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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Proposes Reorganization of Federal Judiciary, Increasing Supreme Court Justices to Fifteen—Efforts to Settle Motor Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT electrified congress with a surprise message proposing sweeping changes in the federal court system which would allow him to pack the Supreme Court with justices who could be expected to uphold the constitutionality of New Deal legislation.

He submitted a draft of a bill to accomplish this reorganization. It provides:

1. That for every federal judge with a service record of at least ten years "continuously or otherwise" who fails to resign or retire within six months after reaching the age of 70 the President shall appoint another judge.

2. That the number of additional judges so appointed shall not exceed fifty, the Supreme Court being limited to 15 members, appellate and special courts to two additional members each and district courts to twice the present number of judges.

3. That two-thirds of the Supreme Court and three-fifths of other courts shall constitute a quorum.

4. That the chief justice of the Supreme Court shall transfer circuit and district judges to jurisdictions with congested dockets in order to speed disposition of litigation.

5. That the Supreme Court shall be empowered to appoint a proctor to supervise the conduct of business in the lower courts.

The President also proposed a reform in the injunctive process which he declared would expedite Supreme Court rulings on the constitutionality of legislation and would further insure "equality" and "certainty" of federal justice. He said frequent injunctions which set aside acts of congress are "in clear violation of the principle of equity that injunctions should be granted only in those rare cases of manifest illegality and irreparable damage against which the ordinary course of the law offers no protection."

He asked that congress forbid any injunction or decision by any federal court touching a constitutional question without "previous and ample notice" to the attorney general to give the government an opportunity "to present evidence and be heard." His bill proposed that any lower court decision which involved a constitutional question be appealed directly to the Supreme Court, where it would take immediate precedence over all other business.

New Deal leaders in congress were expected to back the President's proposals solidly, while it became apparent that the conservative Democrats might align with the solid Republican group in opposing it. The latter group saw in the bill a direct attempt to get rid of some of the older justices of the Supreme Court who have proved continual stumbling blocks for pet New Deal acts.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, approaching 75, has voted sometimes to sustain, sometimes to invalidate New Deal laws. Justice Willis Van Devanter, 78, has invariably opposed New Deal laws; so have James Clark McReynolds, 75; George Sutherland, 73, and Pierce Butler, 71. Louis Dembitz Brandeis, 80, has voted to sustain New Deal acts, except in the cast of the NRA, rejected by unanimous decision.

If the President is successful in putting over the proposed changes it will be the eighth time in the 148 years of the Supreme Court's history that the number of justices has been changed. The largest number ever to sit on the bench was 10 from 1863 to 1866, and the smallest number 5 from 1801 to 1802.

DESPITE the warm opposition of Democratic Senator J. W. Bailey of North Carolina and others, including the few Republicans, the Senate passed the house deficiency relief bill carrying an appropriation of \$948,725,868.

Senator Bailey spoke in support of his amendment which would require a means test, or "pauper's oath," as some have called it, for states, counties, and their political subdivisions to secure federal aid for their relief requirements. The amendment was rejected without a record vote.

MARITIME workers on the Pacific coast ended their long strike by accepting working agreements that had been negotiated in San Francisco and the 40,000 men returned to their jobs. Ships in all the ports, long idle, got up steam and prepared to resume business, and the ticket offices were thronged with passengers.

Shipowners issued a statement asserting the end of the walkout would mean a business revival for 1,000 industrial plants and 500 export offices up and down the coast.

BROUGHT together by Gov. Frank Murphy at the demand of the White House, representatives of both sides in the General Motors strike were in almost continuous conference seeking a way to settle the controversy. The corporation was represented by William S. Knudsen, executive vice president, and John Thomas Smith of the legal staff. Acting for the strikers were John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., John Brophy, its director, and Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers.

It was reported that at one time the conference was near collapse. Then Governor Murphy received a message from the White House saying the President expected a settlement.

During an interim the governor said both sides were in earnest and doing their best.

Judge Gadola in Flint had issued an injunction ordering the sit-down strikers there to leave the plants. The sheriff served notice to the men and they jeered him. They then sent to Governor Murphy a bombastic message to the effect that they would resist eviction to the death. The mayor, city manager and police chief of Flint, asserting the people were tired of strikes and violence, organized between 500 and 1,000 police reserves. The police chief warned Lewis he "had better call off his strike if he doesn't want another Herrin massacre."

A writ of attachment for forcible expulsion of the sit-down strikers was obtained by the G. M. lawyers.

SECRETARY of the Interior Harold Ickes and the national resources committee of which he is chairman have produced a public works and national water program for the next six years, and it was submitted to congress by President Roosevelt with the recommendation that it should be adopted. It involves the expenditure of five billion dollars and calls for lump sum annual appropriations under the regular budget for a list of approved projects, and allocation of the funds to a permanent public works or development agency.

As the chief part of the plan, Mr. Roosevelt presented congress with a list of some \$2,750,000,000 worth of water conservation projects, including a \$116,000,000 flood-control program in the inundated Ohio and Mississippi river valleys.

In his transmission message the President warned congress against considering each project as a separate entity. The report, he said, "should, of course, be read in conjunction with the recommendations for highways, bridges, dams, flood control, and so forth, already under construction, estimates for which have been submitted in the budget."

TO FINANCE for another year the social security board, veterans' administration and about thirty other federal agencies, the house appropriated one billion, forty-six million dollars. The bill, passed without a record vote, carried a last minute amendment providing that none of the funds appropriated should be available to pay for the expenses of any congressional investigation. This amendment was aimed at senate investigations such as the La Follette and Wheeler inquiries.

FEVERISH work, day and night, by 120,000 pick and shovel laborers all down the Mississippi from Cairo appeared to have won the fight to save the fertile lands along the river from the great flood. But engineers warned that the danger of inundation was not yet over. However, most of the levees were holding and the winds that had been driving the waters against them were subsiding. About 200,000 inhabitants of the valley had been forced to abandon their homes, but the Red Cross and other relief agencies were caring for them. At Cairo and Hickman were plenty of coast guard boats and barges ready to rescue the people if the embankments gave way.

Floodwater from a break in the Bessie Landing, Tenn., levee all but encircled Tiptonville, Tenn., and spread over adjacent thousands of acres. Backwaters continued to harass lowland dwellers in Mississippi and Louisiana but engineers remained firm in the conviction the worst definitely would be over when the crests pass Arkansas and Tennessee.

DR. STANLEY HIGH, religious publicist who has been prominent among the administration supporters, is out of Presidential favor. He has been cashing in on his closeness to the White House by writing for periodicals, and his latest article, entitled "Whose Party Is It?", in the Saturday Evening Post, brought this statement released by Assistant White House Secretary Early:

"The President announced the death of the 'official spokesman' in March, 1933. He now announces the passing of the so-called authoritative spokesman—those who write as 'one of the President's closest advisers.'"

Though High was not named, Mr. Early left no doubt as to who was meant.

ITALY and Turkey settled their disputes in conferences between their foreign ministers, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Dr. Tewfik Rustu Aras. Italy will participate in the Montreux convention which gave Turkey the right to rearm the Dardanelles, and Turkey is assured that Italian ambitions to possess Turkish Anatolia have been abandoned.

It was believed Mussolini considered the time ripe to make friends with Turkey, first allaying Turkish suspicions and defining spheres of influence, in the hope Italy could woo Turkey from friendship with Moscow.

SECRETARY of State Rafael Montalvo of Cuba announced that Pedro Martinez Fraga had been appointed Cuban ambassador to Washington. He has been serving as minister to London and will succeed Ambassador Guillermo Patterson, who has been transferred to Mexico City.

THIRTEEN of the Russian conspirators tried in Moscow for plotting the overthrow of the Stalin regime were condemned to death by the trial court, and their pleas for mercy were rejected by the presidium of the communist executive committee. They were ordered shot within 48 hours after sentence was pronounced. One of the executioners said "they died like soldiers."

To the surprise of the world, four of the leading defendants were saved from the firing squad, being sentenced to terms of imprisonment. These were Karl Radek, once noted journalist, and Gregory Sokolnikov, former Soviet ambassador to London, given ten years each; and M. S. Strollov and V. V. Arnold, ordered confined for eight years. The judges said these four men, while guilty of treason, did not actually participate in terroristic and wrecking activities.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday in Rome, whither he had flown with Mrs. Lindbergh in their new plane. From the Eternal City they flew to Tripoli to spend a few days with Gen. Italo Balbo, governor of Libya and himself a famous aviator. Then they planned to continue to Egypt.

FEDERAL agents and Missouri state troopers were led by Robert Kenyon, a twenty-year-old morose police character, to a thicket fourteen miles from Willow Springs, where lay the body of Dr. J. C. B. Davis whom Kenyon had kidnaped and allegedly killed before attempting to collect \$5,000 ransom. Kenyon confessed the crime and was rushed to jail in Kansas City to save him from lynching. There he told a wild story of one "Nighthawk" who, he said, forced him to write the ransom note and then murdered the doctor.

"Dragon" Is the World's Deadliest Bomber



"The Dragon," ten-man giant bomber, built in secret at Inglewood City, by the North American Aviation company, is shown ready for its first test flight. It is declared by its designers to be the "most formidable ship of its type in the world." Following competition in army trials next March, the twin-engine monoplane may become standard military equipment.

THE FARMER MAKES FRIENDS WITH BILLY MINK.

THE farmer under whose woodpile Billy Mink was living did a lot of thinking after he guessed that it was Billy Mink that had driven all the rats out of his barn into the house. "If I could get that little brown rascal over here to the house," thought the farmer, "I would soon be rid of those pesky rats. But how am I going to do it? If he doesn't know that those rats are over here he certainly will not venture any nearer to the house than that woodpile. And if he cannot get into the henhouse to steal my chickens he won't stay around here very long because he will have little to eat. The thing for me to do is to see that he has plenty to eat and learns where it comes from."

So the very first thing the farmer did the next morning was to put some scraps of fresh meat just outside the woodpile. It didn't take Billy Mink long to find them. Of course the farmer was out of sight. He was in the barn peeping through a crack. He saw Billy come out from under the wood and sniff at the pieces of meat. It was clear that Billy was suspicious. He went all around those scraps of meat and the farmer could tell by the way he moved that Billy suspected a trap.

But Billy found no trap. Of course not, because there was no trap. At last he ventured to seize one of those scraps of meat and darted back into the woodpile with it. A few minutes later he was out again just as cautious as before. So, one by one, he took the scraps of meat under the woodpile. The farmer smiled as he saw the last scrap disappear. He knew that Billy had enough for a good meal, and that with a stomach well filled he would probably take a nap.

This is just what Billy did. Before he fell asleep he kept wondering about those scraps of meat and how they happened to be so handy. "It's funny," thought Billy, "how that meat happened to be right there. I wonder if that farmer could have dropped it. If he did, I hope he'll do it again." With this, Billy went to sleep.

Just at dusk Billy awoke. He was hungry again. He began to think of those hens over in the henhouse. Then he remembered the trap he had found over there and decided he would keep away from the henhouse. He decided that he would go over to the barn to see if any of those rats had returned. And then all of a sudden he remembered that easy breakfast he had had that morning.

Instantly Billy popped his head out from the woodpile. He didn't really expect to find any more scraps of meat, and you can guess just how surprised and pleased he was when he found that there were more scraps just where he had found his breakfast that morning. For the first time Billy suspected that they might have been put there

KNOW THYSELF

by Dr. George D. Greer

PSYCHOLOGISTS have come to the conclusion that difficulty in making up one's mind is usually due to lack of self-confidence. This lack may not be known to the person himself, and may be entirely subconscious, but it functions to produce indecision whenever there are several choices and one thing must be selected from the rest. He wants some advice, or wants to show it to someone else before he makes up his mind. He has an inner feeling that he is not intelligent enough, experienced enough, or does not have enough good taste, or something else, to make the choice alone. Such people have to be told by others what they should do; then they feel satisfied—especially if the other person advises the choice they themselves really liked best.

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For Southern Wear



Dusty pink English woolen is cleverly tailored in this attractive two-piece outfit for wear in the south under the sun or at home under a fur coat. The black milan hat with heart-shaped brim and wide belting ribbon band is from Suzanne Talbot.

DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a hawk?" "Pawbroker." © Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

especially for him, and in his heart he began to have a friendly feeling for that farmer.

© T. W. Burgess—WNU Service.

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK



SWEET SANDWICHES

THE brisk winds of the winter stir the blood, the appetite, and the social instincts as well. Afternoon teas, bridge luncheons, dinners, and children's parties are under swing when the outdoors is less attractive than a cheerful fire.

Sandwiches are always appropriate for most occasions, especially if the fillings are novel and tasty. Here are a few suggestions which are easily prepared and may be used for a lunch box or a party:

Put a dozen dates and one-fourth pound of peanut brittle through a food chopper, mix thoroughly and spread on graham crackers. Cover with another cracker and press firmly together.

Crush half a dozen chocolate creams with a wooden spoon, add a tablespoonful of cream or rich milk and stir until well blended. Spread on vanilla wafers, cover with a layer of grape jelly and top with another wafer.

Crush a dozen coconut bonbons in a bowl, add two tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade and mix well. Spread on soda crackers, cover with another to form a sandwich and toast in a hot oven. Serve hot and crisp with a cupful of tea.

Place large marshmallows on saltine biscuits, put into the oven until the marshmallow has melted. Remove from the oven and sprinkle with finely chopped candied cherries and walnuts. This is an open sandwich.

A most delicious filling for an afternoon tea sandwich is grated maple sugar, finely chopped blanched almonds and cream to mix to the consistency to spread.

Jellies of various kinds make most delightful fillings for a tea sandwich. Beat the jelly until smooth, then spread very lightly on thinly buttered bread.

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ADMONITIONS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

SOME day some new event arrives To change the courses of our lives, And we, in our bewilderment, Blame not ourselves, but that event. Our private fortunes, public weal, In some swift movement of the wheel Are swept away, and men declare That fate has caught them unaware.

But nothing happens in a night. Or in a day, if wrong or right. It is announced, if far or near, For nothing happens in an hour, A revolution or a flow'r. Some little fissure in the wall. Before the levee's ramps part fall, And ev'ry nation that has been First had its enemies within.

For be tomorrow what it may, That was determined yesterday. We pay the penalty at last Of sleeping sentries of the past. For nothing happens in an hour, A revolution or a flow'r. The sky is wet before the plain: With admonitions of the rain. © Douglas Malloch—WNU Service.

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

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THERE are, of course, some men and women who are seemingly incapable of manifesting warmth in their affections. In fact, such persons seem singularly devoid of ability to give or attract love. Luckily, they are few and far between, but you may be called upon to analyze hands in which this deficiency must be included in your delineation of character.

The Thumb of Little Affection
The thumb which indicates this is usually inclined toward length rather than shortness. The first, or nail, joint is invariably stubbornly rigid under backward pressure. And the first and second joints are straight and of even lengths. Often the knuckle which separates them is un-usually prominent and knotty. All of which is sure sign of the possessor's strength of will and coldly analytical control.

The third, or palm, joint is straight and often quite bony when viewed from the back. The outstanding mark, however, which enables one to place this type of thumb unhesitatingly in the category of the "loveless," is the flatness of the underside or palm portion of the third joint. This is sure to be notable by its absence of roundness or contour, and may, in fact, be depressed or "cupped." You may place the owner of the hand where this is found as one to whom love and warmth of response through the affections are a closed book.

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Their Guardian Angels Are Competent



Pictured in the Cumberland hospital, Brooklyn, are two young men who, but for some dispensations of Providence, would be twanging harps instead of having their photographs taken. At left is Joe Sardo, who walked into an elevator shaft and fell three floors, escaping with a few bruises. He is shaking hands with Irving Ehrlich, who is recuperating from a 10,000 volt shock, sustained while demonstrating an X-ray machine.