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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hull and Woodin Head the Roosevelt Cabinet—Congress Puts Prohibition Repeal Up to the States—Japan Invades Jehol.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SO THAT his administration might get a running start in the negotiations concerning war debts, world economics and other related matters that are worrying the nations, President-Elect Roosevelt made public two of his selections for his cabinet. These were Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee as secretary of state and William H. Woodin, New York capitalist, as secretary of the treasury. These gentlemen, who, Mr. Roosevelt said, were "drafted" against their will, were at once associated with him in the preliminaries of determining the policies of the incoming administration in its relations with foreign powers. They became members of what Mr. Roosevelt has called his "unofficial" committee to advise him on world economic problems, and met with that group, which includes Bernard Baruch, Prof. Raymond Moley and others.

Mr. Hull, long considered one of the ablest men in the Democratic party, is not an orator or an accomplished debater but is studious, resourceful and has served his country ably for many years in the house and the senate. Before entering congress he was in the Tennessee legislature, and he served in the Spanish-American war as a captain of volunteer infantry. He is devoted to the policy of tariffs for revenue only, and believes that one of the basic causes of the business depression has been nationalist isolation, started by the United States in 1920 with the erection of tariff walls which other nations were quick to copy. Prohibitive tariffs, he holds, have helped stagnate trade by creating a productive capacity in excess of domestic demand.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia was Mr. Roosevelt's first choice for secretary of the treasury but he declined the post solely because he believes he can better serve the country in the senate. So the President-Elect persuaded his close personal friend, William H. Woodin, to accept the portfolio. Mr. Woodin formerly was a Republican, but he joined the Roosevelt camp before last summer's convention and afterward was treasurer of a special finance committee that raised a large fund for the Democratic party. He has an international reputation as a manufacturer of railway equipment and as a banker and is now president of the American Car and Foundry company. His interests are not all in business, for he is an accomplished musician and composer, a numismatist and an art collector. He is sixty-five years old, married and has four children.

UNOFFICIALLY, the other members of the Roosevelt cabinet were announced to be these: War—George H. Dern of Utah. Attorney general—Thomas J. Walsh of Montana. Postmaster general—James A. Farley of New York. Navy—Claude A. Swanson of Virginia. Interior—Harold L. Ickes of Illinois. Agriculture—Henry A. Wallace of Iowa. Commerce—Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina. Labor—Frances Perkins of New York.

GIUSEPPE ZANGARA, the brick-maker immigrant who tried in vain to assassinate the President-Elect in Miami, must spend 30 years in prison at hard labor, if he lives so long. He pleaded guilty to deadly assault on Mr. Roosevelt and on three others whom his bullets reached, and was sentenced by Judge E. C. Collins. Two of the victims of his mad deed, Mayor Cermak of Chicago and Mrs. Joseph H. Gill of Miami, were still lying in the hospital severely wounded, and so there was a chance that Zangara, should the victim of his mad act die, would be put on trial for murder.

Government agents in Washington were investigating a second apparent attempt on the life of the President-Elect, following the discovery of

a package addressed to him containing a crudely wrapped shotgun shell. It was mailed from Watertown, N. Y., and was found in the Washington post office. Postal inspectors thought it was the work of a crank but said the shell was wired to explode if jarred or struck and might have resulted fatally.

SIR RONALD LINDSAY, British ambassador, immediately after his return from London held conferences with Mr. Roosevelt—Secretary of State Stimson approving—and reported to Sir John Simon, foreign secretary, that the conversations had been "useful." What was said was not revealed, but Sir John said: "The conversations are, of course, at present in a wholly preliminary stage and of an entirely general character, but it is not too soon to say that we believe that by a frank and intimate interchange of views between ourselves and the United States over the whole field of current economic problems, the way will be best prepared for the effort which the countries of the world must make together to assist in promoting world recovery."

Mr. Roosevelt also conferred at length with Paul Claudel, the French ambassador, and William Duncan Herdridge, the minister from Canada. In Paris Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour said war debt negotiations between France and the United States would be resumed after the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt, but did not explain what form the negotiations would take.

REPEAL of the Eighteenth amendment is now up to the states, for the senate's Blaine resolution submitting the action to state conventions was passed by the house by a vote of 289 to 121, or 15 in excess of the required two-thirds of those present and voting. For the repealer were 103 Republicans, 180 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Laborite. Against it were 80 Republicans and 82 Democrats. The action of the house was a reversal of its attitude of the first day of the session, when a resolution to submit unqualified repeal failed of adoption by 6 votes. It was in a way a personal victory for Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader, who moved the adoption of the senate resolution and argued warmly and effectively in its behalf.

Though immediate steps toward the calling of conventions were taken in many of the states, the battle for repeal was by no means won when the submission resolution was adopted. Ratification by thirty-six states is necessary, and if this is not obtained within seven years the whole matter lapses and prohibition remains. Of course the wets are confident that repeal will win in the required number of states within at the most four years and possibly in much less time, and it may be they are right. Wet leaders assert that only Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Nebraska can be counted on as certainly dry, and Alabama, Vermont, Idaho and Maine are doubtful. On the other hand Bishop James Cannon, Jr., asserts that thirty to thirty-three states will refuse to validate the Blaine amendment.

Disagreement as to the method by which states' conventions may be set up may delay the functioning of the machinery of ratification. Some congressmen thought congress should prescribe the procedure, but Senator Walsh of Idaho held that all connection which congress has with prohibition repeal ended with submission of the new amendment to the states. This view also was taken by Representative James Beck of Pennsylvania, who, like Senator Walsh, is an eminent constitutional authority.

FOLLOWING a demand on China to withdraw its troops voluntarily from Jehol, actually by Japan but nominally by the government of the puppet state of Manchukuo, the main body of the Japanese army in Manchukuo crossed the border of the province and advanced rapidly toward Chaoyang, second largest city of Jehol. The opposing Chinese were reported to have fled, but immediately thereafter regular Chinese troops crossed into Manchukuo to join irregulars in an attack on the Japanese positions at Tungliao. The Japanese high com-

mand in Manchuria announced that it was determined to "annihilate" the 100,000 regular troops in the army of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and that it might become necessary to occupy Peiping and Tientsin. As is its custom, the Japanese foreign office declared that Japan regarded the Jehol invasion as purely a local affair.

The Japanese delegation in Geneva maintained its uncompromising attitude as the assembly of the League of Nations began general discussion of the report of the committee of nineteen on Manchuria. This report is in most respects at utter variance with the claims of Japan, and the Tokyo delegates warned the League that a grave situation would arise if it were adopted by the assembly. Such action, they suggested, might upset "friendly relations between nations, upon which peace depends."

PRESIDENT HOOVER, rather neglected in the news of late, surprised congress by sending in a special message urging action on eight subjects of legislation which he thought would aid in economic recovery. He asked that the present congress pass the bankruptcy bill, the Glass banking bill, a measure to increase the amount of Reconstruction Finance corporation funds for state relief loans, a federal farm lease bill and the repeal of the publicity clause in the R. F. C. act. The President also advised the ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, the adoption of the arms embargo resolution and the starting of study looking to the expansion of the home loan banks into a general mortgage discount system.

Mr. Hoover advocated the Hyde farm leasing plan as a substitute for the domestic allotment scheme, declaring the latter seemed "wholly unworkable" and calculated to do far greater harm than good to agriculture. The senate did take up the bankruptcy bill, which had passed the house, and it also passed the Wagner relief bill, which increases the R. F. C. funds for state relief and goes farther than the President contemplated. It was generally agreed that his other recommendations would meet with no response during the short session.

SPEAKER GARNER dropped his plan to make Roosevelt a constitutional dictator for two years, and the house accepted the senate provision of the treasury and post office appropriation bill conferring limited autocratic power on the incoming President to reorganize the administrative branch of the federal government. By its terms he may consolidate or abolish any administrative agencies and their functions, but may not abolish or consolidate entire departments. The house rejected the senate amendment directing the head of each department and independent establishment to effect a 5 per cent reduction in expenditures from appropriations for the fiscal year 1934.

Without debate the house accepted the "Buy American" amendment sponsored by Senator Johnson of California. It provides that the heads of all government departments must buy for government use only goods made or produced in the United States or substantially composed of domestic material.

FOR the first time the navy now has a vessel designed and built as an aircraft carrier. It was launched at Newport News, Va., and Mrs. Herbert Hoover christened it Ranger in honor of the ship of the same name that was commanded by John Paul Jones. Our other airplane carriers, the Langley, Saratoga and Lexington, were designed for other uses and were converted. The authorized design intended the Ranger to be of the "flush deck" type, but the navy is now trying to get a bill passed through congress to authorize a change in the plans to construct with an "island deck." In the first type of construction no superstructure is provided except a smokestack which swings out of the way so that the entire deck is available for taking off and landing.

The "island deck" type has a superstructure at the extreme side of the vessel, leaving practically the entire deck free for the use of the airplanes. The change, if authorized by congress, would entail an extra expenditure of \$2,000,000.

RECENT deaths included those of James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion, and Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, an American commander in the World War, who won fame and decorations for his "extraordinary heroism in action."

Lindy's Old Home Airport Replaced



THE little old buildings that marked the San Diego airport, where Charles Augustus Lindbergh first learned to fly an airplane and prepared for his famous transatlantic flight, have been replaced by buildings of Spanish architecture of the most modern style. The airport now ranks among the most beautiful and best equipped in the United States. Pictured is the field entrance of the administration building.

DISHES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

THE following chicken salad with hot biscuit, dessert and coffee will make a complete luncheon menu: **Chicken Fruit Salad.** Cut cooked chicken into strips, using two cupsful of chicken, one cupful of celery cut the same way and one cupful of orange sections. Pile on lettuce, top with mayonnaise which has been enriched with cream and top with the orange sections as they will crush when mixed with the salad.

Spanish Sauce. Prepare a white sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of butter and the same of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Melt the butter, add the flour and stir until well blended. Remove from the heat and add the milk gradually, using one and one-half cupsful of top milk. Cook, stirring until the sauce boils, add seasonings and one small can of pimientos finely chopped. This recipe makes one and one-half cupsful of sauce and lends a piquant flavor which is quite foreign.

Maple Bavarian Cream. Take two-thirds of a cupful of maple sirup, the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, four tablespoonfuls of cold water, one-half pint of whipped cream and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Soak the gelatin in the cold water. Heat the maple sirup to boiling, add the softened gelatin, add to the beaten egg a little at a time, let stand until beginning to thicken, then beat for a few minutes, fold in the whipped cream and flavoring. Pour into a mold and cool.

Sardine Mayonnaise. Skin and bone three sardines, mash and mix well. Sift the cooked yolks of three eggs and add to the sardines; work until smooth, then add to one cupful of mayonnaise dressing. © 1933, Western Newspaper Union.

Spring Costume



In this charming spring costume the "bonnet" reveals the forehead and the new crown is deeper at the back. The hat is made of Rodier's linen crash with trimming cords in red and linen tone. The suit is of men's wear gray flannel with yellow blouse and scarf.

Salute the Duce With Daggers



THE traditional Fascist salute of the upraised arm is replaced by the upraised fist, clutching a dagger as Premier Mussolini reviews former Italian servicemen now serving in the Fascist militia during a recent inspection in Rome.

BONERS

WE MAY grow very weary of the world, and would be on the road so many that we love. Have onward, upward, gone—And so the man would quit the plow. Before the set of sun, Yet knows he must not leave it now. Until his work is done. As long as we can lend a hand, Can even breathe a prayer, As long as we can understand Another's load of care, As long as we can give a smile Or speak a word of cheer, We know our place is never there, We know our place is here. The selfish only would depart; Our duty is to stay, With willing hand, with patient heart. Until the end of day, As long as there is stranger, friend, To give a word of grace, Until our work is at an end, We know here is our place. © 1933, Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

OUR PLACE IS HERE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Chalipine used to be a vulgar boat man, but someone heard his voice and said it would go a long way, so he came to America. **BONERS** are actual humorous tidbits found in examination papers, essays, etc., by teachers. Ptolemy—a Greek scientist who discovered the cause of ptomaine poisoning. Gargoyle is when you use salt water to rinse out your throat. What is a congressman at large? When congress is not in session the congressmen are at large. When Browning's wife died he was very much put out. Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean while cruising up the Mississippi river. The Diet of Worms was one of the horrors of the Inquisition. The Venus de Milo was supposed to carry in one of her missing hands the apple awarded her by the city of Paris. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

REDDY FOX DOES SOME PLANNING

IF THERE is anybody in the wide world who wants to know all that is going on about him, it is Reddy Fox. Some folks like to find out all they can just through idle curiosity. One of the first things old Granny Fox taught Reddy when he was little was that the more you know about the affairs of other people, the greater is the chance that sooner or later you will be able to profit by your knowledge. So Reddy Fox never willingly or knowingly allows to slip by a chance to learn something of his neighbors and their affairs. You remember how Johnny Chuck had thought himself very clever in making his new home in the corner of the old stone wall because it would give him protection on both sides. At least that is the way it seemed to him. And you remember how Reddy Fox had discovered that new house. And how he said that it couldn't suit him better possibly. The reason it suited Reddy so well was that he saw at a glance that the wall was too high for Johnny to see over even when he sat up, and so it would be an easy

matter to creep up behind that wall and watch for a chance to surprise Johnny.

Of course, at first Reddy had not known that it was Johnny Chuck who had built that house. He had hoped that it was a young, foolish and tender Chuck. So the first thing Reddy did was to find out just who the owner of that house was. He did it by peeping over the wall from some distance away, watching until he had a good look at Johnny. You can imagine how surprised he was.

At first Reddy was disappointed. Johnny was no longer young and tender. Johnny was wise in the ways



And There He Watched Until He Saw Polly Chuck Come Out.

of Foxes. Reddy thought of how often he had tried to catch Johnny Chuck and failed. Then he thought of Polly Chuck and at once began to wonder if she was with Johnny. If she wasn't—well, he might be able to catch both. It would be worth trying, anyway.

So Reddy promptly stole down to a certain favorite hiding place where he could see the old apple tree in the far corner of the Old Orchard, and here he watched until he saw Polly Chuck come out to sit on her doorstep. Reddy grinned. "They've quarreled about something," thought he. "That is just what they have done, and Johnny has gone to live by himself. What a silly fellow! What a silly fellow to give up such a splendid safe home as he had for such a place as he has now! Here I couldn't surprise him, but up there, well, we will see what we will see."

So for several days Reddy Fox watched Johnny Chuck, usually very early in the morning. Always he took care that Sammy Jay shouldn't see him. The minute Sammy arrived in that part of the Old Orchard, Reddy had business elsewhere. You see he knew that if Sammy once saw him watching he would at once tell Johnny Chuck, for there is nothing Sammy takes greater delight in than in upsetting the plans of others.

It didn't take Reddy long to learn that Johnny had to go some distance from his house to get his meals. He learned at just what hour Johnny breakfasted. He learned that whenever a wagon or an auto passed along the road, Johnny ducked down out of sight, but didn't stay down long. In fact, he learned all about Johnny's ways, and then Reddy began to do some planning, and all this planning had to do with the catching of Johnny Chuck. Reddy indulged in many sly grins as he planned. If Johnny could have known what was going on, he would have been nervous. He certainly would.

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"Many a bill is paid in due time," says charging Caroline. "but few are paid when due." © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

ing was perhaps his strongest point during both these events. Long an admirer of Hagen's ability at putting much of his style after him. Sarazen's putt is a smooth stroke, noticeable body action aiding a comfortable relaxed stance. The ball is swept evenly over the ground. When Gene's left wrist is bent at the finish of the stroke the putt is good for it shows that a straight follow through has taken place. Sarazen advocates practice as the main way to increase putting proficiency particularly stressing distances from three to ten feet. © 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

GRAPHIC GOLF

