

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1937

No. 15

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Ambassador Dodd's Remarkable Warning of Fascist Plan for United States—Steel Workers' Strikes Started by the C. I. O.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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WILLIAM E. DODD, American ambassador to Germany, has stepped into the limelight and the result may be embarrassing to him and to the administration. In a long letter to Senators Bulkley of Ohio and Glass of Virginia he urges all Democrats to unite in support of the President and thus avert a dictatorship in the United States. It was assumed he meant the President's Supreme court enlargement bill should be supported, since that is the measure that split the party in congress. Dodd, former professor in the University of Chicago, said he had been told by certain friends that a man, not named, "who owns nearly a billion dollars," was prepared to set up a fascist regime which presumably he would control. There are not many American billionaires now, but no one has ventured to guess publicly the man Dodd has in mind.

"There are individuals of great wealth who wish a dictatorship and are ready to help a Huey Long," he wrote. "There are politicians, some in the senate, I have heard, who think they may come into power like that of the European dictators in Moscow, Berlin, and Rome." Congressional leaders were quick to take up Dodd's assertion, Senator Borah of Idaho leading off with the declaration that the ambassador was an irresponsible scandal monger and a disgrace to his country. "I have an idea," said Borah, "that his supposed dictatorship is the figment of a diseased brain." Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, radical, introduced a resolution calling upon the State department to demand that Dodd name the billionaire in question.

In the house Representative Fish of New York denounced Dodd, and demanded that he be recalled and forced to give the name of the man who is ready to set up a dictatorship.

This reaction in Washington led Ambassador Dodd to amplify his warning by a prepared statement cautioning against perils which would result from defeat of President Roosevelt's recovery program and reiterating the assertion that Americans of great wealth are looking toward Fascist rule; but he still disclosed no identities.

THERE were persistent reports in Washington that the Supreme court controversy would soon be settled by the resignation of at least two of the justices, Brandeis and Van Devanter, and possibly McReynolds and Sutherland. It was said friends of these men had urged their retirement "for the good of the court itself."

Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite, returning to his seat after a long illness, declared himself flatly against the Supreme court enlargement bill; and his colleague, Senator Ernest Lundeen, another Farmer-Laborite, said he would not support an increase of more than two in the membership of the court.

PHILIP MURRAY, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee of the C. I. O., called the first major strike in the campaign of Lewis and his associates to unionize the steel industry. On his order the employees of Jones & Laughlin Steel corporation plants in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa walked out after Murray had failed to get from the company a signed collective bargaining contract. The strike called affected 27,000 men. Thousands of pickets surrounded the Jones & Laughlin mills and kept non-union workers from entering.

The company announced its willingness to sign a contract if it might grant identical terms to non-union employees and declared its disposition to deal solely with any group that could poll a majority of its employees in an election supervised by the national labor board.

pany at Monessen and Allenport, Pa., where 5,900 men went out. Murray said it was inevitable that the Republic, Youngstown, Bethlehem and Crucible steel concerns would be involved very soon.

There was considerable disorder at Aliquippa, and the police used tear gas bombs to disperse the pickets. Governor Earle hurried to the region to help settle the trouble, and he ordered the sale of liquor stopped in areas affected by the strike. Employees of Fisher Body and Chevrolet in Detroit returned to work pending a conference with the management; but the plants of those concerns in Janesville, Wis., were closed by a dispute over the status of 14 non-union workers. Their plants in Flint and Saginaw also were shut down, as was the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland.

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., apparently killed any chances for peace with the A. F. of L. when, addressing the Lady Garment Workers' union convention at Atlantic City, he called President Green a traitor to organized labor and declared neither he nor any of the workers unionized in the C. I. O. campaign wants peace with the federation. Lewis charged that Green tried to prevent Governor Murphy of Michigan from settling the General Motors and Chrysler strikes.

TECHNICAL workers in the movie industry at Hollywood were disappointed when the screen actors' guild, settling its own troubles with the producers, refused to support their strike. But the C. I. O. took up their cause, assured them of active support and promised to place 340,000 men on picket duty in important cities throughout the country. At least, that is the assertion of Charles E. Lessing, head of the striking unions.

Lessing said the film boycott would be directed at theaters in industrial areas where unions are strong. He selected New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis and St. Paul as key cities for picketing.

BRITISH royalty and the British government are at odds concerning the wedding of the duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield. The duke wishes it to be public and officially supported by King George and Mary, the queen mother, with whom Edward discussed the affair by telephone. The cabinet insists the marriage should be strictly private and not attended by any member of the royal family except as a private person. Edward postponed the marriage until June at the request of his brother the king, and it is said he would yield to the demand of the government and have a private wedding; but Queen Mary and King George believe the ceremony should be public and recognized as a matter of "fair treatment" for the duke, and that his bride should be formally recognized as the duchess of Windsor.

"REMEMBER, this is the President's pet project. He wants the CCC made permanent, not extended for a two year period."

So shouted Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts at the members of the house. But the house would not heed the implied warning and voted, 224 to 34, in favor of giving the CCC two more years of life. This was in committee of the whole, and next day this action was confirmed.

The senate, forgetting all about economy, approved, 46 to 29, an amendment to the second deficiency appropriation bill which commits the government to the expenditure of 112 millions on a new Tennessee river dam at Gilbertville, Ky.

TO SETTLE the long pension controversy between railroad operators and their employees, a compromise bill was introduced by Senator Wagner and Representative Crosser amending the railway retirement act. Fundamental concessions to workers include eligibility for pensions for employees absent on account of sickness, increases in death benefits, and authority to include prior service in calculating length of service upon which annuities are based.

IN RESPONSE to the recent request of a foreign government, reported to be France, the administration has taken the position that it will not permit the export of helium for military purposes abroad. The request was for a very large amount of the gas, presumably for a large airship, and investigation convinced officials in Washington that the nation asking it was planning no such commercial service as was performed by the German government with the ill-fated Hindenburg.

GLAD in a cloth of gold robe embroidered with colored emblems and lined with white satin, King George VI of Great Britain knelt before the archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster abbey and the primate placed on the monarch's head the crown which Edward never wore. Then the queen's crown was placed on the head of Elizabeth, and the two took their places on their thrones. At the same time all the assembled peers and peeresses donned their coronets, drums and trumpets sounded and the guns at the Tower of London boomed. This was the climax of the grand spectacle that had attracted many thousands of persons to London and that held the attention of the world for a few hours.

First of the day's events was the procession to the abbey, which was observed by vast throngs in the streets, windows and stands. It was two miles long. The lord mayor of London, gorgeously clad and carrying the city mace, arrived first at the annex built at the abbey entrance, and was followed closely by the speaker of the house of commons, representatives of foreign governments, the prime ministers of the dominions and the princes and princesses of royal blood. Next came Queen Mary, and then King George and Queen Elizabeth.

When all the fortunate ones entitled to places in the abbey had taken their seats, the ceremony began with the ancient "recognition" ritual; the archbishop of Canterbury presented the king to the people, and four times the throng responded with "God Save King George." After the rite of coronation and the actual enthronement of the monarchs the doors of the abbey were thrown open, George and Elizabeth, wearing their crowns and carrying their scepters, stepped into their coach, and the second grand procession made its slow way to Buckingham palace.

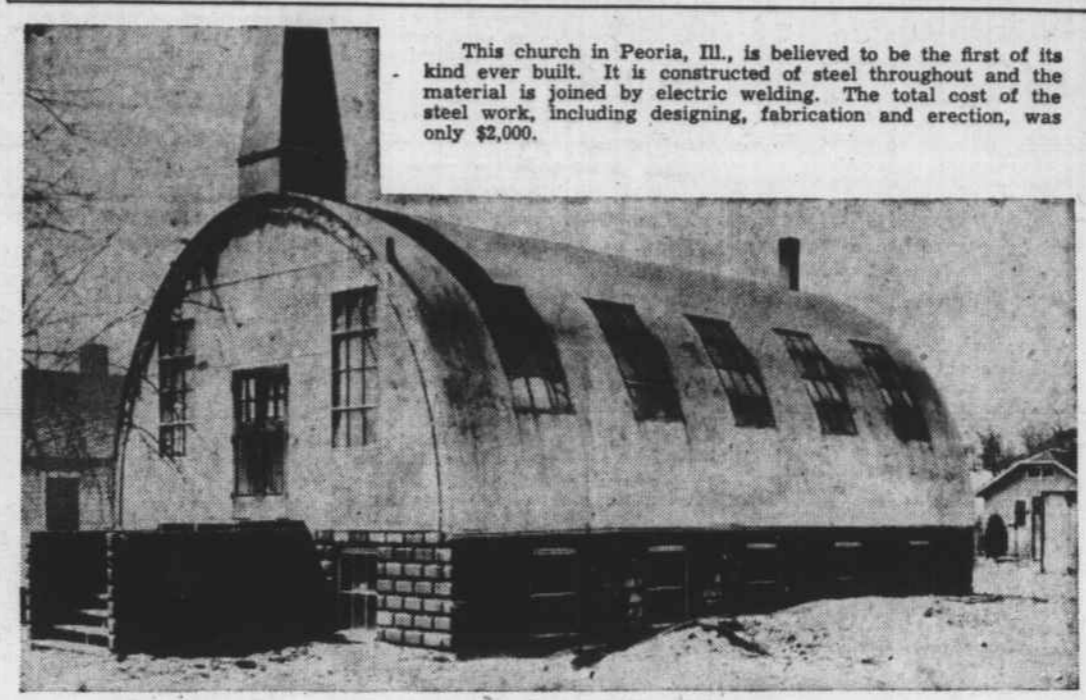
Every detail of the spectacle and ceremony had been rehearsed until all were perfect in their parts and nothing marred the performance upon which the British government spent about \$2,000,000. It really was a gorgeous show and no one begrudged the money it cost, especially as visitors to London spent probably ten times as much. Though in general ancient routine was followed, there were some notable concessions to modernity. For instance, the abbey was equipped with telephones and loud speakers. Another innovation, on the days before the coronation, was the stationing of companies of soldiers from the various dominions as sentries at Buckingham and St. James' palaces. Never before had this duty been entrusted to other than the British guards.

Throughout the British empire coronation day was celebrated with parades and banquets, and wherever on earth as many as two Britishers came together, George VI was toasted.

GEORGE LEONARD BERRY, a veteran labor leader who has been serving as President Roosevelt's "co-ordinator for industrial co-operation," whatever that may mean, is now United States senator from Tennessee, having been appointed by Governor Browning to fill out the term of the late Senator Nathan L. Bachman. He will serve until the regular election in November, 1938.

Mr. Berry, who is fifty-three years old, is one of the largest landholders in the South. He owns a weekly newspaper at Rogersville, Tenn., and the International Playing Card and Label company. He has been president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America since he was twenty years old.

First Electric Welded Steel Church



This church in Peoria, Ill., is believed to be the first of its kind ever built. It is constructed of steel throughout and the material is joined by electric welding. The total cost of the steel work, including designing, fabrication and erection, was only \$2,000.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT GETS HIS WISH

JUMPER THE HARE, who is Peter Rabbit's big cousin and had come down from the Great Green Forest, had seen very little of Peter lately because he disliked to leave the Green Forest, and ever since he had seen those strange tracks deep in the Green Forest Peter had kept close to the dear Old Briar Patch. So Jumper had not heard Peter's story, which nobody believed and about which ev-



"I-I Knew You Wouldn't Believe Me. Nobody Does," Said Peter Sadly.

erybody teased Peter whenever they saw him. One moonlight night Jumper took it into his head to visit his cousin and find out why he had been keeping so close to the dear Old Briar Patch.

First making sure that the way was clear, for Jumper is very, very timid, he scampered across to the Old Briar Patch as fast as his long legs could take him and was quite out of breath when he got there. He found Peter sitting under a Bramble bush looking quite as miserable as he felt.

"Hello, Cousin Peter! Where have you been keeping yourself lately? I haven't seen you or your tracks in the Green Forest for days and days. Are you sick?" asked Jumper.

"No," replied Peter shortly, "I'm not sick, but I guess I will be if this keeps up much longer." Peter looked very glum and unhappy.

"If what keeps up?" asked Jumper, looking very much puzzled.

"Having everybody make fun of me every time I show myself, and

nobody to believe what I say," replied Peter.

Jumper looked more puzzled than ever. "That's bad, Cousin Peter," said he. "It's bad enough to be made fun of. I know all about that. Everybody makes fun of me because I have such long legs and because I am so timid. I've grown used to it now, but still I don't enjoy being laughed at. But it's a whole lot worse not to have people believe what you tell them. I had a whole lot rather have people laugh at me than to say the things they do about Sammy Jay. No one believes him even when he does tell the truth, and that's perfectly dreadful."

"I know it," said Peter mournfully. "That's the trouble with me now. I've been telling the truth and no one believes it. Now they never will believe anything I say, and they'll think of me just as they do of Sammy Jay, and say the same dreadful things about me."

"But what is it that they don't believe? You haven't told me," insisted Jumper the Hare.

"I-I—don't want to tell you because probably you won't believe

me either," replied Peter. Now, this wasn't quite true. At least part wasn't. He did want to tell. He fairly ached to tell. But he was afraid that Jumper wouldn't believe his story. But after Jumper had solemnly promised that he would believe, no matter how hard it was to, Peter told him all about his visit to the deepest part of the Green Forest and about the great big strange tracks he had found there in the snow—tracks as big as Farmer Brown's boy's, only different, and showing the marks of great claws.

Jumper had pricked up his long ears at the mention of those strange tracks, and now he was sitting up very straight and staring at Peter with his eyes very wide open.

"I—I knew you wouldn't believe me. Nobody does," said Peter sadly.

"But I do!" cried Jumper. "I've seen tracks just like those lots and lots of times way off in the Great Woods where I came from. I was just surprised that there should be any down here in the Green Forest. Of course I believe you, Cousin Peter. I think I will go see them for myself. It's a long time since I have seen any."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" cried Peter happily. At last his wish had come true—he had found some one to believe him. He was so happy over it that he quite forgot to ask Jumper who could have made the strange tracks.

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THE DIAL OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE FIND it easy to forget. The songs we heard, the smiles we met, We find it easy to remember. The faithless friend, the fading ember. Yet memories are things to choose, This to recall and that refuse, Make each delight or each disaster. Either our servant or our master.

Yes, we who turn the dial of life. Need not remember care and strife, The tawdry tune, the tinny meter, For there are other programs sweeter. We know that other things life has. Than jumbles of discordant jazz. We turn the dial, and very near it. Pick up a tune that lifts the spirit.

And thoughts are things we may control. To help or hurt the listening soul. Tune out the sad, tune in the pleasant, Tune out the past, tune in the present.

Yes, so may one control the mind, Tune out the mean, tune in the kind, Old ills forgetting and forgiving, Only the lovely things re-living.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Printed House Coat



When you fix hubby's breakfast this summer, you might wear this smart printed house coat, fashioned on peasant lines with its full skirt and tight basque. When hubby leaves, and you're ready for your sunbath, zip the zipper down the front of the housecoat, and you're all set in matching play shorts.

FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

PREVENTING PAINT FROM PEELING

A FRIEND recently wrote me of a trouble with peeling paint: "On the east wall of my house there is a small window of a bathroom with a flat frame four inches wide. The surface is practically flush with the stucco. Within two years after that frame was painted for the first time, the paint began to peel, and it has continued to peel after each repainting."

He wants to know where the trouble lies; why paint should peel on that particular window frame, and nowhere else.

The most usual cause for the peeling of paint is moisture in the wood. On a dry and warm day, the moisture is drawn out through the surface and breaks the paint away from the wood. With this in mind, my friend's problem is to find out how moisture gets into the wood. Until he does so, paint on that frame will continue to peel.

One possibility is that moisture enters the wood from inside. Being a bathroom window, steam and moisture in the room air may easily be responsible. In that case much or all of the trouble can be averted by giving all of the inside parts of the window two coats of high quality spar varnish, or one coat of aluminum paint followed by spar varnish or enamel.

As the window is on an east wall, it is exposed to the drive of easterly storms. A heavy wind forces water into any cracks there may be, no matter how fine. Quite possibly the window frame does not make an absolutely tight joint with the stucco. Again, a window on the floor above may be responsible, or a crack in the upper part of the wall. Water entering a wall runs down inside until it strikes a crosspiece

of the frame; there it collects, and soaks into the back of the outer surface of the wall.

Paint also peels on sappy and resinous wood, although this is so well known that wood of that kind should have special treatment before being painted. But as moisture in the wood is the most common cause of peeling, it is this that should be looked for in the event of that particular trouble.

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THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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OCCASIONALLY one meets a man or woman who seems to delight in applying elaborate rules of reasoning to practically everything in life. And yet despite this ceaseless analyzing, such an individual never seems to get much accomplished. The reason, of course, is that so much mental effort and time are consumed in the dissection of whys and wherefores that initiative and action which get things done are bound to suffer.

Look carefully at the second finger of such a person and very likely you will find the characteristics which this lesson points out.

The Overlogical Finger of Saturn. Excessive length and leanness, protruding knobby knuckles and absence of flexibility are the outstand-



"Men are severely censured for their snoring," says sympathizing Sue, "but when at any other time does a married man get a chance to voice himself?"

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ing indications in this type of second finger.

With the fingers extended and pressed together such a finger of Saturn will be found to have far greater length than that of the forefinger, which sometimes seems quite dwarfed by comparison. The spaces between the knuckles seem disproportionately long. The nail is usually narrow or "pinched" in form and is often deeply set.

A second finger of this type usually inclines toward the forefinger when the hand is extended.

One may look for hyperlogical mentality with second fingers of this type, one that is likely to carry logic far beyond normal bounds, and in business particularly one that frequently argues away possibilities of profit from ventures which are real opportunities.

MOPSY



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