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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt Escapes Assassin's Bullets but Mayor Cermak Is Wounded—Senate Adopts Dry Repeal Resolution by Surprisingly Large Majority.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SHOT at five times by an anarchist in Miami, President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt narrowly escaped being added to the list of America's illustrious victims of assassins. Not one of the bullets struck him, but Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, who was talking with Mr. Roosevelt, was seriously wounded. Two other men and two women in the throng that was gathered in Bay Front park to welcome the President-Elect also were hit by the assassin's bullets and it was feared one of the women would not survive. Mr. Roosevelt had just landed after his fishing cruise, had made a brief talk to the thousands in the park and was being greeted by personal friends when the anarchist, identified as Giuseppe Zangara of Hackensack, N. J., fired at him from a distance of 20 feet. In the great excitement and turmoil Mr. Roosevelt remained calm and insisted on taking Mr. Cermak to a hospital in his car. He remained over night on the yacht Nourmahal and visited the wounded mayor next morning before leaving by train for New York.

All the world was shocked by the attempted assassination and messages of congratulation on his escape poured in on Mr. Roosevelt, one of the first received being from President Hoover. Mrs. Roosevelt heard the news as she returned home from a club where she had made an address. Her only comment on learning that her husband was not injured was: "I am thankful." She did not change her plans, which took her next day to Ulaca to speak at a home and farm week celebration.

Secret service operatives in Miami said Zangara, the assassin, was a member of an anarchist group of Paterson, N. J., and that he declared he had no accomplices, acting entirely on his own initiative. Immediate steps toward his trial were taken, but the authorities were careful to avoid any possible charges that Zangara was being "railroaded."

BY THE rather surprising vote of 63 to 23 the senate adopted the revised Blaine resolution submitting repeal of the Eighteenth amendment to constitutional conventions in the states. In this form the measure is almost in accord with the plank of the Democratic platform. It provides for outright repeal except for federal protection for dry states against liquor importations.

Speaker Garner predicted the resolution would be speedily accepted by the house. The approval of the President is not required; but it must be ratified by thirty-six states.

Voting for the resolution in the senate were 33 Democrats, 20 Republicans and 1 Farmer-Laborite. Against it were 9 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The Illinois senate passed legislation wiping out the state prohibition law and the search and seizure act.

WHILE Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay was starting back to Washington with the British proposals for the war debt discussion scheduled for March, Senator Key Pittman introduced a bill that would seem to have some merit, though some financiers may tear it to pieces. The measure would permit Great Britain to make the payment on her debt due in June in silver, and this, according to Mr. Pittman, would operate to the advantage of the United States; would enable England to avoid transfer of gold to meet the next war debt payment and would make possible acceptance by Great Britain of silver in payment of a large sum due from India before the June war debt payment.

The Pittman bill would authorize the acceptance by this government of any sum up to \$100,000,000 due from Great Britain in silver at current market value.

Its purpose was explained as follows by Mr. Pittman: "The government of India owes Great Britain approximately \$85,000,000. It has been reported with some authority that India desires to pay this debt to Great Britain with silver. The

acceptance by the United States of \$74,950,000 worth of silver at the world market price of silver of approximately 25 cents an ounce, which is probably lower than it will ever be again, would not only be profitable to the United States but advantageous to both the United States and Great Britain.

"Under such a settlement the United States would receive 290,800,000 ounces of silver at the present market price of around 25 cents an ounce. Under the provisions of the act our government out of such silver would coin 74,950,000 standard silver dollars. It would deposit them in the treasury and issue and circulate against them \$74,950,000 in silver certificates similar to those now in circulation in the United States.

"As it requires only seventy-eight one-hundredths of an ounce of silver in the coinage of standard silver dollars, there would remain, therefore, in the treasury, in addition to such 74,950,000 standard silver dollars, 241,839,000 ounces of silver to be held in the treasury as security for the maintenance of the parity of the silver certificates so issued."

ONE of the eminent men called on to advise the senate finance committee, Dr. Herman F. Arendt, a Boston economist, condemning any plan for "internationally managed currency," such as may be expected to be put forth at the coming international economic conference, declared that what we need is less credit and more hard cash. Silver is the salvation, in this hard money campaign, he maintained. Its recoinization would be the engine priming that would, in six months, enable America to sell to the Orient between 600 and 650 million dollars' worth of lumber, wheat, cotton and copper.

First of the advisers heard by the committee was Bernard M. Baruch, who is likely to be in the Roosevelt cabinet. He argued vigorously against currency inflation and in favor of a speedy balancing of the budget, and urged the adoption of a beer tax and the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. He also advised the federal leasing of farm acreage to curtail production, and this plan was endorsed by C. C. Teague, former member of the farm board. Mr. Teague, asserting that the collapse of the credit structure of the country was the fundamental cause of the depression, urged federal guarantee of bank deposits, and in this he had the full support of Speaker Garner.

George N. Peek, a manufacturer of Moline, Ill., set forth his objections to the domestic allotment bill, which is doomed to death either in the senate or in the White House, and proposed a modification of the plan whereby curtailment of acreage would come after planting and before harvest, since "the variation in yield of all growing crops from year to year depends 75 per cent on weather and pests, largely beyond human control, and only 25 per cent on the acreage planted."

DESPITE the efforts of Brazil and other South American nations, backed up by our State department, real war has broken out between Colombia and Peru and the former country has severed diplomatic relations and declared that mediation is finished. This rupture resulted from an air attack by Peru on a Colombian flotilla on the Putumayo river which was repulsed by Colombian planes and was followed by an engagement at the town of Tarsapaca, on the Brazilian border.

FINANCIAL troubles of the Union Guardian Trust company, an investment concern of Detroit, led Gov. William A. Comstock of Michigan to take the courageous step of proclaiming an eight-day bank holiday, and his drastic action received the approval and legal sanction of the legislature. The legislators also got busy at once with the enactment of measures covering the situation and bearing retroactive clauses.

Except for the upper peninsula, which is separated both geographically and economically from the remainder of the state, the banks were abiding by the holiday order. The upper peninsula is in a different

federal reserve bank district and, although the governor of the Federal Reserve bank of Minneapolis said he was keeping hands off in the situation, most banks above the Straits of Mackinac were doing business as usual.

The Federal Reserve bank of Detroit remained open and received millions of dollars from Chicago and New York, and the Detroit Clearing House association made arrangements whereby \$25,000,000 was made available to depositors, the latter being permitted to withdraw not in excess of 5 per cent of their balances for emergency purposes before the expiration of the holiday. Several of the biggest Detroit corporations announced that they were continuing to pay their workers in cash, and all business concerns except the financial houses carried on as usual. The governor held conferences with Secretary of Commerce Chapin and leading financial authorities, and Mr. Comstock said he did not seek to prohibit any bank from making a sensible arrangement to permit withdrawals to meet family necessities or to allow the cashing of pay checks.

SOMETHING concrete in the way of unemployment relief was done by the senate when it voted to add \$22,000,000 to the War department supply bill for 1934 for the purpose of enrolling and training 85,000 homeless and idle young men in year-round citizens' military training camps. Senator Couzens of Michigan was the originator of the part of the plan which is designed to provide a home, food and something to do for a considerable part of the

300,000 boys who are said to be tramping about the country. The clauses providing that the lads be placed under discipline, required to drill, and limiting those received to Americans physically and mentally fit for community life were introduced at the instance of Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania. As the bill was drawn, boys between fifteen and twenty-one years old will be admissible provided they can show that they have been without work for six months or more, and provided they can meet the C. M. T. C. entrance requirements as to citizenship and health.

INVESTIGATION of the election of John H. Overton as senator from Louisiana by a senate committee that went to New Orleans gave Senator Huey Long opportunity for many characteristic outbreaks, and though he apologized frequently to the committee, Chairman Howell threatened him with action for contempt. Long's brother, now his bitter enemy, and various other witnesses told of many instances of alleged corruption, graft and extortion in Louisiana, and the retort of the "Kingfish" in nearly every case was "You're a liar"—with profane trimmings. The charges involved both Overton and Long.

JAPAN informed the world that its negotiations with the League of Nations in the Manchurian dispute had come to an end. The foreign office in Tokyo said it would offer no further concessions and would stand firmly by its determination to maintain the government of Manchukuo. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's able representative at Geneva, was given instructions to this effect and told to withdraw from the league and return home as soon as the league adopted the report of the committee of nineteen which reasserts the principle of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and declines to recognize Manchukuo.

Dispatches from Tokyo said the government feels that withdrawal from the League of Nations will be the turning point in the empire's history. Before the ultimate decision is made, it was announced, there would be an extraordinary conference of the council of elders, the heads of branches of the imperial family, all living former premiers and other distinguished personages.

Meanwhile plans for a general Japanese offensive against the Chinese province of Jehol, which Japan claims is a part of Manchukuo, were reported well under way.

SO FAR as the courts and prosecutors of Hawaii are concerned the Massie case has been closed with the dismissal of charges against four Hawaiian youths of mixed blood who had been accused of attacking Mrs. Thomas H. Massie, wife of a naval lieutenant. This action was taken on recommendation of Public Prosecutor J. C. Kelley, who made public a report of a detective agency on an investigation of the case made at the instance of Gov. Lawrence M. Judd and Attorney General Harry Hewitt.

Practice in Dropping Depth Bombs



MEN of the United States navy obtained valuable training in all kinds of operations during the simulated war doings in the Hawaiian Islands. The two members of the crew of the destroyer Roper in this photograph are practicing the dropping of depth bombs in stormy weather.

CHILDREN'S STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JOHNNY CHUCK TRIES TO ENJOY HIS NEW HOME

JOHNNY CHUCK was shaking in his skin and ashamed to admit it. He could hear Sammy Jay calling to him, saying that there was nothing to be afraid of and to come out. He was afraid of Sammy's sharp tongue if he didn't go out, for Sammy would like nothing better than to go about telling that he, Johnny Chuck, was a coward. At the same time Johnny was afraid of that terrible unknown monster whose voice had sent him scurrying inside his house in such fright.



Then Sammy Demanded to Know What Johnny Was Doing Up There.

half way up his hill he listened for more sounds of the thing that had frightened him so. "I know all about that thing that frightened you so and if you will come up I'll tell you all about it. If you keep out of the dusty road it is perfectly harmless. Everybody around here knows about it and nobody is afraid of it. If you don't come out I'll tell all the neighbors and you'll be laughed at the rest of your life. Come out; I want to talk to you," said Sammy Jay.

So Johnny Chuck went up far enough to poke his head out of his doorway and then Sammy Jay told him as best he could that an automobile was nothing to be afraid of if you kept out of its way, and its way was always on the dusty road or sometimes up in Farmer Brown's dooryard. Then Sammy demanded to know what Johnny was doing up there and why Polly wasn't with him. Johnny told Sammy that he had moved because he thought he had lived long enough in the old home and wanted to live where he could see more of the Great World. He had left Polly behind, he explained, until he should have a fine home ready for her. Sammy winked one eye, for he understood exactly what had happened. But Johnny didn't see his wink and went on to explain how much better this place was than the far corner of the Old Orchard where his old home was.

When he had finished Sammy wished him a great deal of happiness in his new home, told him that he surely would see a great deal more of the Great World there, and said that he admired Johnny's spirit and independence. Then he flew away chuckling. Johnny didn't see anything to chuckle about and he was a very thoughtful Chuck as he at last started to get his breakfast.

After he had found where the near-

est clover patch was and had found out just how long it would take him to get from it to the safety of his house in time of danger, and after he had become fully acquainted with his surroundings, all of which took several days, Johnny settled down to enjoy his new home. He did his best to make himself believe that it was a very much finer home than the old one in the far corner and that he wouldn't go back there for anything in the world.

It was true that there was a great deal more going on there than near the old home. You see there was a great deal of passing along the dusty road just the other side of the old stone wall. This was exciting but not at all restful. It kept him always ready to dart down inside his house. He couldn't doze in peace as he had loved to do in the doorway of his old home.

Then, too, the dust was very provoking. It swept over him every time an auto rushed past. It made all the grass, even the patch of sweet clover some distance away, gritty and unpleasant to eat. His doostep was not shaded in the least. Some days it got so hot that Johnny almost burned his little black feet. Still Johnny tried to make himself believe that he was enjoying his new home, and that it was ever and ever so much nicer than his old one.

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CANDIES IN COOKERY

AS A nation we eat more candy per capita than any on the globe, like it, and find it wholesome and nutritious and yet our confectioners are sending out literature to urge us to eat more. Here are some new ones, which we all like:

Candied Yams.
Take six sticks of old-fashioned cinnamon candy pulverized. Yum, yum—can't you remember when a stick of candy was a great treat? Dice six marshmallows and chop four ounces of Brazil nuts. Slice six medium-sized cooked sweet potatoes and place in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with some of the marshmallows, dot with butter, using two tablespoonsful of the

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THE HOG PROTESTS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

"A STREET is a street, and it ought to be clear, But women keep crossing it, right when you're near, And many a time I've been caught by a light— Except for some kid, I'd have made it all right. Some fellow on crutches—I think it's a crime, Wherever you're going, the way you lose time. Some guy with a pushcart—well, here is my view: A street's for the public, and not for a few.

"A kid is so careless, a kid always is; He thinks both the street and the sidewalk are his; And, if you should hit one, that's going to court, And paying his people, and things of that sort. You may snap the brakes on, be able to stop, And even at that get bawled out by a cop. The way that the judges will plaster it on, The pleasure of driving is just about gone.

"Folks get off a street car, and what do they do? They sidestep the street car and walk into you. You may have insurance, and all of that stuff— At least they delay you, that's trouble enough. They're hogging the highways, and that's why I say The children will have to keep out of the way. When I'm in a rush to a dance or a date, The women can hurry, the cripples can wait."

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dish; add some from a half cupful of raisins, the pulverized candy to which has been added one-half cupful of brown sugar. Repeat until all the ingredients are used, having a layer of marshmallows on top. Bake in the oven until it is a delicate brown. It is well worth a trial.

Pastry Shells With Nut Clusters.

Put one cupful of nut cluster candy through the food chopper, add one cupful of whipped cream and a few drops of almond flavoring. Heap in pastry shells and serve well chilled. One may use small cup cakes hollowed out instead of the pastry shells, which will be better if children are to be served.

Butterscotch Pudding.

Mix one cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, two beaten eggs, stir well, then add one pint of rich milk and cook until smooth in a double boiler. Just before taking from the fire add one-half cupful or more of peanut brittle which has been crushed fine.

Candied Salad.

This is not new but may be to many: Place a ring of pineapple on lettuce. In the center of the ring place a section of banana to resemble the candle. Top with a red candy cinnamon drop or a candied cherry. Garnish with yellow salad dressing prepared very thick and running down the sides of the lighted candle.

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BONERS



When the servants arrived at the house where Peter was staying, he was on the roof braying.

BONERS are actual humorous tid-bits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers.

The University of Illinois armory is the largest building in the world with an unsupported roof.

Toistol's "Anna Karenina" lost her equilibrium and so met her downfall.

A chandelier is an electric light fixture that hangs from the ceiling.

Chemistry is the study of how a thing that is busted gets together under certain situations, and how them that's together gets separated.

A billet doux is a charge account in a store.

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GRAPHIC GOLF



LENGTHEN CLUB TO LENGTHEN TEE SHOT

EVERY golfer is on the lookout for a means of adding a few yards to his shots if he can do it without sacrificing accuracy. This is possible with the development of a longer arc. With few exceptions most of those who are noted for their distance from the tee have a long swing. On those occasions when Jones needs to put some extra distance on his drive a keen observer can notice that he employs a longer stroke. This additional leverage does the job though Jones apparently exerts no more pressure than usual; his swing is always smooth. The average golfer can accomplish the same results comparatively by using a longer club with a fairly springy shaft. With this club the golfer must stand further back from the ball, the clubhead coming back and down in a wider arc. The player does not necessarily hit harder but the clubhead, gaining speed all through the longer arc, is swung onto the ball with considerable momentum and sends it speeding on its way.

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Old Revolutionary Fort Is Being Restored



OLD FORT WASHINGTON, the most important stronghold of the Continental army on Manhattan island in the War of the Revolution, is now being restored to its original form by the city. The site is in Bennett park between One-Hundred and Eighty-Third and One-Hundred and Eighty-Fifth streets, the highest plot of ground on the island.