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News Review of Current Events

'ON THE LINE!' DEMANDS CIO Steel Refuses to Sign Contracts . . . And So There's a Deadlock . . . Look to U. S. for Strike Settlement



Monroe (Mich.) Women Defended Their Husbands' Right to Strike.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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THERE is no issue of wages, hours or other material demands in the strike between the independent steel corporations and John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. The corporations have agreed to all of the demands of the unions—verbally. "Verbally"—that is the word which has for weeks kept thousands of workers in eight or ten states from returning to their jobs.

The C. I. O. demands that the corporations put their agreement in the form of a written contract. The corporations refuse. And the unions have refused to call off the strikes until they get the signatures on the line.

Union officials have taken the position that if the company officials are willing to agree orally to union demands they ought to be willing to confirm the agreement in writing. Lewis has demanded that President Roosevelt intervene to force the companies to sign. At a press conference the President refused to say officially what was his reaction to the demand. He did say—and emphasized that he was not speaking "officially"—that he could not see why the companies would not make written agreements if they would make the same ones verbally.

Tom Girdler, chairman of the board of the Republic Steel corporation, explained the companies' stand: "The reason the C. I. O. wants a signed contract is because such a contract would be the first step toward the closed shop and the check-off."

"Under the closed shop every worker has to belong to a union, whether he wants to or not. The closed shop is actually a 'deal' between the employer and the union whereby the employer helps to force every employee into the union. Under the checkoff the company takes unions dues out of the pay envelopes of all its employees and hands them over to the union."

"Does the C. I. O. contract preserve industrial peace? It does not. They have broken numerous contracts."

Federal Intervention Asked

IT WAS virtually certain that there would be some federal action in the steel strikes, with Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio and Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown, Pa., appealing desperately to the President for aid. Governor Davey, in a long telegram detailing the arguments on both sides, declared that the situation had gone far beyond the powers of one state to control. When a worker in the Johnstown steel mills was abducted by six strikers and stripped of his clothing in their automobile (he was later released), following weeks of rioting and bloodshed, the mayor decided that kidnapping was the last straw and appealed to Mr. Roosevelt.

Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins named a mediation board of three to meet in Cleveland and hear the cases of the union and the companies. On the board were Charles P. Taft, son of the former President and chief justice, a Republican and lawyer from Cincinnati; Lloyd K. Garrison, who served as the first president of the National Labor Relations board in 1934, and Edward F. McGrady, first assistant secretary of labor, and a known enemy of company unions.

In Monroe, Mich., where the C. I.

O. union threatened to import thousands of pickets from Detroit, a band of several hundred deputized vigilantes, armed, kept the peace, aided by the police force of twenty. In Youngstown, Ohio, Johnstown and other cities vigilante groups were also being formed.

Steel Wants Its Mail

THE Republic Steel corporation filed in the federal district court in Washington a petition for a writ of mandamus compelling Postmaster General Farley to deliver parcel post packages to steel plants in Ohio which local postmasters have refused to deliver.

The petition charged that the local postmaster at Niles, Ohio, was refusing to deliver packages containing food and clothing and addressed to the loyal workers who were being housed inside the Republic plant.

Court Plan Walloped

THE senate judiciary committee made short work of President Roosevelt's Supreme court packing plan. Its report, in summary: "We recommend the rejection of this bill as a needless, futile, and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle."

"It was presented to the congress in a most intricate form and for reasons that obscured its real purpose. "It would not banish age from the bench nor abolish divided decisions."

"It would not affect the power of any court to hold laws unconstitutional, nor withdraw from any judge the authority to issue injunctions. "It would not reduce the expense of litigation nor speed decision."

"It is a proposal without precedent and without justification. "It would subjugate the courts to the will of congress and the President and thereby destroy the independence of the judiciary, the only certain shield of individual rights."

"It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Harry Loses 1st Round

DESPITE the pleas of Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, the full senate appropriation committee approved the Byrnes amendment to the relief bill, 13 to 10. The amendment to the \$1,500,000,000 bill requires local governments to pay at least 40 per cent of the cost of all WPA projects, or else sign a kind of civic "pauper's oath." The South Carolina senator's amendment was seen as further evidence of the break between the administration and the conservative Democrats.

In the senate debate on the bill it quickly became apparent that Sen. Byrnes' "40 per cent amendment" would not carry. Sen. Joseph T. Robinson offered a compromise which would require states to pay 25 per cent of the cost of work relief projects. President Roosevelt had repeatedly made it known that he wanted no such rider on his relief bill, and it was Sen. Robinson's first break with the White House on an important issue.



Harry Hopkins

Capital on the Move

THE Spanish loyalist government, after another terrific bombing of the city by insurgent airplanes of the German Junkers and Heinkel types, decided to move the capital from Bilbao to Santander, but to defend Bilbao to the death. The Basque battalions reorganized for a last ditch stand to protect the broken "iron ring" of the city's defenses from the forces of General Francisco Franco. The latter, it was admitted, already had penetrated the first line of fortifications near Fica and Larrabezua, five miles to the east. Several persons were killed and many houses destroyed by the rebel bombs and machine guns. Meanwhile the loyalists were claiming important advances along the Cordoba front.

Reds Rub Out 8

EIGHT Soviet Russian generals, including Marshal Michail Tukhachevsky, former vice commissar of defense, learned the wrath of the Kremlin. Condemned for treason, they were led before a firing squad and killed, by order of the military tribunal of the Soviet supreme court. The court only the day before had declared them guilty of conspiring with the military intelligence service of an "unfriendly" foreign power. Although the "unfriendly" power was never named by officials, correspondents in Moscow declared indications were unmistakable that Red leaders believe the power was Nazi Germany.

Most of the Russian capital was virtually certain that the eight, who had been denied appeal, had been put to death for an ambitious plot to rob the Soviet of its western provinces and turn them over to Germany.

The Soviet purge was followed by the suicide of Alexander G. Chervikov, forty-five-year-old president of the White Russian Soviet Republic, westernmost of the Soviet Union's republics. While it was said that he had killed himself "for family reasons" his death came almost immediately after his denunciation in a meeting at a plotter against the Communist party.

Fiscal Dictator for France

WHILE a congressional committee in the United States prepared to begin an investigation of alleged tax dodgers among the wealthy, Vincent Auriol, French finance minister, gave broad hints to French millionaires that they, too, had better get themselves square with the tax collector. He revealed that the tax rate will be raised on the higher bracket incomes and on products which are government monopolies, such as tobacco, matches and alcohol. Measures will be taken, in France's financial crisis, to prevent frightened capitalists from exporting funds abroad.



Premier Blum

All this because the Communist party, reversing its long stand at the last minute, agreed to accept Premier's Blum's proposal that he be made financial dictator of the nation for six weeks. In that time he hopes to raise the 30 billion francs needed to finance the government throughout the year. Most authorities believe that six weeks will not suffice, that he will be forced to ask for an extension of his "full emergency powers." Blum hopes that the long awaited business revival will actually set in during that period, solving the whole financial problem automatically.

"Oh, Winsome! I'm So Glad You've Got Here at Last; I'm So Happy I Could Sing for Joy."

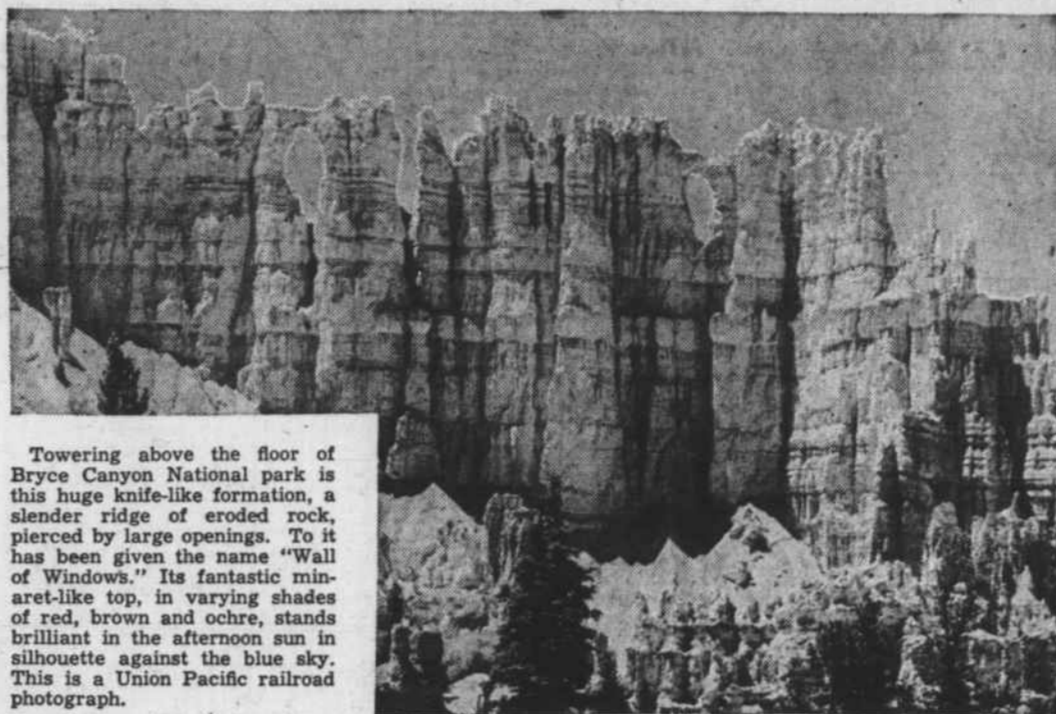
We're in the Money!

IF YOU don't think things are picking up, maybe the United States Department of Commerce can convince you. It has just reported the national income for 1936 reached a total of \$62,056,000,000, and officials predicted that the figure for 1937 would reach \$70,000,000,000. The all-time high was \$78,632,000,000 in the dizzy boom year of 1929, and the all-time low \$44,940,000,000 in 1933.

CIO Starts at Bottom

JOHN L. LEWIS aimed another blow at steel through the United Mine Workers, of which he is president. Workers in the captive mines (mines operated by an individual steel concern which is the sole user of the coal brought to the surface) in Pennsylvania walked out of the shafts and joined the steel picket lines. The purpose was to cripple further the steel plants now shut down or operating under difficulties while picketed; the immediate objective was the closing of the Cambria plant of Bethlehem Steel. The effectiveness of the walkout was a matter for dispute; plant officials claimed all departments were in operation. In some plants the miners outnumbered striking steel workers as steel pickets.

"Wall of Windows" in Bryce Canyon Park



Towering above the floor of Bryce Canyon National park is this huge knife-like formation, a slender ridge of eroded rock, pierced by large openings. To it has been given the name "Wall of Windows." Its fantastic minaret-like top, in varying shades of red, brown and ochre, stands brilliant in the afternoon sun in silhouette against the blue sky. This is a Union Pacific railroad photograph.

BEHOLD ME STAY by Thornton W. Burgess

THE HERALD OF MISTRESS SPRING

PETER RABBIT was sitting in the middle of the dear Old Brier Patch. Jolly, round, red Mr. Sun had just begun his daily climb up in the blue, blue sky, and Peter was wondering where he would go and what he would do when he heard a sound that caused him to suddenly sit up very straight with both ears pointing right up to the sky. Peter held his breath for a minute and then he heard it again. This time he jumped straight up in the air and kicked his heels together for joy. It was just the softest, sweetest whistle! It wasn't merry and it wasn't sad; it was just beautiful. And it seemed to come from everywhere and nowhere—just out of the air.

"Winsome Bluebird!" cried Peter Rabbit. "Oh, it's Winsome Bluebird! I wonder where he is! He sounds a long way off and yet he may be close by. Oh, I do wonder if I'm the first one to hear him!"

"I guess you are, Peter," said a soft voice. "I guess you are, because you see I've just arrived and I came straight to the Old Brier Patch, because I just knew that you would be looking for me and I wanted you to have the pleasure of being the first to see me. Why



"Oh, Winsome! I'm So Glad You've Got Here at Last; I'm So Happy I Could Sing for Joy."

don't you look up in the little cherry tree over your head, Peter, and say something?"

Of course, Peter felt very foolish, and he looked just as he felt, as he saw Winsome Bluebird sitting right over his head. You see that soft, beautiful voice had seemed to come from everywhere, and Peter hadn't been able to tell just where it did come from.

"Oh, Winsome!" he cried. "Oh, Winsome, I'm so glad you're here at last! I'm so happy I could sing for joy!"

"Ho, ho, Peter!" laughed Winsome Bluebird. "Do try it. I should love to hear you sing."

Peter grinned. "Well, anyway, if I can't sing I can dance," he cried and right away began the funniest little dance that ever was. Finally he had to stop to get his breath.

"There, that's how glad I am!" he cried. "Now tell me all the news, Winsome."

"Oh, I couldn't, Peter. I couldn't tell you all. There's too much to tell and I haven't got time now. You know there are others waiting for me."

"But do tell me if Mistress Spring is most here," begged Peter. "Of course she is! Don't you know

I am her herald? I've come all the way up from down south just ahead of her to tell everybody that she is coming. You know, that is what a herald is for. I had rather be the herald of Mistress Spring than anything else in all the world." Winsome half lifted his beautiful blue wings as he said this.

"Don't go!" cried Peter. "I guess I know how you feel. It must be perfectly splendid to make everybody glad and happy as you do. I—I wish I could be a herald."

Winsome Bluebird laughed—the sweetest laugh. "I guess you don't need to be a herald to make people glad to see you, Peter," he said.

"Besides, you know you can be sort of a herald by telling everybody you meet that I am here."

"That's so!" Peter cried. "That's one reason I like to be the first to see or hear you. It's great fun to

FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVERS

PAINT and varnish removers do not actually remove a finish; their action is to soften the oils of a finish sufficiently to permit it to be wiped and scraped off. Liquid removers are a combination of solvents, such as wood alcohol, benzene, amyl acetate, and other liquids, usually combined with paraffin to check evaporation. Liquid removers act quickly; usually in not more than 20 minutes. By that time paint and varnish will be so softened that they can be wiped off with a rough cloth. For old paint, a second application may be necessary, and scraping with a putty knife. With liquid removers, there is no raising of the grain of wood.

The vapors of liquid varnish removers are inflammable, and care must be taken to avoid fire. I know of one case, and it was not unusual, when this was overlooked with disastrous results. Liquid varnish remover was being used to take the finish from a table. The work was being done in a small room, and as it was winter, the windows were closed. In the middle of things the worker lighted a cigarette; there was an instant flash of fire, and the house was saved from destruction only by quick work with an extinguisher.

When using a liquid remover, there should be good ventilation to carry off the vapors, and there should be no flames nearby. To avoid trouble, a liquid varnish remover should not be used in a cellar when the heater fire is burning, nor in a kitchen with a lighted coal range; with a gas range the pilot light should be put out. With ordinary and common sense precautions, liquid varnish removers can be used with complete safety.

The use of a liquid paint and varnish remover should be followed by liberal washing with turpentine to take up the paraffin. Certain alkalis have the effect of paint removers; for example, washing soda, trisodium phosphate, and lye. Of these, lye has the great disadvantage of being injurious to wood fibers, and should be used only



"There was a time," says stumping Stella, "when a politician could smoke a farmer out of his hole on election day with a cheap cigar."

see how pleased everybody is when they know that you have arrived. I—I hope nothing will happen to make Mistress Spring late."

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SHORT DANCE FROCK

Short dance frocks are becoming a trend of fashion. This one, which has a matching bolero jacket, is of black wrap print taffeta with pastel colored flowers. The new low waist-line is an important style note. The slippers are designed especially for short evening dresses.

GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL



GRIPPING THE CLUB

THERE are three ways of gripping the golf club; the overlapping, interlocking and the natural, two handed grip. In the overlapping grip the little finger of the right hand overlaps the forefinger of the left. With the interlocking grip the little finger of the right hand is interlocked with the forefinger of the left. A large number of the good golfers today employ one or the other of these grips and their value lies largely in creating better coordination of movement between the two hands.

The problem is to make the hands work as closely together as possible, to eliminate any tendency toward friction between the two. Good golf is a matter of smooth stroking and there is trouble enough along the swing's path without

JUST GO FISHIN'

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WHEN the world is lookin' bluer
Then you ever saw her, knew her,
When you only stumble through her
Day by day.
When you think you're weary of her,
Banker, worker, lawyer, lover,
There's a way you can recover
Right away.
When discouraged and disgusted,
When you're practically busted,
There's a way to git adjusted
And to smile:
From your cares and competition
Take a little intermission,
Jump the joint, and just go fishin'
For awhile.
Why, ya great big mastadon ya,
When your girl has gone back on ya,
As she ought to do, doggone ya,
You're so mean,
When you're troubled in the gizzard,
When you're sick from A to Izzard,
When you look just like a lizard,
Blue and green,
Then to cure each ache and shiver,
And to regulate your liver,
Row a boat, or wade a river
For a mile—
Yes, to feel the old ambition
And to git back in condition,
Jump the joint, and just go fishin'
For awhile!

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Short Dance Frock



Short dance frocks are becoming a trend of fashion. This one, which has a matching bolero jacket, is of black wrap print taffeta with pastel colored flowers. The new low waist-line is an important style note. The slippers are designed especially for short evening dresses.

handicapping the stroke at the start. There are craftsmen in every field who grip the tools differently and golf is no exception. Two of the greatest golfers of this era, Bobby Jones and Gene Sarazen, used different grips, the former overlapping and the latter, interlocking. Most of the good golfers of the present day possess large hands and this makes the problem of which of these two grips to use comparatively simple for both are suitable for big hands and long fingers. Among the rank and file of players, however, there are many with small hands and stubby fingers. Women in particular have a natural handicap in small hands and to overcome this the two handed grip is used. The hands placed on the club in the manner illustrated above, cover a good portion of the shaft and if held on the light side will co-operate together well. Many champions of the past have used this grip. The point to remember is that the hands must work in both directions equally well.

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