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News Review of Current Events

STEEL GOES BACK TO WORK

Two-Thirds of Idle Have Returned . . . Riots Kill Two In Aluminum Strike . . . Siege of Madrid Gets Setback

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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C.I.O. Steel Grip Loosens

THE grip of the C. I. O. continued to loosen in the steel strike as three big independent steel corporations—Republic, Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet & Tube—reported more than two-thirds of their idle mill hands had returned to work. This covered plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Inland, the fourth of the steel independents, announced that it was operating with its normal force of 13,000 in Indiana since it and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee signed a compact with the state labor commission. Steel production in the Youngstown, Ohio, area, one of the principal scenes of strike violence, climbed to 76 per cent of capacity, 3 per cent above the operating figure before the start of the strike.



Amelia: Lost in the Pacific.

the latter were forced to admit new troops might have to be withdrawn from other fronts, delaying temporarily the drive on Santander, next rebel objective on the Biscayan coast.

Strike Riot Kills Two

ONE striker and one policeman were killed and twenty men were injured at an aluminum plant in Alcoa, Tenn., when rioting broke out as 3,000 strikers started a back-to-work movement. The plant, belonging to the Aluminum Company of America, had been closed since May 18, when the strike was called by the Aluminum Workers of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Difference in wages paid at Alcoa and at the company's plant in New Kensington, Pa., was the issue in the strike. State troops were on hand, but Adjt.-Gen. R. O. Smith, in charge, said that they were there merely to protect rights, and no martial law had been declared.

Lewis Scans the Sea

JOHN L. LEWIS sought to expand the scope of his Committee for Industrial Organization by invading the maritime industry. With Harry Bridges, west coast longshoremen's leader, he sought to unify scattered maritime unions in one big industrial organization dominated by the C. I. O. The American Federation of Labor already has two strong unions in the maritime field, so this action brings Lewis into another point of friction with William Green's organization. The nation has 250,000 marine and coastal workers.

'Compromise' Takes Bow

SENATOR M. M. LOGAN, Democrat, of Kentucky, presented the "compromise" version of the President's Supreme court bill to the senate, apparently with the blessings of Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson and the chief executive. In form an amendment to and substitute for the old Ashurst administration bill, the new draft authorizes appointment of one new justice to the court each year for every justice remaining on the court after reaching the age of seventy-five years. Under its provisions the President would be permitted to name one new justice this year (besides filling the vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter) and assure him of at least one new appointment to the court in each remaining year of his present term of office. All of the appointments would hinge on the decision of justices seventy-five or older on retirement.



Sen. Robinson

The opposition immediately charged that the new bill was as offensive as the old one. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, said: "The compromise is not going to get through. The new bill is just as objectionable as the old, because it seeks to pack the Supreme court just like the original bill did." Sen. Edward R. Burke, Democrat, Nebraska, said the 43 senators would vote against any kind of measure that would increase the Supreme court.

Rebels Fall from Madrid

SPANISH rebel forces which took Bilbao after the city's first successful siege are still finding Madrid a tough nut to crack. In a two-day battle the loyalist forces broke through the siege lines about the city, captured the villages of Villaneuva de la Canada and Brunette, and threatened to cut the besieging rebels off from their main forces. So nearly successful was the attempt to rout the rebel forces that

Uncle Sam Checks Up

UNCLE SAM wound up the 1937 fiscal year with a net deficit of \$2,707,347,110, or about \$150,000,000 more than President Roosevelt estimated last April, according to the report of the United States Treasury.

The gross national public debt climbed to a total of \$36,424,613,732 as of June 30, it was shown.

Receipts for the period just closed were the largest in 16 years, amounting to \$5,293,840,236, compared with \$4,115,956,615 for the 1936-37 year and about \$70,000,000 in excess of estimates. Expenditures were \$8,105,158,547, including \$103,933,250 for debt retirement originally planned for that period but carried over into the current year.

Reliable authorities around the capitol said that as soon as all appropriation bills for the 1938 fiscal year were cleared, the President would direct the heads of all government departments to impound 10 per cent of their appropriations, exclusive of fixed charges, in an attempt to balance the budget. Experts said that a maximum of \$400,000,000 could be saved in that way. The prospective net deficit for 1938 was estimated at \$400,000,000.

Ford Tests Labor Board

THE national labor relations board is receiving its most exacting test in the hearings at Detroit on the United Automobile Workers' union complaint that the Ford Motor company is guilty of unfair labor practices. The U. A. W. U. is a C. I. O. affiliate; Ford is opposed to the unions.

It was expected that the hearings might take a long time and may eventually reach the United States Supreme court. After the hearings in Detroit a board examiner will draw up "intermediate findings" and send them to the NLRB in Washington, accompanied by a transcript of the evidence and briefs of both sides. The board will then either order the Ford Motor company to "cease and desist" its unfair practices or dismiss the union's charges. Appeal may be taken to the United States circuit court of appeals, which has the power of enforcement which NLRB lacks.

The case may reach the Supreme court if the Constitution is involved. One of the allegedly unfair practices to which the U. A. W. A. objects is distribution of anti-union literature by the Ford company to its employees. The company charges that a denial of this would violate constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press.

Mediators Blame Steel

THE federal mediation board named by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, which reached a deadlock and gave up in its efforts to help the C. I. O.-affiliated Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the independent steel corporations solve their difficulties, laid the blame for its failure at the door of the steel concerns.

"We cannot but believe that the bitterness and suspicion which separate the two sides would be allayed by a man-to-man discussion around the conference table between the heads of the four companies and the union representatives, and that the only present possible hope of settlement lies in such a meeting," the board's report said.

On the board were Charles P. Taft, chairman; Lloyd K. Garrison and Edward F. McGrady.

Isolates Paralysis Germ

WHAT the medical profession considers a major step in the conquest of infantile paralysis was taken when Dr. Edward Carl Rosenow announced to 100 physicians, surgeons and medical research workers in Glendale, Calif., that he had isolated the germ which causes it. Dr. Rosenow is professor of experimental bacteriology at the Mayo foundation in Rochester, Minn.

Work with spinal fluid taken from nurses who had contracted the disease at the Los Angeles general hospital in 1934 enabled him to isolate the micro-organism.

Triple Split for Palestine

PALESTINE would be split into three parts and British mandate over the whole country ended, according to suggestions made by the royal commission on Palestine and delivered to the British government. The commission was formed a year ago to find some way of putting an end to Arab-Jewish riots.

Under the new plan, about two-thirds of Palestine would be converted into an Arab state and about one-third into a Jewish state. A small territory, including the holy cities of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, and a corridor to the sea, would be given to Great Britain as a permanent mandate. It is claimed that the plan would remove the Arabs from Jewish domination, give the Jews a home and protect Christian shrines.

Bingham's 4th of July

ROBERT WORTH BINGHAM, United States ambassador to London, became the third prominent American to bring down the fury of Nazi Germany's officialdom and press when, in an Independence day speech before the American society in that city, he declared Uncle Sam had been forced by the dictator countries to join Britain in an armament race. Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago had been other recent Nazi targets.

The ambassador was quoted as saying: "There must be some (of the dictatorships) who realize that they have imposed upon the British commonwealth and the United States an armament race.

"We did everything in our power to avert it, but it is a race, and the British and ourselves must inevitably win. I admit the strongest arguments that can be made for dictatorships—they offer a better method of preparing for war. But I am sure that democracies provide a better way to finish a war."

The Nazis charged that the ambassador had insulted Germany and Italy with his "arrogance and ignorance." Voelkischer Beobachter, the official newspaper, added: "If there is any talk of defense, then we should speak of defense against the arrogant and teacher-like attitude of the defenders of western ideals."

Navy Hunts for Amelia

FOUR ships of the United States navy, with attendant airplanes; two ships of the Japanese navy, and a British freighter scoured the vast wastes of the South Pacific in an effort to find and rescue Amelia Earhart Putnam, America's No. 1 woman flyer, and her navigator, Fred Noonan. The pair had been forced down before completing the 2,570-mile hop from New Guinea to Howland island, a "leg" of their 'round-the-world flight.

Signals received from the hapless flyers were so weak that it was impossible to tell whether they were afloat at sea or marooned on some tiny island, and as the days passed it became doubtful that many of the radio messages which served as clues for the searchers were from the two at all. Storms over the area of the sea in which they were believed lost hampered searchers and minimized possibilities of a rescue.

So alarmed was the world at the loss of Amelia and her companion, the United States even sent out the giant aircraft carrier Lexington with 98 planes aboard, which, it was said, could explore an area of 36,000 square miles in five or six hours.

Mae West Tells All

IT SEEMS Mae West, buxom blonde cinema menace DID marry Frank Wallace in Milwaukee on April 11, 1911, after all. After stoutly denying the marriage which aroused the whole nation when it was revealed in 1935, she did an about-face and confessed it, although denying she had ever lived with the vaudeville player as his wife. Her admission was necessitated when she answered Wallace's suit for declaratory relief in a Los Angeles court.

Rebel Parson Goes Right on Marrying



Darlington, England.—Rev. R. Anderson Jardine congratulating George Gamble, a local coach-painter, and his clerk-bridge, whom the vicar united in marriage here two days after officiating at the wedding of the duke of Windsor in France. His resignation from the pulpit of St. Paul's church here a few days later caused a sensation throughout Great Britain.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT ASKS AFTER OLD FRIENDS

NO SOONER had Winsome Bluebird finished telling how Old Mistah Buzzard warms his toes on the chimneys of the houses in the far-away South than Peter Rabbit was full of questions about other friends who had been spending the long winter in the land of sunshine.



Cheerful Robin.

"Where is Little Friend the Song Sparrow?" he asked eagerly. "Little Friend of All is not very far away," he replied. "In fact,

to harm him. He hasn't any beautiful suit. He's just the plainest little fellow. I guess he is just loved because—why—because he's always so cheery and lovable."

"Yes," said Peter, "I guess that's the reason. It must be beautiful to be loved like that. I suppose you've seen Cheerful Robin this winter."

"Oh, no, yes! Cheerful and I have been together a great deal this winter. He's coming right along, and if I don't watch out and get about my business Mistress Spring will be making him her herald instead of me. He looks just as fine as ever, and he really is very well and in splendid spirits, considering the hard time he has had ever since he left here."

"What do you mean? Doesn't Cheerful find enough to eat down South?" demanded Peter, pricking up his long ears.

"Plenty, plenty!" replied Winsome Bluebird. "It's the way people treat him down there. Men and boys are altogether too fond of Cheerful."

Peter looked up quickly to see if

Winsome was joking, but he didn't seem to be. Indeed, he seemed to have a kind of sorrowful look, as if thinking of the hard time Cheerful Robin had had made him feel bad. "If they are so fond of him I should think that Cheerful would have the best kind of a time," said Peter.

"They are fond of him in the wrong way," replied Winsome sadly. "They are fond of him to eat, and Cheerful has to be watching out all the time for dreadful guns. I wish he had come along up with me. I won't feel quite easy until I see him. Don't you think guns are dreadful things, Peter Rabbit?"

"Yes, indeed! The most dreadful things in all the world," replied Peter promptly. "But I didn't suppose that Cheerful Robin ever had anything to fear from them. I don't see what he goes down South for, if that is the way they treat him."

"He has to get enough to eat," replied Winsome Bluebird, "just as I do. If it wasn't for that we wouldn't either of us go, because you know we love the Green Meadows and the Smiling Pool and the Old Orchard so. Now, I have sat here gossiping with you just as long as I can. I must be spreading the glad news that Mistress Spring is coming."

"I'll help you," said Peter happily, and made ready to start right away for the Green Forest.

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FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

SHINGLE STAINS

FOR wood shingles it is generally considered advisable to use stain rather than a paint. With the exposed surface sealed by paint, moisture does not dry out readily, and rotting of the under side of the shingles is likely to take place. Stain penetrates the shingle, and does not interfere with the drying out of moisture.

New shingles should be dipped in stain before being laid, to cover all surfaces. The restaining of an old roof must, of course, be with a brush or spray.

Shingle stain can be bought in a variety of colors. However, excellent shingle stains can be made at home. The following formula can be relied on, and is easily prepared—4 gallons raw linseed oil, 2 gallons coal tar cresote oil, 1 gallon Japan drier. This stain is clean and dark. If color is wanted, color-in-oil should be mixed with linseed oil to the consistency of paint; 2 gallons of the mixture should be used with the foregoing for a stain to be brushed on.

Coal tar cresote oil has a preservative effect and checks rotting. Its use in a shingle stain is always advisable. Its color is dark, however, and it cannot be used for stains of light tone.

A good treatment for shingles and also for dried-out and weather beaten wood is a mixture of 2 parts of raw linseed oil and 1 part of turpentine, to be applied liberally. The effect of the turpentine is to draw the linseed oil deeply into the wood. This has but a slight darkening effect. When color is desired, color-in-oil can be added.

In dipping new shingles before laying, a small barrel or other con-

tainer is filled with stain, and the shingles are dipped into it, butt-end first, for three-quarters of their length. They are then thrown in a loose pile for drying. There are advantages in buying shingles ready-stained. In the first place, the shingles are inspected one by one before dipping, and imperfect ones are thrown aside. Dipping is under pressure, so that the stain is forced into the wood much more deeply than is possible with dipping by hand. Also the colors are more permanent and less likely to fade.

© By Roger B. Whitman
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"If we paid as we go," says reiterating Rita, "most of us would find ourselves traveling in reverse."

Only President Under Battle Fire At Fort Stevens in Washington, Lincoln became the only President in office to be under battle fire.

SOME BETTER CAUSE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

SOME men work hard to fill with hate
The hearts of some imagined "class,"
And others labor until late
To pour for youth the brimming glass.
And so to many a plot and plan
Men give their misdirected skill,
Forget the brotherhood of man
And work but work their brother ill.

Work is a virtue when it's done
To help and not to hurt mankind;
Work is no virtue if the sun
Shall leave a poorer world behind.
The glory of a busy hand
Is not a busy hand alone:
It must be serving God and land,
For usefulness it must be known.

A web I saw a spider spin,
A thing of beauty and of skill,
And yet it hoped to lure within
Another insect it might kill.
Thus all its splendor was destroyed,
This thing of rainbow-tinted gauze.
I wish it might have been employed,
Such labor, in some better cause.
© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL

LENGTHEN THE BACKSWING

ONE of the most flagrant faults of the average golfer is jerky, hurried hitting. This is most apparent on the short shots around the green where the player, apprehensive over the success of this shot hits down hurriedly and raises his head in the same motion to see where the ball is going. There is not quite the same anxiety displayed on the longer shots but the tendency to stroke hurriedly is there none the less. As a rule it is the result of lack of confidence in the actual golf stroke. Most players like to get the job of stroking over with as



PROMOTES SMOOTHER STROKING

soon as possible once they have started the motion. For them the long, gradually accelerated back and downstrokes are fraught with dangers and invite errors of every description. The real trouble is largely mental and it is through this channel that the fault must be combated. One method of cure suggested by Billie Burke, the former Open champion, is to teach the golfer to force his stroke back further in the backswing than he is inclined to do. This will take a little while to get at first but, once the ice is broken, the player will find it increasingly easier to increase the width of the backswing arc. As a result he can bring the clubhead down very slowly, increasing the momentum gradually and make the stroke a swing instead of sharp hit.

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Off-the-Fez



Multi-colored belting ribbon is doubly pleated and set together with plain strips of black in this new treatment of the "off-the-face" fez. The colors are coral, green, cinnamon and mustard. The clips are pale, dull gold, set with diamonds.