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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Nation Indorses President and the New Deal at the Polls— Democrats Gain Nine Seats in the Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and his fellow New Dealers had every reason to gloat over the results of the elections, for, generally speaking, their policies and acts were endorsed by the citizens of the United States by what amounted to a real landslide. The Democrats gained nine seats in the United States senate; and on incomplete returns, appeared to have just about held their present strength in the lower house.

Outstanding among the many Democratic victories was that scored in Pennsylvania. That state has not previously sent a Democrat to the senate in a half a century, but this time Joseph Guffey, the party boss, rode roughshod over Senator David A. Reed, leading adversary of the New Deal, and sent him to the discard. Two other persistent critics of the administration who were retired were Senator Simeon B. Fess of Ohio, beaten by former Gov. Vic Donahey; and Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, soundly walloped by Sherman Minton. Hatfield of West Virginia, Walcott of Connecticut, Herbert of Rhode Island, Kean of New Jersey, Goldsborough of Maryland and Patterson of Missouri, all Republican senators, must give up their seats respectively to young Rush D. Holt, Francis T. Maloney, Peter G. Gerry, A. Harry Moore, George L. Radcliffe and Harry S. Truman, all Democrats.

Upton Sinclair, the extreme radical, had the fun of scaring California out of its wits with his EPIC campaign for the governorship, and at little or no expense to himself; but the national administration had turned him down and the Republican nominee, Gov. Frank F. Merriam, won by a handsome majority. So the wealthy "refugees" who make California their home decided not to abandon the state. Hiram Johnson, being the nominee of everyone for re-election, goes back to the senate.

Wisconsin remained true to the La Follette dynasty even though it had created a new "Progressive" party for its own uses. Senator Bob La Follette had been patted on the head by President Roosevelt, and John M. Callahan, the Democratic nominee for the senate, was not acceptable to the administration because he was a friend of Al Smith; so Bob came through with a big plurality over Callahan and John B. Chapple, the Republican candidate. To clinch the victory of the third party, Philip La Follette was elected governor again, defeating Gov. Albert Schmedeman, Democrat, and Howard T. Greene, Republican.

There was a crumb of comfort for the Republicans in the re-election of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who has condemned parts and espoused other parts of the New Deal. One other crumb, less comforting, was afforded them in Maryland where Albert C. Ritchie was defeated in his attempt to annex a fifth consecutive term as governor. He was beaten by Harry W. Nice, a Republican of Baltimore whom Ritchie defeated for the same place in 1919.

The old line Republicans succeeded in re-electing Senator Austin in Vermont and Senator Townsend in Delaware.

Illinois, New York and Massachusetts were among the states that were swept by the Democrats. In the first named they took five house seats from the Republicans, the defeated including the veteran Fred Britten. New Yorkers returned Dr. Royal S. Copeland to the senate and H. H. Lehman to the governorship by tremendous majorities. Senator David I. Walsh was re-elected in Massachusetts, and Jim Curley, three times mayor of Boston, was made governor.

In the main the Democratic campaign had been skillfully conducted under the leadership of Postmaster Jim Farley. A fight to oust the "ins" always is difficult, and the Republicans in their hearts had not hoped for much. They did not get even the little they had expected. For at least two years President Roosevelt is assured of full support by congress for whatever policies and experiments he may

undertake, and the voters of the nation have told him to go ahead and do what he can to restore the country to prosperity.

SEVEN states voted on repudiation of prohibition and only Kansas, still stoutly Republican, remained dry. The others, all turning wet, were Florida, West Virginia, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho.

In Nebraska Senator George Norris succeeded in putting over his pet amendment to the state constitution providing for a small one-house legislature, and there is a belief that he will run for governor in 1936 to guide the experiment. Under the amendment, the 1935 legislature will pick a number of legislators—between 30 and 50—for its one-house successor. Annual salaries will be determined by dividing the number into \$37,500.

GASTON DOUMERGUE, utterly unable to make headway against the political schemers in the French cabinet, has resigned the premiership and returned to the retirement from which he was called last February to save the country from imminent civil war. The six Radical Socialist ministers, determined to frustrate his plan for constitutional reform, refused the premier's offer to postpone discussion of this scheme until after a regular budget was voted, provided the chamber of deputies first passed a three months' budget. Doumergue thereupon read his resignation, and at the suggestion of Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialists, the entire cabinet resigned.

President Lebrun immediately asked Pierre Laval, foreign minister, to form another coalition government, but he refused the commission. So the difficult job was turned over to Pierre-Etienne Flaudin, a left Republican who was minister of public works in the Doumergue cabinet.

The crisis aroused fear of armed conflict in Paris between the Socialists and the so-called Fascist groups, for both these parties called on their militant elements to be ready for action. There was danger, too, that the meeting of war veterans and patriotic societies on Armistice day would be turned into an anti-government demonstration.

FIRST of the administration chiefs to make a post-election speech, Secretary of Commerce Roper said over the radio: "We are not going to have a dictatorship to the left or an autocracy to the right."

He insisted that the Roosevelt recovery program contemplates the restoration of private profits and that, in fact, the government's essential revenues, through the income tax, are dependent upon private profits.

"As soon as future relief requirements can be determined," Secretary Roper said in announcing a new approach to the relief problem, "the major portion of these expenditures should be assumed by the states and localities, with federal assistance supplied only in those instances where the situation cannot possibly be met without federal aid. We need to discourage the growing tendency to let the federal government do it."

OFFICERS and crew of the Morro Castle are near to blame for the heavy loss of life when the liner turned, in the government's report on the disaster, but no attempt is made to fix the origin of the fire that took 124 lives.

"After a careful examination of the wreck and evaluation of the testimony," says the report submitted by Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the steamboat inspection service, "it is not possible to state what the exact cause was."

UNDER the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, a drive has been started to prevent labor union coercion, and all state legislatures, when they convene, are to be asked to enact six specific provisions "for the purpose of fixing the legal responsibility of labor organizations for their acts." The association says it is moved to this course because it believes the federal government is at last aware of the "terrorism" practiced

by union members against other employees who desire to act.

The laws to be asked of legislatures are:

1. To make sympathetic strikes and sympathetic lockouts illegal.
2. To make both employers and unions equally responsible for the observance of contracts.
3. To make it illegal for any association of employers or employees to expel, suspend, fine or otherwise punish members refusing to participate in an illegal strike or lockout.
4. To make picketing illegal when it is carried on in such a manner as to intimidate or coerce employees or customers.
5. To declare illegal employment contracts requiring a person either to join or not to join any labor organization.
6. To require written consent of the employee before the deduction of any part of his wages for the payment of organization dues may be made.

SOVIET Russia celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution with a parade of the great Red army before the tomb of Lenin in Moscow, and at the same time the Comintern, or Third Internationale, issued by cable an appeal to the toilers of the world to unite in a common front against imperialist wars and Fascism.

BECAUSE of her personal achievements and not because she is the wife of the President, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been awarded the second Gimbel prize of \$1,000 and a medal for outstanding work for America. She will receive the award in Philadelphia on December 12.

Mrs. Roosevelt has requested that the \$1,000 be applied toward sending a child suffering from the effects of infantile paralysis to Warm Springs.

FOLLOWING a week's conference with agricultural economists from 40 states, officials of the Department of Agriculture and leaders of the AAA, the bureau of agricultural economics has issued a bulky report forecasting generally improved conditions for the farm industry during the coming year. Here are the chief points in the predictions:

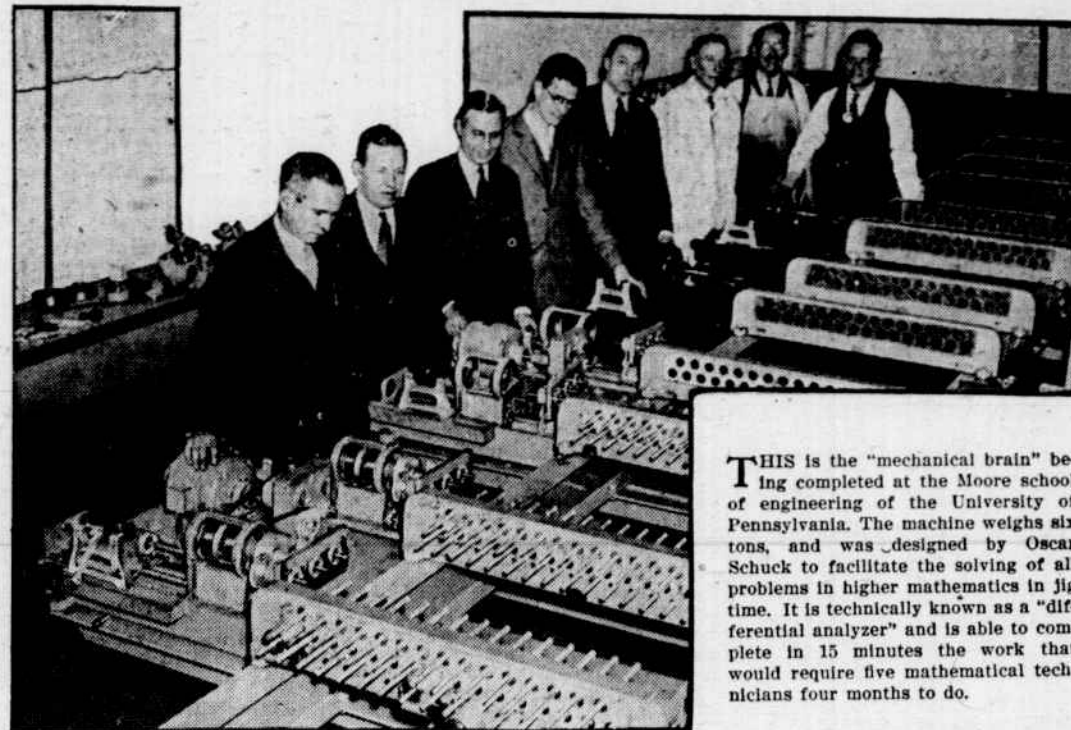
1. Greatly reduced supplies of most farm products will be seen, which, with improvement in consumer purchasing power, will probably bring a higher level of farm income during the first half of 1935, this despite low foreign demand for American farm products.
2. Farm production will be larger than this year's unusually small production.
3. This year's higher prices may tend to stimulate excessive planting of some crops not under production control next year.
4. Continued improvement in demand late next year will depend primarily on recovery in the durable goods industries.
5. "A small improvement in the purchasing power of farm families may, in general, be expected."
6. Prices of goods used in farm production are expected to average somewhat higher, at least until June, 1935.
7. The farm credit situation "will continue to show gradual improvement above the bad conditions of the past several years."
8. Next year's wheat crop is expected to result in an export surplus, with prices hanging close to an export basis.
9. Substantial advance in prices of meat animals is expected, with no material expansion in live stock numbers sighted before 1936.
10. Next year's wool clip will be the smallest in several years, with prices dependent on world production.
11. "A generally favorable" outlook is seen for poultry raisers, with prices remaining at seasonably high levels until next summer.

FRANCIS J. GORMAN, head of the United Textile Workers' committee that directed the recent strike, in a letter to George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, said that union labor would be glad to co-operate with the industry in developing new markets for the output of the factories.

He declared that after controversies had been ironed out by the federal board named as a result of the strike, representatives of the two sides could "begin conferences looking toward the improvement of the industry."

Mentioning the increased competition from Japanese goods and other factors which caused demand for American textiles to fall "millions of yards" below production capacity, he said: "A part of the purpose of the conferences which I have in mind would be to create joint employer-union machinery for the expansion and extension of the textile market. Such a program would be in furtherance of the interests of workers and employers alike."

"Mechanical Brain" That Solves Problems



THIS is the "mechanical brain" being completed at the Moore school of engineering of the University of Pennsylvania. The machine weighs six tons, and was designed by Oscar Schuck to facilitate the solving of all problems in higher mathematics in jig time. It is technically known as a "differential analyzer" and is able to complete in 15 minutes the work that would require five mathematical technicians four months to do.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

A LESSON IN POLITENESS

A FLOCK of modestly dressed yet rather distinguished looking feathered folks alighted in a cherry tree and began helping themselves to Farmer Brown's cherries. They were about the size of Winsome Bluebird, but did not look in the least like him, for they were dressed almost wholly in a beautiful rich, soft, grayish-brown. Across the end of each tail was a bright yellow band. On each, the forehead, chin, and a line through each eye was velvety black. Each wore a very stylish pointed cap, and on the wings of most of them were little spots of red which looked like sealing wax. From this they get the name of Waxwings. They



They Were About the Size of Winsome Bluebird, but Did Not Look in the Least Like Him.

were slim and trim and quite dandified, and in a quiet way were really beautiful.

"If they stay long, Farmer Brown won't have any cherries left," remarked Peter.

"Don't worry," replied Jenny Wren. "I don't know anybody equal to them for roosting about. Here are most of us with families, while those gadabouts haven't even begun thinking about housekeeping yet. They certainly do like those cherries, but I guess Farmer Brown can stand the loss of what they

eat. He may have fewer cherries, but he'll have more apples because of them."

"How's that?" demanded Peter.

"Oh," replied Jenny, "they were over here a while ago when those little green canker worms threatened to eat up the whole orchard, and they stuffed themselves on those worms just the same as they are stuffing themselves on cherries now. They are very fond of small fruits, but most of those they eat are the wild kind which are of no use to Farmer Brown or to anybody else. They eat so many cedar berries that some folks call them Cedar Birds. Others call them Cherry Birds. Now just look at that performance, will you?"

There were five of the Waxwings, and they were seated side by side on a branch of the cherry tree. One of them had a plump cherry which he passed to the next one. This one passed it on to the next, and so it went to the end of the row and half way back before it was finally eaten. Peter laughed right out. "Never in my life have I seen such politeness," said he.

"Huh!" exclaimed Jenny Wren. "I don't believe it was politeness at all. I guess if you got at the truth of the matter you would find each one was stuffed so full that he thought he didn't have room for that cherry, and so passed it along."

"Well, I think that was politeness the same," retorted Peter. "The first one might have dropped the cherry instead of passing it along."

Just then the Waxwings flew away.

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QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN... The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am sure I met the meanest man in the world. This man, as soon as the cold weather comes around, goes down to the railroad tracks and calls out all sorts of "ile names at the engineers as they pass in their engines. It seems the engineers get angry, but they can't stop their engines, so they throw pieces of coal at him, trying, of course, to hit him. That's just what this man wants. He has a bag with him and as the engineers throw the coal at him he picks it up and takes it home for his furnace. Did you ever hear of anyone meaner than that?

Truly yours,
I. GOSSIP.

Answer: That's pretty stingy; but I knew a man once who was so stingy it is unbelievable. He wanted to commit suicide and he went next door to use his neighbor's gas.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I read in the paper that a man fell from the roof of a ten-story building, into a wagon filled with soda water bottles. The newspaper claimed the man was not hurt. If this is true how do you account for it?

Truly yours,
I. DOUTIE.

Answer: That could happen, especially so if the soda water bottles were filled. In this particular case the man wasn't hurt because he fell into a wagon full of soft drinks.

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Huckleberry Pie

By ANNE CAMPBELL

IT'S just a huckleberry pie
Set on the window ledge to cool.
Outside the summer sun is high,
The sky a blue inverted pool.
And once again a barefoot child
Sets out to find, tin pail in hand,
The berries hiding in the wild
Far off upon that pleasant land.

It was in huckleberry time
The farm was loveliest to see . . .
I saw the morning-glories climb
Upon my window happily;
And glancing backward, as I walked
With cheerful footsteps down the lane,
It seemed to me the brown wrens
Mocked
That little girl so tanned and plain.

But nothing changed that sense of peace
That was my heart's best quality.
The woodland path was a release
From irksome household tasks to me.
But now upon small things intent,
I view with an approving eye
The sweetness of home's sacrament,
Caught in a huckleberry pie.

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Checked Tweed Suit



Mannish lines are developed in this dark brown, yellow and green checked tweed suit. The skirt is cut straight and the coat is slit up the back. Hand-knit gloves and sweater of dark brown wool complete the costume.

mother? Oh, no; that's a chance to catch up on the darning or to start that sweater she wants to knit for little Jane. She doesn't have to fold her hands to rest!

But, doesn't she! If it were not for that darning or knitting on her mind, would she not enjoy occasionally just folding her hands and "sitting around"? I say she may not even know it, but she would. I say that every woman who keeps house should keep some time free for what Mrs. Roosevelt calls a time for being peaceful—a time when she will do nothing that could possibly be called useful!

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Oysters Grown in 29 A. D.
As early as 29 A. D., oysters were grown by the Romans for commercial purposes, according to Pliny.

Making It Tough for the Fishes



C. R. KLEIN of Santa Monica, Calif., is here shown with his recently completed harpoon gun which will be used for shooting swordfish, alligators, sharks, etc. The gun can also be used in emergencies by life guard stations for firing life lines to distressed persons and boats. The gun, constructed of steel and bronze, is 30 inches in length and weighs but 20 pounds. It has two hand pumps, one for low and the other for high pressure. The line can be shot 150 yards with 300 pounds pressure. The sight on the gun is similar to an airplane ring sight. The tapered cone is used with the line wound on it, this cone keeping the line from tangling when the harpoon is fired. It is equipped with a pistol grip and trigger for firing.