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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lewis and C. I. O. Gain Recognition From Steel Industry and Plan to Tackle Textiles—Neutrality Measure Adopted by Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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YOU'VE got to hand it to John L. Lewis. The beetle-browed leader of the C. I. O. is going places and doing things, despite several setbacks in his plans to unionize all industry. The steel magnates are yielding to a great extent, and the threat of a general strike in that industry is fading out. With the Carnegie-Illinois corporation, largest subsidiary of United States Steel, leading the way, the biggest

concerns in that industry are granting increases in wages and the 40 hour week, and agreeing to deal with the unions affiliated with the C. I. O. This is the first time in forty-five years that "Big Steel" has recognized union labor as a bargaining agency for its employees.

Lewis and Philip Murray, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee, were jubilant, but the Carnegie-Illinois corporation issued an official statement that toned them down a bit.

"The company will recognize any individual, group, or organization as the spokesmen for those employees it represents," the statement said, "but it will not recognize any single organization or group as the exclusive bargaining agency for all employees."

"Under this policy the status of the employee representation plan is likewise unchanged. It will continue as the spokesman for those of the employees who prefer that method of collective bargaining, which has proved so mutually satisfactory throughout its existence."

The General Electric company declared its willingness to discuss a national collective bargaining agreement with the United Electrical Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate; and the indications were that Lewis and the Appalachian coal operators would be able to negotiate a new wage and hour agreement in time to avert a coal miners' strike.

The C. I. O. announced the formation of the United Shoe Workers of America with a nucleus of 20,000 members and went after New England's shoe industry. Still more important, Lewis and his aids let it be known that the next target of the C. I. O. drive would be the textile industry.

That the public, as usual, will have to pay for what the worker gains in all these negotiations was evidenced by the action of the steel companies which announced price increases of \$3 to \$8 a ton for semi-finished and finished steel products.

The sit-down strike policy was tried at Sarnia, Ont., and promptly was given a black eye. Fifty employees of the Holmes foundry there took possession of the plant, but 300 nonstriking workers battled them for two hours, threw them all out and sent nine to the hospital. The police did not interfere with the fight. Shortly after negotiations opened between the Chrysler motor corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America, the union presented resignations of 103 of the 120 employee representatives on work councils in Chrysler plants in the Detroit area. The resignations all said "the great majority of our constituents are heartily in favor of the U. A. W. A. as the sole bargaining agency to represent them."

BUSINESS men and economists again were talking about the prospects of inflation after the decision of the Supreme court upholding the New Deal's gold clause abrogation act for the second time. The ruling was made in the case of the Holyoke Water company, which, moved by a desire to protect itself against loss in the event that the dollar should be debased, had written into leases to the American Writing Paper company clauses giving it the privilege of demanding from the latter payment in gold coin or bar gold. Now the Holyoke company must be content to accept payment in present depreciated dollars. The court's decision was regarded as removing the last barrier to the free exercise of authority over monetary matters by the administration.

GUESTS at "victory dinners" all over the country heard President Roosevelt deliver at the feast in Washington a preliminary appeal

to his party and the nation to support his plan to pack the Supreme court. He said that a crisis exists demanding immediate social and economic legislation to improve the lot of the common man and that there is no time to lose, lest a great calamity, such as a revolution or the advent of a dictatorship, be visited upon the country in the two or three years that might be necessary to remove the obstruction of the New Deal in the manner prescribed by existing law.

Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt let his hearers understand that he has no intention of seeking a third term in the White House.

OUR War department has finally decided that the autogyro is a good thing—long after European nations reached the same conclusion. Secretary Woodring announced that six autogyros had been purchased for military purposes at a cost of \$238,482. They are the Kellett KDL wingless planes, which have a top speed of 125 miles, a minimum of 16 miles, a cruising speed of 103 miles, and a cruising range of 3 1/2 hours, or 361 miles. The plane is powered with a Jacobs I-4 engine, which develops 225 b. h. p. at 2,000 r. p. m.

The army air command for years resisted suggestions for tests of the autogyro but for the last year it has been tried out by all branches of the army and the report was that it was essential to the modernization of the army.

"FREEDOM of the seas" as an American policy was abandoned by the senate when it passed, by a vote of 62 to 6, the resolution submitted by Senator Key Pittman on behalf of the foreign affairs committee continuing the President's present power to declare an embargo upon the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerent nations.

The measure also provides that the President may declare it unlawful for any American vessel or aircraft to carry to warring nations any articles whatsoever he may enumerate. However, foreign nations may purchase such articles, arms and munitions not included, and transport them to their own countries at their own risk. And the act will not apply to an American republic, such as a South American country, engaged in war against a non-American country provided that the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American state in such a war.

Senators Borah and Johnson fought valiantly against adoption of the resolution but when it came to a vote only four others supported them. These were Austin, Bridges, Gerry and Lodge.

THERE is war on between Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia of New York and Reichsfuehrer Hitler of Germany. The mayor, addressing a gathering of Jewish women, proposed that a "Hall of Horrors" be erected for the city's 1939 world fair which would include a figure of "that brown-shirted fanatic who is menacing the peace of the world." Hitler himself made no retort but Ambassador Luther was directed to protest to the State department. The Berlin press raged against La Guardia, one of the mildest names applied to him being "scoundrel super-Jew."

AFTER a lively debate the house of commons indorsed Great Britain's huge rearmament program by a vote of 243 to 134. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who outlined the principles of the British foreign policy, repudiated the policy of universal military commitments for Europe as "unworkable" with Germany and other powers absent from the League of Nations.

Next day the navy announced that its share of the rearmament program would cost \$525,325,000, this including the construction of 80 warships. Sir Samuel Hoare, first lord of the admiralty, said only \$135,000,000 of the cost will be borne by Britain's new \$2,000,000,000 defense loan, forcing the nation's taxpayers to dip into their pockets for the additional \$390,325,000.

HOW the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the outlawed NRA can be re-established was pointed out to congress in a report from the President's committee on industrial analysis.

"In my opinion," the President said of the report in a special message, "it will point the way to the solution of many vexing problems of legislation and administration in one of the most vital subjects of national concern."

"If controls of the NRA type are to be tried again," the report said, "experience indicates that the attempt should be limited to a few of the more important industries in order that proper standards of investigation and adequate supervision may be maintained, and should be guided from the start by more definite principles and policies, such as NRA experience indicates would be likely to stand the test of application."

"Under the type of policy finally adopted by NRA, if strongly adhered to, there is little chance that codes would be proposed in such large numbers as to create serious difficulties, but even that chance might be guarded against."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT told the press correspondents that he was planning another fishing trip and hoped to get away late in April. This time he is going after tarpon in the Gulf of Mexico, and he intends to go to New Orleans and there board the Presidential yacht Potomac for a cruise along the Texas coast.

WITH only four votes in the negative, the senate passed the Summers house bill for voluntary retirement of Supreme court justices at the age of seventy on full pay. The four who opposed the measure to the last were Bridges of New Hampshire, Bulow of South Dakota, Johnson of California and Moore of New Jersey. During the debate Senator Johnson declared that "a Supreme court justice who would retire at this particular time, by virtue of the bait that was held out to him, would not be the sort of individual for whom I would have the greatest respect."

The retirement bill was favored by the President but, as Senator Pat McCarran said, was not a part of Mr. Roosevelt's bill for enlargement of the court. The controversy over the latter measure grew more bitter day by day, and to the surprise of the administration, it was found that it was likely to be defeated in the house. Therefore the majority leaders decided to let the senate act first. In that body the decision rested with some twenty-five senators who had not yet announced their position.

Mr. Roosevelt stood firm in his determination to force the bill through congress, and announced he would deliver a radio speech in its defense on March 9, the day before the one set for the start of senate judiciary committee hearings on the bill. The President denied a report that he would make a tour of the country in behalf of his plan.

Senator George of Georgia, Democrat, stepped into the fight with an assertion that the Supreme court enlargement proposal is a repudiation of the party's 1936 platform pledge that it would seek a clarifying constitutional amendment if it could not attain its social-economic welfare program by legislation.

In defense of the measure various members of the cabinet and heads of federal agencies began a speaking campaign.

EUGENE VIDAL has resigned as director of the federal air commerce bureau and says he will re-enter private aviation. His conduct of the bureau has been subjected to much criticism at times and a committee headed by Senator Cope-land of New York has recommended the reorganization of the bureau. Recently the bureau and representatives of the air transport industry have differed sharply over causes of the series of major air crashes.

Vidal's successor is Prof. Fred D. Fagg of Northwestern university law school. He became associated with aviation during the war when he served as a second lieutenant with the ninety-second aero squadron in France. After the war he returned to the United States and specialized in air law. His assistant in the bureau will be Maj. R. W. Schroeder, also of Chicago.

IN IDENTICAL letters to the governors of the 48 states President Roosevelt called on the state legislatures to enact soil conservation laws which would supplement the federal measures designed to lessen the ravages of floods and dust storms.

The Saunders Family Is a Pushing Bunch



If a bicycle built for two is considered unique in this day and age, just what would you say about this one built for five? It is the chariot of the family of Mr. and Mrs. S. Saunders of Norfleet, England. The bicycle proper is twelve feet long; motive power, three pairs of legs, owned by papa, mama and ten-year-old Victor. The sidecar is occupied by Patricia, six, and Michael, three. Cost of operation is about one shilling (25 cents) a week.



THE FARMER SEES A STRANGE SIGHT

THE farmer who had made friends with Billy Mink had watched Billy disappear through the hole beneath the shed of the farmhouse. He had chuckled as he saw the tip of Billy's tail disappear. You see, it was to get Billy over to the house that he had made friends with Billy.

You remember that for days the farmer had placed food for Billy close to the woodpile under which Billy was living. On this particular morning he had tied a big piece of fish to a string and then had dragged it from the place where he usually left Billy's meals over to the hole under the shed. There he had left the piece of fish. When Billy had come out from under the woodpile for his breakfast, there had been no breakfast there. But it hadn't taken him long to find the trail of that piece of fish where it had been dragged over the ground, and with his wonderful nose he had followed the trail straight over to the hole under the shed.

Now you know the farmer's house was overrun with rats, the rats Billy Mink had driven out of the barn. The farmer hoped that if he could get Billy over to the house he would follow those rats and drive them out just as he had driven them out of the barn. That is why the farmer chuckled when he saw Billy Mink disappear through that hole under the floor of the shed.

For a long time the farmer kept watch, but he was disappointed. Nothing happened. You see, Billy Mink, having eaten a hearty breakfast, had curled up for a nap under the floor of the shed. The farmer didn't know this, and so at last he concluded that somehow Billy Mink had slipped out unseen. "I did hope that little brown rascal would drive

those rats out," muttered the farmer as he went about his work.

It was some time later in the day that the farmer went to the barn door and glanced over toward the house. Then it was that he saw a strange sight, a very strange sight, indeed. Out from that hole through which Billy Mink had entered came a crowd of rats. There were big rats, little rats and middle-sized rats. There were gray old grand-father rats, and sleek young rats. Never had the farmer seen so many rats at one time.

And it was plain to see that those rats were in a terrible fright. They were squeaking and squealing with fear, and every one of them was running as fast as he could. They scattered in all directions. Some made for the big barn, some made for the woodpile, some made for the henhouse, and others started off straight toward the next farm,

First Aid to the Ailing House

EXPOSED WOOD PORCHES

A PART of a house that sooner or later is almost certain to give trouble is an open wood porch. As porches are usually built, even the best of floor paint will not last for more than a year or two, and wood steps and their supports are likely to rot where they rest on the earth. Water soaking into cracks between floor boards and under the edges of a porch also leads to rotting.

In building a new porch or in making repairs, this damage can be largely offset through the use of proper materials and methods. Some kinds of wood are much more resistant to rotting than others. Two of these rot-resistant woods are redwood and cypress. One or the other should be used for the steps and other parts that are in contact with the earth. Heavy painting with creosote will protect any kind of wood from rotting.

All of the wood used in building an open porch should be "back-painted"; that is, all parts, backs and edges, should be given a coat of paint as a protection against moisture. Any kind of good paint can be used; aluminum paint is excellent, and so is white lead thinned with linseed oil to the consistency of thick paint.

In laying the floor, which is usually made of tongue-and-groove strips, the strips should be driven tightly together. As the joints are filled with paint, they will be closely bound, and cracks between boards are not likely to develop. Built in this way, floor paint will last for several seasons instead of but one or two. The failure of paint on the floor of an open porch is due to the soaking of water into cracks between boards. The wood absorbs the moisture, which on dry and hot days is drawn out through the top surface of the boards. It is this that loosens floor paint. With the joints closed with paint, and the board prevented

from shrinking, this effect cannot take place.

The bottoms of porch columns should be so finished that water cannot collect under them. They can be bedded in white lead, and further protected by strips of quarter-round or other molding, also laid in white lead.

The joints between the ends of porch railings and the columns or other parts that support them should be treated in the same way. Very commonly these joints open, and there will be rotting as water soaks in. Should these open joints appear, they should be packed with white lead, calking compound, or something similar. With such precautions, repairs to a porch can be averted almost indefinitely.

By Roger B. Whitman
WNU Service.

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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THE fingers, like the thumb, hold many a startling revelation of the inner self. These become clear as the printed pages of a book to those who learn to read them right-ly. Each finger has its own significance which must be studied as a

HOW HE HELPED

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

HIS father bought a sugar bush. Back in the days when land was cheap. Of course, 'twas wrong of him to push Himself above his neighbors, keep An eye upon a rainy day, And worst of all to put away A little for his youngster, too, When times get bad, as times will do.

And yet he did, and then he died And left the maples to his son, And past the place I often ride. (It's out on Rural Number One.) That sugar bush his father bought Turned out about the way he thought, Has been enough, with what he had, To keep the youngster of that dad.

I realize it's wrong to save, The newer name for thrift is greed, And that old farmer in his grave Should be condemned, condemned indeed. And yet I rather hesitate To do it—I have thought of late That when that sugar bush was grown He saved for others than his own.

Upon the poor-list you will find No mention of that son of his, Though other farmers feel the grind Of taxes for some man who is. He saved a little for his son, But he was not the only one, He served his neighborhood the best By loading no one on the rest.

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Stage to Pulpit



Pretty Alexandria Wasilewska, now an evangelist of the Times Square mission, New York, shown preaching from the pulpit. A few short months ago, Alexandria was the beautiful and talented Alice Hayes, chorus girl in several musical comedies. She was well on her way to stardom on Broadway when she heard a gospel service in Times Square, and decided to forsake Broadway's bright lights for the dim lights of the mission.

How Other Half Lives

Riis House, on the lower East Side of New York, was founded many years ago by Jacob Riis, newspaper man, author and reformer. Throughout his life he devoted his time and effort to improving the lot of the needy. The settlement takes care of the educational, recreational and health needs of thousands of persons, young and old, located in the tenement districts of New York.

separate element, much as you have determined the indications given by the thumb.

What the Fingers Signify.

Finger analysis begins with the phases of personality represented by each, as shown by the accompanying illustration.

The general rules governing analysis of the thumb apply. When analyzing a finger, have thoroughly fixed in mind the qualities of temperament it stands for. Next determine its type from form and length and flexibility. Examine the contour of the finger as a whole, noting whether it is of square or tapered type, whether smooth or irregular, whether bony or well fleshed. And particularly note the length in relation to the lengths of the other fingers, as well as the relative lengths of the finger and that of the palm upon which it is set.

Memorize the meaning of each finger: The first, or index, finger represents power, purpose, progress. The second, the quality and kind of thought. The third, brilliancy and fame. The fourth, the psychic and idealistic qualities of the mind.

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