

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Nation Mourns Death of Former President Coolidge—Japan Again Attacks China—Democrats Push Domestic Allotment Bill Through House.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CALVIN COOLIDGE, former President of the United States, has passed away, and the whole country mourns his going. Thursday noon he was found dead by Mrs. Coolidge at their home in Northampton, Mass. He had not been seriously ill, and his demise was a terrible shock to his family and friends. Swiftly as the wires could carry them, messages of condolence came from President Hoover, President-Elect Roosevelt, countless other men and women of prominence, and the governments of many foreign nations.

Funeral services, simple and unostentatious, were held Saturday in Northampton, President Hoover and many other dignitaries attending, and the body was then taken by automobile to Plymouth, Vt., and laid in the Coolidge plot in the old cemetery.

The grief of the nation was expressed by the President in a proclamation ordering 30 days of public mourning.

Mr. Coolidge, who was sixty years old last July, had been in the public service nearly all of his adult life, advancing from councilman of Northampton in 1899 to the highest position in the nation in 1923, when he succeeded to the Presidency after the death of President Harding. He was elected President the following year, and declined to be a candidate for a second elective term. He first became nationally prominent while serving as governor of Massachusetts, which place he held for two terms; he was then chosen Vice President on the Harding ticket. Though never considered "brilliant," Mr. Coolidge was one of the ablest and wisest of our Presidents and was unflinching in his devotion to his high duties. Since leaving the White House he had engaged in the insurance business but also had found time to act as head of the commission named to study the problems of transportation, especially the railroads.

JAPAN has resumed its ruthless course against China, and the rest of the world thinks it can do nothing about it except to express regrets. As a matter of fact there is little or nothing that can be done. Military intervention is out of the question, and financiers, merchants and munition makers would make loud and probably effective walls if an economic boycott of Japan were proposed. The League of Nations has already demonstrated its comparative helplessness in such international emergencies.

Resumption of hostilities between the two Oriental nations began at Shanhaiwan, the gateway city between China and Manchuria at the end of the Great Wall. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former war lord of Manchuria, according to the Japanese, was gathering there troops, arms and munitions and transporting them thence into Jehol province, which Japan intends to add to Manchukuo. Furthermore the Japanese conveniently found two bombs in their gendarmery station in Shanhaiwan. This was enough excuse for them, so they first bombed the city from airplanes and then occupied it after making three assaults by sea and land. Chang's troops resisted bravely but were forced to retreat after losing from 500 to 1,000 men. Large numbers of civilians also were killed or wounded and the city was badly battered. The Japanese losses were officially reported as eight dead and 13 seriously wounded.

Marshal Chang reformed his soldiers at Changli under protection of three armored trains and defied the Japanese. He advised their commander at Tientsin, General Nakamura, to address all communications to Nanking, not to him, rejecting the Japanese contention that the Shanhaiwan fighting was a local incident that could be settled by local negotiation.

IN ILLINOIS, too, warfare long smoldering was resumed, this conflict being between the United Mine Workers and the rebel union known as the Progressive Miners of America.

The scene of the encounter was a coal mine at Kincaid, a small town near Taylorville. A body of Progressive miners met an equal number of United Mine Workers coming from the shaft and in the resulting clash a machine gun, rifles and revolvers were used freely. Two persons were killed, one a United miner and the other a woman. The wounded were numerous. The superintendent of the mine insisted that operations would not be suspended, and the authorities were expecting further trouble there and at other points in the coal belt. The new union is strong in that particular locality though it has not made much headway in the southern Illinois coal fields. The fighting broke out again the second day, two men being wounded. The sheriff of the county ordered picketing stopped and forbade public meetings of the Progressive union. Five companies of state troops were sent to the scene.

FARM relief as conceived by the Democratic majority of the house was being hurried to a vote in the house. It was in the form of the domestic allotment bill introduced by Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and in plain language it calls for a sales tax on necessities for the benefit of the farmer and, according to its sponsors, of the nation at large. Its four main provisions are:

1. To levy on the four basic farm commodities of wheat, hogs, cotton, and tobacco, and on silk and rayon a manufacturers' sales tax which, in the case of wheat, will amount to 200 per cent of the present farm price and which, in the case of hogs, will amount to nearly 50 per cent of the current price of pork.

2. To give power to the secretary of agriculture to fix the prices of the four commodities by determining their "fair exchange value," and to determine the "fair exchange allowance" necessary to restore the purchasing power of the commodities to their 1909-14 level.

3. To bring about inflation by handing to the farmer in the shape of "adjustment certificates" a negotiable certificate of government indebtedness secured by the tax revenues and redeemable by the government.

4. To give to the secretary of agriculture power to control the production of wheat, hogs, cotton, and tobacco by granting him authority to determine the percentage of production required for domestic consumption; to disburse adjustment certificates only to those farmers who cut production 20 per cent; to decide how this curtailment of production shall be determined, and to decide what use the farmer shall make of lands so taken out of production.

Dairy products were not included in the measure, though a hard fight for this was made in committee. It is provided that the measure be in effect for one year, with the President given authority to continue it for an additional year.

MR. ROOSEVELT, having turned the state of New York over to Governor Lehman, is devoting most of his time to preparations for assuming the office of President. Thursday evening he conferred in New York with the Democratic leaders in congress and a program for balancing the budget was decided upon. The Treasury department figures fixing the 1933 deficit at 492 millions were accepted and it was agreed to effect an additional saving in the budget estimate of 100 millions, to enact a beer bill estimated to produce 725 millions, to continue the gasoline tax 1 cent per gallon to produce 137 millions, and to increase the income tax rates to produce 150 millions.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S program for reorganization of the federal government is being absolutely blocked by the house Democrats, who intend that Mr. Roosevelt shall be empowered to make such changes as he thinks fit after his inauguration. This development angered the President and on his return from Florida he told the correspondents that all recent reorganization moves on the part of congress were merely make-believe and the proposals of the Democratic leaders a backward step. He asserted

that any real reorganization "sensitively carried out" will sooner or later embrace the very executive orders which he issued lately and which the Democrats in the house planned to veto. These would regroup 58 separate agencies into nine divisions. Chairman Cochran of the house expenditures committee was unmoved by Mr. Hoover's protest. He said it would be "unjust and most unfair" to Mr. Roosevelt to make so many changes only a few weeks before he takes office.

SEVERAL hundred angry farmers of Plymouth county, Iowa, gathered in Le Mars and by force prevented a farm mortgage foreclosure sale, seizing the judge and sheriff and threatening to hang an attorney who was bidding in the property as representative of the New York Life Insurance company, holder of the mortgage. The lawyer had offered only \$30,000, considerably less than the total debt of the owner of the farm, but saved his life by obtaining from the insurance company authority to increase the bid.

CONGRESS was asked by President Hoover to provide another \$150,000 for the American delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference. In this connection it is interesting to read, in the current issue of the Pictorial Review, an interview with Prof. Albert Einstein had by Konrad Bergevic shortly after the famous mathematician had unexpectedly appeared in Geneva. Einstein bitterly denounced the conference as a farce and as "the greatest tragedy of modern times." He said it was "a travesty of justice and of the will of the peoples of the world. It is not only that this conference of peace is a failure, but that these delegates have come here under the guise of peace to foster war."

"If you want peace in America," he continued, "then you must join us in Europe, and together we shall ask the workers to refuse to manufacture and transport any military weapons, and also to refuse to serve any military organization. Then we will have no more conscriptions; we will have no more war! Governments could go on talking from now to doomsday. The militarists could lay any plans they wish."

"I have absolute information that if a war should break out today anywhere in Europe so many conscientious objectors would throw away or refuse to shoulder arms that one-half of every army would be busy putting down the revolt of the other half before going to fight the enemy."

Dr. Carlos Armenteros, Cuban delegate to the League of Nations, has reported to his government that the disarmament conference is a complete failure, for the present at least.

AFTER three years of thorough investigation the President's research committee on social trends has made its report, and Americans found that its conclusions are not widely different from those of technocracy that have caused such ardent debate, though the committee does not predict the total collapse which the technocrats profess to foresee. Instead, it sees no imminence of failure of civilization, but rather a gradual readjustment to a new scale of living.

But this report and that of technocracy has advanced at such an alarming speed that the development of social and cultural factors has been left far behind, and neither offers any definite remedies. Many of the country's ills are attributed "to the report to a 'cultural lag,' or the failure of changes in economic life, education, government, religion and science to move forward at the same rate. The great problem is for the man to catch up with the machine."

New inventions, the committee believes, are at hand that will be factors in creating employment; the electric eye, the electron tube, light weight storage batteries and other devices may duplicate the part played by the automobile, the radio and the movies a few years ago in making jobs for workmen.

On the other hand, the committee declares that there is no assurance that "violent revolution and dark periods" can be averted "unless there can be a more impressive integration of social skills and fusing of social purposes that is revealed by recent social trends."

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia university is chairman of the committee, and Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, is its director of research. The committee had the aid of more than 500 investigators.

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## Nation's Memorial to a Great American



HERE, in the center of the picture, is the former Anacostia island, renamed Theodore Roosevelt Island and accepted the other day by President Hoover on behalf of the nation as a memorial to "T. R." The densely wooded island is in the Potomac river at Washington, opposite the Lincoln memorial.

## CHILDREN'S BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

### THE GREEDY COUSINS

NOW that Jack Frost had opened the chestnut burrs and the hickory husks the Merry Little Breezes saw a chance to help some of their friends. Ever since they had been unable to get anyone to play with them they had wished and wished that they might find some work to do. Every one else, at least nearly every one else, was so very busy making ready for winter that the Merry Little Breezes



"Those Are My Nuts!" Shouted Happy Jack, and His Voice Was Very Harsh and Angry.

were beginning to feel just a wee bit ashamed to be doing nothing but play all day long. It was the sight of those open burrs and husks that gave one of them an idea.

"I tell you what, we can help Chatterer the Red Squirrel and Happy Jack and Striped Chipmunk, and it will be great fun!" cried the Merry Little Breezes.

"How?" asked all the others, crowd in around eagerly.

"Look up in the top of that tall chestnut tree, and tell me what you

### Gehrig Keeps Strong



Lou Gehrig, husky first baseman of the New York Yankees, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., taking strenuous exercise with the ax as a preliminary to the winter training season in Florida.

see," cried the Merry Little Breeze who had first spoken.

All the other Merry Little Breezes looked up in the top of the tall chestnut tree and for a few minutes no one said a word. At last one of them spoke:

"I don't see anything that I haven't seen every day lately, except that Jack Frost has plucked open the burrs, so that we can see the brown nuts. He must have done that last night."

"That's just it!" cried the first Merry Little Breeze. "Yesterday those burrs were closed, but today they are open and that gives us a chance to help the squirrel cousins. Don't you see now?"

But the other Merry Little Breezes didn't see, and they said so. "Watch me!" shouted the first Merry Little Breeze, and raced over to the tall chestnut tree. He shook the topmost branch on which were several wide open burrs and out fell the brown nuts and rattled down through the leaves to the ground all around Happy Jack Squirrel, who was just starting to climb the tree. He didn't keep on climbing. No, indeed. Without so much as a look up to see what had made those brown nuts fall, Happy Jack scampered after them. You see, he was afraid that if he left them lying there his cousin Chatterer, or his other cousin, Little Striped Chipmunk, would come along and find them. So Happy Jack scurried about hunting for those brown nuts the Merry Little Breeze had shaken down, and when he found them he hurried to hide them.

The other Merry Little Breezes saw right away what the first Merry Little Breeze meant by a way in which to help the squirrel cousins. They would just shake the brown nuts down and save Happy Jack and Chatterer the trouble of climbing the tall trees to gather the nuts. It would not only save them trouble and real work, but also be a great deal of fun. They always did like to shake trees, and now it would be more fun than ever, because it would really and truly be helping others. So each one hastened to shake a branch, and the brown nuts fell and rattled down like raindrops.

Now Chatterer, the Red Squirrel, had been passing on his way to a hickory tree, but when he heard those brown nuts rattling among the leaves on the ground, he came hurrying over to see what it meant, and his bright eyes sparkled as he saw so many nuts on the ground just waiting to be picked up and carried away. He darted forward to fill his cheeks with them, only to have Happy Jack the Gray Squirrel rush at him angrily.

"Those are my nuts!" shouted Happy Jack, and his voice was very harsh and angry.

"They are not!" screamed Chatterer. "They don't belong to anyone until they have been picked up. I have just as much right to them as you have. You don't own the tree. I guess if I want them I'll take them and you can't stop me."

"I found the tree first, and they belong to me!" barked Happy Jack. "If you don't go away and leave them alone I'll make you sorry!" Jack ground his long sharp teeth in a way not at all pleasant to hear. The Merry Little Breezes stopped shaking the branches of the tall chestnut tree and looked down in dismay. It seemed to them there were trees enough for both, but here were these two cousins so greedy that they were quarrelling and growing angrier every minute. It was quite dreadful.

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## INEXPLICABLE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

I NEVER look upon a child  
Upon its mother's breast,  
So innocent, so undefiled,  
The blessing, and the blest,  
I never look and can believe  
The child can ever be  
A man to make a woman grieve,  
Or woman such as he.

I never look upon a man,  
A man of greed or sin,  
The features of a woman scan  
And see the wrong within,  
I never look and can believe  
The guilty or defiled,  
However either may deceive,  
Has ever been a child.

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putting in the stuffing. Sew up and rub the fish well with flour, cut diagonal slashes on each side of the backbone and insert five narrow strips of salt pork. Dust with salt, pepper, and celery salt. Pour around the fish a can of condensed tomato soup, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoonful of catsup and one-third of a cupful of water. Bake until tender, serve garnished with sliced cooked eggs and the tomato sauce poured over all.

Any fresh fish stuffed and baked, if basted with a snappy french dressing, a bit of garlic or onion juice several times during the cooking, will be very much finer flavored.

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## BONERS



A scout is a fiend to all and a bother to every other scout.

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

If the witcher takes his foot out of the box and throws it . . . it shall be called a balk.

Strategy is when you don't let the enemy know that you are out of ammunition, but keep on firing.

Insecticide is when an insect kills itself.

Monroe was a man who nursed the soldiers during the Civil war, and has since been known as the Monroe Doctrine.

Why is the period between the Sixth and Fifteenth century called the Dark Ages?  
Because the lighting was poor.

Caesar was a general. Pompey was his rival and Brutus was his friend. He was killed by the friend Brutus.

To gather a horse, go to the sergeant and ask him for a horse, to the stable and get a horse, then go back to the sergeant and get a saddle. The horse is then said to be gathered.

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Pedigree May Not Help  
A long pedigree doesn't prevent a horse from being the last of his race.

## FISH AND SHELL FISH

FISH and shell fish are two of our most extensive sources of food, and in some form are found in almost all parts of our country. Where it is possible to get the fresh fish, one may always feel sure of a delightful dish, and even canned fish and shell fish are to be prized.

### Deviled Clams.

Take 25 fresh or canned clams. If fresh, chop the hard portions and cook slowly for ten minutes in three tablespoonfuls of butter and add one minced pepper and onion. Now add one-half pound of sliced mushrooms and cook three minutes. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of celery seed and four tablespoonfuls of flour. Cook until smooth, adding two cupfuls of milk very gradually. Now add the soft parts of the crabs or clams and pour into buttered ramekins. Cover with well-buttered crumbs and bake until brown.

**Baked Fish With Potato Stuffing.**  
Pare and cook five medium-sized potatoes with one good-sized onion in boiling salted water until tender. When tender, remove the onion and mash, adding butter, cream or milk, and seasoning to taste. Prepare the fish and salt well on the inside before

## KITTY McKAY

By Nina Wilcox Putnam



The girl-friend says when it comes to bathing-suits for the Palm Beach season, the girls are certainly trying to out-strip each other!

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## Bold Highway Bandits in England



THERE are not many human highway bandits in England these days, but there are two bandits of the deer family in Richmond park that have become famous. They frequent the roadways and hold up motorists who must hand out some tidbits before they are allowed to pass.