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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Windsor and Wallis Are Married, Anglican Church Outwitted—Tax Dodging by the Rich to Be Investigated—House Rebels Yield.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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EDWARD, duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Wallis Warfield, the American woman for love of whom he gave up his throne, were married in the Chateau de Candé, Monts, France, and are now spending their honeymoon at Wasserleoburg castle in lower Austria. Almost at the last moment the Church of England was outwitted by the action of an obscure provincial clergyman from the north of England, and the civil ceremony performed by the mayor of Monts was followed by a religious wedding conducted by that same minister, Rev. Robert Anderson Jardine, in flat defiance of the protests of the leaders of the church.

Sixteen principal guests were present in the chateau when Mayor Mercier, pronouncing the English names with difficulty, and speaking in French, performed the civil ceremony and pronounced the duke and Wallis man and wife. Vicar Jardine, who had volunteered his services, recited the solemn religious rites as prescribed by the church, the duke placed the ring on the duchess' fourth finger, and they knelt on white silk cushions while the minister prayed. Throughout the entire service the famous organist, Marcel Dupre, played softly. The duchess, who cannot be called "her royal highness," wore a gown of Wallis blue and the correspondents privileged to be present were agreed that she was a beautiful, gracious and serene woman. The Chateau de Candé, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bedaux of New York, was lavishly decorated with flowers.

Vicar Jardine was reproved by the church dignitaries for performing the religious ceremony, but the Bishop of Fulham, who has jurisdiction over Anglican church affairs in France, after sending a telegram of protest, admitted the vicar might not be disciplined. He insisted the only valid service Mr. Jardine could perform was benediction after the marriage. All Anglican church ministers on the continent had been warned not to marry the duke and Wallis.

ADMINISTRATION leaders, from the President down, "turned the heat" on the rebellious members of the house, and the latter sullenly gave in and passed the billion and a half dollar work relief bill about as Mr. Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins wanted it. One after another the restrictive amendments earmarking \$505,000,000 of the total for projects of a solid type, flood control and highways, which had been adopted in committee of the whole, were called up again and voted down by substantial majorities. The final vote by which the measure was sent on to the senate was 323 to 44.

The revolt collapsed after Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, Democrat, Texas, outlined Mr. Roosevelt's position. He said the President had agreed to provide adequate funds from the relief bill for PWA projects, highways, grade crossing elimination, flood control and water conservation work.

Taunted by Minority Leader Bertrand Snell, Republican, New York, for the general character of his statement, Rayburn admitted he did not know the exact amount of money that the President would divert to the various projects, which have been described as "vote-getting" and "pork."

Still sore, especially at Harry Hopkins, the congressmen discussed the need for investigation of the relief administration, and a resolution calling for such action was introduced by Maury Maverick of Texas.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES was taken to the Naval hospital in Washington to be treated for an intestinal disorder. Physicians said he probably would be absent from his office for several weeks, a protracted rest being imperative.

additional time in which war veterans may exchange their government held term insurance policies for other forms of life insurance and affects about 23,000 men who have not converted their policies.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent a message to congress asking for legislation creating seven regional power authorities patterned after the TVA. He proposed the country be divided into these regions:

- The Atlantic seaboard.
- The Great Lakes-Ohio valley.
- The Tennessee and Cumberland river basins.
- The Missouri and the Red River of the North basins.
- The Arkansas, Red and Rio Grande river basins.
- The basins of the Colorado and other rivers flowing into the Pacific south of the California-Oregon state line.
- The Columbia river basin.

TAX dodging by wealthy men and women, excoriated by President Roosevelt in a special message, is going to be investigated speedily by a joint committee of congress. The resolution for the inquiry was introduced in the senate by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the finance committee; and in the house by Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the ways and means committee. The investigation is designed both to focus public attention on the extent of the alleged tax evasion and to provide congress with information necessary for the drafting of corrective legislation. Senator Harrison said: "I am sure that congress expects that, where the law has been violated, prompt action will be taken by the government against the malfeasors."

He added that men and women referred to, not by name, in the President's message, would be given the opportunity to testify before the committee if their names were disclosed.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt's message was a long letter to him from Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in which he said are being employed by a minority of rich individuals to evade taxes.

GENERAL HAYASHI's semimilitary government of Japan was forced to resign by the major political parties, and Emperor Hirohito summoned Prince Fumimaro Konoe, president of the house of peers, to form a new cabinet. This prince proceeded to do, and he was meeting with almost complete success in finding men who would accept office. Temporarily he had trouble in getting a finance minister. The new government includes representatives of the big Seiyukai and Minseitō parties and is considered, therefore, a national coalition cabinet. Presumably it is committed to a large army and navy, a strong foreign policy and drastic administrative reforms.

BEFORE adjourning to October the Supreme court overruled a government request that it refuse to review litigation challenging the constitutionality of federal financing of municipal power plants. By consenting to pass on the controversy, the court deferred a final verdict in the case until next fall, after arguments are heard.

The Department of Justice contended this would postpone the employment of many thousands of men. Officials of the Public Works administration declared the court's action means that "at least another six months" will elapse before questions affecting the release of \$51,000,000 for fifty-four public power projects are settled.

URGED on by C. I. O. organizers and other agitators, a mob of some 1,500 steel strikers and their sympathizers undertook to invade the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago and drive out the loyal employees. The rioters were met on company property by 150 city policemen and warned to turn back, but they replied with a shower of missiles. The police first used tear gas, but when the strikers began shooting they opened fire in earnest and a desperate battle ensued. Seven men were killed and nearly a hundred, including 26 officers, were hurt.

Authorities blamed Communist agitators for the riot. Loyal workers in Republic Steel plants at Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, were besieged by strikers and were supplied with food with difficulty. At first food was mailed to them, but the government refused to guard mail trucks in Warren which the pickets stopped, and the acting postmaster there said United States District Attorney Freed at Cleveland had authorized him to refuse packages of food intended for delivery through the picket lines. The Republic Steel was continuing to operate, but the Inland Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube corporations, the two other companies against which the S. W. O. C. had declared strikes, had closed down their plants.

THE A. F. of L. executive council closed its conference in Cincinnati with the heads of affiliated unions, after directing President Green to push vigorously the campaign against Lewis and his C. I. O. First steps were to order the Chicago and New York labor federations to expel all unions affiliated with the Lewis organization. Similar orders were to be sent to all other central bodies and state federations.

The C. I. O. replied with announcement of a drive intended to penetrate every industry which has no organization or where existing unions "are not taking care of their members." An impending contest between the two factions is for control of the maritime workers.

MOST of the ingredients of a good European war were tossed into the pot by loyalist Spain and Germany, but it seemed likely the statesmen of England, France and other countries would be able to prevent the lighting of a fire beneath the pot. To start with, two Spanish airplanes dropped bombs on the German battleship Deutschland, killing 23 men and wounding 83. The German vessel, participating in the international naval patrol, was lying off Ibiza island, one of the Balearics under rebel control. It replied to the attack with anti-airplane guns, and the claim of the Valencia government was that the vessel was the first to fire.

Nazi Germany was tremendously aroused by the incident and Reichsfuehrer Hitler and all other prominent government leaders gathered at once in Berlin. Immediate revenge was demanded by all Nazis, so the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and four destroyers shelled Almeria, southern Spanish loyalist port, without warning, killing twenty or more citizens and destroying many houses. Coastal batteries replied, probably without effect, and after 90 minutes of firing the German vessels departed.

Germany announced it would no longer participate in the international patrol of Spanish coasts until it could be assured such incidents as the bombing of the Deutschland would not be repeated; and Italy announced it also had withdrawn from the international committee. Italian warships were ordered to stop and search any Russian vessels suspected of carrying war supplies to Spanish loyalists, and the German fleet in Spanish waters was reinforced. German War Minister Von Blomberg went to Rome to confer with Premier Mussolini and it was believed they were laying plans for concerted action in support of General Blanco's siege of Bilbao.

Great Britain submitted to France, Germany and Italy a three-point plan designed to restore friendly relations in dealing with the Spanish situation, and to induce Germany and Italy to return to the nonintervention committee. The plan provides guarantees against further interference with nonintervention patrol ships.

Gen. Emilio Mola, director of the Bilbao campaign and the most capable of the rebel commanders, was killed in the crash of an airplane in which he was flying to Valladolid. Franco thereupon split the command of his northern forces between General Davila, who will operate against Bilbao, and General Saliquet, who will command on the Madrid front.

Japanese Rooster Needs Four Train Bearers



Four Japanese children seem to get a big thrill from acting as train-bearers to this prize rooster, held by the proud owner. This type of fowl is common in rural areas of Japan, where the hobby of the farm folk is raising long-tailed chickens. The longer the tail, the more valuable the bird. They take extraordinary care of their pets to preserve the luxuriant appendages.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT WATCHES FOR SIGNS

SOME people never see things because they never look for them. Peter Rabbit isn't that kind. My goodness, no! Peter is all the time looking and listening. You see, he is dreadfully afraid that he will miss something. So every minute that he is awake he is looking and listening. It was this way more than



He would carefully cover her over again with the dead leaves that she might not catch cold.

whistled and bowled through the Green Forest and over the Green Meadows all the long winter without waking one. In fact, the louder he roared the farther into dreamland the sleepers seemed to go. But when the gentle Sister South Wind wandered through the Green Forest and over the Green Meadows calling in just the lowest, softest voice,

Wake up, wake up, you sleepers! Come open wide your peepers!

Why, one after another they did wake up. Peter couldn't understand it, and finally he gave up trying to.

But it was great fun to go about watching for signs that the sleepers had heard gentle Sister South Wind. Peter would listen with one long ear against a maple tree. He would hear just the softest little sound under the bark, so soft that you and I couldn't hear it if we tried. Then Peter would kick up his heels for joy. It was the sap running up to all the branches and out to the tiniest twigs of the maple tree that Peter heard, and he knew that the maple tree was awake.

Then he would go over to a swampy place where the ice had melted away and hold his nose while he peeped into the brown hood of the skunk cabbage to see if there were any signs of flowers there. It had a dreadful smell, and yet it made Peter feel glad all over, because it meant that the queer little plant was awake. Then he would go up in the Green Forest to a warm, sunny place he knew of and there he would pull away the dead

Shadow Effect



Garlands of white handkerchief linen flowers are embroidered on brown marquisette for the shadow effect of this gown. It is made over a brown taffeta slip and has stiffened puff sleeves. Emeralds and diamonds are worn with it and the bag is emerald green.

We Fool Ourselves

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE LIKE to fool ourselves. We set the clock ahead, and so we get up ev'ry morn at break of day—We could have done it anyway. Sent by the clock we set ahead, We at "eleven" go to bed, But really go to bed at ten—Although we could have done it then.

We like to fool ourselves, and so say things we "own" for which we owe, A lot of little things we craved—We might have owned them had we saved. Then, when a panic comes along, We say that speculating's wrong, To buy on margin is a shame—Although, of course, we did the same.

We like to fool ourselves. To tell the truth, we like to lie as well, Deceive the others so and thus—But no one quite as much as us. We strut around, talk long and loud, And hope to hypnotize the crowd, But this is really why we boast—We like to fool ourselves the most.

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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THE method and manner of one's thinking play important parts in making life a success or failure. A life that is filled with the contentment which comes only from complete expression of the inner self, or one that is restless and dissatisfied through lack of it.

To the experienced palmist, the indication of the outlets through which both conscious and subconscious thought are striving to function are clearly indicated by the characteristics of the finger of Saturn.

The Scheming Finger of Saturn

The predominant characteristics of this type are: (1) straightness, (2) the manner in which the finger, with hand extended, clings to the side of the forefinger.

As a rule, such a finger of Saturn seems extremely long when compared with the length of the forefinger. Its knuckles are full, with somewhat pronounced slenderness in the spaces between the joints. The entire finger, despite its length and prominence of the knuckles, is pleasing in contour. And while decidedly not overfleshed, neither is it what might be termed "skinny."

The nail tip is inclined to taper, and the nail is usually of oval shape, well set. Under backward pressure the entire finger might be considered stiff were it not for just a hint of flexibility.

A Saturnian finger of this kind, without unfavorable indications in the palm or elsewhere, denotes a clear-thinking, ambitious mind that plans its purposes with care and somewhat selfishly and keeps them very much a secret until the time for action arrives.

WNU Service.

First Aid to the Ailing House

CLEANING A BOILER

LAST winter a neighbor of mine began to complain about his coal consumption. He said that he was burning more coal than he had the previous winter. As the months went on he growled more and more about the quantity of coal that he was shoveling. I finally went to his house for a look at his steam boiler. My first move was to open one of the clean-out doors above the firing door. As I suspected, I found the interior so clogged with dust that I wondered that the fire was able even to smolder.

I asked him why he had not kept the interior of his boiler cleaned out, and he said he had no idea it was necessary; that no one had ever told him anything about it. I found a flue-cleaning brush in a corner of the cellar, and poked it in to show him that what seemed to be a solid wall of dust was actually a passage. With a few explanations of what to do, I left him to give the boiler a thorough cleaning. He called me up the next morning to say that his fire was burning more briskly than it had been all winter, and that steam had come up in what was an incredibly short time.

His was an extreme case, for to all appearances the boiler had been running for years with no cleaning out of the dust that had collected within it. The cleaning of the inside of a boiler is of much more importance than home owners in general believe it to be. In burning coal develops a fine dust that settles in the upper part of the boiler. When the inside surfaces of a boiler are clean, the metal absorbs a maximum amount of heat from the gases and flames that pass over them. There is little waste of heat up the chimney. When dust is allowed to collect on the inside passages, it has the effect of insulation. Less of the available heat is absorbed by the metal, and the waste of heat up the chimney becomes greater. Consumption of fuel naturally goes up.

For economy of fuel, and for quick response to the opening of the draft dampers, a boiler should be frequently cleaned during the heating season. The common practice of a cleaning only at the beginning of a heating season is not enough; for efficiency, the inside passages should be cleaned at least once a month.

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"There's no telling just how far women will care to progress into the world of men's sports," says Irene Irene, "but it will be a long time before we find one who would boast over being the world's heavy-weight champion."