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News Review of Current Events

CONGRESS DOES LITTLE President's "Must" Program Virtually Wrecked . . . Panay Bombing Still a Live Issue



Ambassador Hiroshi Saito of Japan and Mme. Saito photographed as they were leaving the Japanese embassy in Washington for the White House to attend the state reception for the diplomatic corps. Shortly afterwards Saito broadcast to the American people what amounted to an apology for the bombing of the Panay in the Yangtze river, calling it a "shocking blunder."

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK © Western Newspaper Union

F.D.R.'s Program Wrecked

HAVING accomplished practically nothing during five weeks of wrangling, at a cost of about a million and a half dollars, congress adjourned for the holidays. The President's five-point legislative program was left almost a total wreck, not one of the measures he asked for having been finally enacted and one of them having been absolutely defeated.

As the time for quitting approached Mr. Roosevelt called Vice President Garner to the White House to help devise a plan of salvage. With the veteran went Speaker Bankhead and Senator Barkley and Representative Sam Rayburn, majority leaders of the senate and house. The topic of discussion was what should be done with the debris of the administration program and how much should be demanded of congress in the next session.

Just before adjournment the senate passed the housing bill, which the house had already approved. But it was necessary to send the measure to conference, so final enactment was delayed.

Crop control bills were passed by both senate and house, but they differed widely and early final enactment was impossible because the joint conference between committees of the two houses to reconcile the measures could not get into action before January.

Chairman O'Connor of the house rules committee said that a good deal actually was accomplished during the special session in the way of "spade work" which would enable the law makers to get along faster with their work in the regular January session. This was especially true concerning revision of tax.

Wage-Hour Bill Killed

WHEN the bill for regulation of wages and hours, approved by the senate in August, came up for action in the house the President suffered one of his greatest legislative defeats. Southern Democrats and the Republican minority combined to send the measure back to the labor committee, which meant its definite defeat. This bill, which would have set up an administrator with dictatorial powers over labor and business management, was considered only second in importance to the farm bill. It had the support of the C. I. O., so John Lewis shared in the defeat. The A. F. of L. had offered a substitute which was rejected, as President Green had expected it would be.

No action was taken on the President's other "must" measures, which were for revision of anti-trust laws, regional planning and federal government reorganization.

Panay Incident

WHILE Washington was awaiting a formal reply from Tokyo to the American notes concerning the murderous attack by Japanese airmen and machine gunners on the U. S. gunboat Panay, it was reported that Hirohito, emperor of Japan, had taken personal charge of the matter. If true, this would be a severe blow to the all-powerful military and naval factions in the Japanese government which have been doing about as they chose. It would be an astonishing development in another way, for hitherto the "Son of Heaven" has always held himself aloof from such concerns. The Japanese cabinet was called in extraordinary session to discuss the Panay incident and determine what reply should be made to the American protests.

Washington's second note was especially sharply worded because of the revelation that the Panay and the boats carrying its dead and wounded to shore were fired upon by machine gunners in Japanese army boats.

In Washington it was revealed that conversations were in progress among the American, British and French governments looking to joint to protect their nationals from Japanese attacks and to bring about peace in the Far East.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Eden told the British house of commons that Britain seeks a settlement of all world grievances without war but that "we are not forgetful of the duty to protect British interests."

Alf Landon, as head of the Republican party, telegraphed President Roosevelt his pledge of support of his policy in dealing with Japan, and in accepting it the President took occasion to condemn an isolationist attitude and to assert that "we owe some measure of co-operation and even leadership in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace."

This was especially pleasing to the British cabinet.

Frank B. Kellogg Passes

FRANK B. KELLOGG, eminent statesman and diplomat, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn., at the age of eighty-one years. During his long public service he was United States senator, secretary of state, ambassador to Great Britain and member of the world court. Internationally he was best known as co-author of the Kellogg-Briand pact by which 64 nations were pledged to settle their disputes without resort to war. For this Mr. Kellogg was awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1929.

Utilities Conference

AFTER a third conference with heads of utility operating companies, the President felt that good progress was being made toward an understanding. In his press conference it was disclosed that he and the men he conferred with all approved of the "prudent investment" theory of valuation of utility properties outlined by Justice Brandeis 13 years ago. That theory is:

"The term prudent investment is not used in a critical sense. There should not be excluded from the findings of the base, investments which, under ordinary circumstances, would be deemed reasonable. The term is applied for the purpose of excluding what might be found to be dishonest or obviously wasteful or imprudent expenditures. Every investment may be assumed to have been made in the exercise of reasonable judgment, unless the contrary is shown."

Mr. Roosevelt suggested at the press conference that the fear, which all agree is responsible for the current depression, is not fear of administration but is a psychology of fear being fostered by newspapers for purposes which are a mystery to him and to the country.

Labor Peace Parley Ends

THERE will be no early peace between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. The negotiations in Washington came to a sudden end when the federation's representatives refused to consider anything but unconditional surrender of the Lewis forces, which the C. I. O. men scornfully rejected. The strategy of Green and his lieutenants was dictated by information that the C. I. O. was on the verge of bankruptcy, that its ranks were torn by dissension over the communist element and that there were numerous desertions.

Ambassador Bingham Dies

ROBERT WORTH BINGHAM, American ambassador to Great Britain, died in Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, of a rare abdominal ailment. He was sixty-six years of age and already had submitted his resignation because of ill health. Mr. Bingham was one of President Roosevelt's first diplomatic appointees. Previously he had gained considerable fame as a newspaper publisher in Louisville, Ky.

Another notable death was that of Gen. Erich Von Ludendorff, German commander in the World War, at Munich. He won international fame as Von Hindenburg's chief of staff on both the eastern and western fronts and then was made chief quartermaster general of the German army.

War Vote Plan Blocked

OPPOSITION to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull was believed to have effectually blocked the proposal of Representative Louis Ludlow for submission of a constitutional amendment requiring a popular referendum before the declaration of war except in case of invasion of the country. Ludlow obtained the necessary 218 signatures to force the house to consider the plan during the regular session, but no one expects its approval in the near future.

Wire Tapping Banned

THE Supreme court ruled the 1934 communications act prohibits use in federal criminal proceedings of evidence obtained by wire-tapping.

The decision, delivered by Justice Roberts, reversed a ruling by the second Circuit court of appeals upholding the government's use of such evidence in obtaining conviction of four men on a charge of smuggling alcohol into New York.

Frank To Help G.O.P.

DR. GLENN FRANK, former president of the University of Wisconsin, was selected to be chairman of a committee to draft a new charter for the Republican party. He said he probably would accept this job of formulating the party's policies, and National Chairman Hamilton said the committee would be an absolutely independent agency of the party. Many members of the committee have been named by the executive committee of the national committee.

Frank is identified with the liberal wing of the G. O. P., but he is not friendly with the La Follette's of Wisconsin, since they forced him out of his post at the university.

Spanish Loyalist Victory

SPANISH government forces won a decided victory by capturing Teruel, the key point of the rebel salient into loyalist territory 135 miles east of Madrid. The place had been besieged for seven days and losses were heavy on both sides. Madrid hailed this as the greatest loyalist victory of the whole war. It tends to check Franco's movement toward the coast between Valencia and Barcelona.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

EVERYBODY HUNTS FOR HONEY

SUCH a funny time as there was in the Green Forest. All, or nearly all, the little people who wear fur went about with their heads up until you would have thought that their necks would have ached. Perhaps they did, but no one seemed to care. Only Jimmy Skunk and Prickly Porky went about their business just as usual. When they met their neighbors gazing up into tree tops they would laugh and say to themselves: "How foolish!"

What did it all mean? Why, just this: Everybody was hunting for the storehouse of Busy Bee. Yes, sir, that is just what everybody but Prickly Porky and Jimmy Skunk was doing. And the funny part is that no one wanted any one else to know what he was doing, yet ev-



So When Sammy Told Him That He Knew a Way, Reddy Wanted to Know What It Was.

erybody knew. You see, it was this way: Buster Bear, who had come to live in the Green Forest, is very, very fond of honey. Buster is so big and has such great, cruel looking claws, and such long, sharp teeth, and such a deep, fierce sounding growl, that nearly all the little people who lived in the Green Forest, or sometimes came up from the Green Meadows to visit there, were afraid, very much afraid of him. Jimmy Skunk wasn't. Jimmy isn't afraid of anybody.

Now it happens that Buster Bear had given Reddy Fox a terrible scare when Reddy was trying to catch Jumper the Hare, and Jumper had wished that he could do something in return for Buster. Buster had asked Jumper to keep his eyes open for the storehouse of Busy Bee, for he was very, very hungry for some honey, and Jumper had gladly promised that he would, though he didn't think there was much chance that he would find it, because, you know, Busy Bee usually chooses a hollow high up in a tree, and Jumper cannot climb trees.

Sammy Jay had heard all this and straightaway Sammy had made up his mind that he would find that honey and tell Buster Bear and so make Buster Bear his friend. Then he remembered how terribly

frightened Reddy Fox had been when he met Buster Bear. Sammy had made fun of Reddy and called him bad names, and so they were anything but friends. But now that he had had his fun at Reddy's expense, Sammy wanted to make up with Reddy. You know, they are both scamps, and usually it is best for scamps to be friends. Here was a chance to make up with Reddy. He would tell Reddy how he could make Buster Bear his friend by finding some honey for him, and Reddy would be so grateful that he would forget his quarrel with Sammy.

It all worked out as Sammy had planned. Reddy was so much afraid of Buster Bear that he was willing to do almost anything to make him his friend, so when Sammy told him that he knew a way, Reddy wanted to know what it was. Sammy told him and Reddy started off right away with his head tipped back looking up in the tree tops for signs of Busy Bee. Sammy Jay chuckled, for Sammy meant to find that honey himself, and he knew that Reddy Fox, being unable to climb, would have very little chance to find it. But Reddy is smart. Yes, sir, he is smart. He knew just as well as Sammy did that he hadn't much chance for finding that store of honey himself, so he went to Happy Jack Squirrel and to Chatterer the Red Squirrel, who knew all the

TRY SOUPS FOR LUNCHEON MENU

Milk Chowder and Simple Dessert Make Good Meal.

By EDITH M. BARBER

WHAT about soup for luncheon today? Perhaps you would like one of those good milk chowders, full of flavor and food value—the kind that is a full meal in itself. With plenty of toasted crackers or Melba toast, you will need only a simple dessert for a good meal.

The first thing to do is to see what vegetables you have on hand. Of course, you have onions and potatoes, perhaps a few stalks of celery and a carrot or two. There may be some leftover corn in the icebox, or you might open a new can. Next pare and dice the potatoes, celery and carrots, if you are going to use them; slice the onions and cook the prepared vegetables in a few tablespoons of butter for ten minutes or so. Don't let them brown, however. Then add just enough water to cover them; put a cover on your kettle and let them cook about twenty minutes, until tender. Now you are ready to add the milk, and corn, if you like, and to season the chowder to taste.

Any other leftover vegetables, such as peas, and tomatoes may go into your chowder also. You may, if you like, add a few canned shrimps for the sake of their color and flavor.

Milk Vegetable Chowder.

3 tablespoons butter
1 onion, sliced
2 stalks celery, diced
1 cup potatoes, diced
½ cup carrots, diced
1 cup water
4 cups milk
Salt, pepper
½ cup canned corn or other cooked vegetable.

Melt the butter and cook the onion, celery, potatoes, carrots in butter three or four minutes. Add the water and corn, covered fifteen to twenty minutes until vegetables are tender; add milk seasoning and cooked vegetables; reheat and serve with toasted crackers or Melba toast.

Lobster Stew.

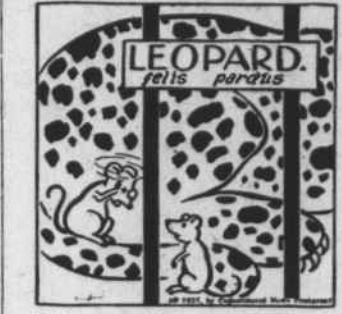
1 boiled lobster (about 1½ pounds).
¾ cup butter
1 quart milk
Salt, pepper
Paprika
Pick meat from shell and cut large pieces into small dice. Cook three minutes with the butter over a low fire. Add liver and milk and heat. Season to taste and serve at once.

Cream Soups.

3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon minced onion
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
3 cups milk
1½ cups ground or strained cooked vegetables.
Melt butter, add onion and cook one minute. Stir in flour and seasoning and add milk gradually. Stir

ANIMAL CRACKERS

By WARREN GOODRICH
© Bell Syndicate.



"I keep getting spots before my eyes."
WNU Service.

hollow trees, and promised them that if they would find the one where Busy Bee was storing her honey and would tell him, he would promise not to try to catch them any more. They wondered what Reddy could want with honey, but, of course, they agreed to hunt for the hollow tree with the honey. Then they discovered Jumper the Hare looking up in the tree tops, and he told them how he was hunting for honey for Buster Bear. Right away they guessed why Reddy wanted it, and made up their minds that they would tell Buster themselves if they found it, and so make him their friend. Of course, news like that travels, and pretty soon everybody who was afraid of Buster was hunting for honey.

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of ordinary construction there is a similar loss of heat, although to a lesser degree, directly through the walls. On a windy day the pressure against the exposed side of the house forces air through any cracks that there may be; openings between the side walls and roof, between window and door frames and the walls, and especially the joints around the window sashes. At the same time, the passage of wind around a house creates suction on the sheltered side by which house air is sucked out of similar cracks and open joints. With a high wind, the air within a house moves from the exposed to the sheltered side; as a result, all of the air in a house may change as often as once an hour. For the house to remain warm, enough heat must be supplied to warm up the air that is continually entering.

For economy of fuel and for comfort, this movement of air in a house should be checked by closing all open joints and cracks. Open joints around window frames, even though they are hardly visible, should be tightly closed. The best material for this is calking compound, which is similar to putty, but remains soft enough to give with expansion and contraction. It should be applied with a tool called a calking gun, which will force it to the very bottom of an opening.

Window sashes, even when they are snugly fitted, should be sealed with metal weatherstrips, preferably of a kind working in grooves cut into the edges. Metal weatherstrips of special form can be had for both metal and wood casement windows.

All windows should be protected by storm sash. A tight fit is essential; storm windows should also be weatherstripped. Storm windows cannot be applied to the outside of casement windows that swing outward. Inside storm windows can be used, either hinged to the frame, or as single sheets of glass in wood frames with handles, to cover the entire inside of the window. Another plan is to replace inside insect screens with glass.

© By Roger B. Whitman
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MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

By JEAN
© The Associated Press

TOO much apologizing is worse than no apologizing at all. Far worse.

Take, for example, the girl who wonders if your car is full and asks you very nicely and apologetically for a ride home from the bridge party. She insists that she doesn't want to be in your way, or to bother you at all, but she just wondered. So you cheerfully say you can squeeze her in, thinking that four in the front seat has been done be-



"I Do Hope I'm Not in the Way." fore, and for so short a distance no one really minds.

But then your extra guest makes the whole trip miserable by continuing to apologize all the way home. She does hope that she isn't in the way—when every one is obviously squashed to a pulp. She really didn't mean to be any bother at all. And if you'll let her out at the next corner she can walk home. It's only a mile and a half. She keeps it up until you are ready to take her at her word—which would surprise her no end. Probably if you did it once, she'd be more careful with her soft-spoken.

It's high time that she—and all of the rest of us—learned that when an apology is needed one is enough. And please make it short and snappy if you're anywhere near us.

WNU Service.

Wrote "Abide With Me" was written nearly 100 years ago by Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, vicar of Brixham, England. The author had preached that he intuitively realized was his final sermon. Returning to the parish house he dictated the words of the hymn to his daughter and died soon afterward. The Berry Head parish house, where the minister lived, is preserved as a memorial.

FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

KEEPING A HOUSE WARM IN WINTER

KEEPING a house warm in winter is a continual fight against nature. A house is surrounded by cold air, and there is a steady loss of heat day and night. It is nature's way to bring all things to the same temperature; as, for instance, a hot cup of coffee cools off, and a glass of ice water warms up, to the temperature of the air around them. However tightly a house may be built, loss of heat is inevitable. The best that can be done is to check the loss as much as possible. In bitter weather, space in a room near a window is cold because the air is chilled by contact with the window glass. In a house