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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Bullitt Is Made Ambassador to France—Hitler Stirs Stalin to Talk of War—Secretary Dern Dies in Washington.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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TRANSFER of William C. Bullitt from the embassy in Moscow to that in Paris is not surprising. He it was who was chiefly responsible for the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, and when he was rewarded with the ambassadorship it was expected he would be able to swing a lot of Russian business to American concerns.

Also it was hoped he could persuade his Russian friends to keep their promises not to disturb this country with communist propaganda. In these respects at least Mr. Bullitt has been a disappointment. But he retains the confidence of President Roosevelt and will not be out of place as ambassador to the leftist French government.

Some observers think Mr. Bullitt is sent to Paris for the purpose of secretly sounding out the major European powers on the possibility of reconvening the world economic conference in 1937.

Jesse Isador Straus resigned as ambassador to France on the advice of his physicians. The President wrote him that "if this administration shall be continued for another four years, I shall count on your returning as a part of it."

REICHSFUHRER HITLER has injected a little more ginger into the international armament race by suddenly announcing that the term for compulsory military service for Germans was doubled—two years instead of one. As matters are just now in Europe, this appeared to be aimed directly against soviet Russia, and if the London newspapers are to be believed, Dictator Stalin recognizes this and reacts as might be expected. The London Evening News and Daily Mail both assert that Stalin, in a secret radio address to the red army, said:

"Comrades of the red forces: We are on the very eve of momentous events. At any moment now you may be called upon to lay down your lives for the defense of the proletarian birthland.

"This is the moment you have been anticipating, and now your birthland is expecting you to do the duty you have so eagerly awaited.

"Our enemies are getting into position. So be ready. The enemies are on the frontiers of our great land. Keep watch.

"Everything money could buy, everything the genius of man could invent and everything the loving labor of the workers could make have been given into your hands for the defense and glory of the Soviet land."

The London papers say other Soviet leaders followed Stalin with similar talks. The foreign office in Moscow flatly denied that the dictator had delivered any such address as was reported.

German economists, worried over the mounting costs of re-arming their country, were told the doubling of the term of military service would not be quite so expensive as it appeared, for more men in barracks means fewer on dole. However, the national debt continued to grow and ways of meeting payments are becoming fewer and more scanty.

SECRETARY OF WAR GEORGE H. DERN died in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, of heart disease and other complications resulting from influenza. He had been ill since last spring but part of the time had insisted on attending to his official duties, keeping this up even from his sick bed. Mr. Dern, who was sixty-four years old, was formerly a brilliant mining engineer and was the second non-Mormon to be elected governor of Utah, serving two terms.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made by WPA officials in Washington that more than 110,000 farmers are now at work on Works Progress administration projects in the drought areas of the West and Central West. About half of the farmers on the WPA rolls are in North and South Dakota. North Dakota reported 32,762 at work on federal projects

and South Dakota 22,927. Relief and agricultural authorities have estimated that 110,000 to 120,000 farmers will need help through the winter in the Dakotas.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S special train made a quick run to Bismarck, N. D., and the special committee on the drought, headed by Morris L. Cooke, reported to him on its inspection of the afflicted area. The President then took an automobile tour through the countryside to see for himself some of the effects of the long dry spell. He conferred with Acting Governor Welford and Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota and Acting Governor Holt and Senators Wheeler and Murray of Montana. Next day Mr. Roosevelt's train carried him down to Pierre, S. D., and thence into other drought stricken states.

Mr. Roosevelt's original schedule was changed to permit him to make a quick run to Salt Lake City for the burial services of Secretary of War Dern.

FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN P. BARNES of Chicago upheld the constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange act and denied an injunction to restrain its enforcement asked by members of the Chicago Mercantile exchange. Judge Barnes agreed with the contention of Special Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge that the act is "merely an extension of the provisions of the grain futures act," which has been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

FIGURES given out by the Department of Commerce revealed that July merchandise exports from the United States declined to \$178,324,000, the lowest level of the year, while imports increased to \$193,409,000, leaving an unfavorable balance of trade of \$15,085,000 for the month. It was the second successive month an unfavorable balance was reported. However, compared with the 1935 month, exports were up 3 per cent and imports up 9 per cent.

The unfavorable balance was regarded by Secretary of Commerce Roper as convincing proof of economic recovery in the United States because nearly half the increase in imports over last year in dollar volume was accounted for by luxury items such as furs and whisky and commodities not extensively produced in this country, such as wood-pulp, paper, nickel and tin.

AFTER more than five weeks of desperate fighting, neither the Spanish loyalists nor the rebels were able to claim a decided advantage, and it became evident that the conflict would be long drawn out if the other European nations could keep aloof. This latter eventuality was made more probable by Adolf Hitler's announcement that the German government had ordered an embargo on arms to Spain. He thus lined his country up with Great Britain and France, and Italy had accepted the French proposal for neutrality, though with some reservations.

These "neutral" nations, however, do not intend to be imposed upon and both the British and the German governments made strong protests to the Madrid government against alleged violation of the freedom of the seas. Five British warships set sail from Gibraltar and Hitler sent seven from the Baltic to enforce the demands that interference with shipping cease. The crews of these vessels were ready for immediate action.

The United States does not consider the attempted blockade of rebel-held ports any more valid than do the European nations. Secretary Hull told the Madrid foreign office: "My government directs me to inform you that, with the friendliest feelings toward the Spanish government, it cannot admit the legality of any action on the part of the Spanish government in declaring such ports closed unless that government declares and maintains an effective blockade of such ports."

GREAT BRITAIN and Egypt have settled their disputes and signed a treaty of friendship and alliance. It brings Egypt much nearer to its goal of independence while at the same time it provides full safety for England's interests, especially the Suez canal. The British troops probably will be withdrawn from Cairo and other cities and concentrated with the air force within the canal zone around Ismailia. The maximum strength is to be 10,000 in the army and 3,400 in the air force, but in an emergency Britain will be allowed to send necessary reinforcements.

DURING the fall maneuvers France has been testing the strength of its new fortifications along the German frontier—the Maginot line. In the Montmedy region the elaborate system of concrete strongholds was subjected to an "enemy" attack, and observers said the assailing troops, armed with the newest and speediest equipment, were able to penetrate the line only at a few places and in small numbers. Reservists from the interior of France had moved up to occupy the line in thirty-six hours. Watching the "battle" was a delegation of generals from Soviet Russia.

FLOYD B. OLSON, Farmer-Laborite governor of Minnesota and candidate for the United States senatorship, died of stomach cancer after a courageous fight. He had been ill for months but had kept up his executive and campaign activities as best he could until the end. Hjalmar Peterson, lieutenant governor, succeeds him as governor, but at this writing there is doubt as to whom the party's state central committee will select to make the race for the senatorship. Francis H. Shoemaker of Duluth announced his candidacy immediately, and two other men were being considered—Senator Elmer A. Benson, now a candidate for governor, and Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minneapolis.

TOM BLANTON of Abilene, Tex., veteran ranter in congress, has lost his seat in that body and says he will return to the practice of law. For twenty years, with one brief interlude, he has represented his district in the house but in the run-off Democratic primary, which is equivalent to an election there, he was beaten by Clyde L. Garrett of Eastland, a county judge.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, former president of the Harriman National Bank and Trust company of New York and a powerful figure in national finance, was released on parole from the federal northeastern penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. He hastened to New York where, it was believed, he would seek a position teaching business subjects. Harriman was sent to prison in 1934 for four and a half years after his conviction on charges of banking irregularities involving more than a million dollars.

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS of Michigan, a Republican long noted for his independence of party restrictions and a candidate for re-nomination on the Republican ticket, has announced that he will support President Roosevelt for re-election. His statement was: "Believing as I do that the most important matter confronting the nation is the re-election of President Roosevelt, I intend to support him. The outcome of my own candidacy for the senate is neither important to the nation nor to me, but I believe it is important that my many loyal supporters in Michigan be advised in advance of the primary on September 15."

"The reasons for this conclusion will be advanced from time to time between now and election next November."

On the other hand, Bainbridge Colby of New York, who was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, announced that he is for Landon, declaring in a published statement: "Governor Landon's candidacy carries the hopes of every American who knows what America stands for, and who respects the principles which have brought us to greatness as a nation, and preserved our liberties as self-governed people."

"The thoughtful and independent Democrats throughout the country—and their number is formidable—are determined in this election to rebuke the betrayal of their party by the administration in Washington."

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Model Village Built for the "Quoddy" Workers



This is the model village built by Uncle Sam for the workers on the Passamaquoddy tidal power project up in Maine. The occupants live under ideal conditions. President Roosevelt has declared he still "believes in Quoddy," though work has been stopped for the present by failure of congress to appropriate more money.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

JERRY IS FILLED WITH DISTRUST

AS JERRY MUSKRAT lay in his bed, safe in his house, nursing his sore tail, he had time to do a lot of thinking, and he did do a lot of thinking. He thought of how day after day he had found all those good things to eat at each of his favorite eating places, and how there had not been one single thing to make him suspicious. In fact, there had been everything to take suspicion away. He began to understand just what that trapper had tried to do, and it seemed to him that nothing could possibly have been more unfair.

"He tried to make me think he was my friend," thought Jerry. "He knew that if I had the least suspicion that he wasn't my friend, I would be watching for traps. So he pretended that he was my friend and he brought all those nice things to me to eat so that I would trust him. I did trust him, and he knew it. Then when he was sure that I wouldn't suspect him of doing such a thing he set that awful trap for me. I'll never trust anybody again! I never, never will! It's awful to distrust everybody, but after this I'll just have to."

So Jerry Muskrat was filled with distrust. He had been so very happy there in the Smiling Pool for so long that now life seemed hardly worth while. There was no happiness in it. You see, he felt that not only could he no longer trust those who seemed to be his friends, but he was suspicious of everything. He no longer dared to freely climb out of his favorite places along the bank. He was even suspicious of

the Big Rock. The only place where he felt absolutely safe was right inside his own house.

But of course he couldn't stay in his own house all the time, because he had to eat. Of course. Everybody has to eat. Then, too, he had a lot of work yet to do on that house of his to make it ready for winter. This meant that he had to travel around considerably to get his food and to get the material for his house. But now he never went ashore without first looking with the greatest care for signs of a trap.

One of the first things he did after he got through nursing his sore tail was to go to each of the places where that trapper had put good things to eat. He went there, not to get those good things, but to find out if there were traps there as there had been on the old log. He found a trap at each place. After that he did not go near these places. Billy Mink would have found a way



SERVING COMMON FOODS

THE change in preparation and combination with other foods makes a variety even when we use the everyday common things. Chicken is so well liked that it cannot be spoiled by food combinations, yet the simplest is always enjoyed the best. For those who have never eaten chicken cooked in milk, this will be a new dish:

Chicken Cooked in Milk.
Cut up a good fat fowl which would be used for fricassee, place it in a casserole after being well seasoned and rolled in flour. Cover with sweet rich milk and bake in a slow oven until the chicken is tender and the sauce cooked down to make a delicious gravy. Serve from the casserole.

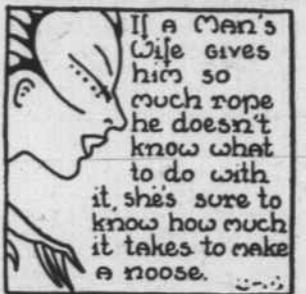
Summer Squash en Casserole.
Take two and one-half cupsful of cooked squash, add three-fourths of a cupful of thick stewed tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of grated onion, one-half cupful of chopped cooked meat or nuts—fish is also good—mix well and cover with a half-inch layer of well buttered

GIRLIGAGS



"I suppose it will be the same old story," says forward-looking Fern. "Papa nudist will be complaining about how long it takes Mamma nudist to undress."

Eve's Epigrams



If a Man's Wife gives him so much rope he doesn't know what to do with it, she's sure to know how much it takes to make a noose.

YOU ARE HERE

By Douglas Malloch

WHEN we were sundered how I thought
The things to say,
How many merry tunes I taught
My heart to play,
Sweet words to tell the joy I knew
When you had come—
And now the hour has brought me
you,
And I am dumb.

Yes, now you shelter in my arms,
My love, at last;
The clouds of gray, the mists of storms,
Have drifted past.
But those dream songs I meant to bring
Today, my dear,
Are gone—and all that I can sing
Is "You are here!"

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RY THIS TRICK

By PONJAY HARRAN
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COIN THROUGH SLEEVE

THIS is the mystery of a penetrating coin. The coin used is a small one; you show it in your right hand and deliberately drop it into your left sleeve.

Showing your right hand empty, you press your fingers against the outside of the sleeve and make a few rubs. Suddenly the coin comes into view, seemingly through the cloth itself.

Two coins are used. One is wedged between the buttons of the left sleeve. This duplicate coin is not seen as that side of the sleeve is away from view.

Drop the original coin inside the sleeve. Rub the outside of the sleeve and the duplicate coin appears as you rub it away from the buttons.

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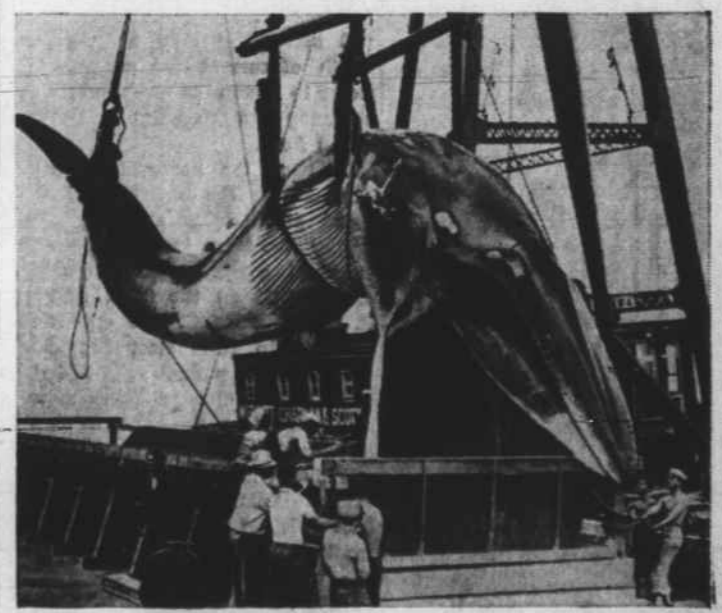
DADA KNOWS-



"Pop, what is prejudice?"
"Foul ball."

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Whale Embalmed by New Process



Scientists were much interested in the embalming of this huge 65-ton fin-back whale, caught recently off the coast of Southern California, under a new process which literally petrifies the gigantic sea beast, thus preserving it for research and exhibition purposes. More than 65,000 gallons of embalming fluid, contained in a specially constructed tank aboard a rock barge, and three weeks time were required to embalm the whale.