

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY MAY 31, 1934.

NO. 17.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

House Committee Votes to Impeach Judge Woodward—Troops Suppress Labor Riots in Two States—Chicago's Fair Reopened.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FIFTEEN of twenty members of the house committee on judiciary voted for impeachment action against Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward of Chicago, and it was announced that formal charges against him would be drawn up and presented on the floor of the house within a few days. The house must then decide the matter of impeachment and if it finds the charges substantiated the jurist will be tried at the bar of the senate. According to reports in Washington, flagrant nepotism was to be the major charge against Judge Woodward, this being based on evidence showing he appointed the law firm of Loucks, Eckert & Peterson to many lucrative attorneyships in bankruptcy and equity receivership cases; that his son, Harold, was employed by this firm, and that Harold's compensation was raised from about \$2,000 to \$13,000 a year soon after Judge Woodward began making those appointments.

The vote in the committee was non-partisan. Three members were absent. Eleven Democrats and four Republicans voted for impeachment. Of the five casting their ballots against impeachment four were Republicans, one was a Democrat.

LABOR troubles became so serious that state troops were mobilized in Minneapolis and in Toledo, Ohio, and despite the presence of soldiers there was a great deal of rioting and violence. In Minneapolis the striking teamsters and building tradesmen rejected an order of the regional labor board to end the strike immediately and insisted on fighting to a finish. The employers had accepted the labor board's terms. Governor Olson had brought 3,700 men of the National Guard to the city. In the midst of the disorder on the streets, Congressman Francis H. Shoemaker was arrested for inciting violence and was found guilty, being given the choice of ten days' confinement in the workhouse or a \$50 fine.

Toledo's battle centered about the plant of the Electric Auto-Lite company in which 1,800 non-striking employees had been besieged for fifteen hours by a great mob of riotous strikers and frequently fired upon by snipers on the roofs of nearby buildings. The windows of the plant were all broken by stones, and torches thrown through them started many fires. The police used tear gas bombs but were roughly handled by the mobs, so six companies of state troops were called out and they, marching with fixed bayonets, scattered the strikers and released the imprisoned employees.

Later the strikers and their friends gathered again and fought furiously with the troops, showering them with bricks and paving stones. Dozens of soldiers were injured and finally the exasperated guardsmen fired on the mobs, two rioters being killed and many wounded. Tear gas and the more powerful "knockout" gas were freely used by both sides.

Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, was sent from Washington to Toledo as special mediator for the national labor board of the NRA.

SENATOR ROBINSON, majority leader, heard rumors that some senators were planning a filibuster for the purpose of killing the administration's tariff bargaining bill. He said he was ready to squelch any such scheme by prolonging the daily sessions of the senate. "If that is the intention we will meet at 10 a. m. and stay until 8 p. m.," he said. "And, if that doesn't work, we'll come here at 9 a. m. and stay till the same hour in the evening."

The house, after two days of work, passed the administration's industry loan bill and sent it back to the senate. The senate had approved a bill fixing the maximum total RFC five-year loans at \$250,000,000 and limiting the amount the twelve federal reserve banks could advance to \$250,000,000.

But the house discarded the senate provisions and inserted its own, which

increase the RFC total to \$300,000,000 and cut the reserve bank maximum to \$140,000,000. The differences were to be adjusted in conference.

CLARENCE DARROW's report on the NRA, submitted some time ago to President Roosevelt, has been made public, and in the main it was just what was expected from the Chicago lawyer and his colleagues. It analyzed eight of the more important codes and found that seven of them foster monopolies, help big business and do a lot toward putting small concerns out of business. These seven codes are: Electrical manufacturing, footwear division, rubber manufacturing, motion pictures, retail solid fuel, steel, and bituminous coal. The report found no monopolistic features in the cleaners and dyers' code.

Administrator Johnson and his chief counsel, Donald R. Richberg, had been given the report previously for the purpose of composing a reply to it. This they did, to the extent of 50,000 vigorous words. They answered all the Darrow charges and asserted the report was "superficial," "intemperate," "inaccurate," "prejudiced," "one sided," "inconsistent," "nonsensical," "insupportable," "false," and "anarchistic."

Darrow came back with a caustic answer that drew further violent language from the NRA chiefs, and the battle then became general. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, a supporter of Darrow's views, spoke for hours in the senate, demanding that congress stay in session until the existing "abuses" are corrected.

Next came a bitter attack from organized labor, asserting that the Darrow board's report was "a disservice to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress."

A row broke out in the Darrow group that left several members not on speaking terms with one another. William O. Thompson, a member of the board, accused Lowell Mason, the board's counsel, of tampering with the records, and Mason's one-time connection with the Insull interests was brought up.

Darrow and General Johnson, strangely enough, took a social ride to Mount Vernon in the administrator's car, but seemingly all they talked about was history and religion.

PAT HURLEY, former secretary of war, appeared before the senate civil service committee in a warlike mood and angrily demanded that there be a full examination of charges that he was party to a patronage plot hatched by Republicans at his home in Virginia. He declared that it should be determined whether the Department of Justice is out to smear all members of the preceding administration or whether A. V. Dairymple, the special assistant attorney general who made the charges, is "just an irresponsible falsifier in charge of the wooden pistol section of the Department of Justice."

Mr. Dairymple read to the committee letters from C. W. Broom and Lee Shannon, who told the Justice department assistant that persons whom they declined to name had informed them of the meeting at Hurley's home, where prominent Republicans were alleged to have planned how they could hold on to patronage jobs despite the change in administration. Dairymple denied that he had made the charges himself.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT told congress what kind of silver bill he was willing to accept—the compromise explained in this column recently—and such a measure was promptly introduced by Senator Key Pittman. Some members of the silver bloc were far from satisfied with the bill, but there was every indication that it would be passed before the end of the session, the senators from the silver states accepting it in lieu of anything better from their point of view. If they sought to defeat it the probable result would be a long fight and no silver bill whatever. The bill really leaves to the discretion of the President the making of silver a part of the monetary system and the stabilization of its price.

CHICAGO'S exposition, A Century of Progress, was reopened for another summer with a big military parade and much ceremony. The fair

has been reconstructed and redecorated and is a bigger and better exposition this year than the one that called forth so much enthusiastic praise in 1933. The best of the former exhibits and features have been retained, but many new ones have been added and everything has been brought up to date. There are 12 new foreign villages for the edification and amusement of visitors; the Chicago and Detroit symphony orchestras will give long series of fine concerts; the scientific and manufacturers' exhibits have been vastly improved and enlarged; the "Midway," bettered in various ways, has been moved to the lake front of the island; and the entire exposition is resplendent with new colors and new lighting.

IF REPORTS from Peking are true, the Japanese have perpetrated another outrage on the helpless Chinese in Manchukuo. The story is that Chinese farmers in the southeastern part of the puppet state refused to give up their arms on demand of the Japanese troops and that as a result army planes bombed twenty farm villages, killing a thousand persons, injuring hundreds of others and destroying all the homes.

CONSTITUTIONAL government has been discarded by another European nation. In a bloodless coup d'etat the Bulgarian army took control of that country under a military dictatorship. King Boris either sponsored the movement or quietly yielded to it. He promptly signed about thirty decrees that were prepared in advance, dissolving the parliament and putting the new government in power, with Kimon Gueorgueff as premier.

Members of the former government and several other persons were arrested. Not only in Sofia, the capital, but throughout the country the military leaders were in control.

The program of the new government was set forth in a long manifesto calling for the creation of a disciplined, orderly state. The principal alterations in the structure of the government include a sharply reduced membership in the legislature, which is to be under firm control of the administration, a reduction in number of the country's political subdivisions, a general weeding out of municipal and provincial authorities, and an intensification of attention upon the interests of villages and rural regions.

Boris, the forty-year-old king, may be relegated to a position of comparative unimportance, as was the king of Italy by Mussolini and his Fascists. But Boris is known as a good fighter and perhaps he can keep himself at the head of his people in fact as well as in name.

FOR more than thirty years the radical La Folletteites of Wisconsin have been operating as Republicans and under that label have competed, often with success, for control of the state. Now this is to be changed. With the aid of delegates from labor and farm organizations, the followers of Senator La Follette, assembled in convention in Fond du Lac, formed a new party and named it the Progressive party. No statement of principles was made, all attempts to bring one forth being squelched.

Senator La Follette kept in the background until questions of organization were settled. With the party name decided, the senator came into the picture with a prepared speech. The period called Republican prosperity, he said, had culminated in the collapse of the country's economic life. "The disaster of 1929 and the acute distress and suffering of the American people that followed, were made possible by the betrayal of the people's trust by men in both parties, controlled through their party organizations by privileged interests."

A few hours later a state central committee was formed, with former Gov. Philip La Follette as its chairman, and in Milwaukee it began mapping out the campaign for the autumn congressional and state elections.

APPROXIMATELY \$5,000,000 damage was done by a conflagration in Chicago that was described as the worst that city had experienced since the great fire of 1871. It started in the Union Stock Yards, familiar to all visitors to the city, and within a few hours had swept over an area equivalent to about eight city blocks. The flames also leaped across Halsted street, destroying many shops and residences. Happily only one human life was lost, though the injured, mostly firemen, numbered some 1,100. As the stock pens were comparatively empty over the week-end, the loss of live stock was restricted.

Tercentennial of the First Passion Play



THREE hundred years ago, in 1634, the pious peasants of Oberammergau, a little village in the Bavarian Alps of southern Germany, gave the first presentation of the Passion Play. This was in fulfillment of a vow made the previous year for relief from the plague that had devastated Europe following the Thirty Years war. For three centuries the folk of Oberammergau have kept the vow and the performance this summer marks the tercentennial of the play. Oberammergau is prepared to take care of a great throng.

This illustration shows, above, the scene of the Last Supper; and below, left to right, Alois Lang, woodcarver, who portrays Christ, and Ann Rutz, an office worker, who has the part of the Virgin Mary.



BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

AN ALL-DAY SONGSTER

OVER in a maple tree on the edge of Farmer Brown's dooryard lived Redeye the Vireo and his little mate, Peter Rabbit knew that they had a nest there, because Jenny Wren had told him so. He would have guessed it anyway, because Redeye spent so much time in that tree. No matter what hour of the day Peter visited the Old Orchard, he heard Redeye singing over in the maple tree. He thought to himself that if song is an expression of happiness, Redeye must be the happiest of all birds.

Redeye was a little fellow of about the size of one of the Warblers and quite as modestly dressed as any of Peter's acquaintances. The crown of his head was gray with a little blackish border. Underneath he was white. For the rest, he was dressed in light olive green. The first time he came down near enough for Peter to see him well, Peter understood why he is called Redeye. His eyes were red. Yes, sir, his eyes were red, and this fact alone was enough to distinguish him from any other members of his family.

But it wasn't often that Redeye came down so near the ground that Peter could see his eyes. He preferred to spend most of his time in the tree tops, and Peter only got glimpses of him now and then. But if he didn't see him often, it was less often that he failed to hear him. "I don't see when Redeye finds time to eat," declared Peter as he listened to the seemingly unending song in the maple tree.

"Redeye believes in singing while he works," said Jenny Wren. "For my part, I should think he'd wear his throat out. Just listening to him makes my own throat sore. When other birds sing they don't do anything else, but Redeye sings all the time he is hunting his meals, and only stops long enough to swallow a worm or a bug when he finds it. Just as soon as it is down he begins to sing again while he hunts for another. I must say for

the Redeyes that they are mighty good nest builders. Have you seen their nest over in that maple tree, Peter?"

Peter shook his head. "You probably couldn't see it anyway," declared Jenny Wren. "It is high up, and those leaves are so thick that they hide it. It's a regular little basket fastened in a fork near the end of a branch, and it is woven almost as nicely as is the nest of Goldy the Oriole."

"What's it made of?" asked Peter. "Strips of bark, plant down, spider's web, grass, and pieces of paper," replied Jenny. "That's a funny thing about Redeye—he dearly loves a piece of paper in his nest. He's as fussy about having a scrap of paper as Cresty the Flycatcher is about having a piece of snakeskin. I had just a peep into the nest a few days ago, and unless I am greatly mistaken, Sally Sly the Cowbird has greatly imposed on the Redeyes. I am certain I saw one of her eggs in their nest."

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Mother's Cook Book

DAINTY DESSERTS

THERE is no dessert which so appeals to the appetite as ices or other frozen dishes, during the warm days. Here are half a dozen that will be appreciated by both the children and their elders:

Three Fruits Ice.

Put three cupfuls of cold water, three cupfuls of sugar and the grated rind of one orange and one lemon into a saucepan. Add one tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in one cupful of boiling water. Stir five minutes. Cut the pulp of three oranges, three grapefruit and three lemons into small pieces and add to the sirup when cold. Stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, freeze and serve with the meat course.

Fruit Potpourri.

Cut one and one-half cupfuls of orange into small pieces discarding all the membrane, but reserving the juice. Mix with one cupful of sliced peaches, three tablespoonfuls of pineapple juice and arrange in glasses. Add one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of crushed pineapple, mix well and garnish with a maraschino cherry.

Banana Cream for Cake Filling.

Cream one-fourth of a pound of butter, add gradually one and one-fourth cupfuls of powdered sugar and one-half cupful of banana pulp. Mix well and use as cake filling or pudding sauce for cooked rice or cottage pudding. Add any flavoring desired.

Simple Fruit Salad.

Take two cupfuls of orange sections, one-half cupful of peeled and halved grapes, two tablespoonfuls of grape juice and serve with french dressing.

Fruit Ice.

Rub three peeled bananas through a sieve, add the strained juice of three oranges and three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of water and a pinch of salt. Freeze. Add thin

The Blacksmith's Daughter

By ANNE CAMPBELL

HOW many times she watched him, as a child, Shaping a heavy shoe. The forge was hot . . . the summer morning mild. . . The anvil's ring was true.

And now that she is older, she knows well, As he has turned the steel, So had he cast her heart—a sounding bell— That makes him her ideal!

The years have touched him lightly, . . . They betoken, As evening colors blend, She is, as she was then—with faith unbroken— His daughter and his friend!
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told me the horse could beat anything in his class. The first race I put him in, he lost. Can you account for that?
Yours truly,
I. M. MORVICH.
Answer—He was out of his class.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I noticed a great number of young boys selling newspapers on the streets. One lad I saw could not have been more than ten years of age and he was carrying about fifty newspapers. Wouldn't you think they would make the poor little fellow tired?
Sincerely,
HUGH MANNY TAIHAN.

Answer—Not necessarily. He probably doesn't read them.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
My boss is going to give me a day off next week. I would like to go some place, but I haven't any clothes to wear. What shall I do?
Truly yours,
TY PRYTER.

Answer—If you really haven't any clothes to wear, spend the day at Coney Island.
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QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN . . .
The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Apropos of the milk question, one thing has always bothered me. Could you possibly tell me why "cream" is always more expensive than "milk"?
Yours truly,
SUE PERRIN TENDANT.

Answer—The reason cream is more expensive than milk is simply because it is harder for the cows to sit on little bottles.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
When I was in England, last summer, I was simply fascinated by the uniform policemen in London. What struck my fancy most were the hats they wore. Every hat I saw had a chin strap on it. What I want to know is this, do they wear those chin straps to keep their hats on?
Truly yours,
SIM PILTON.

Answer—Don't be silly, of course not. Those chin straps are for the policemen to rest their jaws on after answering foolish questions.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I bought a horse from a man who



"Tell a woman she doesn't look well," says catty Katie, "and she will try a new hat before she will a doctor."
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Mississippi River Widths
The Mississippi river at its extreme mouth is not very wide. The different openings through the delta are called passes and none of them is more than two miles wide at any point, while most are much narrower.

"Flipper" Likes His Milk and Water



"FLIPPER" two months old baby seal, was rescued at Long Beach, Calif., by Carl Johnson, nineteen-year-old school boy. Flipper, who was marooned on a float, climbed on Johnson's back, was safely brought to shore and after several weeks of being fed two quarts of milk every day from a bottle, has become strong and very much attached to his young master. He follows him around like a puppy and both enjoy swimming together.

Do YOU Know—



That April, the fourth month of our year was the second month of the ancient Romans. Authorities differ as to the origin of the name, but it is possible that April was originally Aphrills, from Aphrodite, the Greek name of Venus.

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