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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Bill Opposed by Senate Committee, 10 to 8—Mrs. Simpson Applies for Absolute Divorce—Fish Would End Our Gold Policy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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ANNOUNCEMENT of their position on the President's Supreme court bill by three more Democratic members of the senate judiciary committee seemingly made it certain that body would report the measure adversely to the senate. The line-up at this writing is 10 to 8 against the bill. The three who openly joined the opposition were Senators J. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Pat McCarran of Nevada and Carl Hatch of New Mexico. With them in opposition are King of Utah, Van Nuys of Indiana, Burke of Nebraska, Connally of Texas, Austin of Vermont, Borah of Idaho and Steiwer of Oregon. Those committed for the measure are Ashurst of Arizona, Neely of West Virginia, Logan of Kentucky, Dieterich of Illinois, Pittman of Nevada and Norris of Nebraska. McGill of Kansas and Hughes of Delaware, still noncommittal, were counted as being on the administration side.

Senator O'Mahoney, one of the enthusiastic New Dealers ordinarily, said: "The hearings have been completed. I have listened attentively to everything that has been said, and I have heard nothing to date which has convinced me that any increase of the court is either necessary or desirable."

Senator Hatch declared: "I do not think congress has the power to place men on the Supreme court to affect decisions in any way whatsoever. To do so would be an exercise of judicial power by the legislative branch of the government. If we place men on the court to change the trend of judicial opinions we thereby invade the province of the court and do that which many people have charged the court with doing."

Senator McCarran addressed the judiciary committee, in executive session, for an hour and a half and later said to the reporters: "In my judgment, the Supreme court should not be a department of government subject to the will of either of the other two branches of government. While the Supreme court and every other court that interprets the law should at all times keep abreast of the law and therefore be progressive, it is not for any other branch of the government to say it should reform its views to carry out the will of another branch. For that reason I am opposed to and will continue to oppose the President's bill." The committee agreed to begin voting on the bill and on proposed amendments on May 18.

SENATORS, representatives, department heads, and almost everyone else in Washington officialdom were worrying themselves over expenditure reductions, taxes, rising prices and falling revenues, and Supreme court reformation. But President Roosevelt was gaily sailing the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, angling for tarpon. He was on the Presidential yacht Potomac, which he boarded at New Orleans; his vessel was escorted by three destroyers, the Moffett, the Schenk and the Decatur. At Galveston Secretary Marvin McIntyre set up a temporary White House, and Mr. Roosevelt planned to land at that city when he got through fishing.

SIX months having elapsed since Mrs. Wallis Simpson was granted a provisional decree of divorce, and the lady having behaved during that period in a way approved by the king's proctor, her solicitors petitioned the court to make the decree absolute. It was expected this would be done after the six days' interval required by legal procedure.

When Edward, duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Simpson will be married is not yet known to the public and probably not yet determined by the principals in this most famous of modern romances. The duke was so angered by reflections on his fiancée and himself in "Coronation Commentary," a book written by Geoffrey Dennis, that it was reported he might set the wedding date before coronation day; but later there were rumors that

Mrs. Simpson, seeking to avert further criticism, had persuaded him to wait until after his brother had been crowned. Edward demanded that the book be withdrawn and that the author and publisher apologize. This demand was complied with, but nevertheless he had his solicitors in London start suit for damages on the ground of libel.

FROM all quarters of the earth men and women of much, little or no importance were flocking to London for the coronation; the diplomats were trying on their new knee breeches; the peeresses were buying wigs to make their coronets fit more comfortably; the officials, troops and horses were being rehearsed in their parts; the proprietors of parade seats were desperately trying to dispose of them at cut prices; and hotel managers and tradesmen of all sorts were preparing to make lots of money out of this thoroughly commercialized affair. It was said by steamship officials in New York that hundreds of Americans booked for the coronation had cancelled their passages, but despite this it was certain London would be thronged with visitors.

WHILE Democratic leaders in congress were disputing over various proposals for achieving the economy demanded by the President, the house without a quiver passed the second deficiency bill, carrying \$79,200,000. The Democrats called it an economy measure because the appropriations were 19 millions less than the amounts asked by the department heads. But 15 of those 19 millions represented merely a reduction in the 30 million appropriation asked by the bureau of internal revenue for the refunding of processing taxes collected under the agricultural adjustment act. The saving, it was pointed out, was more a deferred "economy" in that the 15 millions will be included in the next budget.

"THIS is the outstanding financial blunder of the New Deal," said Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, Republican, speaking of the administration's policy of accumulating gold at \$35 an ounce, or nearly twice the cost of production. Mr. Fish thereupon introduced a resolution forbidding the secretary of the treasury to purchase any more gold from foreign countries at more than \$25 an ounce.

"The American taxpayers" declared Mr. Fish, "under the ruinous gold policy of the President and the secretary of the treasury, have become the 'angels' of Europe, and are now engaged in helping to finance these countries in their mad armament race. All of the nations of the world including Soviet Russia, have naturally unloaded their gold upon us at exorbitant profits, which, if we tried to sell back, we probably could not get 50 cents on the dollar."

"This insane and costly gold policy is almost on a par with the high financing of John Law's Mississippi bubble. The American people have been turned into milch cows, to be milked by every foreign country."

THE C. I. O. steel workers' organizing committee now claims a majority of the 540,000 wage earners in that industry.

Philip Murray, committee chairman, told the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in Pittsburgh that in the 10 months of the organization drive 325,000 members have been enrolled, equivalent to 60 per cent of the steel pay rolls. Seventy-nine women and forty-one men, arrested during the eviction of sitdown strikers from the Yale & Towne Manufacturing company plant in Detroit were held guilty of contempt of court by Circuit Judge Arthur Webster.

Judge Webster imposed maximum penalties of thirty days in jail and \$250 fines on George Edwards, United Automobile Workers of America organizer, and Peter P. Sedler, who said he was an employee of the Kelsey Hayes Wheel company. Ten day jail sentences were given three other persons. Sentencing of the others was deferred to July 15.

TWO thousand members of the United States Chamber of Commerce, gathered in Washington for their 25th annual meeting, started a vigorous campaign for change in the industrial and economic structure of the nation. To begin with, they adopted resolutions calling for amendment of the Wagner labor relations act and the undistributed corporate surplus tax.

The policies of the administration were hotly attacked by several speakers. Virgil Jordan of New York city, president of the national industrial conference board, said the government "has become an instrument of forces alien to the enterprise principle of American life and work who desire to destroy it and replace it by the principle of absolute subjection to the state, which in nearly every other part of the world holds the impoverished and fear-ridden people in its paralyzing power."

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady asked the business men to give the Wagner act a chance to "work out."

"Labor must move as a collectivism," he said, "and must bargain through its own chosen representatives—just as the employer does. Unless labor, grouped collectively, can have its expert representatives wholly independent of employer influence, speak for it with a powerful voice, there is no real bargaining at all."

ANDREW MELLON, frequently the target of administration attacks, is again called on to defend his business. Attorney General Cummings announced that the Department of Justice had filed in the Federal District court in New York a suit to compel dissolution of the Aluminum Company of America—which Mellon controls—for the purpose of breaking "its monopolistic control" of the aluminum industry. By this action the government revives the Sherman anti-trust act as a legal weapon in regulating business.

The suit named 36 officers, directors, and stockholders of the company, including Mellon. Twenty-five subsidiary and affiliated companies were named co-defendants. Other members of the Mellon family named with the former Treasury head are Paul Mellon, Richard K. Mellon, Jennie King Mellon, Sarah Mellon Scaife, David K. Bruce, son-in-law of Mellon, and Ailsa Mellon Bruce, his daughter.

SECURITIES controlling the \$3,000,000,000 railroad empire built up by the Van Sweringen brothers have been acquired from George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., by Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allan P. Kirby, all of New York and comparatively unknown in high finance. The securities are those of the Mid-America corporation which Mr. Ball bought at auction two years ago for \$3,121,000. The price paid by the New Yorkers was \$6,375,000. The Muncie man, however, does not make a personal profit from the transaction for he had placed Mid-America with its holdings in a charitable fund.

Young said it was the plan of his group "to shrink the entire corporate structure" rather than expand it. He intimated that Mid-America corporation would be eliminated, and probably several other of the interlocking holding companies by which the Van Sweringens built up their intricate financial structure.

IN A letter addressed to H. B. Mitchell, president of the civil service commission, President Roosevelt placed a ban on speculation in securities by government officials and employees. There was no official explanation of this act, but for some time there have been rumors that some persons high up in the New Deal have been making a lot of money by speculating in the stock markets after getting tips on probable White House moves.

SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD of Virginia, Democrat, prepared for introduction in the senate a bill providing for the consolidation of the Home Owners' Loan corporation and the Federal Housing administration. This merger, said Mr. Byrd, would result in a saving of more than \$24,000,000 a year without impairing the work of the units.

INTERVENTION by President Roosevelt averted, for the time being at least, a strike of 25,000 freight handlers on eight railroads that threatened the food supply of New York city. The President appointed an emergency board of three members to attempt a settlement. In his proclamation he said the dispute threatened "substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the state of New York and other states in the eastern part of the country to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service."

Arabs Stage a Fierce Charge for Mussolini



While Premier Mussolini was visiting the north African colonies of Italy recently the Arab tribesmen of Libya staged this realistic cavalry charge for Il Duce's delectation. These warriors are part of the Italian colonial army.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

NO ONE BELIEVES PETER RABBIT

IT IS hard not to be believed. Ask Peter Rabbit. He knows. Yes, indeed, he knows. It is bad enough not to be believed when one is not telling the truth, but to tell the truth and then have everybody tell you that they don't believe you is worse still. Anyway, Peter Rabbit thinks so. To make it worse, it was great news that Peter had to tell, and of course, he might just as well have had no news at all.

It all came from Peter's curiosity to see the deepest part of the Green



"They Were as Big as the Tracks of Farmer Brown's Boy," Said Peter, His Big Eyes Round With Excitement.

Forest when everything was covered with snow. Of course, he had to satisfy that curiosity. It wouldn't have been like Peter not to have done so. So off he went all by himself way into the deepest part of the Green Forest, close to the foot of the Great Mountain, and there he found it so still that he could feel

Redingote in Vogue



The vogue of the redingote is exemplified by this design in black Celanese faille with flaring front and silver belt buckle and buttons. It is worn over a crepe dress in a vivid flower print.

the stillness. Anyway, that's what he said. And it was so lonesome there that Peter would have been afraid of his own shadow had he seen it. He had made up his mind that no one ever visited that part of the Green Forest, at least not in the winter time, when suddenly he saw tracks. And such tracks! It was those tracks that had made Peter all his present trouble. You see, no one would believe Peter when he told about those tracks.

The first one Peter saw after getting back to the dear Old Briar Patch was Sammy Jay, and though Peter doesn't like Sammy, he just had to tell him about those strange tracks.

"They were as big as the tracks of Farmer Brown's boy," said Peter, his big eyes round with excitement.

"Probably he made them," said Sammy Jay shortly.

"But they were not his tracks, only something like his—the ones he makes in the mud around the Swimming Pool when he goes swimming in the summer, and you know as well as I do that he never makes that kind of tracks in the winter, Sammy Jay," cried Peter. Sammy looked sharply at Peter and began to laugh.

"Besides," Peter hurried on, "whoever made those tracks had claws, great, great big claws!"

FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

FOR ECONOMY—COAL OR OIL?

A QUESTION that continually comes up is on the relative economy of heating a house by coal or by oil. There can be no general answer, because of the many conditions that enter in. For one thing, a coal fire run by hand may not be efficient; much good coal may go out with the ashes. It is unusual to find a household heating plant, stoked by hand, in which as much as 80 per cent of the heat in coal is actually utilized. An oil burner, on the other hand, when properly installed and adjusted, runs with much higher efficiency, and for this reason a comparison of operating costs might be unfair.

With a coal stoker, a more accurate comparison can be made, because of the higher efficiency that is possible with a machine over hand methods.

The running conditions of an oil burner are quite different from those of a coal fire. A coal fire continually delivers heat, and with no extreme difference in temperature between smoldering and burning with full draft. An oil burner, on the other hand, is either delivering no heat at all, or producing a temperature far higher than a coal fire running at full blast.

In a boiler designed for coal, the movement of hot air and gases through its inside passages is comparatively slow; there is ample time for heat to be absorbed by the metal. With an oil burner attached to the same boiler, the heated gases pass through at much higher speed; a speed that may not allow sufficient time for the metal to pick up a large proportion of the heat. Much of the heat is wasted up the chimney. Some boilers designed for coal have long

Sammy laughed harder than ever and in the most provoking way. "Do you expect me to believe any such story as that, Peter Rabbit?" he demanded. "You better not talk to me about not telling the truth when you tell such a story as that," and off flew Sammy, still laughing to think that Peter should try to make him believe such a foolish story.

Peter looked after him and scratched his head thoughtfully. "Those tracks did look something like those of Farmer Brown's boy," he muttered. "They were rounder, but they were big and they had toes and—well, perhaps they didn't look very much like them, but they did look something like them, and I said 'something.' I believe I'll go tell Chatterer the Red Squirrel about them."

But Chatterer laughed at Peter just as Sammy Jay had. "You've had a bad dream, Peter. That's what's the matter with you. Who ever heard of any one in the Green Forest who made tracks like those. Why, Bowser the Hound makes the biggest tracks with claw marks, as you ought to know by this time. You've had a dream, Peter, and now you better run away and forget it."

It was the same way with Tommy Tit the Chickadee and Mrs. Grouse and Billy Mink, and every one else he told the story to. Every one laughed at him and no one believed him. Poor Peter grew quite miserable, for he knew what his eyes had seen, and it was dreadfully hard to be laughed at and have fun poked at him just because he insisted that he had seen "those strange tracks."

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"People who weigh their words," says erudite Emille, "seldom give overweight."

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passages, and are well suited to oil. This is the case with so-called "square" boilers that are made up of vertical sections. In "round" boilers the inside passages are shorter and more direct. They give good efficiency with coal, but are not well adapted to oil—moving at high speed, the heated gases are in contact with the boiler surfaces for too brief a time for maximum heat to pass to the metal.

Boilers with built-in oil burners run with high efficiency—that is, less of the heat is wasted up the chimney—than is the case when an oil burner is adapted to a boiler designed for coal. Boiler and burner being designed for each other, a high percentage of heat is utilized in heating the house.

Economy in burning oil thus depends on the conditions. With a boiler designed for the quick absorption of heat, the cost of oil may be low; but whether or not it is less than the cost of operating the same boiler with coal will depend on the efficiency with which the coal is burned.

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THE SPIRIT

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE thing we fear may come to pass, Perhaps because we fear it, Or else this world is leaves and grass, With nothing of the spirit. The thing we fear, if feared too long, Accumulates the faster, If feared too long becomes too strong For any man to master.

The thing we dream may yet come true, Perhaps because we dream it, Or else this world is world all through, And not the world we deem it. The thing we dream, if dreamed with faith, With faith that will not waver, If feared with faith is not a wraith, But something surer, braver.

The thing we are decides our way, Perhaps because we will it, Or else this world is only clay, A hole, and dirt to fill it. The thing we are, the thing within, Decides, not things without us; The thing we are will make or mar, And shape the world about us.

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THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

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The Finger of Saturn

THESE lessons in the language of your hand, remember, have been prepared to give you more than a mere smattering of palmistry. That is why the basic elements are being described one at a time and in detail. If you are to become really skilled in the analysis of hands, you should be thoroughly familiar with the fundamental characteristics and their variations, upon which the expert palmist relies for accurate results. Among the primary elements, as these are called, none is more important than the second finger, or Finger of Saturn.

What the Finger of Saturn Reveals. In making your preliminary survey of a hand, look to this finger as an index of the kind of conscious and subconscious thought which governs its possessor. The length, shape and inclination of the finger usually show how the mentality functions, and whether it is of careful reasoning or unreasoning variety, reflective or creative, scheming or melancholy, influenced for good or ill.

The ideal Finger of Saturn is straight and of pronounced length, not overfleshed or pudgy looking, with knuckles well but not over developed.

The tip is moderately rounded, with either a broad or somewhat pear-shaped nail, well set. Under pressure the entire finger should have a springy, resilient feel. With hand extended wide the finger should be fairly evenly spaced between the first and third fingers.

When such a finger of Saturn is discovered, you may safely place its owner as a clear-thinking individual of open mind, interested in worthwhile things calling for constructive and logical use of the mentality.

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MOPSY



DOG-GONNIT! WHY DIDN'T YOU LOOK WHERE I WAS DRIVING?

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