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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Roosevelt's Message Rebukes Supreme Court and Asks Increased Federal Powers—Wisconsin University Regents Oust President Frank.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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THINLY veiled but unmistakable was President Roosevelt's rebuke to the Supreme court in his annual message on the state of the Union. Standing triumphantly before the lopsidedly Democratic senate and house in joint session, the chief executive said:

"The United States of America, within itself, must continue the task of making democracy succeed."

"In that task the legislative branch of our government will, I am confident, continue to meet the demands of democracy whether they relate to the curbing of abuses, the extension of help to those who need help, or the better balancing of our interdependent economies."

"So, too, the executive branch of the government must move forward in this task and, at the same time, provide better management for administrative action of all kinds."

"The judicial branch also is asked by the people to do its part in making democracy successful. We do not ask the courts to call non-existent powers into being, but we have a right to expect that conceded powers or those legitimately implied shall be made effective instruments for the common good."

"The process of our democracy must not be imperiled by the denial of essential powers of free government."

Sketching the program for his second term, the President said legislation he desired at this time included extension of the RFC, of his power to devalue the dollar and of other New Deal authorizations about to expire, deficiency appropriations, and extension of the neutrality law to apply to the Spanish civil war. Conceding that NRA had "tried to do too much", he continued: "The statute of NRA has been outlawed. The problems have not. They are still with us."

The President proposed federal and state supplementary laws to help solve the social and economic problems of a modern industrial democracy and challenged speculation, reckless over-production and monopolistic under-production as creating wasteful, net losses to society. It was indicated that later on he would seek enlargement of federal powers over industry, agriculture and commerce.

No members of the Supreme court were present to hear the rebuke by the President, but the house chamber was filled to its capacity and there was a spirit of jubilation that broke out in frequent demonstrations. The loudest of these was accorded to Jim Farley.

THE senate and house met the day before the President addressed them and organized, with Mr. Garner of course as president of the former and Speaker Bankhead again ruling over the lower chamber. The one matter of interest in this proceeding was the selection of Sam Rayburn of Texas as majority leader of the house. He had beaten John J. O'Connor of New York in the caucus, having the potent backing of Vice President Garner and presumably of Mr. Roosevelt. Of the total of 16 new senators only two were absent, Clyde L. Herring of Iowa and William H. Smathers of New Jersey, both Democrats. Two new Republican senators were sworn in, H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

Immediately after the President's address had been delivered on Wednesday, both house and senate hurried with the neutrality resolution applying specifically to the civil war in Spain. The senate adopted it quickly by unanimous vote, but there were parliamentary delays in the house, and meanwhile the freighter Mar Cantabrico managed to get away from New York with Robert Cuse's cargo of airplanes and munitions for the Spanish loyalists, valued at \$2,000,000.

IT WAS announced at the White House that President Roosevelt's eldest son, James, will become a full fledged White House secretary and draw a salary of \$10,000 a year after June 1. Until the beginning of the new fiscal year, James will act as secretary but will be on the public pay roll as administrative officer drawing \$7,500.

At the elevation of James to the secretaryship, Assistant White House Secretaries Stephen T. Early and Marvin M. McIntyre will also become full secretaries.

GLENN FRANK, president of the University of Wisconsin, was removed from office by the board of regents of that great institution, by a vote of 8 to 7, on charges that his administration has not been capable and that he has been extravagant in personal expenditures for which the state paid. Allegedly, Dr. Frank was ousted because Gov. Philip La Follette demanded it. As one regent said: "He has not been very Progressive." Accused of playing politics in this affair, the La Follette group replied that there is no politics in their attitude in the sense of political party affiliations or convictions, but that they have been extremely patient with Dr. Frank over a period of years, and that he has shown himself incompetent in many ways.

The "trial" of President Frank occupied two days and aroused intense interest throughout the country, especially among educators. Chairman of the Board H. M. Wilkie and Regent Clough Gates were the prosecutors. Dr. Frank made vigorous reply to the charges against him, declaring most of them to be "false statements." He explained that he had spent university money for his household furnishings because there were none in the big mansion provided for the president, and he forced Gates to retract some accusations.

As far as neglect of his duties for outside writing and lectures Dr. Frank noted that most of them were in Wisconsin, for which he never took any pay at all. He has been out of the state 137 times in ten years, he said, and eighty-eight of those trips were specifically with educational groups, alumni bodies or other university business. The remaining engagements, he said, were with groups whose problems were related to the problems arising in the various schools.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION flatly refused to consider collective bargaining in its 69 plants except through local management. Whereupon 300 delegates from those plants in ten cities met in Flint, Mich., and granted to a "board of strategy" power to order a general strike. The board is headed by Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America, one of the Lewis C. I. O. unions.

Eighteen of the corporation's plants already were closed by sit-down strikes and walkouts, and 50,000 of its employees were idle.

Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, is on record as insisting that no one union shall be the bargaining agency for the corporation's employees. As he left New York for Detroit he said: "Let them pull workers out. That's the only way I know to find out how strong the union is."

Homer Martin has declared that "the question of recognition of the union is not negotiable."

William S. Knudsen, executive vice president of General Motors, declared the company never would agree to collective bargaining on a national basis and, despite strikes, would continue to produce automobiles as long as possible.

Still there was hope of a peaceful settlement for the G. M. officials seemed likely, at this writing, to agree to a conference with the board of strategy. James F. Dewey, conciliator for the Department of Labor, and Governor Murphy of Michigan were active in the effort to further negotiations. One stumbling block was the insistence of General Motors that the sit-down strikers must get out of the Fisher Body plants in Flint before any conference could be held.

ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. N. retired, died at his home near Philadelphia at the age of seventy-nine years, thus ending a career that carried him through two wars and won for him honors from five nations. During the World war Admiral Gleaves was commander of the American cruiser and transport force and thereafter was known as "the man who took them over and brought them back."

MINNESOTA'S new governor, Elmer A. Benson, in his inaugural address took a hard slap at the Supreme court. Said he: "I recommend that you petition congress to submit a constitutional amendment which would remove from the Supreme court its assumed power to declare unconstitutional laws passed by congress pertaining to child labor, regulating working conditions in industry and agricultural and industrial production, providing security against old age, unemployment and sickness and social legislation generally."

"Progressive America stands helpless to enact needed social and economic reforms while a reactionary Supreme court has usurped autocratic powers never intended by the framers of the constitution."

ANDREW W. MELLON, Pittsburgh multimillionaire and former secretary of the treasury, has offered to present to the nation his magnificent art collection, valued at \$23,000,000, together with a \$9,000,000 building for its housing in Washington and a fund for its maintenance and increase. The offer is made through President Roosevelt, with whom Mr. Mellon has been in correspondence and conference on the matter. It will be submitted to congress with the President's favorable recommendation.

The Mellon collection, part of which is stored in the Corcoran art gallery in Washington, includes many paintings of highest importance and some fine works of sculpture. Lord Duveen of Milbank, head of a celebrated art firm, says that its actual value is more than \$50,000,000 and that it is the "greatest collection ever assembled by any individual collector."

ITALY sent a note to the French and British governments offering to withdraw her support from the Spanish Fascists provided all other nations withdrew their support from the loyalists. This was Mussolini's reply to the Franco-British note urging that no more volunteers be permitted to go to Spain. Evidently it would call for long negotiations before nonintervention became effective.

Hitler had not answered the non-intervention note, but the German authorities indicated that their "war" of reprisal on the Spanish loyalists for seizure of a German steamship had ceased.

Probably realizing that his hope of final victory was slim unless he was ably seconded by Mussolini and Hitler or could speedily capture Madrid, General Franco directed a renewed and violent attack on the capital. Both Madrid and Malaga suffered severely from Fascist air bombardment.

The Spanish government at Valencia filed with the League of Nations a protest against alleged violation of its territory and its waters by Germany and Italy. But Germany isn't in the league, and Italy defies it, so the protest seems futile.

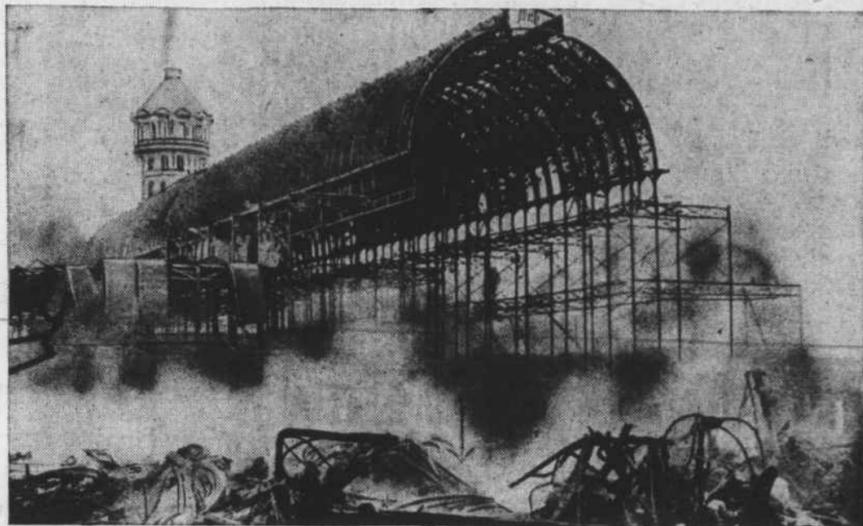
CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld were made man and wife at The Hague, and all the Dutch people rejoiced exceedingly. There were two ceremonies, a civil one conducted by the burgomaster in the town hall and a religious one in St. James church. The tall, plump bride wore a silver robe over her wedding dress and Bernhard was in the full dress uniform of the Blue Hussars.

Before the wedding there had been a series of disturbing incidents, including "insults" to the Nazi flag of Germany and protests by Reichsfuehrer Hitler. But apologies and explanations cleared everything up and Hitler sent to Queen Wilhelmina a cordial telegram of congratulations on the marriage of her only daughter.

SUBMISSION, conviction and pardon of Marshal Shang Hsueh-Chiang Kai-shek of China, apparently hasn't ended the trouble started by him. Dispatches from Sianfu said a majority of Chang's former Manchurian army, numbering 250,000 troops, had joined red troops of Shensi and Kansu provinces in open revolt against the central government to establish a vast communist empire in northwest China.

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### Seven Million Dollar Ruin of the Crystal Palace



London's famous and beautiful Crystal Palace, familiar to all Americans who have visited the metropolis, was destroyed by flames recently, the loss being placed at about \$7,000,000. This picture shows the ruins after the spectacular conflagration.

### Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

#### THE FARMER AND HIS WIFE ARE IN DESPAIR

THE farmer who owned the big barn where the rats had lived was puzzled. After a few days he became sure that there wasn't a rat left in the big barn. He knew that they had all moved to the farmhouse. They had been bad enough when they had lived in the big barn, but they were ever so much worse living in his house. He knew that rats did not move like this without a cause. This meant that they must have been driven out of the big barn, and who or what could have driven them out was more than the farmer could guess. For years he had tried to get rid of the rats there and hadn't been able to. Now suddenly they had deserted the big barn and taken possession of his house.

"I wish," said the farmer, "I could find out what drove those rats over here. Then perhaps I could use the same means to drive them out of the house."

"I wish you could," replied his wife. "I don't know what we're going to do. Those rats are getting so bold that they don't pay any attention to me at all. They run across the pantry floor in broad daylight. The only way I can keep food safe from them is in tin cans or earthen jars with covers and they have managed even to get the covers off some of these. They get in the flour barrel. They have spoiled the milk; they have stolen the eggs; in fact, there isn't anything they haven't got into. They keep me awake nights by their squealing and racing about through the walls. They're getting so bold that I'm actually afraid of them."

So the farmer set all his traps. He set traps in the attic and in the pantry and in the woodshed. He put poisoned food where he was sure the rats would find it. But it was all in vain. Those rats had learned all about traps, and the gray old leader of them had learned to be suspicious of food left where it was easy to get. He warned the other rats not to touch this food. The farmer blocked up the holes in the pantry walls, but as fast as he blocked them up the rats gnawed new ones.

So it was that the farmer and his wife were in despair. Do what they would, they couldn't get rid of those



Upholstery brocade in two shades of dull blue makes this smart evening coat. The simplicity of the fitted bodice and full sweep of the skirt enhance the beauty of the fabric.

### TIDIED UP

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THEY cleaned my desk, straight as a string,  
While I was out of town,  
And now I cannot find a thing  
The place I put it down.  
A pile of this, a pile of that,  
I meant to do some day,  
But now I don't know where they're  
at—  
I didn't, anyway.

I used to burrow here and there  
In search of that or this,  
But now it isn't anywhere,  
And that is what I miss.  
I used to have to hunt for stuff;  
A little time it took;  
As if that weren't bad enough,  
Now there's no place to look.

And yet already things begin  
To clutter as before,  
And ev'ry time the mail comes in  
It adds a little more.  
I've found my glasses, not the case,  
I've lost my fountain pen,  
It won't be long before the place  
Will seem like home again.  
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### THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis  
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THE first, or nail, joint of the thumb indicates, as preceding lessons have shown, the kind and degree of its owner's will. While an accurate index of this quality of temperament is essential to a correct analysis of character through study of the hand, the amount of logic indicated must also be determined.

The Thumbs as an Index of Logic. The second, or middle, joint of the thumb may be relied upon to tell us of this important complement of character. This element will clearly indicate its owner's love and powers of meditation, concentration and ability to think things out.

Length and symmetry and the prominence of the knuckle itself will make our conclusions reliable on this point. The length of the middle joint in its relation to that of the first, or nail, joint, should be carefully compared. If both are of even length there is every indication that the will is well controlled by sound judgment. If with this, the knuckle is unusually knobby or otherwise prominent, we have the man or woman who painstakingly and with greater-than-average amount of research studies every move in the game of life.

Coupled with a firm nail joint, this analytical and clear-thinking combination is one of the surest signs of the man or woman whose decisions and actions seldom call forth "I told you so's."  
WNU Service.



"Dignity," says soliloquizing Elizabeth, "is something we try to stand upon when we have no other support."  
WNU Service.

## MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

#### GOOD THINGS TO EAT

HERE are several recipes that it will pay you to try out.

##### Sweet Cider Jelly.

Before the sweet cider has grown sour prepare a few glasses of this delightful jelly: Measure one quart of sweet apple cider, add seven and one-half cupfuls of sugar, stir and bring to a boil. Add one cupful of pectin, bring to a boil and boil hard for one minute. Remove and let stand one minute, skim and pour into jelly glasses. Cover the hot jelly with a thin layer of paraffin, then when cold cover with another layer, and there will be no air spaces to spoil the jelly. This recipe makes about eleven glasses of jelly.

##### Dixie Cake.

Take one and one-half cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of shortening, cream together, then add one cupful of fresh coconut milk and grated coconut. Add three cupfuls of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt, add one-half teaspoonful of grated lemon peel and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs and bake in a well oiled loaf pan.

##### Appetizing Salad.

On a bed of crisp fresh water-cress or lettuce lay three slices of tomato. Sprinkle this generously with chopped sour pickle, celery hearts and sweet peppers, using the same amount of each. Add your favorite dressing and place a small sweet pickle on top of each. This is particularly good with steak or fowl. Pineapple is most delicious with all kinds of meats. With chicken breasts with currant jelly and butter it not only makes a garnish but

a most delightful sauce as well. Use the pineapple juice in the gravy and add a bit of the fruit, too, to the brown gravy.  
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British Bought Ohio Ores Ores from the Hanging rock region in Ohio were not only used to produce the heavy ordinance of the Civil war but were also purchased by the British government for producing metal to be used in the Crimean war.

### Dental Work at the Tokyo Zoo



"Daitaro," a hippopotamus at the Ueno zoo in Tokyo, Japan, who is very popular with the children, shown as his long canine teeth, which had troubled him, were shortened recently. It took twenty minutes to coax the hippo into position with his mouth open and forty-five minutes to saw off part of the two teeth; this including delays while the attendants fed him cabbage, his favorite dish, to increase his patience.