

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1936.

NO. 6.

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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Italy Wins Another Battle and Talks About Peace

FROM the Italian army on the northern front in Ethiopia comes the news that the invaders have defeated the natives in a series of severe combats and have reached and taken the mountain stronghold of Amba Alaji. The Ethiopian losses are estimated at 10,000 dead and many more wounded. The Tembien region is now completely in the hands of the Italians and their way to the center of the country is fairly clear.

Dispatches from Addis Ababa admitted that the Italians also were advancing rapidly in the southern part of the country and said Ras Desta Deme's army and large numbers of warriors from all over the south were gathering to try to stop them. Marshal Badoglio's troops in the north were besieging Abbi Addi, 25 miles west of Makale and the 5,000 Ethiopians there were said to be facing surrender or extermination.

With these successes on the military side, Mussolini was reported to be losing economically because of the increasing pressure of the various sanctions against Italy. Because of his weakened position at home, it was said in Geneva and Paris he probably would be disposed to negotiate peace if terms satisfactory enough to save his face are proposed.

The sanctions committee of the League of Nations unexpectedly decided that Mussolini should be asked once more whether he is ready to discuss peace; and it was understood that if he said no, the league would proceed to impose an embargo on oil. Such a step, Mussolini has repeatedly asserted, would mean war in Europe.

Emperor Haile Selassie, according to Geneva dispatches, sent a message to Great Britain, offering to discuss peace on the basis of the status quo, letting Italy retain the territory she has occupied, provided King Edward will act as intermediary.

Japan Military Revolt Ends in Failure

JAPAN was calming down after the amazing revolt and attempted coup d'etat of a thousand soldiers led by a group of young "fascist" officers who thought the Okada government was hampering the military progress of the nation. So far as can be judged at this distance, the net results of the uprising were: Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, former premier and lord keeper of the privy seal; Korekiyo Takahashi, minister of finance, and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, chief of military education, were assassinated by the rebels. Premier Okada escaped death, his brother-in-law being mistaken for him and slain. The mutineers, threatened by loyal troops and the fleet, obeyed an edict by Emperor Hirohito and surrendered. Of their 23 leaders, two committed suicide and the rest were put in prison to await probable trial by court martial.

One other important result is likely to follow the uprising, and that is the formation of a new government more national in character and including some able military men. That is what the army wants, not caring especially who is premier. Okada, after emerging from his place of hiding, offered his resignation, but the emperor commanded him to carry on for the present. It may be Japan will really be the gainer for the revolt, but it suffered one great loss in the death of Takahashi, who was a financial genius.

The whole affair emphasizes the fact that the Japanese do not look with disfavor on assassinations and suicides that are motivated by "patriotism."

Building Service Strike Cripples New York

MORE than 150,000 workers in 11,000 buildings in New York city were called out on strike by James J. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees' International union, and the sky-scrapers from the Battery to Washington Heights were badly crippled. Elevator men stopped their cars, furnace men banked their fires and scrubwomen threw down their mops, and all marched out of the buildings and formed picket lines. There was some scattered fighting between the pickets and men hastily hired to take their places, but the entire police force of the city was mobilized in a hurry to preserve the peace. For almost a month the union lead-

ers and building operators had been trying in vain to reach an agreement that would avert the strike. Bambrick as he called the strike said the owners must now sign the union terms and that he would accept no calls for arbitration. Each building, he asserted, must sign for itself.

Since the strike affected not only office buildings but innumerable apartment buildings also, the occupants of the latter were deprived of heat and telephone connections, and in many cases sick persons were marooned without food supplies. This led Mayor La Guardia to call the city health officials into conference, and to declare a civic emergency and order Health Commissioner Rice to see that fires were stoked and that trips necessary to health of the tenants and care of the sick were made in all residence buildings of more than six floors.

Union officials in Akron, Ohio, warned the law enforcement officials there that a general strike would be called in that city if force were used to break the strike blockade by pickets at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company plant.

Boulder Dam Turned Over to the Government

COMPLETED two and one-half years ahead of schedule, Boulder dam and its power houses were turned over to the reclamation service. The job was the biggest single contract ever executed for the government. There was no ceremony in the transfer. Frank Crowe, construction superintendent for the Six Companies, Inc., contractors, said to Ralph Lowry, reclamation service engineer: "Take it; it's yours now," and that was all.

The dam and power houses are done, but there is plenty of work on the entire project remaining to keep the government engineers busy for a long time. The Six Companies received \$54,500,000, and the total cost will be \$165,000,000.

Putting New Farm Bill Into Quick Operation

IMMEDIATELY after President Roosevelt signed the new soil conservation farm relief act passed to take the place of the invalidated AAA, Administrator Chester C. Davis began planning ways to spend the \$500,000,000 authorized. Under his orders more than five thousand employees of the AAA who had been waiting since January 6 for something to do got busy placing the new program into effect.

The goal of the new law, Mr. Roosevelt said in announcing his signature, is parity, not of farm prices, but of farm income. He said the New Deal has "not abandoned and will not abandon" the principle of equality for agriculture.

The President, in a formal statement, stressed three "major objectives" of the program which he said are "inseparably and of necessity linked with the national welfare." They were:

1. "The conservation of the soil itself through wise and proper land use.
2. "The re-establishment and maintenance of farm income at fair levels so that the great gains made by agriculture in the last three years can be preserved and national recovery continue.
3. "The protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future."

Davis planned, as the first move, a series of four conferences with agricultural leaders in Memphis, Chicago, New York and Salt Lake City to formulate plans to take 30,000,000 acres out of commercial production this year and place them in legumes and other soil conserving crops.

Federal Judge Ritter Impeached by House

ARTICLES of impeachment against Federal Judge Halsted L. Ritter of the Southern district of Florida were voted by the house of representatives. The vote was 181 to 146. The judge is accused of accepting \$4,500 from a former law partner who collected \$90,000 in fees in Ritter's court. This impeachment is the twelfth voted by the house in American history. Of the 11 men previously impeached eight have been judges, one a senator, another a cabinet officer, and the other was a President, Andrew Johnson. Only three, all judges, were found guilty by the senate, which sits as the court in such cases.

Texas Opens Centennial Birthday Party

"REMEMBER the Alamo," the battle cry of Texas, was heard all over the state as its centennial celebration opened at the village of Washington-on-the-Brazos, where the declaration of independence from Mexico was signed. The old "charter of empire" was taken there from its place in the state capitol rotunda in Austin, and Gov. James V. Alfred of Texas and Gov. Philip LaFollette of Wisconsin went along to take part in the ceremonies. The party then went to Huntsville, where Gen. Sam Houston gathered an army of Texans to fight the Mexicans, and there Gov. Hill McAlister of Tennessee made the address. San Antonio and other cities followed on the program, and the celebrations will continue for months, reaching a climax in the opening on June 6 of the centennial exposition at Dallas.

Removal of Gen. Hagood Stirs Up Big Row

SUMMARY removal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood from his command of the Eighth Corps area because of his critical expressions concerning the WPA and other New Deal activities stirred up a pretty row in Washington.

Gen. Hagood, chief of staff, signed the order to Hagood, by order of the secretary of war and the President. The Republicans in congress, backed up by Tom Blanton of Texas and some other Democrats, assailed the action vigorously, and Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the incident on behalf of "free speech."

Breaking its "usual rule of silence," the War department made public a letter from General Craig to Secretary Dern, declaring Hagood's record was "marked by repeated examples of lack of self-control, irresponsible and intemperate statements."

Vandenberg Won't Enter Ohio's Primary

SENATOR VANDENBERG of Michigan has formally declined to enter the Ohio Presidential primary, but does not bar himself from consideration for the Republican nomination. Writing to the Republican state committee of Ohio, in reply to an inquiry as to whether he would run, Vandenberg asserted his "sole interest" in the Republican convention was that it should make "the wisest possible decisions respecting both party leadership and party policies."

To conform to Ohio law, the Borah forces have found the required "second choice." This is Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., publisher of a chain of newspapers, who has agreed to fight alongside the Idaho senator for Ohio's 52 delegates, to receive the votes of those pledged to Borah should the nomination of the latter be blocked in the convention. Mr. Gannett has expressed the belief that Borah is the one member of the party "most likely to recover the upstate New York vote," and he also holds the view that the Idahoan would be the strongest candidate in the agricultural states.

Nye Says War Profits Bill Must Be Considered

SENATOR NYE of North Dakota is determined that the war profits bill devised by his munitions committee shall be brought up for consideration at this session. Indeed he more than threatens a filibuster to bring this about, if necessary, to get the measure out of the hands of a finance subcommittee which is headed by Tom Connally of Texas.

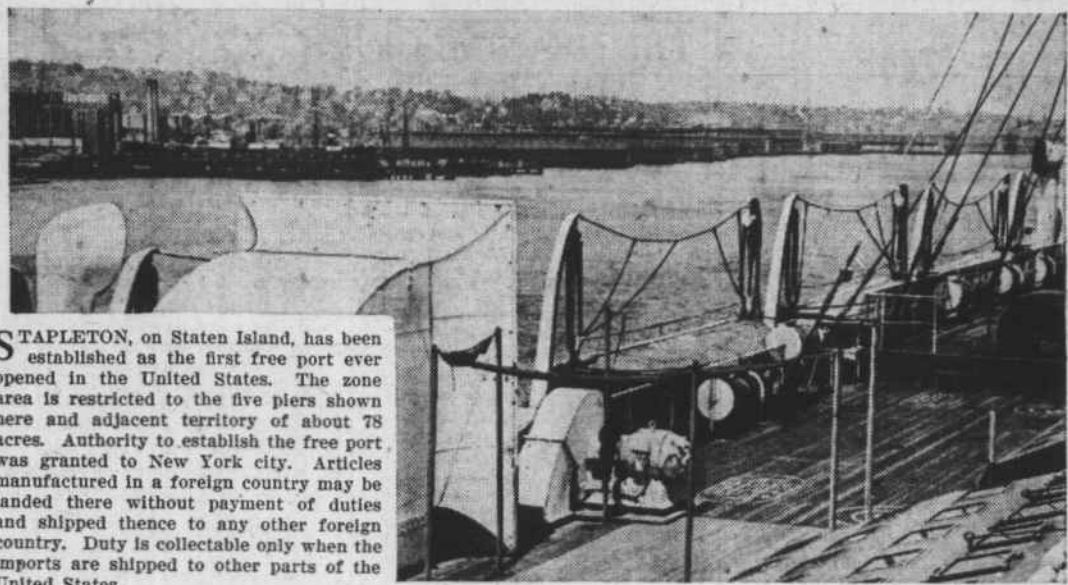
The Nye bill provides for stiff taxes on earnings and virtual confiscation of individual income above \$10,000 a year in time of war.

Georgia's Fiscal Affairs in a Serious Tangle

GOV. EUGENE TALMADGE is virtually financial dictator of Georgia, because the general assembly did not enact an appropriation bill, but he is having his troubles finding funds to carry on. He declared there was a "plan hatched in Washington" to hamper him, and ousted State Treasurer George Hamilton and Controller General William Harrison for refusal to honor treasury warrants. Hamilton removed all the money from the treasury vault to a bank. Three state departments provided funds for temporary operation of fiscal affairs.

Then depository banks, the United States post office and the state's attorney general took a hand. Mail addressed to the suspended officers was impounded, cutting off the flow of tax remittances; all but one of the depository banks refused to honor state checks pending a court decision on the legal status of de facto officials; and Attorney General M. J. Yeomans, once cited by Talmadge as an authority for his actions, declared his position had been misinterpreted.

First Free Port in United States Established



STAPLETON, on Staten Island, has been established as the first free port ever opened in the United States. The zone area is restricted to the five piers shown here and adjacent territory of about 78 acres. Authority to establish the free port was granted to New York city. Articles manufactured in a foreign country may be landed there without payment of duties and shipped thence to any other foreign country. Duty is collectible only when the imports are shipped to other parts of the United States.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

LIGHTFOOT CATCHES A GLIMPSE OF THE STRANGER

LIGHTFOOT the Deer was unhappy. It was a strange unhappiness, an unhappiness such as he had never known before. You see, he had discovered that there was a stranger in the Green Forest, a stranger of his own kind, another deer. He knew it by dainty footprints in the mud along the Laughing Brook and on the edge of the pond of Paddy the Beaver. He knew it by other signs which he ran across every now and then. But search as he would, he was unable to find the newcomer. He had searched everywhere, but always he was just too late. The stranger had gone.

Now there was no anger in Lightfoot's desire to find the stranger. Instead, there was a great longing. For the first time in his life Lightfoot felt lonely. So he hunted and hunted and was unhappy. He lost appetite. He slept little. He roamed about uneasily, looking, listening, testing every Merry Little Breeze, but all in vain.

Then, one never-to-be-forgotten night, as he drank at the Laughing Brook, a strange feeling swept over him. It was the feeling of being watched. Lightfoot lifted his beautiful head and a slight movement caught his quick eyes and drew them to a thicket not far away. The silvery light of gentle Mistress Moon fell full on that thicket and thrust out from it was the most beautiful head in all the Great World. At least that is the way it seemed to Lightfoot, though the truth is, it was not as beautiful as his own, for it was uncrowned by antlers. For a long minute Lightfoot stood gazing. A pair of wonderful, great, soft eyes gazed back at him. Then that beautiful head disappeared.

With a mighty bound Lightfoot cleared the Laughing Brook and rushed over to the thicket in which that beautiful head had disappeared. He plunged

in, but there was no one there. Frantically he searched. But that thicket was empty. Then he stood still and listened. Not a sound reached him. It was as still as if there were no other living things in all the Green Forest. The beautiful stranger had slipped away as silently as a shadow.

All the rest of that night Lightfoot searched through the Green Forest, but his search was in vain. The longing to find that beautiful stranger had become so great that he fairly ached with it. It seemed to him that until he found her he could know no happiness.

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DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a narcotic?"
"Snow bird."
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Through A WOMAN'S EYES

by JEAN NEWTON

SOMETHING ON GRATITUDE

"DEAR Jean Newton: I think one of the lowest qualities of which the human race is capable is ingratitude. And yet the people who in other ways are not low are guilty of it. I see so much around me, people failing to appreciate favors and efforts on the part of others which they themselves would be none too ready to render someone else. It seems there are a good many people with two codes, two rules of measurement. One is for what they should do for others—and frequently it is a very small rule of measurement. The other is for what they may expect from others. And there they take a good deal for granted, frequently accepting everything casually and without gratitude. I think the subject is worth a few words from you."

Gratitude—it is an old subject, and wiser minds than mine have spoken on it. When writing the above our reader friend must have been laboring under the reaction from a bitter experience. For it would be a sad world if ingratitude were indeed so common a quality. For my part, I have not found it so; my small efforts for others have always been appreciated beyond their deserts. Yet we know that here and there in this large com-

munity that we call the world there is the type of person who is casual in what he accepts from others and thoughtless when it comes to appreciation.

I have come across a recent utterance on the subject by a well-known minister, who said from the pulpit that "the emotion of gratitude is the tenderest of human feelings; it may be ranked with love, sympathy, benevolence." To me that is sentimentalizing the matter. It makes gratitude an original quality, reflecting credit on the one who feels it. I feel rather with our reader that in all decency gratitude should be involuntary, a natural reaction to kindness on the part of others—and that not to feel it in such cases is indeed base. However, our reader should remember—and it may help to avoid the canker of bitterness—that people are not all



"We read that the average woman uses three times her weight in cosmetics during her life-time," says rougematzed Rosie, "so now we not only know what has kept the woman in the red for life but the husband too."
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THINK

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

The strong
May lead, but not for long,
Though strength may conquer for a
time,
And yet
The victors I have met
Used heads as well as hands to climb.
The wise
Watch both the trail and skies,
Observe the sun, select a star—
Yes, they
Who wisely chose the way
The final victors always are.

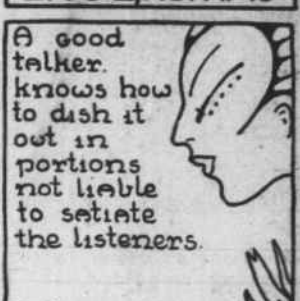
Make sure
The truth that will endure
Is your equipment on the quest;
The trail
Too short may often fail,
The longer road may be the best.
Mere strength
Will lose the lead at length,
Stand baffled by some sudden brink,
While on
And up some man has gone,
Some man who took the time to think.
© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Toque for Spring



The high pointed crown of this toque of shiny black basket weave straw is emphasized by a spray of flowers tucked into the front. The bow is of cornflower blue silk taffeta matching the cornflowers that are combined with pink and yellow bachelor buttons.

Eve's Epigrams



A good talker
knows how
to dash it
out in
portions
not liable
to satiate
the listeners.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Vice President Has His Own Flag



VICE PRESIDENT GARNER is here seen with his own special flag, the first ever made for a Vice President of the United States. In design it is identical with the President's flag, the only differences being that the President's seal is on a blue field and that of the Vice President on a white field; and the President's stars are white while those of the Vice President are blue.