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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Cuban Radicals Oust De Cespedes, Setting Up Junta Government—"Buy Now" Campaign Organized by NRA—Vermont Votes for Repeal.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SOLDIERS, sailors, students and the radical wing of the ABC revolutionary organization that upset the Machado regime in Cuba decided that the methods and program of President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes were too mild. So they staged a second revolution while the president was far from Havana inspecting hurricane damage and forced De Cespedes and his entire government to step out. The affairs of the island republic were placed in the hands of a commission consisting of the five leaders of the revolt, Sergio Carbo, Ramon Grau San Martin, Guillermo Portela, Porfirio Franco and Jose Miguel Irizarri. This junta announced that the five would serve with equal power except that Portela would be the "nominal president before the diplomatic corps."

This revolution, the second within a month, was accomplished without bloodshed, but the rebels, after arresting their officers, had posted machine guns at strategic points in Havana and guns from the fortifications were trained on the presidential palace. De Cespedes hurried back to the capital, met the junta members and turned the government over to them after they had rejected as unsatisfactory his explanation that it was impossible to accomplish all the revolutionary aims in twenty-five days.

Ambassador Welles was formally notified of the change, but had nothing to say to the press. The news surprised Secretary of State Hull in Washington and it seemed all the good work of Mr. Welles and Assistant Secretary Caffery was being undone. President Roosevelt immediately ordered four warships to Cuban ports, but this, it was explained, was only to protect American lives and property and did not constitute armed intervention. Privately, however, some officials admitted that intervention under the Platt amendment was nearer than it had been for many years.

Much was made in the newspapers of the fact that Secretary of the Navy Swanson went to Havana just at this time, but it was credibly explained that he was on a previously arranged trip to the Pacific coast and that his call on Ambassador Welles had no connection with the Cuban crisis.

Carbo, one of the junta and a magazine editor and leader of the youth movement, said the overthrow of De Cespedes was determined upon when it was discovered that Mario Menocal, lately returned from exile, was organizing a counter-revolution. The radical leaders, also, were utterly dissatisfied with De Cespedes' appointments to his cabinet, some of his ministers having been too closely identified with former administrations of which the radicals did not approve.

JUST before the revolution Cuba had been swept by a tropical hurricane that took the lives of yet uncounted scores of inhabitants and did vast damage. The storm moved toward the northwest and struck Florida and Texas. In the latter state perhaps a hundred lives were lost and the beautiful lower Rio Grande valley was devastated. The cities of Brownsville, Harlingen and Rio Hondo suffered severely. Relief for the stricken districts was swiftly organized by Governor Ferguson and the federal authorities. Troops were hurried into the valley, where a flood followed the hurricane. On the Mexican side of the river the destruction of life and property was as great as in Texas.

HUGH S. JOHNSON, NRA administrator, has organized his forces for a nation-wide campaign for "Buy Now Under the Blue Eagle," and in his Labor day address at the World's Fair in Chicago he set September 20 as the date for its starting. He and his numerous aids will endeavor to persuade the people that to buy things at this time is not only a patriotic duty but a prudent use of their money. Indeed, they stress the latter point especially. The women particularly are relied on to make this movement a success and many



Carlos de Cespedes

thousands of them, under the leadership of Miss Mary E. Hughes, are enlisted in the campaign to secure from consumers pledges to support with their custom the manufacturers and merchants who are entitled to display the blue eagle.

In his Chicago address General Johnson warned his hearers that the process of economic recovery necessarily entailed the raising of prices, but gave assurance that this would be controlled by the government.

Two troubles the recovery administration has run into were described by Mr. Johnson as, first, the failure of some employers to live up to their agreements under the blue eagle, and second, misunderstanding of the codes between employers and workers, with some resultant strikes and lockouts.

"Our chief reliance is in the force of public opinion," he said. "We know that to take away the blue eagle is a more severe penalty than any puny fine. It is, we think, enough, but if it should prove not enough, there are plenty of penalties in the law."

"In stating this plan we have been accused of inciting a boycott. Of course, what people are doing is not a boycott. No willing employer who complies with this great national purpose can live in competition with a chisel who does not. The whole idea is based on unanimous agreement and action. It is for the benefit of the American people. It is their plan or it is nothing.

"It cannot last a month if a few unwilling or cheating employers are permitted (by the advantage of lower costs) to ruin the business of their willing and honest competitors."

RETURNING from his short vacation cruise, President Roosevelt was handed by General Johnson a number of serious problems concerning the NRA codes. Most important of these was the deadlock in the soft coal negotiations caused chiefly by the labor union issue; and this labor problem also entered into various other troubling disputes that probably will have to be settled by the President himself.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor was determined that the provision in the automobile code, permitting employers to deal with workers on the basis of their individual merit, should not be included in any other agreement, and he promised union labor he would seek its elimination from the automobile code.

Henry Ford was another problem, but it was indicated the government would not take any immediate action in his case. The whole country watched interestedly to see whether he would sign the code within the allotted time, and when he failed to do this and said nothing about his ultimate intentions, Johnson was besieged with questions as to what he would do. Talking to the press in Chicago, it seemed that the administrator was weakening a little in this matter. He said Ford did not have to sign the code, and if he went further than its provisions, that would be all right with the government. The NRA could intervene, he said, only if a group of Ford's employees complained to it of unfair treatment. Johnson did reiterate his opinion that Ford would be brought to time by the force of public opinion.

Dispatches from Detroit said a wage revision was in progress at the Ford plant. No formal announcement of this was made, but officials said it was a gradual process and that about one-fourth of the 40,000 workers had received increases from \$4 to \$4.80 a day. The code specifies a 43-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the Detroit area. It also specifies a 35-hour week, while Ford employees who are on full time work five eight-hour days a week.

REVERTING to the union labor problem, it is interesting to note that Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has issued to all its members an appeal to stand firmly in defense of the open shop and in opposition to an interpretation of the labor clauses in the national recovery act which, he says, would be writing into a law a mandate for a closed shop.

President Harriman asserted that employers throughout the United States had shown a splendid spirit of

co-operation in preparing and adopting codes of fair competition. In return, he declared, industry should be given adequate assurance that the recovery program is not to be turned into a vehicle for forcing the closed shop upon the country.

VERMONT, which was one of the few states that the prohibitionists really thought might vote against repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, disappointed them by going for repeal by a vote of more than 2 to 1. This despite the fact that election day was fair and the hopes of the drys were based largely on good weather that would bring out a large rural vote to offset that of the wet cities and towns.

Even though prohibition should be repealed this year Vermont would continue without hard liquor under its present state law. Beer and wine of 3.2 alcoholic content were authorized by the legislature this year, but a state enforcement act prevents anything stronger.

Formal ratification of the repeal amendment was completed by the state conventions of Arizona and Nevada, the vote in each case being unanimous.

TWO deaths marred the otherwise successful international air races held at Glenview, a Chicago suburb. Roy Liggett of Omaha was killed when his plane fell from an altitude of 200 feet at the start of a race, one of the wings breaking off. Miss Florence Klingensmith of Minneapolis, an entry in one of the last final races, was dashed to instant death when fabric on the right wing of her fast plane tore loose and she lost control. Jimmy Wedell of Texas, a self-made aviator, was the star of the meet, for he set a new speed record for land planes. He flashed along a three kilometer course four times at an average of 205.33 miles an hour. The previous record, established by Maj. James H. Doolittle, was 204.35 miles an hour.

MANY famous pilots assembled in Chicago to do honor to the pioneers of the air mail and especially to pay a tribute to the memory of Max Miller, who just fifteen years before landed on the lake front with the first regularly scheduled air mail from New York to Chicago. Many military airplanes took part in the ceremonies, and there was an impressive program at the Century of Progress. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker was chairman of the day, and beside him were such noted air men as Jimmie Mattern and Bennett Griffin, around the world flyers; Tito Falcone, Italy's stunt ace; Ernest Udde, German war ace; Jimmie Doolittle, Jimmie Hazlip, and Col. Roscoe Turner.

FIFTEEN hundred delegates to the convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks in Chicago adopted a resolution urging congress to put postal employees on a thirty-hour week.

NOT long ago the League of Nations organized a gendarmerie in the Saar for the purpose of gradually replacing the French troops that have been policing the region that is to determine its nationality by plebiscite in 1935. Dispatches from Paris say the league officials are losing confidence in the new police as a result of a campaign against it by the left press, the assertion being made that it is fast falling under the influence of the German Nazis.

Therefore the gendarmerie may be dissolved, although to do this and again charge French troops with maintenance of order would probably increase the Nazi strength in the Saar.

Speaking at the dedication of a monument to Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour attacked the recent Nazi demonstrations at the Niederwald monument near the French frontier and declared in so many words that France was not intimidated. He said the situation would be grave "if our patience was born of a knowledge of our weakness. But that is not so, for France knows she is strong enough to resist violence."

The foreign minister reaffirmed France's intention not to sever from a policy of safeguarding Austria's independence and of building a central European economic union.

Chancellor Hitler told 100,000 of his storm troops at the Nuremberg Nazi party convention that Germany was not looking for war.

BECAUSE an engineer did not see or did not heed a flagman's red lantern, 14 persons were killed and 25 injured in a rail disaster at Binghamton, N. Y. The Atlantic express, a Chicago-New York passenger train on the Erie road, stopped by an automatic block signal, was struck in the rear by a milk train and a wooden car was completely telescoped by a steel coach. Most of the dead were residents of Susquehanna, Pa.

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Fine Bridge Was Built by Unemployed Labor



BUILT entirely by unemployed labor, the Soldiers' Memorial bridge over the Catawba river on U. S. highway No. 29, between Charlotte and Gastonia, N. C., is now completed. It cost \$175,000 and is the widest bridge on the route from New York to New Orleans. The old bridge is seen at its left.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE BLACK SHADOW WITH GREAT CLAWS

To-who, to-whit! To-whit, to-who! I know what I am going to do. The Smiling Pool no more I'll fret Till Jerry Muskrat shall forget.

THIS is what Hooty the Owl had decided in his own mind when he discovered that Jerry Muskrat had begun to build. So he had kept away from the Smiling Pool, going each night just near enough to see but not near enough to be seen. So Jerry Muskrat had worked in peace and, because not once had he seen even a suspicious black shadow, he had almost forgotten that there was such a person as Hooty the Owl.

The night when he raised the walls of his house above the surface of the Smiling Pool so that he could sit on them without wetting his feet he quite forgot. You remember he was so sleepy that he fell to dreaming dreams of building the most wonderful house that ever a muskrat built. Now there is a time for dreaming and a place for dreaming, but for a muskrat that time is not when gentle Mistress Moon is flooding the earth with silvery light and that place is not right out in the open for whoever comes along to see. But that is just the time and the place Jerry had chosen.

Now and then a little cloud drifted across the face of Mistress Moon, and when this happened it made a black shadow that drifted across the face of the earth and sometimes drifted straight across the Smiling Pool. After this had happened once or twice Jerry Muskrat, dreaming his pleasant dreams, took no notice of these drifting shadows. They were harmless. There was nothing to worry about.

By and by a shadow a little blacker than the others but just as silent drifted out from the Green Meadows toward the Smiling Pool. It didn't hurry. It seemed to drift along just as the others had drifted. If Jerry saw it he gave it no heed. So it drifted out over the Smiling Pool and across to where Jerry sat dreaming. He had reached the point in his beau-

tiful dream where his big cousin, Paddy the Beaver, the most famous of all builders of houses, had come to ask him for advice on the building of a new house, when he just happened to look up.

That shadow was right above him, and it was black, very black. Then Jerry came out of his dreaming with a cold chill that ran down his back bone to the very roots of his tail. That shadow had two great round fierce eyes, and reaching down from it were great curved cruel claws. Those claws were reaching for him. There wasn't a bit of doubt about that. Do you wonder that a cold chill ran down Jerry's backbone to the roots of his tail? Do you wonder that for just a wee, wee bit of time he was absolutely still because he was too frightened to move?

Jerry's eyes grew wide with sheer terror as he saw those great cruel claws stretched wide to seize him, and Hooty the Owl hissed:

"I've waited a long time, Jerry Muskrat, but I've got you this time!"

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BONERS



The men milked the cow and then put it into the bottles.

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

To Emerson and Hawthorne nature was beautiful, quiet and sacred.

The Colosseum was epileptical in form.

The Classic symphony reached its highest point in the work of Beethoven, an innovation of his being deafness.

The Pyramids are a small race of black people.

Mohammed was a craven driver across the desert.

The Cro-Magnon man drew pictures in caves to pass the time while he was waiting for the ice age to go away.

What are mammals? Mammals are a sex animal, usually a female.

Famous Castaway Islands. Four hundred miles from the coast of Chile lies the most famous of all castaway islands, where Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, lived an existence that still continues to electrify the world.

Borrowed From Java



The Javanese influence is apparent in the four upturned points on the crown of this visor turban.

wedge-shaped piece of mint jelly. Mold the jelly in one-half grapefruit shell and the wedges will be of the same size. These are delightful substitutes for a fruit cocktail when serving lamb or fowl.

Banana-Lemon Cake Filling.
Take three cupfuls of mashed ripe bananas, add six cupfuls of sugar, the juice of one lemon and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of butter. Mix and bring to a boil, stirring constantly to prevent sticking. Add one bottle of peetin and bring to a rolling boil, stirring constantly. Remove at once, cool and stir occasionally for eight minutes to keep the fruit from floating. Cover with paraffin and it will keep indefinitely. This rule requires eight to nine bananas or one and one-half pounds and makes nine or ten eight-ounce glasses.

Rhubarb Betty.
Mix one quart of dry bread crumbs with one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter. Place a layer of sweetened rhubarb sauce in a baking dish and cover with the buttered crumbs; repeat, adding a dash of cinnamon or nutmeg until one quart of sauce and all the crumbs are used. Bake fifteen minutes. The fresh rhubarb may be used, adding sugar for each layer and baking twenty-five minutes. Serve with a hard sauce.

Peach Dainty.
Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter with one cupful of sugar and add the yolks of two eggs lightly beaten. Now add one pint of whipping cream beaten stiff and one quart of sliced peaches. Serve over sliced angel food or sponge cake.

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GRAPHIC GOLF



CLARENCE GAMBER'S WEIGHT IS WELL FORWARDED.

AIDS HIS PIVOT.

WEIGHT ON BALLS OF FEET HELPS PIVOT

STEWART MAIDEN, famous golf mentor, is a firm believer in having the weight leaning forward in the stance. In this way one retains a sort of moving balance with knees slightly bent and muscles relaxed. With the weight back on the heels a player is more or less set, the leg muscles are taut so that a proper golf swing is made difficult. Also when the weight is back on the heels the pivot at the hips is made harder. In the above illustration Clarence Gamber is making one of his typically long drives. The weight is forward on the balls of the feet, evenly distributed between the two. In the upper panel the full backswing is portrayed showing the hip and shoulder pivot. With the weight back on the heels there is danger of turning the shoulders alone while neglecting the hip pivot.

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Mother's Cook Book

SOME GOOD RECIPES

HERE is something different to serve with a lamb roast instead of the usual mint jelly: Cut grapefruit into halves and remove every other section, in the cavity place a

Their Grandpa Was a Sailor, Too



MAC, Juanita and Bill Moore, grandchildren of the late Admiral William A. Moffett, U. S. N., photographed when they visited the U. S. S. Arkansas at anchor at Catalina Island. The Arkansas was first commanded by their distinguished grandfather, and later their father, Lieut. Com. E. McFarlane Moore, also served on the battleship until 1920. The children, dressed in uniform, were permitted to board the big battleship with their father for the purpose of inspecting the stateroom once occupied by both granddad and dad.