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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Bankers and President Roosevelt Move Toward an Accord; War Clouds Still Hover Over Balkans; Legion for Bonus Cash Payment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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FOUR thousand or so financiers gathered in Washington for the annual convention of the American Bankers' association, and it became apparent at once that they were far from unanimous in their opinions concerning the economic policies of the New Deal. Francis Marion Law of Houston, Texas, retiring president of the association, gave out an interview in which he said he believed that economic recovery had arrived at a point where bankers of the United States could honestly advise business men to go into debt again in order to put idle bank reserves to work. Further, he stated that bankers feel that the securities of the United States government are the best investment "on the face of the earth" and that there need be no concern over the condition of government credit.

What made this expression especially noteworthy was the fact that only recently the federal advisory council, composed of leading bankers, issued a warning that government credit was being menaced by the unbalanced condition of the federal budget and the unstabilized dollar.

Then appeared before the bankers in Constitution hall President Roosevelt himself and made an appeal for "an alliance of all forces intent upon the business of recovery." He called on the banks to lend more money to finance the New Deal program.

"Government should assert its leadership in encouraging not only confidence of the people in banks but the confidence of the banks in the people," he said.

He said that the administration stood squarely back of continuance of the profit system and that emergency activities would be curtailed as fast as private business could pick up the load.

It was noted that the President made no promise to balance the budget or to stabilize the currency; also that he did not comment on the proposal to create a central bank. His talk was heartily applauded, but many of his hearers were far from satisfied.

Before Mr. Roosevelt spoke, the bankers were addressed by Jackson Reynolds, president of the First National bank of New York and a staunch sound money advocate. He appealed for co-operation with the President, highly praising his efforts at rehabilitation and saying:

"If the government and the banks continue in the role of antagonists it will involve the gravest consequences to our country, perhaps even the destruction of many institutions and principles we have long held dear.

"If, on the other hand, we abandon our antagonism for friendly, understanding, sympathetic co-operation, I believe we can make a great contribution toward the perpetuation of our cherished institutions, the encouragement of our fellow citizens, and the gradual and sound rebuilding of the shattered economic and financial structure of our country."

Further overtures to the bankers were made by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency. Both of them gave assurance that the economic condition of the country is sound, and Mr. Jones urged the bankers to expand their loans to business.

To all this the bankers responded by unanimously adopting resolutions promising to co-operate with the government but demanding a balanced budget.

Rudolf S. Hecht of New Orleans was elected president of the association to succeed Mr. Law.

WAR clouds over central Europe are not dissipated by the partial solution of the plot that resulted in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. It is established that the murder was the work of the Croatian group of terrorists called the Oustacha, and the head of the gang, Dr. Anton Pavelic, has been arrested, together with his assistant, Eugene Kvaternik. The three companions of the assassin, who were captured in France, have confessed that they trained for the job in a camp in Hungary and held Hungarian passports. It is charged in the French press that they, or their Oustacha chiefs were in secret contact with Hungarian or Italian officials, and if it can be established that their funds

came from such sources, most serious complications may result.

The permanent councils of both the little entente and the Balkan entente, which include Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Turkey, have issued identical communiques asserting their solidarity with Yugoslavia and laying responsibility for King Alexander's assassination upon terrorists urged on by the foreign policies of nations which were not named but which clearly are indicated to be Hungary and Italy.

The communiques gave warning of a probable war unless "international measures are loyally adopted" to stop political assassination and conspiracy. Both the ententes decided to adopt common measures against all political conspirators.

So far, Hungary is bearing the brunt of the blame for the Marseilles assassination, but Premier Goemboes asserts his country is "entirely guiltless of any connection with the foul crime."

BREAKING records all along the route, M-10001, the new streamlined train of the Union Pacific, made an extraordinary run from Los Angeles to New York in 56 hours 55 minutes. The best previous time for a transcontinental train crossing was established in 1906, when the late E. H. Harriman, then chairman of the Union Pacific, traveled from San Francisco to New York in 71 hours 27 minutes.

The new tube-shaped train also established a world's speed record of 120 miles an hour as it sped from Buffalo to New York. The train passed over the 30-mile stretch of straight-away between Buffalo and Batavia, on which the Empire State Express of the New York Central achieved a speed of 112½ miles an hour on May 10, 1933.

IMMEDIATE cash payment of the veterans' bonus certificates was demanded by the American Legion in convention at Miami, Fla., despite the knowledge that it is opposed by President Roosevelt and the belief that he would veto any legislation providing for such payment. The vote was 987 to 183.

The Legion's new national commander is Frank Belgrano, Jr., of San Francisco, now a banker. All other candidates withdrew and Mr. Belgrano was elected unanimously. In his speech of acceptance he said he would conduct his office with vigor and determination and would give it his undivided attention.

"Our country is filled today with too much talk about isms," he said. "Everywhere we hear about Communism, Socialism, Fascism, Hitlerism, and others too numerous to mention.

"There is room in this country for only one ism. That is Americanism. Without equivocation or reservation, I say to you that under my administration this American Legion is a sworn enemy of every other ism. That is a declaration of war."

The following were elected as national vice commanders:

Daniel J. Doherty, Woburn, Mass.; Harold J. Warner, Pendleton, Ore.; John Kenelly, Mandan, N. D.; Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio; and Quimby Melton, Griffin, Ga.

Rev. Dr. Park W. Huntington, pastor of St. Stephen's Lutheran church in Wilmington, Del., was chosen unanimously as national chaplain.

John D. Crowley of Cambridge, Mass., was elected chef du'chemin de fer of the "40 and 8," play organization of the Legion, and Mrs. A. C. Carlson of Willmar, Minn., was elected national president of the American Legion auxiliary.

Next year's convention was awarded to St. Louis, Mo.

PROF. JEAN PICCARD made another balloon excursion into the stratosphere, and accompanying him was his plucky wife, Jeanette, the only licensed woman balloon pilot in the United States. They ascended from Detroit with their 600,000 cubic-foot bag, passed over Lake Erie, rose to a height of about ten miles, and then came down on a farm four miles west of Cadiz, Ohio. The gondola larded in a tree but the two occupants were only slightly bruised and scratched and it was believed the delicate scientific instruments they carried were uninjured.

SILK and rayon dyers did not join in the recent general strike of textile workers because of their contract, but 30,000 of them in the Passaic valley and the New York metropolitan area have now quit their jobs and the dye houses were closed perforce.

When negotiations for a new contract began two months ago the union asked for a 30-hour week at \$1 an hour and a closed shop. The closed shop was the sore point of issue. Neither side would change its attitude.

George Baldanzi, president of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, then waived the demand for a 30-hour week at \$30 a week and said the union would accept a minimum guarantee of \$20. This proposal was rejected by the employers.

P. W. Chappell, conciliator of the Department of Labor, was on the ground trying to effect a compromise.

JOHN B. CHAPPLE, Republican candidate for United States senator from Wisconsin, proved himself to be a gentleman at Waukesha. He was listed as principal speaker at a rally there. John Gay, candidate for congress, preceded him on the program and alluded to President Roosevelt as "a man who can't stand on his own feet without crutches." Mr. Chapple arose and said:

"Men and women of Waukesha, the President of the United States has been insulted by a previous speaker on this program in a serious personal way, and while I may differ with Democratic policies, I will not stand for that kind of an attack on the President's physical infirmity, and I therefore refuse to speak on this program and will return to Waukesha at some later time."

CONVERSATIONS preliminary to the 1935 naval conference opened in London, and the Japanese did what was expected of them. Ambassador Matsudaira and Admiral Yamamoto told the British and the Americans in turn that Japan was not satisfied with the existing treaties—everyone knew that—and set forth these main points:

1. The powers should agree that Japan may have equality, "in principle," in defensive armaments.
2. The ratio system should be abolished, and "defensive" ships limited on a total tonnage basis, instead of by categories.
3. Each nation would drastically reduce "offensive" armaments, thus cutting down the chances of any war of aggression, while building whatever "defensive" ships within the tonnage limit agreed it feels it needs for security.

LIEUT. FRANCESCO AGELLO of Italy, known as "Crazy Boy" because of his daring aerial performances, set a new record for speed in flight when he drove his seaplane over a course at Desenzano, four times at an average of 440.29 miles an hour.

THREE American physicians have been awarded the Nobel prize in medicine for 1934. They are Dr. George Minot and Dr. William P. Murphy of the Harvard medical school and Dr. George H. Whipple of the University of Rochester. The prize of \$41,000 is divided among them for their development of liver therapy in anemia.

C. W. A. SCOTT and Campbell Black of England, flying their Red Comet plane, won the great London to Melbourne air derby, reducing the record by many hours. The second plane to arrive in Melbourne was that of K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll of Holland. They gave the winners a close race though flying a longer route. Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn, Americans, lost time when they wandered from the course near Allahabad, India, but came in third. James and Amy Mollison, the famous flying couple from England, led at the start, but were forced to quit in India by damaged motors.

Tragedy marked the race when Harold Gilman and James Baines of England crashed in flames in Italy and were burned to death. Twenty planes started on the 11,323 mile flight but several were forced out of the contest by mechanical trouble.

BRUNO HAUPTMANN'S effort to avoid extradition from New York, failed, so he was taken to jail at Flemington, N. J., to await trial for the murder of Colonel Lindbergh's baby boy. Attorney General Wilentz and his staff of assistants were completing their arrangements for presenting the case against the carpenter.

Hauptmann was arraigned before Justice Thomas E. Trenchard and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for January 2 at the request of Mr. Wilentz, who said: "I don't think this trial should go through the holidays. I think it would be distasteful to the people. Then, too, this is a capital case and the defense should have ample time to prepare its case."

Indians Had Nothing on This Family

THE famous family of Hiawatha could have been no more adept with the bow and arrow than the eight members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Howe of Melrose, Mass. Every one of them has won prizes in archery and Mrs. Howe is the present women's state champion. Frank, fourth from the left, holds the junior title.



BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER FINDS HE IS MISTAKEN

BUTCHER THE SHRIKE was not the only newcomer in the Old Orchard. There was another stranger, and it did not take Peter Rabbit long to discover that he was looked on with some suspicion by all the other birds. The first time Peter saw him he was walking on the ground some distance off. He didn't hop, but walked, and at that distance looked all black. "The way he carried himself and his movements as he walked, made Peter think of Creaker the Grackle. In fact, Peter mistook him for Creaker. That was because he didn't really look at him. If he had he would have seen at once that the stranger was smaller than Creaker.

Presently the stranger flew up in a tree, and at once Peter saw that his tail was little more than half as long as that of Creaker. At once it came over Peter that this was a stranger to him. Of course his curiosity was aroused at once. Anything like that is sure to arouse Peter's curiosity. He didn't have any doubt whatever that this was a member of the Blackbird family, but which one it could be he hadn't the least idea. "Jenny Wren will know," thought Peter, and scampered off to hunt her up.

"Who is that new member of the Blackbird family who has come to live in the Old Orchard?" Peter asked as soon as he found Jenny Wren.

Jenny's sharp little eyes snapped and she twitched her funny little tail as only she can. "What's that?" she cried.

"Who is that new member of the Blackbird family who has come to live in the old Orchard?" repeated Peter.

"There isn't any new member of the Blackbird family living in the Old Orchard," retorted Jenny Wren tartly. "There is, too," contradicted Peter. "I saw him with my own eyes. I can see him now. He's sitting in that tree over yonder this very minute. He's all black, so of course he must be a member of the Blackbird family."

"Tut, tut, tut, tut, tut!" scolded

Do YOU Know—



That a silver half-dollar, spent at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, has returned—after fifty years of wandering—to its former owner, H. B. Curl of Jamestown, N. Y. He says that he recognized the coin because he marked it H. B. C., Clarion, Pa.

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MOTHER—THE GOLFER

By ANNE CAMPBELL

SHE would be a better golfer If she had a keener eye For the ball, instead of gazing At the woodlands and the sky. She can never think it better To keep looking at the ball, Than to watch the baby robins, And to hear their mother call.

She would be a better golfer If she could be taught to know It's the game that is important, Not where four-leaf clovers grow! For she stops the most strategic Play and lets a foursome pass, Just to pick a four-leaf clover That is hiding in the grass.

She would be a better golfer— She might get a decent score— If she'd keep her mind on golfing And think manfully of "Fore!" But a golf game means to mother Nothing but a chance to laze Through a green field that reminds her Of her happy rural days.

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good methods of preparing it for winter.

Preserved Watermelon Rind.

Cut the red portion of the melon from the rind, remove the green skin and cut into neat uniform pieces. Soak in lime water for three hours, then rinse and stand in ice water for an hour. Drain and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Make a sirup of two pounds of sugar and four quarts of water, drop the rind into it with one lemon, sliced thin, with a little ginger root, using two pounds of prepared melon rind. Cook until thick. Pack in jars and cover with the sirup. Seal.

Preserved Pears.

Take one pound each of pears and sugar, one pint of water and one lemon. The fruit may be preserved whole, in halves, or quartered. Boil the sugar and water five minutes. Cook the lemon in just water to cover, slicing thin; when tender and transparent add water and all to the pears and sirup and cook until the pears are clear and the sirup is thick. If the hard pears are used cook them in the water until tender and use the water for the sirup. A few cloves and stick cinnamon may be added if desired, and pineapple juice instead of water makes a most delightful flavor.

Pumpkin Preserves.

Remove the rind and seeds from a small pumpkin and cut into inch cubes. Cook in a small amount of water until tender. Drain and weigh. For each pound of pumpkin allow a pound of sugar, two lemons and two ounces of ginger root. Slice the lemon and soak with the ginger overnight in cold water. Next morning cook in the same water until the lemon rind is clear and tender. Add the sugar and pumpkin and simmer until the pumpkin is transparent. Drain, pack in jars. Cook the sirup until thick and pour over the fruit in the jars. Seal.

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Many Are Intellectual

The Public Health Service says that mental capacity and intellectual gifts of human beings are not restricted to either sex. There are highly intellectual women as well as men. It should be remembered, however, that the mental traits of the two sexes are different.

Velvet and Fox



Worth of Paris is responsible for this charming afternoon ensemble. It is of brown velvet trimmed with fox, and the hat is of brown felt.

Mother's Cook Book

PRESERVE SUGGESTIONS

HOW many of our housewives know the deliciousness of pickled and preserved watermelon rind? Instead of throwing it away try some of the

He Shuts Off Alarm Clock Daily



WHEN the alarm clock sounds its tearful summons in the gray light of dawn each morning, Mrs. F. A. Waugh, Los Angeles housewife, does not have to leap out of bed and turn it off for fear of awakening the neighbors. That's because her aide-de-camp, Lucky, gets right on the job and shuts off the alarm.

France's Finest Arch

At Orange, not far from Avignon, stands the finest triumphal arch in France. Probably dedicated to Tiberius, it stands 62 feet high and occupies a space 64 by 28 feet.