

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1937

No. 17

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### President Still Insists on Supreme Court Bill, Which Raymond Moley Scores—Disturbing Developments in the Field of Organized Labor.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© Western Newspaper Union.

VALIDATION of the social security act by the Supreme court was most pleasing to President Roosevelt, but he did not agree with the general opinion that this would put a stop to his program for enlargement of the highest tribunal. He more than intimated in a press conference that the fight for his court bill would be fought to a finish and that he was not satisfied with the apparently slender "liberal" majority in the court, since a number of important administration policies are still to be passed upon by the Supreme court. He cited four issues raised by the new wages and hours bill, namely, child labor, minimum wages, maximum hours, and the question whether goods produced under unfair practices can be regulated by the government. He also mentioned TVA, the problems of flood control on the Ohio watershed, the right of municipalities to borrow federal funds to construct electric light plants, and whether the government can condemn property for a housing program.

One of those who believe the President's court plan is doomed to defeat is Raymond Moley, former head of the "brain trust." Addressing the Illinois Bankers' convention in Chicago, Dr. Moley scathingly attacked the scheme. "The President," he said, "has spoken of the dangers of a government of men. Well, there is something worse than a government of men; it is a government by a man."

"Most law and all constitutional government down the ages are really halts and check-reins upon this unlovely tendency in rulers to lose their heads in the intoxication of power."

"There are incidental factors that have contributed to the defeat of the President's proposal to violate in this way the spirit of the constitution. The change in the philosophy dominating the majority opinion of the court has helped. The scattering of the attorney general's insincere, insubstantial statistics by the chief justice is another. The retirement of Justice Van Devanter has helped, too."

"But behind all this has been a slow and powerful surge of public opinion. The people prefer the stability of constitutional institutions as against the unpredictable will of leaders, even very popular leaders."

CONTINUING its vigorous campaign to organize the steel industry, the C. I. O. called out on strike the employees of the independent companies that refused to sign contracts for collective bargaining. These companies were Inland Steel, Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. More than 20 plants employing about 85,000 men were involved. Philip Murray, chairman of the organizing committee, said it was the purpose of the committee to conduct the strike peacefully. In the Chicago district police arrested a number of men for violating the rule against mass picketing and for other offense.

Employees of the Sharon Steel corporation followed the example of those of the Jones & Laughlin concern and voted in favor of the S. W. O. C. by a large majority, so the C. I. O. gets contracts from those companies.

Operations in the huge Pittsburgh plant of the H. J. Heinz company were interrupted by a strike of the Canning and Pickle Workers' union. The strikers demanded a 10 per cent wage increase and recognition of the union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as sole bargaining agency.

FORD employees at the Rouge plant, Detroit, took matters into their own hands and severely pummeled a number of U. A. W. A. men who undertook to distribute at the plant gates handbills designed to offset the "Fordisms" card that had been given Henry's workers. Among the union men beaten up were Walter Reuther, R. T. Frankenstein, J. J. Kennedy and Robert Canter. Frankenstein telegraphed John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, at Washington, asking:

"Will the C. I. O. co-operate in

simultaneous nationwide demonstration before Ford salesrooms to protest brutality at Ford's today and establish the right to organize?"

At the same time a strike of C. I. O. men closed the Ford assembly plant at Richmond, Calif., forcing 1,800 workers into idleness. The local union head there predicted strikes might spread rapidly from that beginning, possibly to all the Ford plants.

FINAL passage of the \$1,500,000,000 work relief bill by the house was delayed by rebellion against the practice of "writing blank checks" which give the President and Harry Hopkins power to spend relief funds as they deem fit. The opponents of this policy found in the revolt a chance to obtain a lot of "pork" by the earmarking of more than half a billion from the total appropriation for projects that would get votes.

HEADS of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., meeting in Cincinnati with President William Green and the executive council, went ahead with the plans to combat Lewis and the C. I. O. One of their first steps, it was indicated, is to be an invasion of Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers of America, through the granting of a charter to its rival, the Progressive Miners' union in Illinois. Drives are expected in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania and the soft coal fields of Virginia, where there is considerable opposition to Lewis.

The United Garment Workers also declared war on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers whose chief is Sidney Hillman, first lieutenant of Lewis in the C. I. O.

In the Cincinnati conference John P. Frey, veteran president of the federation's metal trades department, accused the C. I. O. and the communist party of "sleeping in the same bed and under the same tent."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a special message asked congress to enact a new law for the benefit of workers in interstate industries, regulating the hours of work, the wages and the employment of children. Immediately after it was read, Chairman Hugo L. Black of the senate labor committee and Chairman William R. Connery of the house labor committee introduced identical bills designed to carry out the proposals of the President. The measure had been agreed upon in conferences at the White House and was promptly referred to committees with prospect of quick action. It had been approved by John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., but since laws setting minimum wages for men have always been opposed by leaders of the American Federation of Labor, it was considered probable that organization would not like the bill.

The twin bills originally had proposed a forty hour maximum week and a 40 cents an hour minimum wage. But, at the last moment, these limits were eliminated and spaces in the measures left blank for congress to fill.

STANLEY BALDWIN, prime minister of Great Britain, entertained the king and queen at dinner and then retired from his high office. He is succeeded as head of the government by Neville Chamberlain, who has been chancellor of the exchequer, and a few other changes in the cabinet were made.

If another war comes, the British empire will not be caught unprepared. The imperial conference in London turned its attention to this matter and a special committee was formed to organize all the empire's resources for an instant shift to war footing if that becomes necessary.

A subcommittee studied the problem of American competition with British shipping in the Pacific. British ship owners charge that the Americans are driving them out of business because the latter are heavily subsidized.

SAN FRANCISCO put on a wonderfully brilliant festival to celebrate the opening of the Golden Gate bridge, the fulfillment of the city's dream of half a century. The battle fleet of the United States navy was there, and so were representatives of the states, of numerous cities and of many foreign nations. Automobile cavalcades from Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Mexico and Canada, as well as from parts of California, joined in the great parade, with bands, floats and fiesta units. John Thomas, noted baritone, and a cast of 3,000 presented a pageant depicting the history of California and the West, and a week-long program of sports events was begun.

The Golden Gate bridge is a single deck suspension bridge, the longest single clear span in the world. It is 6,450 feet in length from end to end, and 4,200 feet center to center of piers. It crosses over San Francisco bay at a height of 250 feet and connects San Francisco by highway directly with the redwood empire of Northern California.

THE social security act, which President Roosevelt considers the soul of the New Deal, is constitutional, in the opinion of a majority of the Supreme court. The unemployment insurance provisions of the law were upheld by five of the justices, Van Devanter, Butler, McReynolds and Sutherland dissenting. The old age pension provisions were declared constitutional by all the justices except Sutherland and Van Devanter.

Justice Cardozo wrote the two majority opinions, and, as it chanced, delivered them on his sixty-seventh birthday. Administration leaders declared they completely justified the President's broad interpretation of the general welfare clause of the Constitution and his policy of extending federal power, and it would seem that this is true.

In another 5 to 4 decision the court upheld the Alabama state unemployment insurance act, declaring the relief of unemployment a valid state function.

Yet another opinion was handed down by five of the justices, upholding Wisconsin's law prohibiting injunctions against peaceful picketing in labor disputes.

IN ORDER to determine the performance of co-operating farmers in the soil conservation program, the Agricultural Adjustment administration has employed thirteen aviation firms to make aerial maps of 377 agricultural counties in 22 states, the cost to be \$753,909.

From a study of the photographs agricultural experts will be able to tell how much of his acreage each farmer retired from production and put into soil-building legumes. Their reports will be the final test of claims for farm subsidies under the new AAA. Department of Agriculture officials estimate there may be from 200,000 to 300,000 overpayments to farmers.

"I AM very tired," said John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to his secretary as he sat in the garden of his Florida winter home at Ormond Beach. Then he went to bed, soon fell into a coma, and a few hours later passed away, peacefully and painlessly. His wish to live to be one hundred years old was not fulfilled, but he would have been ninety-eight on July 8 next.

Thus died the man who, starting with a \$4.50 a week job, fought his way to the very top of the financial world, created the vast Standard Oil trust and built up one of the biggest private fortunes ever recorded.

Disturbed by ill health, John D. retired from active business in 1911. Some time before that he had switched from accumulating wealth to giving it away. The giving was done systematically, and representatives of the family interests estimate that his own benefactions between the years 1885 and 1934, both inclusive, totaled \$530,853,632.

Mr. Rockefeller's body was taken from Ormond Beach to his estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y., and there the funeral rites were conducted by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York city. Next day the oil king was laid to rest in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, beside his wife who died 22 years ago.

Only two of Mr. Rockefeller's children survive him. They are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., head of the business since the father retired, and Alta, wife of E. Parmelee Prentice. There are eight grandsons and six granddaughters.

### Virginia Steeplechase Jockey Comes to Grief



During the running of the Virginia national steeplechase at Warrenton, Va., Jockey Nichols was thrown by Kentucky Ginger. The camera caught Nichols just as he hit the turf, his riderless horse scampering away without him. The jockey, though badly shaken, was able to walk back to the stewards' stand.



#### PETER FORGETS ABOUT THE STRANGE TRACKS

Kick your heels and jump and dance! Hop and skip and gayly prance! Sister South Wind's come to stay! And Mistress Spring is on the way!

EVERYBODY said that Peter Rabbit and Jumper the Hare had gone crazy. Of course, it wasn't true. They weren't really crazy, even if they did act so. People always say that Jumper the Hare is mad at this time of the year, but it isn't so unless trying to show how happy and full of joy you feel is madness. That was the trouble with Jumper and Peter this time. They



#### They Hopped and Skipped and Jumped and Did All Sorts of Foolish Things.

were so full of joy that they just had to do something, and because they couldn't sing and shout—for you know they have no voices for singing and shouting—they just had to do something to show how glad and happy they were, and so, in the moonlight, when they thought no one saw them, they hopped and skipped and jumped and danced, and did all sorts of foolish things.

But other people did see them. Jimmy Skunk saw them and said, "How silly!" Bobby Coon, poking his head out of his hollow tree to see if the last bit of snow had dis-

appeared, yawned sleepily and said, "How foolish!"

But Peter and Jumper didn't know this, and they wouldn't have cared much anyway. They didn't have room for anything but the joy that filled their hearts, and that joy was because they knew that Mistress Spring was on the way, and she always brings the glad time, the happy time, the merry time, when the very air is full of joy and love, and it is, oh, so good to be alive! They knew that she was on the way because Sister South Wind had arrived and told them so, for Sister South Wind had come to prepare the way for her, to melt the snow and ice, and to whisper to all the trees which had slept the long winter through that it was time to wake. So they forgot everything else in the joy of this good news. Peter forgot all his trouble because his friends and neighbors wouldn't believe the story he had told them of the strange great tracks he had found deep in the Green Forest. In fact, he forgot all about those tracks himself. There was too much else to think about. The Green Forest and the Green Meadows, and the Laughing Brook and the Smiling Pool would soon be waking up, and Peter just had to be on hand to greet each of the sleepers, who had spent the long, hard, cold winter warmly tucked in bed, and knowing nothing about Jack Frost, or rough Brother North Wind, or how hard it had been sometimes to get something to eat.

So Peter hopped and skipped and danced in the moonlight with Jumper the Hare, and was happy. "No more days of hunting and hunting to find something to eat!" he cried,

Very Summery

#### First Aid to the Ailing House

By Roger B. Whitman

lac, which is then pressed into the break in the wood. When it has hardened, it can be cut off and made level with a razor blade or by rubbing with fine sandpaper.

Loose chair rungs can be made tight through the use of thin and small slips of steel made for the purpose, and usually to be had at a hardware store. The loose end of the rung is pulled out, a slip of steel of the right size is placed against it, and the two are forced back into the hole. Having the teeth, the slip binds the rung tightly into place.

When a chair has loosened all over, due to exposure to dry air, it is best to take it completely apart and to put it together again with plenty of glue. The parts should then be tightly bound with heavy cord until the glue is thoroughly dry.

Squeaks in a wood bedstead are due to the loosening of the glued joints. To cure the squeaks, the joints should be taken apart and reglued.

A split in a table top, also caused by drying out, can be brought together by exposure to damp air; sometimes by laying damp cloths on both sides of the split. When a split has closed, small pieces of flat metal, to be had at a hardware store, should be screwed on the under side, to prevent the split from reopening.

By Roger B. Whitman

THE usual varnish finish of a table top turns white under a hot dish when alcohol or other liquids are spilled on it. These white marks are damage to the varnish. If the varnish is damaged through the wood, the only remedy is to scrape it out and to refinish. But more usually a white mark is only on the surface. The treatment for taking it out depends somewhat on the kind of varnish used in the finish; but one or another of the following will probably succeed—a little of a liquid being applied lightly with a cloth: turpentine; linseed oil; spirits of camphor. Another method is to rub lightly with finely powdered pumicestone and any light oil, applied with the finger-tip. Cigar ash can be used in place of the pumicestone.

A dent in wood is actually the crushing of the wood fibers. To take out a dent, cover with several sheets of blotting paper wet with water, and press with a fairly hot iron; the steam will swell the fibers and bring them back to their original positions. A nick or a break caused by the chipping off or gouging out of some of the wood can be filled with shellac in stick form, which can be had in all of the various wood colors and shades. Stick shellac looks like sealing wax. To apply it, a screwdriver blade is heated hot enough to melt off some of the shel-

### THE GREAT PHILOSOPHERS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE great philosophers may think They stand on rostrums, write with ink, And lead mankind with theories— And yet I greatly doubt if these Are great philosophers at all. They are too great, they are too tall A truth to fashion or to find Simple enough to serve mankind.

The sphere they live in is as far From where we live as star from star.

They move in orbits, often we In circles they can never see. They understand the human race, But not the people of a place. They never hear, so far apart, The beating of a single heart.

The great philosophers indeed Are not the ones who write and read But rather those who think and pray.

Man near, and God not far away. They stand beside the bier of grief, Have less of learning, more belief, And do not "think" a thing is so— Know what they live, live what they know.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

### THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

© Public Ledger, Inc.



MOST of us have "the blues" at times. But the normal mind soon clears them away. This is not true, however, of some unfortunate, who seem always and quite unaccountably depressed. In a world that is filled with so much about which to be cheerful and happy, these mournful souls see only that which should be so.

Destiny, for some unfathomable reason, seems to have singled them out for unhappiness, brooding and gloom which they hardly deserve. And destiny has marked them with the finger of Saturn now to be described.

The Melancholy Finger of Saturn. Fortunately you will not come upon many second fingers of this type. But when you do, you will recognize its peculiarities at a glance. The outstanding characteristic is the twisted and distorted appearance of the finger from root to nail tip. This and excessive length and leanness, which add emphasis to the large and knotty knuckles.

The first joint usually inclines sharply toward the forefinger, the second joint just as sharply away from it, while the nail tip turns again toward the forefinger. The nail is long, narrow, often convex and deeply ridged and rather deeply set.

Individuals with this unusual type of second finger are rarely understood, even by those with whom they are most closely associated. They crave sympathy, which they deserve but which is too often withheld. If encouraged, the real abilities so often lying latent within them may be loosed in surprising accomplishments despite the handicap which destiny has imposed.

WNU Service.

### MOPSY



WNU Service.