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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 Meas-

ure Adopted by Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

by existing law.

the White House

army.

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

O UR War department has finally decided that the autogyro is a good thing—long after European na-tions reached the same conclusion. Secretary Woodring announced that

six autogyros had been purchased

which develops 225 b. h. p. at 2,000

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 double doing things, despite several setdemanding immediate social and economic legislation to improve the lot of the common man and that



backs in his plans to unionize all in dustry. The steel magnates are vielding to a great ex-tent, 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 ohn L.Lewis concerns in that industry are grant-ing 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

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

bargaining agency for its em-

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 Electric-al 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 im-portant, 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 semiH ow the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the outlawed NRA can be re-estab-lished was pointed out to congress in a report from the President's committee on industrial analysis. committee on industrial analysis. "In my opinion," the President said of the report in a special mes-sage, "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 at-tempt should be limited to a few of the more important industries in

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 apthere is no time to lose, lest a great there is no time to lose, lest a great calamity, such as a revolution or the advent of a dictatorship, be vis-ited 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 writing law

H OW the minimum wage and

"Under the type of policy finally adopted by NRA, if strongly ad-hered to, there is little chance that codes would be proposed in such large numbers as to create serious difficulties but even that chance 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 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 3½ hours, or 361 miles. The plane is powered with a Jacobs I4 engine, which develops 225 h b n et 2 000 Potomac for a cruise along the Texas coast.

WITH only four votes in the negative, the senate passed the Sumners house bill for voluntary retirement of Supreme court

justices at the age of seventy on full pay. The four who opposed the measopposed the meas-ure to the last were Bridges of New Hampshire, Bulow of South Dakota, Johnson of Cal-ifornia and Moore of New Jorgan During

New Jersey. During the debate Senator

Sen. Johnson 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 be the sort of the sort of for whom I would have the greatest respect."

The retirement bill was favored by the President but, as Senator Pat McCarren said, was not a part of Mr. Roosevelt's bill for enlarge-ment of the court. The controversy over the latter measure grew more bitter day by day and to the sur-prise of the administration, it was found that it was likely to be de-feated 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 an-

nounced 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 the act will not apply to an Ameri-can republic, such as a South Amerbefore the one set for the start of senate judiciary committee hear-ings on the bill. The President de-



The Saunders Family Is a Pushing Bunch

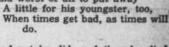
If a bicycle built for two is considered unique in this day and age, just what would you say about this one built for five? It is the chariot of the family of Mr. and Mrs. S. Saunders of Norfleet, England. The bicycle proper is twelve feet long; motive power, three pairs of legs, owned by papa, mama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





from shrinking, this effect cannot **EXPOSED WOOD PURCHES** take place.

PART of a house that sooner or almost certain to give



An eye upon a rainy day, And worst of all to put away

was cheap.

push

keep

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,

HOW HE HELPED

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Of course, 'twas wrong of him to

Himself above his neighbors,

IS father bought a sugar bush. Back in the days when land

Has been enough, with what he had.

To keep the youngster of that dad. realize it's wrong to save, The newer name for thrift is

greed, And that old farmer in his grave Should be condemned, con-

demned 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.

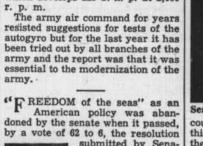
Upon the poor-list you will find No mention of that son of his, Though other farmers feel the

grind Of taxes for some man who is. He saved a little for his son, But he was not the only one,

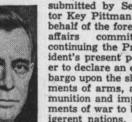
He served his neighborhood the best By loading no one on the rest. © Douglas Malloch.-WNU Service.



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 music-al comedies. She was well on her way to stardom on Broadway The bottoms of porch columns she heard a gospel service in Times should be so finished that water Square, and decided to forsake v's bright lie dim lights of the mission.

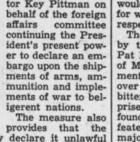


Sen. Pittman provides that the President may declare it unlawful for any American vessel or aircraft to carry to warring nations any articles whatsoever he may enumerate. However, foreign na-tions may purchase such articles, arms and munitions not included, and transport them to their own countries at their own risk. And



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 pow-

er to declare an embargo upon the shipments of arms, ammunition and imple-ments of war to beligerent nations. The measure also



finished and finished steel products.

The sit-down strike policy was tried at Sarnia, Ont., and promptly was given a black eye. Fifty em-ployees 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 it-self against loss in the event that the dollar should be debased, had written into leases to the American Writing Paper company clauses giv-ing it the privilege of demanding from the latter payment in gold coin or bar gold. Now the Holyoke com-pany 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 administra-

G UESTS at "victory dinners" all over the country heard Presi-dent Roosevelt deliver at the feast in Washington a preliminary appeal ditional \$390,325.000.

ican 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. his plan.

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.

T HERE 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, pro-posed 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."

A FTER a lively debate the house A of commons indorsed Great Britain's huge rearmament pro-gram 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 com-mitments for Europe as "unwork-able" with Germany and other powers absent from the League of Nations.

Next day the navy announced that its share of the rearmament pro-gram 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

nied a report that he would make a tour of the country in behalf of

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.

E UGENE VIDAL has resigned as director of the federal air com merce bureau and says he will reenter private aviation. His conduct of the bureau has been subjected to much criticism at times and a committee headed by Senator Copeland 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 'leutenant 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 bu-reau will be Maj. R. W. Schroeder, also of Chicago.

IN IDENTICAL letters to the gov ernors of the 48 states President Roosevelt called on the state legislatures to enact soil conserva-tion laws which would supplement the federal measures designed to lessen the ravages of floods and dust 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.

get Billy over to the house he would follow those rats and drive them out

For a long time the farmer kept watch, but he was disappointed. Nothing happened. You see, Billy Mink, having eaten a hearty break-fast, 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

New Fashion Twist

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 mak ing 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 b: used; aluminum paint is excellent, and so is white lead thinned with linseed oil to the consistency of thick paint.

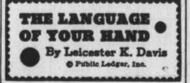
In laying the floor, which is usually made of tongue-and-groove strips, the strips should be driven tightly together. As the joints are filled with paint, they will be closely bound, and cracks between boards are not likely to develop. Built in this way, floor paint will last for several seasons instead of but one or two. The failure of paint on the floor of an

open porch is due to the soaking of The newest style quirk to hit Hol water into cracks between boards. lywood is demonstrated here by Anita Colby. She wears twisted ropes of pearls at her throat and 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 i cance which must be studied as a around her black velvet hat. The pearl strings are fastened with vel-vet ribbon.

ot collect u 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





THE fingers, like the thumb, hold I many a startling revelation of the inner self. These become clear

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 reform-er. 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 thou-sands 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 represent by each, as shown by the accom-panying illustration.

The general rules governing an-alysis of the thumb apply. When analyzing a finger, have thoroughly fixed in mind the qualities of tem-perament 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 in is of square of regular, 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, prog-ress. The second, the quality and kind of thought. The third, bril-liancy and fame. The fourth, the psychic and idealistic qualities of the mind. WNU Service.