

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1936

No. 45

News Review of Current Events the World Over

King Edward Defies Cabinet, Clinging to Mrs. Simpson—Garner Mixes in House Leadership Battle—President's Buenos Aires Address.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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CONFRONTED with the opposition of his cabinet, the high clergy, the leaders of both the Conservative and the Labor parties and goodness knows how many of the ordinary people of his empire, King Edward VIII insists on continuing his intimacy with Mrs. Wally Simpson, presumably with the intention of marrying her. And he does not intend to abdicate in order to cling to the American divorcees. Defying the disapproval of his advisers, the bachelor monarch proposes to test his constitutional right to wed the woman of his choice—provided she consents.

Such, at this writing, is the status of what has become a genuine crisis for the British empire, highly interesting to all the world. The cabinet discussed the affair at length and sent Prime Minister Baldwin to remonstrate with the king, but the statesman got nowhere with the self-willed ruler, and next day told the house of commons he was not yet ready to make a statement. Edward called together his close friends, including his brother the duke of York who would succeed him if he abdicated, and considered the next move in the serious situation. This might be the resignation of the cabinet and the refusal of party leaders to form another government. Some of the English statesmen, like Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal, or David Lloyd George or Winston Churchill, might undertake the task at the request of the king, but probably none of them could command the necessary majority in the house.

The British press at last has abandoned the self-imposed silence concerning the king's course but most of them declared their opposition or their regret. Public opinion will probably have a great deal to do with solving the problem. The Church of England will not have Mrs. Simpson as King Edward's wife at any price, the Church Times, its organ, declared, lining up militantly behind Baldwin and the cabinet. Mrs. Simpson and her two previous husbands have been divorced and upon that the church takes its stand, was the Church Times' position.

It is reported on good authority that King Edward is negotiating the sale of his Canadian "EP" ranch to Lincoln Ellsworth, the American explorer.

BRITAIN'S house of lords killed Lord Ponsonby's "mercy death" bill by a vote of 35 to 14. It would have allowed a doctor to end the life of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease. The measure fell before the attack of churchmen, who opposed it on religious and moral grounds, and of doctors, who felt that the responsibility was too great to be assumed by their profession.

The archbishop of Canterbury made no objection to the bill on religious grounds, but said: "It is better to leave this difficult and delicate matter in the hands of the medical profession rather than drag it into the open and regulate it by legal procedure."

CALLED back to Washington because he is acting President during the absence of Mr. Roosevelt, Vice President Garner promptly involved himself in the battle for the house leadership that is being waged by the supporters of John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the rules committee, and Sam Rayburn of Texas, chairman of the interstate commerce committee. Mr. Garner put himself behind his fellow Texan, declaring: "I am for Rayburn 200 per cent. He is the best equipped man for the job and I will do all I can to further his candidacy."

O'Connor's friends and other representatives who had been neutral were astounded and angered by what they considered an unwarranted intrusion by the vice president into a house contest. John D. Dingell of Michigan voiced this sentiment when he said: "The distin-

guished vice president has a big enough job on his hands as presiding officer of the senate without interfering with the organization of the house with which he has no connection whatsoever.

"The Democratic members of the house in the last congress were compelled to go through a campaign under the untrue accusations from the Republican enemy that they were mere 'rubber stamps' of the President. That accusation hurt the members' feelings sufficiently without rubbing it in by having the country get the notion that the duly elected Democratic members of the house are going to become the 'rubber stamps' of the vice president, so that the Lone Star state may run both ends of the capitol to the exclusion of any participation by any of the other 47 states."

ACCORDING to the New York Daily News, Former President Herbert Hoover may become an expatriate. The newspaper quoted Mr. Hoover "intimates here and in Washington" that he had virtually decided to take up indefinite residence in England.

Recalling that Mr. Hoover had seldom lived in the United States after his graduation from Stanford university until the war years, the Daily News said that some of the happiest years of his life had been spent in London.

AS THE cruiser Indianapolis and its convoy, the Chester, entered the harbor of Buenos Aires, a salute to President Roosevelt boomed from the guns of eleven warships, ten squadrons of airplanes wheeled overhead, and thousands of cheering citizens crowded the water front. Argentinians generally approve of Mr. Roosevelt's policies and he was welcomed to their capital as "a great benevolent dictator." They had planned to give him an elaborate reception, but it was toned down somewhat at his request. President Justo, who already had greeted the distinguished guest by wireless, met him at the dock and accompanied him to the American embassy. Then Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and members of the American delegation to the peace conference made a formal call at the government house.

Next day, after a ride about the city, President Roosevelt attended the extraordinary session in the legislative palace to open the Pan-American peace conference which he initiated. A formal dinner for him at the government house and a reception for all conference delegates followed. The event of the third day was a luncheon at the American embassy in honor of President and Mrs. Justo. Then Mr. Roosevelt embarked and started on the return trip, with a brief stop at Montevideo, capital of Uruguay. In his eloquent address before the peace conference Mr. Roosevelt set forth his program for banishing war from the Americas and erecting economic barriers against war elsewhere in the world. The first task in achieving this, he said, is "making war in our midst impossible," and the second step is to insure the continuance of democracy in the western hemisphere as the best guarantee of peace. He warned the "war mad" nations bent on conquest that the American republics "stand shoulder to shoulder" in readiness to "consult together for our mutual safety and our mutual good."

GERMANY'S cabinet, with Hitler presiding, promulgated a number of startling edicts for the furtherance of the Goering four-year plan of rehabilitation of the reich. Most important of these is the "economic sabotage" law, decreeing death for Germans who "unscrupulously" hoard wealth abroad and "damage the German economy." Another law orders the incorporation of every German boy and girl, without exception, in the Hitler youth movement, for physical, spiritual and moral training. The "youth leader of the German reich," Baldur von Schirach, was made responsible directly to Hitler and given the rank of a supreme Nazi authority.

SPAIN'S government appealed to the council of the League of Nations to deal with the menace to "peace and good will among nations" allegedly created by Italo-German recognition of the fascist rebel junta. Secretary J. A. C. Avelar thereupon convoked the council, though at this writing the date for the meeting is unsettled. It was believed Italy would refuse to attend the session; Germany is no longer a member of the league. French statesmen didn't approve the Spanish action.

There were no decisive developments in the long siege of Madrid, but the loyalist defenders seemed to have gained renewed strength and made fierce counterattacks on the Fascists in the University city area. The rebel airplanes repeatedly bombed the city and hundreds of men, women and children were reported killed by their projectiles.

SENATOR BORAH of Idaho returned to Washington, and one of the few topics he was willing to talk about was the French proposition of

the some French deputies that France settle her war debt to the United States by a payment of 10 cents on the dollar, in order to clear the way for further borrowing of American money. Mr. Borah was quick to declare his opposition to such a scheme, calling it downright insolence on the part of the French, and as he is the ranking Republican on the foreign relations committee his words mean something. Said the senator:

"We settled once at 51 cents on the dollar and that was just about what they owed us at the close of the war. We have no reason to believe that they will keep their word this time any more than they did before. This is no cash proposition. It is another installment scheme. Remember this money belongs to the American taxpayers. If we continue to loan this money and then take it back at 10 cents on the dollar we cannot do any more to promote armaments."

In the French chamber Jean Mistler, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, requested the deputies to drop discussion of the debts question in order that the government "may have a free hand in its present negotiations with the United States." Details of the "negotiations" were not disclosed.

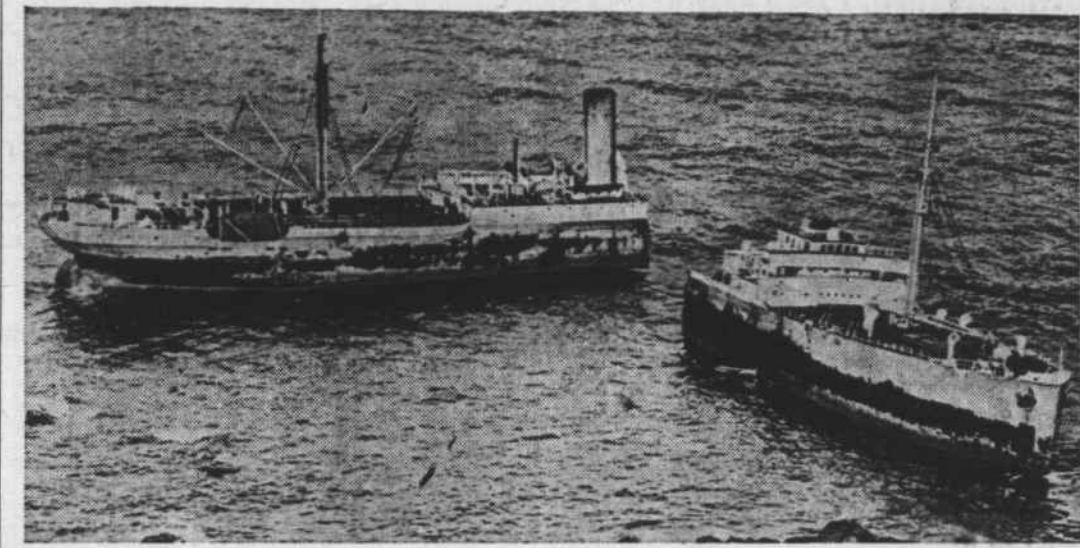
THE cause of world peace should be the gainer by the death of Sir Basil Zaharoff in Monte Carlo. Known as the "mystery man of Europe," he was for many years the master salesman of armaments and amassed an immense fortune in that and other business enterprises. Born in Odessa, Russia, of Greek parents, Zaharoff had all of Europe for his field of operations. He was knighted in England, became a citizen of France and married a Spanish duchess.

WILLIAM GREEN was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor before the closing of the convention in Tampa. Secretary Frank Morrison and the 14 vice presidents also were chosen for another term. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Green made a renewed plea to John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. associates to "come back to our home and fight the common foe." This the insurgents show no sign of doing. The 1937 convention was awarded to Denver. The convention refused to concur in four resolutions attacking the Supreme court. It instructed the executive council to have a bill for the six hour day and five day week introduced in congress and declared the 30 hour week to be the "paramount objective" of the A. F. of L.

LABOR department statistics reported a jump of 14 per cent in wholesale prices in the approximately three years in which the Roosevelt administration has sought to raise the general price level. The widest gain was registered for farm products, which rose from an index figure of 58.7 three years ago to 85.5. Foods increased from 65.4 to 83.5. All commodities other than farm products and food increased from 77.5 to 80.8.

As figured into living costs, the department's statistics covering purchases by wage earners and lower salaried workers showed an increase for all items, from 77.2 at the close of 1933 to 82.4 in September, this year. The increases were: Food, 69.4 to 84.3; clothing, 78.2 to 78.6; rent, 63.9 to 64.6; house furnishing goods, 73.5 to 73.2. Fuel and light costs fell from 90.3 to 87.4.

American Ship Wrecked on Rocks of Cornwall



The remains of the steamship Bessemer City firmly fixed on the rocks off the coast of Cornwall after heavy seas broke it in two. The ship went aground in a fog, and quickly went to pieces under the pounding of the ocean. All of the crew were rescued, being taken off by the St. Ives lifeboat. The Bessemer City is—or was—an American boat, having sailed from New York on her last trip.



WHY THE PLANS OF THE RATS FAILED.

YOU remember that the rats in the big barn had agreed that if Billy Mink should return they would all attack him at once and kill him or frighten him so that he would leave and never return. It was a perfectly good plan. Billy was more than a match for any single rat. He might be more than a match for any two rats. But if he had to fight all the rats at once he



They Were Crazy With Fear and Gave Him No Head.

wouldn't have the smallest chance in the world. All those rats had been very bold and brave when they had met to plan how they should get rid of this new enemy. Especially bold and brave had been the younger rats. They had agreed that the instant they heard the signal they would

rush to do their part in the attack on Billy Mink. Only the wise, gray old leader had been doubtful. He had not let the others know that he was doubtful, for this would not have done at all.

But he knew what the younger rats did not know, which was that born in every rat is great fear of all members of Billy Mink's family, a fear so great that when it is aroused all else is forgotten. He knew that such fear becomes terror and terror destroys courage. It makes cowards of even those who are thought to be brave. So the gray, old leader was doubtful, and that doubt increased the fear which the very thought of Billy Mink filled him with.

Now the gray, old leader was not a coward himself. He would never have become a leader if he had been a coward. When he heard that danger signal he scrambled out of the nest where he had been taking a nap and hurried forth to lead his tribe in the great fight they had planned. Almost at once he met one of the loudest boasters among the younger rats, and this fellow was running in the opposite direction from the way he should have been going. More than this, he was squealing with fright. Then another and another and still another raced frantically past, each squealing with

DADA KNOWS—



Pop, what is plaster? Frame-up.

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fright. He could not stop them. They were crazy with fear and gave him no head.

In all directions he could hear frightened squeaks and squeals and the scampering of many feet. He knew then that that which he had most feared had happened. The mere presence of Billy Mink had awoken that inborn fear, and each rat was thinking only of himself and how he could escape. Sadly the old leader turned and fled to save his own life. He knew that their plans for getting rid of Billy Mink had failed, and that he never would be able to make these followers stand and fight.

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MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

CHRISTMAS GOODIES
IT would be a sorry time for young or old if the Christmas candies were forgotten for the holiday time.
Coffee Fondant
Take two and one-half pounds of sugar, one and one-half cupsful of boiling water, one-fourth cupful of ground coffee. Heat the coffee and water to the boiling point, boil for five minutes, then strain through a double cheesecloth. Add the sugar to the coffee infusion and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tar-

tar. Boil to the soft ball stage when tested in cold water and pour out on a lightly oiled or buttered slab or platter. When cool enough to handle stir with a wooden spoon until creamy, then knead until smooth. Set away for 24 hours in a bowl well covered with waxed paper. Now the fondant is ready to make into patties by melting over hot water; made into bonbons and decorated with a nut or cherry, or chopped fruit and nuts may be added and form into small bricks; slice and wrap in paper.

Maple fondant may be made in the same way using one and one-fourth pounds of maple sugar, one and one-fourth pounds of granulated sugar, one cupful of boiling water and one-fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Work and ripen as for plain fondant.

Bonbons
The centers of bonbons are made of fondant of any flavor, shaped into small balls and dipped into chocolate or melted fondant, colored. For coconut centers work as much coconut as possible into the fondant, roll in coconut if desired. For nut centers cover a whole nut meat with the fondant. Allow these nut balls to harden, then dip in chocolate or any desired dipping mixture. Use two forks or a small wire bent at the end to form a small hoop large enough to hold the bonbon. Dip in the chocolate and drain on waxed paper.

Cream Mints
Melt the plain white fondant over water, flavor with a few drops of oil of peppermint, or any flavor as

GIVE WHERE THE GIFT IS MUCH

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THIS is the joy of living. The joy that will joy remain, The joy that we get from giving. Not the joy that we get from gain. A hand that will lift the lowly, A purse that will meet the need— These make our Christmas holy, Make it Christ's day indeed.

This is the Christmas season; Make it a time of joy For those who have little reason, Woman, or babe, or boy. Friend to the friendless stranger, Look for some pain to ease. The Christ that lay in a manger Was even as one of these.

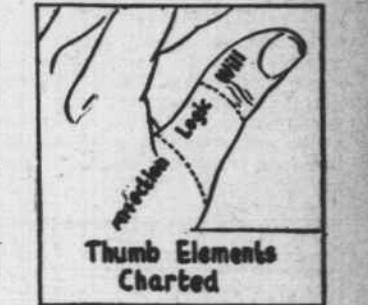
This is the joy of living, The joy that will joy remain: The joy that we get from giving. Not the joy that we get from gain. If in your midst are any Wanting a kindly touch, Give where the needs are many. A gift where the gift is much.

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THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

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AFTER you have studied a few thumbs and have applied the principles set forth in these lessons, you will understand why the expert hand analyst relies so much on this element of the hand as his gauge of temperamental qualities.

Characteristics of the Thumb.
The thumb always denoted those qualities of the personality which concern the temperamental reactions of the individual to the influences and environments which mold his or her life.

The first, or nail, joint indicates the degree and type of the will; the second, or middle joint the powers of logic and analysis; the third, or palm joint nearest the palm, and to the underside of which is attached the large rounded muscle which regulates the movements of the thumb, the amount and quality of the affections.

The length and shape of these member, are accurate in denoting the attributes just named. The position of the thumb itself is also of great importance. Its separation from the rest of the hand when in repose holds, as you shall later see, much that indicates generosity or the reverse as the case may be.

The thumb tells us clearly of the unfavorable qualities of will or logic which should and can be corrected.

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Antelope Turban



Rose Descat swirls a black antelope turban with a high cone in front. Rows of stitching emphasize the slanting line.

wintergreen, clove cinnamon or orange, and color any tint desired. Drop from the tip of a teaspoon on oiled paper. Small sized gem pans may be used or mold the mints if one wishes to take the trouble.

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