 20 per cent, and to cut the discount rate of government agencies to a maximum of 2 1/2 per cent. The New York representative maintains interest rates

today are untenably high when compared with the earning power of the people and that they must come down. He said he purposely drafted his resolution in simple language and had used the five-day week illustration "so that even our bankers could understand it."

FIVE members of the senate judiciary committee have been appointed by Chairman Norris to consider the Black five-day work week bill, and hearings were announced to begin on January 5. The measure, which was introduced by Senator Black of Alabama, would limit the hours of labor on goods produced for interstate shipment to 30 a week; with six hours a day for five days. Norris, Robinson, Borah, Walsh and Black are the subcommittee, and they will take extensive testimony as to both the desirability of the legislation and its constitutionality.

QUICK work on the major appropriation bills went on in the house of representatives. The Interior department bill carrying \$43,652,004 for the fiscal year 1904 was passed after \$400,000 had been added for a heating plant at Howard university, the federally supported institution for negroes in Washington. In doing this 20 northern Democrats overrode the Democratic leadership and voted with the Republicans for the amendment. The house then went on to consider the Agriculture department supply bill. The senate was in recess until Friday, but attempts were made to begin formal consideration of the Collier beer bill by the judiciary committee headed by Senator Norris.

WHILE the congressmen were struggling with their problems, President Hoover and his party were sailing down the Florida coast, trying to find good fishing, but with small success. They made various stops but did not go ashore, receiving local dignitaries at the docks. At St. Augustine Mayor Mickler and a lot of other officials greeted the Chief Executive at the boat's rail and Mrs. Hoover received lovely bouquets, one sent by Governor Carlton and the other presented by Girl Scouts. Mail and telegrams that came aboard from time to time, some of them relating to the war debts, gave the President occasional work and took his mind off the poor angling until the vicinity of Miami was reached, where the big fish were biting better.

SAMUEL INSULL, the fallen utilities magnate, was set free by the Greek Court of Appeals that considered the request of the American government that he be extradited, and he is at liberty to remain in Greece or go to any other country he may prefer.

After deliberating two hours the court in Athens held that no evidence had been presented that Insull was guilty of the offenses of grand larceny and embezzlement of \$172,000, for which he was indicted by the grand jury in Chicago. It ruled that the money he was alleged to have taken might be considered a loan contracted for the benefit of the corporations involved, and that Insull obtained from it no personal profit, but acted in good faith. Greek lawyers and officials of the American legation said the decision was absolutely binding, and the latter indicated that the United States government would make no further efforts to extradite Insull on the evidence at hand.

ALARMED by the flight of money from the Union of South Africa, which has increased greatly of late, the government at Pretoria took emergency steps to remain on the gold standard. The cabinet, headed by Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, issued a decree forbidding all export of gold. It also withdrew sovereigns from circulation to prevent hoarding.

PROMINENT among those taken by death during the week was Brig. Gen. John J. Carty, retired, vice president and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. He died in Baltimore at the age of seventy-one years. General Carty was credited with many important developments in the fields of telephonic, telegraphic and radio communication.

During the war he was director of telephone and telegraph communications for the American army in France. Norman E. Mack, New York member of the Democratic national committee for 32 years and former publisher of the Buffalo Times, died in Buffalo, aged seventy-four. He was one of the best loved of all Democratic leaders. Col. Richard S. Hooker, commander of the American marines stationed in Shanghai, died suddenly at his home in that city while playing with his children.

THOUGH Japan, like all other nations, is hard up, its budget is the largest in its history, and in a statement to the diet the army office sought to explain why the military expenditures must be increased. The military system is to be readjusted and improved in four ways. The forces in Manchuria will be augmented, while those in Japan will be reduced as much as possible. Supplementary military education will be extended and improved. Army organizations are to be bettered in various ways. Supplies, such as munitions and uniforms, must be replenished.

Probably the only important business the diet will transact is the adoption of the budget. The disgruntled Seiyukai party hesitates to oust Premier Saito, though it could do so, and that gentleman is careful to propose a minimum of legislation. Korekiyo Takahashi, finance minister, has announced his intention to ask power to control the exchanges, but has not indicated the method of control he proposes to adopt. The flight of capital takes the form of export of goods, the value of which is left abroad to cover purchases of raw materials. How this can be checked unless export trade is controlled is not clear.

NORMAN H. DAVIS, chief American delegate to the disarmament conference and himself a Democrat, was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most important callers during the week. For two days the two men discussed privately and exhaustively the subjects of disarmament, war debts and world economics, in all of which Mr. Davis is an expert. In the course of the conversations Mr. Davis told the President-Elect that he believed disarmament is necessary to a restoration of world confidence and credit and said he thought important steps had been taken toward reduction of armament. This, in turn, he predicted, would have a favorable effect on efforts for a successful world economic conference.

The first step, he said, would be to persuade France and Italy to endorse the terms of the London naval agreement of 1930, particularly regarding submarine construction. Disarmament advocates, he stated, believed they could ban submarines in spite of the objections of France and Japan, or at least limit them to coastal defense.

Then, by outlawing offensive weapons, poison gas, mobile heavy artillery and bombing airplanes and banning the manufacture of aerial bombs, the world would be ready to work toward restoration of confidence.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed the view that world security would return as the deadly instruments of war were reduced and mentioned that the late Premier Clemenceau of France had once told him that "the one essential for France out of the World War was security."

"I asked him for his definition of security," Mr. Roosevelt said. "He replied that for a thousand years no French babies had been born and gone through life to three score and ten without knowing some kind of trouble with Germany. Since that was true, he said, the guaranty of no war with Germany would constitute security for the French. I think that belief is still there."

ONE of the major mining disasters of the year occurred at Moweaqua, Ill., when an explosion imprisoned 54 coal miners beyond all hope of rescue. For a week their fellow workers dug frantically to get to the doomed men, but all they found were lifeless bodies. At the time of writing the corpses of all but seven of the men had been brought to the surface. The little town was stricken by the tragedy, which left there 33 widows with a total of 73 children.

PAUL REDFERN, an American aviator who in August, 1927, left Fort Brunswick, Ga., on a nonstop flight to Rio de Janeiro and disappeared, is now said to have been discovered in the upper Amazon region. Charles Hasler, an American engineer who recently arrived from the hinterlands at a locality on the Tapajox river near the Ford concession, said Redfern is now in the Rio Malor zone near Humayta village on the right shore of the Madeira river and is enjoying perfect health among the Parantini Indians.

Donkey Leads a Blind Race Horse



ONE of the most touching examples of loyalty between animals is to be found at the Holly Beach farm, near Annapolis, Md., where this lowly donkey, Balaam, acts as guide for his inseparable companion, Light Brigade, winner of many important races before he lost his sight. By means of a bell tied about his neck, Balaam leads his pal to the grazing grounds and the water trough, carefully avoiding all pitfalls. Light Brigade is now enjoying a life of ease at the close of his brilliant career.

STORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JOHNNY CHUCK GETS HIS NOSE PINCHED

DOWN from the Northland one still night with the little stars looked down from the sky and twinkled came Jack Frost. He came silently and he worked silently in the Green Forest and on the Green Meadows. He opened the chestnut burrs and the walnut husks. He painted the leaves of the maple trees and the beech trees and the birch trees and the sumacs and all the other trees except these which keep green all winter, and he pinched the stems so that the first Merry Little Breeze would shake them from the trees in showers of red and gold and brown. He covered the Green Meadows with a thin white sheet which people call by his own name—frost. All this he did in the still night, and then he made ready to race away back where he had come from as soon as Jolly, round, red Mr. Sun should kick off his blankets and begin his daily climb up in the blue, blue sky.

Peter Rabbit and Reddy Fox and Old Man Coyote and Lightfoot the Deer and Billy Mink and Little Joe Otter and Jerry Muskrat and Paddy the Beaver and Buster Bear and Hooty the Owl, who, as you know, are usually abroad in the night, knew what was going on. On the whole, they were rather glad to welcome Jack Frost, for they had new thick coats to keep them warm. But Johnny Chuck and Happy Jack Squirrel and all the other little people who curl up in their beds and sleep through the night as people are supposed to do, knew nothing of the coming of Jack Frost until they awoke just at the break of day. Then when they poked their noses out of their houses Jack Frost slyly pinched them ever so gently by way of introducing himself.

Now Johnny Chuck was, as you know, very fat, very fat indeed. For weeks he had been eating all that he

could. He had been stuffing himself just to make fat so that he might sleep through the long winter in comfort. Of late he had been getting very sleepy. Fat people usually are sleepy. So Johnny Chuck had been going to bed much earlier than he did in the summer and finding it harder to get up early in the morning. On this particular morning somehow he didn't want to get up at all. He stretched and yawned and tried to make up his mind that he was fat enough.

But he remembered what Sammy Jay had told him of how Jerry Muskrat and Paddy the Beaver were preparing for a long hard winter and of how old Mother Nature had given Reddy and Granny Fox and Buster Bear and Billy Mink and Little Joe Otter extra thick coats.

"I may as well eat a little more while I can, and so make sure that I have fat enough to carry me through in case Mistress Spring happens to be late in coming back," thought he. "I guess perhaps today will be the last day I will have to eat. I'm getting tired of eating. Seems to me I never was so sleepy in all my life."

He yawned and stretched again, then very slowly crawled out of bed and started up his long hall to his doorway. He was still blinking as he poked his little black nose outside. Now Jack Frost had lingered just as long as he could, for the Jolly Little Sunbeams were already hurrying across the Green Meadows, and Jack Frost knew that he was not yet strong enough to face them. He was just getting ready to leave in a hurry when he saw Johnny Chuck's little black nose poking out of his doorway. The temptation was too great to resist. Jack Frost paused just long enough to reach out and gently pinch that little black nose.

"Ouch!" said Johnny Chuck and pulled his nose back. Inside his hall it was as comfortable as ever, and so he sat there for some time staring out and trying to get his sleepy wits together. He had half a mind to turn right around and go back to bed. At last a Jolly Sunbeam crept in. This decided matters for Johnny. He would at least go out and see how things looked. Out he went and sat up on his doorstep. Jolly, round Mr. Sun smiled down on him, but somehow Johnny couldn't find any warmth in that smile. He looked this way and that way and saw what Jack Frost had been doing. He looked over to the nearest clover patch, and somehow it didn't make him the least tiny bit hungrier. Then, right then, he made up his mind.

"I'm fat enough!" said he. Turning, he kicked up his little black heels and disappeared inside his house. Peter Rabbit came along just in time to see those black heels vanish.

"I do believe," said he, "that Johnny Chuck has gone to bed for the winter." Peter was right, Johnny Chuck had.



"Night bathing was popular, too, when Ma was a girl," says dipping Dinah, "but only on Saturday nights."

OUR GLASSES

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

OH, THE glasses we wear we consider with care, Yes, the glasses we wear on our eyes, For we measure and test and decide on the best In a way that is cautious and wise— But the rest Of our glasses we never surmise.

Yet we look all the day all at life all the way Through the glasses we wear on the mind. Some with glasses of hate make the little hurts great; There are some so exceedingly blind Here of late That they seem to see only behind.

But the best sort of glass shows each blossom you pass, Sees the past, and a little ahead, Makes the mean rather small, makes the kind rather tall. Makes the highway more easy to tread— After all Makes the world just as good as God said.

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Coat of Black Wool



This smart black coat is in new novelty wool with scarf collar and new sleeve. It is worn with black turturban with grosgrain cocarde.

TASTY LITTLE SARDINE

THE little silvery herring which we call sardine comes from the coast of Maine.

We do not serve this delightful little fish often enough to learn of the pumber of dishes which it may add to our list of good things. How about a rarebit? Everybody likes a rarebit.

Sardine Rarebit.

Mix two tablespoonfuls of melted butter with half a pound of rich cheese grated or broken into bits. Stir constantly while it melts, then add one egg beaten and diluted with two-thirds of a cupful of cream. Stir until smooth, season with paprika, a small pinch of salt and a few drops of tabasco sauce. Drain a box of sardines, broil them on slices of toast and pour over the hot rarebit. Serve at once.

One may buy the sardines put up in oil, or in tomato sauce, or "done" in mustard, so all tastes may be served and given a variety.

Curried Sardines.

Mix one teaspoonful each of sugar and curry powder, adding a pinch of

Wrestler at Yale



Henry Taft Snowden, nephew of the late William Howard Taft, former President and chief justice of the Supreme court, who is a mainstay of the Yale wrestling team, of which he is the veteran member. He won the intercollegiate wrestling title in 1931 in the heavyweight class. Snowden stands 6 feet 6 inches in stocking feet, and weighs 221 pounds.

BONERS



A protoplasm is a person who is always prophesying.

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

A solution is saturated when it goes up in smoke.

The pilgrims came to this country to free themselves of religion.

The original tribes of Central America were the Aztecs, the Cults, and the Morons.

Who said "After us the deluge?" Noah.

Orthography means having the right opinions about everything.

Papacy was what the people wrote on.

Sweet-smelling bread was wafted through the air and permeated my whole being.

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suit. Put these into a saucepan with one cupful of cream and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Stir until hot, then drop in a dozen sardines. In another pan heat some butter, and in it saute slices of bread large enough to hold a sardine and a slice of apple. Pour some of the hot apple sauce over each and serve.

Sardine sandwiches are probably the most popular way of serving this little fish, next to serving them as they come from the tin, with a bit of lemon and bread and butter.

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Miss Mackay and Her Prize Sculpture



MISS HELEN V. MACKAY, young London sculptor, has for the second year in succession been awarded the \$500 prize offered annually for the best piece of sculpture submitted by a woman. Miss Mackay's work is a study of the recumbent figure of Christ supported by the Virgin Mary.

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