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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hoare Promises Britain Will Not Fight With Italy—Laval's Peace Efforts Continued—President Roosevelt Returns to Washington.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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SIR SAMUEL HOARE, British foreign secretary, assured parliament and the world that Great Britain has no intention of fighting Italy and would not alone apply military sanctions against that nation. He held out strong hopes that the war in Africa could be settled without resort to the league to extreme measures. His speech was plainly an invitation to Italy to talk peace terms.



Sir Samuel Hoare

Denying that the government's policy is hostile to Fascism, Sir Samuel said: "We have not the least intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of other people."

"The unbroken solidarity of the empire is behind the government's policy," he said. "Let those prophets of misfortune who have marked the empire down for decay and dissolution observe this fact of overwhelming importance."

Hoare hinted at British isolation from continental affairs if the league collapses.

Next day Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin warmly endorsed all that Hoare and Capt. Anthony Eden have done at Geneva. He deprecated even the use of the word war, but called for a rearming of the empire, saying: "In the interests of world peace it is essential our defensive services should be stronger than they are today."

Baldwin announced the adjournment of parliament on October 25 and the election of a new parliament on November 14. The campaign already is under way and is lively, with the international situation furnishing the main issues.

MUSSOLINI made one conciliatory gesture toward Great Britain when he agreed to withdraw a division of troops from Libya; and at the same time he urged that France and Britain make quick reply to his peace conditions. But it became known the troops were to be moved from Libya to Tripoli, where they would be almost as much a menace to Egypt; and the duke's peace terms were so drastic that there was no prospect that they would be accepted by anyone concerned. They included disarmament of Ethiopia, an international protectorate over the central regions and an Italian protectorate over the remainder.

Addressing the foreign affairs committee of the French chamber of deputies, Premier Laval promised he would seek only a compromise that would be fully acceptable to the League of Nations. He told the committee that France's battleships would steam immediately to the assistance of Britain if the latter's fleet was attacked by Italy.

WHILE Premier Pierre Laval of France was still trying desperately to find a way of settling the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel that would be acceptable to both Great Britain and Italy—apparently without regard to Ethiopia's real interests—fifty-two members of the League of Nations declared a boycott on all Italian goods and an embargo on various key exports to that country. The boycott binds these nations to prohibit importation of "all goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or in Italian possessions from whatever place they arrive."

If rigidly enforced, this would cut off about two-thirds of the export trade upon which Italy depends in getting funds for prosecution of the war in Africa. The countries applying the sanctions agree to aid one another in compensating losses by increased trade facilities, credits, cash and loans if possible, and discriminating against league members such as Austria and Hungary which continue to trade with Italy.

Austria, Hungary and Albania spoke against the sanctions. Switzerland, which seeks to preserve her traditional neutrality, was silent. Some South American republics made complicated reservations.

It was decided that the sanctions should be put in force on October 31, and Laval thus had time to continue his peace efforts. These seemed to

center on a way to "legalize" Italian occupation of that part of northern Ethiopia which Mussolini's troops have seized and to arrange for Italy's partial control over the entire empire.

GEN. RUDOLFO GRAZIANI'S forces in southern Ethiopia were reported to have won several important victories in their advance toward Harar and the railway. They captured some towns despite desperate resistance by the natives, and took many prisoners. The main movement in that region was up the Webbe Shibel river. The Ethiopians were repeatedly dispersed by aerial bombs.

In Tigre province, on the north, the Italians were consolidating their positions and preparing for another big thrust toward Addis Ababa. Their line there extended nearly 70 miles from Adigrat through Aduwa to the holy city of Aksum.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, deeply tanned and in fine spirits, returned to the White House, his holiday tour ended. When he landed from the cruiser Houston at Charleston, S. C., he told a big crowd gathered to welcome him that the country is on its way back to prosperity under the planned economy of his administration, "and don't let anybody tell you differently."

At an informal press conference just before he left the cruiser, the President was asked to comment on the "impending collapse" of his drive to put three and a half million employables on relief to work by November 1. He replied that November 30 was 39 days off and that November 1 had never been set as the deadline, and that he had been very careful to say that substantially three and a half million persons would be put to work. If three million are at work by November 30 he said he would be satisfied with the four-billion-dollar program, and that it could not then be considered to have fallen down.

FOR the third time in his career Mackenzie King is now prime minister of Canada, following the victory of the Liberal party at the polls. Richard B. Bennett and his Conservative cabinet resigned and King was called on to form the new government, which he did at once. He himself was sworn in as prime minister, president of the privy council and secretary of state for external affairs. Thomas A. Crerar of Winnipeg was made minister of mines, immigration and colonization, interior and Indian affairs. Charles A. Dunning of Montreal is the new minister of finance and W. D. Euler of Kitchener has the trade and commerce portfolio. All the cabinet positions except that of agriculture were filled at once.

The resignation of W. D. Herridge as minister to Washington was accepted and became immediately effective. The department of national revenue announced cancellation of dumping duties on the following commodities entering Canada: Plums, prunes, radishes, spinach, and peaches.

ONE of the government's much publicized efforts to punish alleged income tax evaders of Louisiana failed when a jury in Federal court at New Orleans brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Abraham L. Shushan, one of the close associates of the late Senator Long. The prosecution claimed he owed \$71,000 in taxes. The verdict was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd in the courtroom, and in the ensuing confusion several news photographers were beaten up by former members of Long's bodyguard—which seems to be a habit in Louisiana.

NEARLY 5,000 men and women from all parts of the United States gathered in Chicago and held a national convention of the Townsend plan, which, as most people know, would give every person sixty years of age a \$200 per month income if the person agreed to spend it all within the month, did not work or have an income all told of more than \$2,400 a year.

The elderly California doctor who devised the plan was present, and the delegates seriously undertook the work of formulating a campaign to compel the adoption of the plan at the coming session of congress.

"GERMANY is becoming a barren nation, intellectually, culturally and scientifically, under Hitler." That was the way Alfred E. Smith opened an appeal for financial aid for non-Aryan Christian and political refugees from Germany, at a dinner in New York held under the joint auspices of the American Christian Committee for German Refugees and the Emergency Committee in Aid of Political Refugees from Nazism.

"I am informed that at this very moment I am speaking, 2,500 German refugees are on the verge of starvation," the former New York governor said. "Centers now operating and serving these refugees in Europe must be supplied quickly with money. They need aid, or will be forced to discontinue their work."

ALL states and communities have been asked by Aubrey Williams acting WPA administrator, to make better provisions for the care of "unemployables," for federal aid for the needy will soon be confined to providing jobs. In an interview Mr. Williams said that with six states already cut off the dole, progress of the work relief program would bring liquidation of relief administrations in "the great majority of the remaining states" during November. This will leave those physically or mentally unable to work, the aged, mothers with dependent children, and other handicapped families and individuals, dependent upon local efforts.

D. R. HUGH S. MAGILL, who as president of the American Federation of Investors has been annoyed by congressional investigators, has written to all members of congress a letter asking whether American citizens "still have the right to express their approval or disapproval with respect to pending legislation without being harassed by 'inquisitors.'"

The federation opposed the recent enactment of the "death sentence" for "unnecessary" holding companies and was under investigation by the senate lobby committee.

In an open letter to senators and representatives, Magill said he had "refused" to permit representatives of the committee "to read my personal and private correspondence." He asserted the federation "is not a lobbying organization as that term is commonly used."

DEATH came to an eminent American, Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A., retired, at the age of ninety-one years. He passed away in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, and was buried in Arlington national cemetery with full honors. General Greely was universally known as the leader of the ill-fated expedition into the Arctic regions in 1881 from which only he and seven others returned alive. But he had already served in the Civil war with distinction, and his later scientific accomplishments won him international fame.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, president of the world disarmament conference and a most determined foe of war, died in a London nursing home.

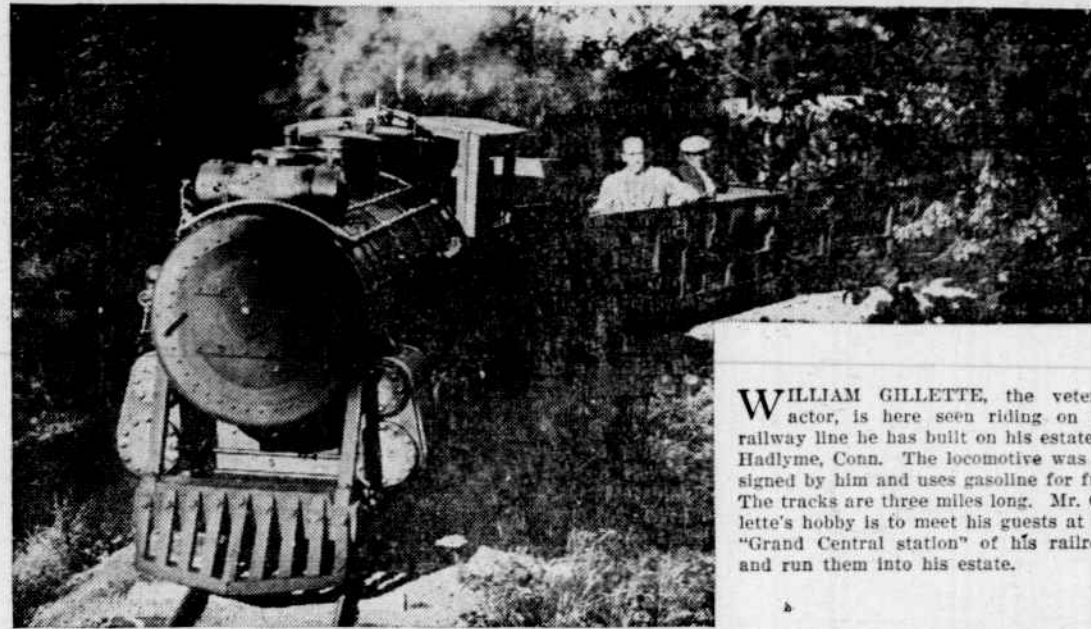
He was seventy-two years old and had been ill for a long time, so ill that he had not been permitted to see a newspaper for six weeks and did not know that another war had broken out and that the peace of Europe was threatened. The former iron molder of Glasgow who became a leader of the Labor party and was foreign secretary when it was in power, was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1934. His crusade for peace and disarmament was inspired by the death of his eldest son in the World war.

HELENA, capital of Montana, and all the western part of that state were terrified by a series of earthquake shocks extending through a number of days. There were only two fatalities, but numerous buildings were wrecked or so weakened that they had to be razed. Hundreds of persons were driven from their homes, and the suffering was intensified by a sudden fall of the temperature.

EDWARD HENRY CARSON, who in 1921 was made Baron Carson of Duncairn, died in London at the age of eighty-one years, ending a strange and stormy career concerned mainly with Irish politics. A Protestant, he became leader of the Ulster party, organized and led the threatened Ulster rebellion in 1914 against the home rule bill and secured its postponement. When the war broke he turned his army to the battlefields of France and himself entered the British cabinet.

After the war Carson threw himself into the fight against the establishment of the Irish Free State and succeeded in securing the partition by which the six Ulster counties separated from the rest of Ireland.

Veteran Actor Turns Railway Magnate



WILLIAM GILLETTE, the veteran actor, is here seen riding on the railway line he has built on his estate at Hadlyme, Conn. The locomotive was designed by him and uses gasoline for fuel. The tracks are three miles long. Mr. Gillette's hobby is to meet his guests at the "Grand Central station" of his railroad and run them into his estate.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

LIGHTFOOT AND PADDY BECOME PARTNERS

THE instant Lightfoot the Deer saw Paddy the Beaver he knew that, for the time being at least, there was no danger. He knew that Paddy is one of the shyest of all the little people of the Green Forest and that when he is found working in the daytime it means that he has been undisturbed for a long time. Otherwise he would work only at night.

Paddy saw Lightfoot almost as soon as he stepped out on the bank. He kept right on swimming with the branch of a poplar tree until he reached his food pile, which, you know, is in the water. There he forced the branch down until it was held by other branches already sunken in the pond. This done, he swam over to where Lightfoot was watching. "Hello, Lightfoot!" he exclaimed. "You are looking handsomer than ever. How are you feeling these fine autumn days?"

"Anxious," replied Lightfoot. "I am feeling terribly anxious. Do you know what day this is?"

"No," replied Paddy. "I don't know what day it is and I don't particularly care. It is enough for me that it is one of the finest days we've had for a long time."

"I wish I could feel that way," said Lightfoot wistfully. "I wish I could feel that way, Paddy, but I can't. No, sir, I can't. You see, this is the first of the most dreadful days in all the year for me. The hunters started looking for me before Mr. Sun was really out of bed. At least one hunter did and I don't doubt there are others. I fooled that one, but from now to the end of the hunting season these will not be a single moment of daylight when I will feel absolutely safe."

Paddy crept out on the bank and chewed a little twig of poplar thoughtfully. Paddy says he can always

think better if he is chewing something. "That's bad news, Lightfoot. I'm sorry to hear it, I certainly am sorry to hear it," said Paddy. "Why anybody wants to hunt such a handsome fellow as you are I cannot understand. My, but that's a beautiful head of horns you have!"

"They are the best I've ever had,

Do YOU Know—



That the blue flag or iris—the democratic nobleman of the fields—was adopted by Louis VII, the pious Crusader as the emblem of his house? The "fleur-de-Louis" in time became "fleur-de-lys." It was the flower of chivalry.

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MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

A FEW DESSERTS

A MEAL is unfinished without something in sweets or a made dessert to end the meal.

Adam's Cream Pie.
Scald one cupful of milk, add one cupful of sugar and one-eighth teaspoonful of salt. Mix two teaspoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold milk; add to the scalded milk, stirring constantly. Cook until smooth; then pour on two well-beaten eggs mixed with a cupful of cream; pour into a pastry lined tin and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake until firm in the center. Remove at once from the oven and serve cold.

Steamed Cherry Pudding.
Drain canned cherries from the syrup. Make a batter of one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and milk to mix into a drop batter. Butter pudding cups and add a tablespoonful of the mixture, then a tablespoonful of the cherries—a bit of juice with them will not matter. Cover with another spoonful of batter, leaving plenty of room in the cup for rising. Set the cups into hot water, cover closely and boil fifteen minutes. Use the juice lightly thickened for the sauce, adding a little butter.

Orange Rounds.
Cut rounds from rich pastry and bake. Put together with orange filling prepared as follows: Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add five tablespoonfuls of sugar, the juice of one orange and half of the

LOVE'S BEAMS

By ANNE CAMPBELL

LIKE a flame burning
Steady and bright,
True love and yearning
Shine through my night.

My ship would flounder,
Lost in life's sea;
Storms would break 'round her
Relentlessly.

If the bright beacon
Love's lighthouse throws
Should ever weaken,
Should lose its rose.

Searchlight enduring,
Steadfastly fling
Love beams, insuring
Safe journeying!

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"Nowadays," says ironic Irene, "the younger generation never seem to grow anything but their clothes."

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QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Can you tell me what is meant by a crazy bone?

Truly yours,
U. MER.

Answer: A crazy bone is a dollar spent foolishly.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
This morning I tried to see how long I could stand on my head. After three minutes I had to give up because the blood rushed to my head. When I stand on my feet how is it the blood doesn't rush there?

Yours truly,
CON. TORTIONIST.

Answer: Your feet are not empty.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Would you be kind enough to settle an argument between my wife and

me? I say a person with great talent and a genius are one and the same thing, while my wife says there is a vast difference between the two. Who is right, and why?

Yours truly,
WRIGHT INGPAD.
Answer: Your wife is right. The difference between talent and genius is that talent gets paid every Saturday.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Every time I take a railroad trip I have an argument with the train conductor about sticking my head out of the window. I am an American citizen and I always pay for my tickets, and I object to this kind of treatment. I have a right to put my head out the train window, haven't I?

Sincerely,
ANN. R. KIST.

Answer: Of course you have a perfect right to put your head out of the train window. The only reason the conductors say anything to you about it is that they want you to realize that in case the train passes over a bridge and your head is sticking out and your head damages any of the iron-work on the bridge you'll have to pay for it.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Since automobiles have become so plentiful I notice so few horses. Don't people go "sleighing" any more?

Yours truly,
CY DERPRESS.
Answer: I should say they do. There is more "slaying" done with automobiles, than was ever done with horses.

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Equine Giants Win Championship



THERE are giants, still—these days—in the horse world—great one-ton giants that still bear burdens for us, just as man's oldest, most useful friend has always done. And a new world's heavyweight championship record was made in the work horse world, at Hillsdale County fair, Michigan, recently when two giants, Rock and Tom, trained by Russell Sando of Piqua, Ohio, defeated the giant champions of the East and hauled a load of 25½ tons for 20 consecutive starts. A "dynamometer," operated by Michigan State college, was used to measure the pulls scientifically. Expert horsemen and engineers were all amazed at this record. Rock and Tom are here shown doing their stunts.