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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Disastrous Flood Moves Down the Mississippi—Mass Evacuation Prepared—Secretary Perkins Moves to Compel General Motors Strike Parley.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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GRADUALLY the terrible flood in the Ohio valley subsided, but the yellow torrents were pouring down the lower Mississippi and the nation was mobilized to save the people there. By direction of the President and Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff, the army made all preparations for the evacuation of all inhabitants along the river between Cairo, Ill., and New Orleans. The details for this mass movement were worked out to the last point by commanding officers in the region and thousands of motor trucks and railroad flat cars were collected. Headquarters for the evacuation were set up at Jackson, Miss.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, district engineer at Memphis, ordered the prompt delivery of 5,000,000 burlap sacks for the erection of sandbag bulwarks, 15 cars of lumber, 210 outboard motorboats, 300 small boats, 300 life jackets, and 1,500 lanterns.

The secretary of war authorized the use of not only regular army troops but also members of the Civilian Conservation corps, the National Guard, and the Red Cross. General Craig said that if the billion dollar levee system, erected after the great 1927 flood, failed to hold, about the same area affected then would be inundated. Many thousands of people already had been removed from homes along the Mississippi, but cities like Memphis and Vicksburg, being on high ground, were believed to be safe. At New Orleans river experts refused to admit danger of a super-flood along the lower reaches of the river. But Secretary of War Woodring in Washington had reports from engineers which said the levee system on the lower Mississippi probably would not be able to withstand the present flood when it reaches its crest.

At this writing the effects of the flood may be thus summarized: Homeless, nearly a million. Dead, probably more than 500, including 200 in Louisville. Damage, conservatively estimated at more than \$400,000,000.

Congress hurried through a deficiency appropriation of \$790,000,000 which the President promised would be made available for flood relief; and the American Red Cross, working at high speed, was raising a fund of \$10,000,000 to which the people of the entire country contributed liberally. Supplies of food, drinking water, clothing and medicines were poured into the stricken areas.

Cincinnati, Louisville, Portsmouth, Frankfort and Evansville were the worst sufferers; but every city, town and village along the Ohio and its tributaries shared in the disaster. Fires broke out in the Mill Creek district of Cincinnati and destroyed property valued at \$1,500,000 before the flames could be controlled. Throughout the entire region transportation was crippled, pure water and fuel supplies were shut off or greatly reduced.

FORTY THOUSAND employees of General Motors returned to part time work in reopened plants in Michigan and Indiana, and were unmolested by the strikers. But the deadlock was not broken, and the sit-down strikers continued to occupy the plants they had "kidnapped." President Alfred P. Sloan Jr., of General Motors had refused the invitation of Secretary of Labor Perkins to meet John L. Lewis, chief of the striking unions, while the strikers were still in forcible possession of plants, and President Roosevelt ominously termed this refusal "a very unfortunate decision on his part," intimating, also, that there was a prospect of labor legislation unfavorable to the corporation and to employers generally.

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General Malin Craig

him to meet Lewis. In identical letters to Speaker Bankhead and Senator Joe Robinson, majority leader of the senate, she asked the prompt passage of a bill empowering her department to subpoena persons and papers in connection with investigations of strikes.

Sloan had posted in all General Motors plants a denial that the corporation was responsible for the breakdown of negotiations and was "shirking our moral responsibilities."

He reiterated his refusal to treat with the union so long as the sit-down strikers held the plants, and continued with a promise to employees:

"We shall demand that your rights and our rights be protected" against "a small minority who have seized certain plants and are holding them as ransom to enforce their demands.

"I say to you once more, have no fear. Do not be misled. General Motors will never let you down. You will not have to pay tribute for the privilege of working in a General Motors plant."

Governor Murphy of Michigan had not modified his refusal to permit the National Guardsmen stationed in Flint to be utilized in carrying out a judicial order that the plants be vacated by the sit-down strikers.

THIS six-week strike of 7,100 employees of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass company ended with approval by the union committee and company officials of a wage agreement giving a flat eight-cent-an-hour increase in all plants of the company. A one-year-contract was signed.

The agreement provides for appointment of a committee of five to investigate wage rates of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company with a view to establishing uniformity of rates throughout the flat glass industry.

MAJESTY it was just a promotion stunt for the book, but Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, Democrat, introduced in the senate

a resolution calling for an investigation of the truth or falsity of scurrilous charges made against the Supreme Court in "Nine Old Men," a volume authored by two conductors of a Washington gossip column. In offering the resolution Guffey made bitter attack on the Supreme Court, saying:

"The President of the United States, with his characteristic frankness and courage, has opened for debate the most troublesome problem which we must solve if we are to continue a democracy.

"That problem is—whether the Supreme court will permit congress, the legislative branch of our government, which was equally trusted with the Supreme court by the framers of the Constitution, to perform its duties in making democracy workable and effective."

The senate heard Guffey's speech in silence and referred his resolution to the judiciary committee.

ARTIFICIAL scarcity of farm products is abandoned as a policy for the time being by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. He said in Washington that the two drought years of 1934 and 1936 have brought more thought on farm production by consumers and farmers than ever before. While a year or two of normal weather would tumble wheat prices, if full acreage is planted, the time has come for a lifting of the restrictions, he said.

"In the year immediately ahead, I feel that farmers should think primarily of their duty to consumers," Wallace said. "I think that in the coming year it is wise for us to produce as much as we can. We should, of course, divert a certain amount of corn and cotton acreage to soil conserving crops, because that will make for greater long time productivity of our farm land."

"But for the most part, let's fill up the storage bins this year. It is good policy to vary the plans for storage of crops in the soil according to the state of supplies in the granary above the ground."

A. P. Sloan

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OBTAINING of a sweeping federal injunction against the Tennessee Valley authority by nineteen state utility companies has put an end to efforts to form a public-private power transmission pool. President Roosevelt declared in a letter written to federal power experts and private company officials that the utility action in securing the injunction, "precludes a joint transmission facility arrangement, and makes it advisable to discontinue" any conferences planned to gain that end.

The injunction which drew Mr. Roosevelt's fire halted the TVA from new construction or from soliciting additional customers for its power.

KARL RADEK, noted Soviet Russian journalist, and 16 other men more or less prominent in the affairs of Russia, went to trial as conspirators against the Stalin regime and the Soviet state, and all freely confessed their guilt. They readily told the details of the amazing plot and asserted that the exiled Leon Trotsky was its chief mover.

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Gregorii Sokolnikoff, former Soviet ambassador to England, declared he knew as early as 1932 of a plot to assassinate Stalin, and admitted he was guilty of plotting to betray the Soviet Union to Germany and Japan.

Scores of persons implicated by the confessions of the defendants have been arrested. Among them is M. A. G. Beloborodoff, the veteran Bolshevik who ordered the execution of Czar Nicholas and his family.

The prosecutor asked death for all the defendants.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent to the Senate the name of James A. Farley as postmaster general for another term, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. It is believed Mr. Farley will not long remain a member of the cabinet, for he wants to return to private work. He told reporters in New York that he was looking for more than a job as a salesman.

"If I should return to private life," the postmaster general said, "I would like an opportunity to build up an equity in a business, so I would have something more than just a salary for security for my family.

"I have had several offers already, but they haven't been just what I would want."

IF REICHSFUEHRER HITLER will co-operate with other nations in the interest of peace, France will help Germany to overcome her present economic difficulties. Such was the offer made by Premier Blum in an address at Lyons. Blum, however, warned the Nazis that France cannot and will not co-operate with Germany economically or politically "while the possibility continues to exist that this help may be some day turned against the country which gave it."

He expressed opposition to Hitler's policy of making bilateral pacts, and added: "I believe I am practicing realism when I declare we do not wish to separate French security from European peace."

HAMBURG, Germany, for centuries a "free city," has lost its freedom. Reichsfuehrer Hitler and his cabinet have decreed that it shall be known henceforth as Hansa City Hamburg and placed under control of Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering in his capacity as commissar for the new four year plan for self-sufficiency, together with Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi party; Wilhelm Frick, minister of interior, and Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, minister of finance.

The cabinet also took away the freedom of Luebeck and incorporated the city with Prussia, and the same fate was decreed for Eutin, Cuxhaven and Birkenfeld. Wilhelmsburg is absorbed by Oldenburg province.

Plaid Irish linen in white, wine and navy is cut on the diagonal in the dress of this ensemble. The jacket, belt and pockets are wine colored linen with the plaid forming the collar on the jacket.

THE FARMER GUESSES THE TRUTH

IF BILLY MINK had known that he had been discovered by the farmer under whose woodpile he was living, it is probable that he would have moved on in search of new adventures just as soon as the Black Shadows had crept out across the barnyard that night. But Billy didn't know. He had been living there so comfortably that he had grown a little careless, otherwise he never would have ventured out in broad daylight.

That night he decided he would have another chicken for dinner, so he ran over to the henhouse, intending to slip through the hole in the dark corner just as he had done the night before. But the minute Billy poked his nose through that hole he knew that something was wrong. There was a queer smell. Billy tested it very carefully with his nose. It was the man smell.

That was enough to make Billy suspicious.

In less time than it takes to tell it, he found a trap in that henhouse, so placed that he couldn't possibly get in through that hole without stepping in it. Right away Billy decided that he didn't care for a chicken dinner that night. He would go back to the big barn and try to catch a mouse.

Now, when the farmer had first discovered Billy Mink his one thought had been to catch Billy. He knew that Billy's brown coat could be sold for enough to pay several times over for the hen Billy had killed. So he had set a trap in the henhouse. That night the rats in the house were noisier than ever. For a while the farmer forgot Billy Mink trying to think of some way to get rid of those rats. Then his thought came back to Billy Mink and all in a flash he understood why those rats had deserted the big barn and come over to the house.

Linen Ensemble

California Gambling Ship Comes to Grief



Here is the \$100,000 pleasure craft, the Monte Carlo, aground on Coronado Beach after being torn from its anchor by high winds and heavy seas. In the foreground are officers loading aboard trucks some of the gambling equipment confiscated from the ship.

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND
By Leicester K. Davis
© Public Ledger, Inc.



THE affectionate side of one's character is, of course, one of the most important of temperamental qualities. Affection is expressed in many ways. The form it takes is invariably indicated by the thumb.

The Affectionate Thumb

The thumb of this type indicates a well-balanced and normal degree of affection coupled with a generous disposition. It is easily recognized.

Such a thumb is always well set and pleasingly proportioned. This is notable in its length and in the equal or nearly equal lengths of the nail and middle joints. The first, or nail, joint is firm and resilient under pressure towards the wrist. Its underside curves gracefully to the nail tip and the sides are usually slightly tapered. The second, or middle, joint is straight, although with a thumb of this type it may be slightly inclined toward slenderness.

The third, or palm, joint is straight without a hint of irregularity. The underside of this joint—that is, the surface nearest the palm—is inclined toward fullness but blends smoothly into the palm.

The position of such a thumb on the hand is also of importance in gauging the qualities of affection. If lying close to the side of the hand when in repose, you may be certain that its possessor has a warm and loyal heart but gives his or her affection with discrimination. If, however, the thumb stands far away from the hand, the conclusion would be that here was a man or woman who found it easy to bestow love more generally. This latter characteristic also indicates a tendency to be overgenerous where the affections are concerned.



"The politicians who have promised economy in our Government expenditures seem to have put it to practice," says reiterating Rita, "judging by the quality of their campaign cigars."

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went to. If he would just come over here for a while we would soon be rid of those pests, and I would forgive him for killing that hen."

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MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

ABOUT FROZEN DISHES

BY ADDING a little quick-cooking tapioca to various frozen dishes, the cream may be thinned and the product just as good or better for most occasions. The tapioca prevents the formation of ice crystals, and so makes it possible to use combinations of milk and cream. When using a mechanical refrigerator, simply set the control for freezing desserts and forget all about it until the freezing is complete.

Frozen Pudding.
Add three tablespoonsfuls of quick-cooking tapioca to two cupfuls of milk, with one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes, or until the tapioca is clear and the mixture thickened. Add one-half cupful of milk, three tablespoonsfuls of corn syrup and cook until smooth. Cool and strain through a sieve, then

chill; add the tapioca mixture; add two egg whites beaten stiff with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Fold in one cupful of cream whipped, one teaspoonful of vanilla, twelve blanched, sliced and toasted almonds, two tablespoonsfuls of candied pineapple, diced. Turn into a freezing tray and freeze three to four hours.

To prepare toasted coconut bisque, use the above recipe, adding one cupful of toasted coconut, crumbled, in place of the fruit and nuts.

Frozen ginger pudding is prepared in the same way, adding four tablespoonsfuls of ginger syrup and one-fourth of a cupful of pecan meats coarsely chopped. Serve as usual.

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Thoughts on Thinking

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHAT I think of thinking Is rather hard to print, And what I know of knowing I'd hardly dare to hint. What I see of seeing Would open up your eyes, And how I'd talk of talking Would fill you with surprise.

For I have talked to talkers Who only thought they thought, And I have seen the seeing See only what they sought. Although I've known the knowing, I've known but very few Who really knew how little In fact they really knew.

And so I think our thinking Is hardly worth the name, And so I know our knowing Is very much the same. And all we see when seeing Is what we want to see, And all the talkers talking Talk very much like me.

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Students Enjoy Winter Sports



Girls riding over a bump on the toboggan slide at the Northampton School for Girls, Massachusetts. Tobogganing, skiing and other winter sports take up a good part of the free time of the students.



"Pop, what is harass?"
"Last straw."
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