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News Review of Current Events the World Over

LaGuardia Elected Mayor of New York, Tammany Being "Destroyed" Again—Prohibition Voted Out of the Constitution.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, dynamic and radical Republican, is the mayor-elect of New York, and Tammany has been "smashed" once more—for how long no one knows. The fusion candidate easily defeated Joseph V. McKee, recovery nominee, and Mayor John P. O'Brien, Tammany Democrat, who ran in that order. Because McKee had the open and vigorous backing of Postmaster James Farley, who is both national and New York state Democratic chairman, the Republicans claimed that the result was a great victory for their party and a slap at the Roosevelt administration. The truth is that it was rather a slap at Farley and machine politics in general as well as representing a revolt against the Tammany regime.

Tammany Hall is furious and an interneine war has broken out in the organization. Boss John F. Curry, it was expected, would be asked to relinquish his leadership, and he anticipated this with a demand that Farley be replaced as state chairman, accusing him of disrupting the Democratic party in the city. His attack was directed, also, against Edward J. Flynn, secretary of state and Bronx Democratic boss, and inferentially against Alfred E. Smith, who had declined to speak for O'Brien.

Municipal elections were held in many other cities, and some of them were almost as interesting as that in the metropolis. The Republicans and Democrats broke about even, and one city, Bridgeport, Conn., elected a Socialist mayor.

Democrats made striking gains in upstate New York. Buffalo elected a Democratic mayor for the first time since 1914; Rochester went Democratic for the first time in 30 years; Poughkeepsie, nearest city to the home of President Roosevelt, named a Democrat for the first time in four years; Cortland went Democratic for the first time since its incorporation 33 years ago; Lockport also went Democratic for the first time in 16 years. In Jamestown, a thirty-four-year-old newspaper reporter, Leon F. Roberts, unseated Samuel A. Carlson, who has been mayor 24 years.

Pittsburgh, Pa., upset the Mellon Republican machine, electing William McNair, a youthful newcomer in politics who was backed by the Roosevelt Democrats. Frank Couzens, Republican, son of Senator James Couzens, won the majority of Detroit. The Republicans also won in Cleveland, electing former Gov. Harry L. Davis. In Boston a Democrat, Frederick W. Mansfield, was chosen mayor.

THIRTY-SEVEN states—one more than necessary—having voted for prohibition repeal, the Eighteenth amendment is knocked out of the Constitution. The dry regime comes to an end on December 5, when the thirty-sixth state convention, that of Maine, meets to ratify the action of the voters. The latest states to go on record for repeal were Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Kentucky. On the same day North and South Carolina rejected the repeal amendment, being the first commonwealths to go dry. This result was ascribed to the fact that the prohibitionists made a lively campaign, while the repealists were inactive. The vote of Utah was somewhat of a surprise, for the Mormon church had urged all its members to vote for retention of the Eighteenth amendment. Obviously, many of them disregarded this monition.

"NEVER again will we call off this strike until our demands are met by the federal government," declared Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday association. Whereupon the "embattled farmers" of the Middle West resumed their picketing with renewed vigor, determined to prevent the moving of produce to the markets of the leading cities. Reno and his followers were enraged because President Roosevelt, on the advice of George N. Peek, head of the agricultural adjustment administration, and Secretary Wallace, had rejected the price fixing plan offered by Governors Herring,

Olson, Langer, Schmedeman and Berry. And those governors were no less irate when they left the White House. They declared their attempt to bring about complete regimentation of agriculture was a complete failure and that they were disappointed and disgusted. They freely predicted "a great deal of disturbance" unless market prices go up on this year's crops, and the farm strikers saw to it that this prediction was justified.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a written opinion based on Mr. Peek's advice, said that the governor's plan amounted substantially "to the licensing of every plowed field, and the marketing by a ticket punch system of all grain and live stock; and he then went on to denounce severely such a scheme of regimentation. The effect of the adoption of the plan, he said, "even if successful in the Midwest, might be that the very states the governors are trying to help might be left holding the bag while other states expanded production."

"These questions are wholly aside from grave problems of legality under existing law and questions as to raising the necessary funds."

The governors were called upon, instead, to give full co-operation to the program of benefits and curtailed production already under way.

REFUSAL of the Greek Court of Appeals to permit the extradition of Samuel Insull is held by the United States government to be "utterly untenable and a clear violation of the American-Hellenic treaty of extradition signed at Athens on May 6, 1931."

Therefore, by direction of the State department, Lincoln MacVeagh, American minister to Greece, delivered to Foreign Minister Maximos in Athens a strong note denouncing the treaty. The document expressed the "astonishment" of the government in Washington at the news that the Greek authorities had again declined to honor the request for Insull's extradition, and continued that this made it apparent that the treaty is now entirely useless.

The Greek government could get out of the embarrassing situation, if it so desired, by inviting Insull to leave the country within a stipulated time. By law the minister of the interior may deport any person "if undesirable for social or public reasons." However, Insull's lawyer told the fugitive the government could not remove him without casting a slur on the Greek judiciary. Then, too, the Venizelists, opponents of the present regime, would attack it and probably overthrow it if Insull were deported.

HENRY FORD has started to lay off his men to bring their working hours under the 35-hour code maximum, according to his announced plan. His plants had been operating on a 40-hour basis. The recovery officials were astonished by this move, and General Johnson tried to avert it by offering to "consider an exception" in Ford's case, without avail.

Observers watched this renewal of the prolonged NRA-Ford controversy with keen interest. They said the Ford statement that the layoff was solely to meet NRA requirements was another indication that the manufacturer intends to comply with the letter of the law while at variance with the spirit of the program.

The real showdown will come later, it was predicted, over the collective bargaining provisions of the code. The striking tool and die makers of the Detroit area were returning to work in large numbers under agreements with employers that were negotiated by the regional labor board. The terms were not made public.

WORK for 4,000,000 persons now on the relief rolls, through the immediate expenditure of \$400,000,000 of public works money is contemplated in a new program announced by President Roosevelt. Through a new "civil works administration" under Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, the President announced, the government will provide the financial backing for new federal, state and

local projects of a "noncompetitive" nature. Mr. Hopkins asked governors, mayors and other officials to make their suggestions for projects at once. At his headquarters it was explained that the projects might include levees, the landscaping and beautifying of highways, destruction of breeding grounds for germ-carrying insects, sanitation projects and similar "useful" works.

CHICAGO'S wonderful exposition, A Century of Progress, has come to an end, but it will be reopened on June 1, 1934, bigger and better than ever. This welcome news was announced by President Rufus C. Dawes, who said the managers were acting in harmony with the requests of President Roosevelt and of many individuals and organizations. The fair next year will have more exhibitors and concessionaires, and the lighting and decorative scheme will be revamped. All the comfort facilities will be free, and stricter control will be kept over shows and concessions.

IN A new effort to relieve the hog farmers of the corn belt, the government announced the prospective expenditure of another \$50,000,000 in the open market purchase of pork products for distribution to needy families.

The program will supplement the \$350,000,000 corn-hog production control campaign recently inaugurated. In all some 300,000,000 pounds of pork products are to be purchased, the administration stated. The poundage of finished products will represent approximately 3,000,000 live hogs, it was said, and together with reductions expected under the corn-hog program and those actually effected in the previous emergency hog buying campaigns will bring the total reductions in hog marketings for regular commercial disposal during the current year to about 10,000,000 head.

REVOLT flared again in Cuba, part of the army and the A B C secret organization undertaking to oust President Ramon Grau San Martin. Military planes attacked the presidential palace with machine gun fire and troops in the various barracks in Havana revolted. The fighting in the capital was bloody and lasted for many hours. Loyal troops under Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff, recaptured some of the strong points from the rebels, and the colonel negotiated a brief armistice. The rebellion started immediately after President Grau announced that he would not consider the demands of the opposition factions that he resign. Instead he issued a decree endowing himself with autocratic powers similar to those which made possible former President Machado's suppression of all opposition during his eight years' regime before he was sent into exile last August.

NADIR SHAH GHAZI, king of Afghanistan, was assassinated by a traitor, according to a formal announcement, and was succeeded on the throne by his son, Mohammed Zahir Shah. Nadir Shah was fifty-three years old and became king in 1929 when he drove from the throne the bandit leader, Bacho Sachao, who had ousted King Amanullah.

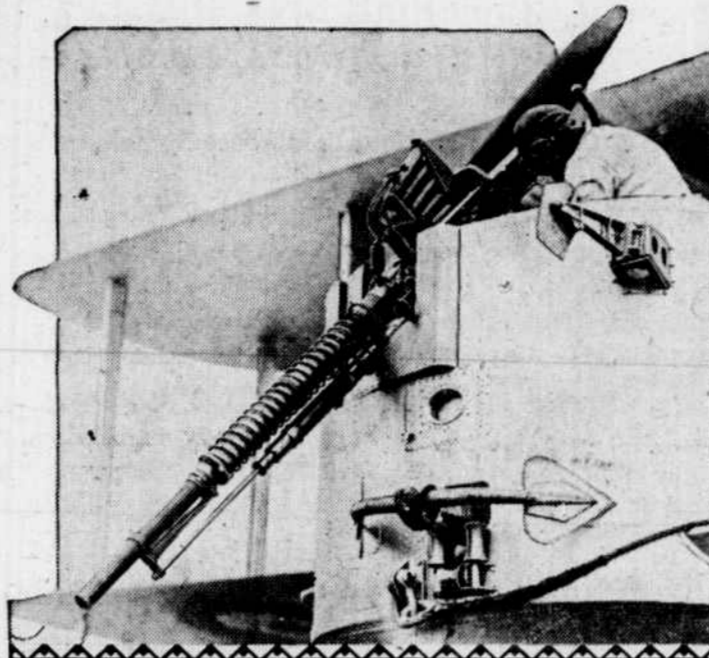
WHEN GEN. ITALO BALBO was preparing to lead his epochal mass flight of Italian planes from Rome to Chicago, friends warned him that his success would mean his own relegation to obscurity, because of Mussolini's determination to keep others out of the limelight. This has now come to pass. Balbo, who was air minister, has resigned and has been made governor of Libya, the colony on the north coast of Africa. There had been mystery almost ever since Balbo returned from his triumphant flight concerning his standing with Mussolini. He was received as a hero at Rome and made air marshal. Then he dropped out of the news completely, and it was rumored he was in disfavor.

The duke has reorganized his cabinet according to a plan formed long ago. He has himself assumed the portfolios of the navy and aviation, in addition to the five offices he already held.

MAXIM LITVINOV, Soviet envoy, enjoyed several days of pleasant and profitable conversation in Washington with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and other officials. It was expected that the President would announce very soon that ambassadors were to be exchanged between the United States and Russia, for the negotiations were proceeding smoothly.

THE Philippines legislature has given the women of the islands the right to vote, this being the first instance of the extension of the franchise to women in an Oriental country. The measure was recommended by Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy.

To Destroy Submarines From Air



The British royal air force has developed a flying boat that is expected to destroy submarines, for it will carry the quick fire gun here illustrated. The gun fires 1½ pound projectiles at the rate of 100 rounds a minute with an effective range of 1,500 yards. It is mounted on a rotary turret in the forward cockpit of the plane. How the heavy recoil of the gun is absorbed is the secret of the air force.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JERRY PLANS A HOUSE FOR REDDY

AS REDDY FOX trotted away in the moonlight with never a glance back at the Smiling Pool and Jerry Muskrat he grinned. "He almost forgot himself," he muttered. "In another minute he would have been out on the bank. If he had he would have been in my stomach by this time." Reddy chuckled. "I wonder how he came to wake up so suddenly. Well, I don't mind. I didn't expect to see him the very first time. I'll call a few times and after a while he'll forget all about who I am."

Promptly at the appointed time the next evening Reddy appeared on the



"He Almost Forgot Himself," He Muttered.

bank of the Smiling Pool. Jerry was swimming.

"Have you got my new house all planned for me?" asked Reddy softly. Jerry stopped swimming and glanced toward the bank where Reddy sat. He was looking just as handsome and just as pleasant as he had on the night before. Jerry wouldn't have had Reddy know it for the world, but he had thought of little else but that house since Reddy had left the night before. You know Jerry dearly loves house-building and planning.

"I've thought about it a little," he confessed. "Of course you know my house hasn't any entrance except from

underneath by way of a tunnel and that is what makes it so safe," he continued.

Reddy nodded. "I know," said he, "but of course my house, being on dry land, will have an entrance in the side."

"No, it won't!" cried Jerry Muskrat, drifting in close to the bank. "No, it won't! A doorway in the side would let the cold air in and make it too cold for comfort. Besides, any one who came by could stick his head in. You can have your entrance from a tunnel just the same as I do, only your tunnel will be wholly in the ground and not under water!"

Jerry was getting excited as he talked, and he drifted nearer and nearer the bank. "You have an underground house now, haven't you?" he went on.

Reddy nodded. "I certainly have, and it's a good one," he replied.

"Then all you've got to do is to dig a tunnel from that up to the new house we will build, and there you are!" cried Jerry triumphantly.

"Jerry, you certainly are a wonder!" cried Reddy, pretending to be lost in admiration. "I never, never in the world would have thought of that. No, sir, I never would. I notice that you said the house that 'we' will build. I'm so glad you've decided to help me. I can't tell you how grateful I am."

"But I didn't say I would help you build it!" cried Jerry, backing away in sudden alarm. "I meant that I would help with the plans, and by telling you how."

"Of course," replied Reddy. "How stupid of me not to understand. Now what do you suggest I build that house of?"

Jerry drifted nearer before he replied.

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THREE GOOD THINGS

WHEN troubled as to what to serve for the Sunday night supper, try:

Supper Dish.

Take one cupful of grated cheese, one-half cupful of bread crumbs, one-half tablespoonful of butter, two cupfuls of milk and one egg well beaten. Melt the butter, add the milk and crumbs, and when hot add the cheese. When the cheese is melted add salt and pepper and stir in the well beaten egg. Season with a dash of cayenne and mustard and serve on toast.

Date Puff.

Beat six egg yolks and add one cupful of powdered sugar, one-half cupful of walnut meats cut up, one-half package of dates cut fine, one-half cupful of fine bread crumbs to which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been added. Mix all together, and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a slow oven for half an hour. Serve with whipped cream topped with a maraschino cherry.

Meat Stew.

Cut one and one-half pounds of veal or beef into small pieces. Sear well in hot suet fat. Remove from the fat into a kettle and cover with boiling water. As soon as boiling begins lower the heat and cook slowly until the meat begins to get tender. Then add three potatoes, peeled and cubed, and when the potatoes are nearly done pour all into a deep oblong pan. Reserve a little of the liquid for gravy. Cover the top with sour cream biscuit, leaving spaces between for the steam to escape. Bake in a hot oven and serve with the gravy.

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Civet Cat for Sports



Civet cat is newly important for sports. This swagger coat has a lining and scarf of bright novelty wool.

GRAPHIC GOLF



SHORT SHOTS TO GREEN

ON SHORT shots where the yardage to be traversed is around 30 to 50 yards with traps ahead, a pitch shot is needed. Due to the brevity of the distance one is unable to hit hard enough to obtain backspin and a sidespin has to be employed to bring the ball to a stop quickly. Stewart Maiden's method of playing this shot is to have the ball opposite the left foot and avoid a too liberal turn of the hips so that the club will not travel too much inside the line of play. The toe of the club, as illustrated above, is turned to the right slightly which opens up the blade and this comes onto the ball from the outside on the downstroke. The spin thus applied will bring the ball to a stop quickly. On occasions where a pitch and run shot is desired, no bunkers loom immediately ahead, the ball is played off the right foot and club face closed. Here the hip turn is greater with the hands inside the imaginary line to the hole.

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BONERS



How does electricity get into the clouds? As each particle of water vapor is carried up, it takes with it a tiny electrician.

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

Explain the system of checks and balances.

When the President "checks" a law he vetoes it, and when it balances it doesn't get past the Senate.

A nomad is a man who sleeps in a different place every night.

Preterence is a tense between the present and the future tense.

An epigram is one of the small weights of the metric system.

The mezzanine is that part of the gun which contains the bullets.

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Chicago Children See Their First Cow



INQUIRY brought out the fact that most of the children in the Ventworth school in Chicago never had seen a cow. So Dr. Lloyd Buckhardt of the University of Illinois escorted a real live cow and her calf to the school yard and the children learned about the source of the milk they drink. Some of them were skeptical and were given the chance of milking the cow themselves, whereupon all their doubts vanished.

WHAT HE IS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

MAN will be judged by what he is, Not what he has. Each coin of his, If riches are his only goal, May make him poorer in his soul.

If he shall prize
Alone the things
That money buys
Or money brings,
He may be poorer far than those
Who still find pleasure in a rose.
Unless that pleasure has remained,
More he has lost than he has gained.

Man will be judged by what's within,
Not what he wears. An act of sin
Makes rags of riches. Deeds of good
Make rich the poorest brother's hood.
The world thinks more
Of wealth, of style,
But only for
A little while,
And then decides the soul to scan,
Judge not the make-up, but the man.
What clothes he wears, what fortune his,
Man will be judged by what he is.

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Geo. N. Peek Roosevelt, on the advice of George N. Peek, head of the agricultural adjustment administration, and Secretary Wallace, had rejected the price fixing plan offered by Governors Herring,