

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1937

No. 24

News Review of Current Events

SEN. 'JOE' ROBINSON IS DEAD

Court Plan May Have Died With Him . . . Japan, China Face Another Crisis . . . Treasury Backs 'First Lady'



Joe Robinson Rallies the Democratic National Convention.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
© Western Newspaper Union.

Falls 'Face to Battle'

WHEN Sen. Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas dropped dead of a heart attack in his apartment across from the United States Capitol, the President's plan for securing new appointments to the Supreme court bench, even in its amended form, died with him.



Senator Harrison

That is the belief of close observers in Washington. For "Joe" Robinson was the President's tower of strength in the legislative branch of the government. He had served the Democratic party well in the senate since 1913, and as the majority leader in the upper house since 1932.

Joe Robinson's job it was to keep a smooth balance between the conservative democrats, largely of the South, and the more radical members of the party from the North and West, so that the objectives of the New Deal could be turned out of the legislative mill.

Robinson never fought harder than he did in his last battle. As he worked hard and long in an attempt to get the "compromise" court plan passed, often raising his voice and exerting himself mightily in senate arguments, it was apparent to his colleagues that he was not well. Sen. Royal S. Copeland, the only physician in the senate, had several times asked him to calm himself lest he hasten his own death.

While the senate was adjourned for Robinson's funeral, administration leaders sought to rally support so the court bill could be passed, even without the late senator's leadership. But the opposition forces were equally determined to take advantage of the psychological aspect of the senate following Robinson's death—the desire to effect a peace, finish the session's business in a hurry and get away from the capital.

The forces opposed to the bill believed that when the issue came up again they would be successful in recommitting the substitute bill to the judiciary committee, an effective way of killing it. The indication of opposition greater than had been expected in the house of representatives was another factor pointing to the eventual fall of the bill.

Another battle was not long in getting under way: to decide who the new majority leader of the senate should be. Conservative Democrats were anxious to wrest a measure of control from the White House by backing Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who has been faithful to the President, but is fundamentally conservative. The more radical senators backed Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic national convention keynote, who had been Robinson's assistant as floor leader. Another prospect was Sen. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, but it was believed his strength would eventually be transferred to Harrison.

Struggle in the Senate

TWELVE Democratic senators and one Farmer-Laborite were believed to hold the fate of the administration's substitute for the original bill which would increase the number of Supreme court justices to 15. The administration was certain that the bill would receive at least 38 votes, with 48 necessary to a majority since Senator Robinson's death. Forty-three

senators were definitely committed against it. Thirteen were still uncommitted as the battle raged on the senate floor and in the cloak-rooms.

The twelve uncommitted Democrats were: Andrews (Fla.), Bone (Wash.), Brown (N. H.), Caraway (Ark.), Duffy (Wis.), Johnson (Colo.), Lewis (Ill.), Murray (Mont.), Overton (La.), Pepper (Fla.), Russell, Jr. (Ga.) and Wagner (N. Y.). Lundeen (Minn.) was the Farmer-Laborite.

The substitute for the original Ashurst bill provides for appointment of one new justice each year to every justice remaining on the court after reaching the age of seventy-five years.

New Sino-Japanese Conflict?

WAR between China and Japan was believed almost inevitable as hopes of settling a new outbreak of hostilities by diplomatic means faded out. The fighting ensued as Japanese gendarmes attempted to take over the policing of Yunnan and Lukowkia, two villages in the Peiping area, near Marco Polo bridge. This, the Japanese said, was provided for in the North China truce.



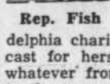
Emperor Hirohito

According to the Japanese war office, Chinese soldiers fired upon the gendarmes and opened up with trench mortars against the Japanese contingent at the Yuanping station. This action allegedly compelled the Japanese to make a night assault, costing 20 lives, in order to occupy the towns of Lungwangmiao and Tungshingwan. It was said the Chinese troops had also advanced into these points.

Officials of the Hopei-Chahar council claimed the Japanese moves were in open violation of the truce. They further accused the Japanese of conducting night army maneuvers, using real bullets instead of the blanks ordinarily employed in maneuvers. As Emperor Hirohito and Premier Fumimaro Konoe conferred with military leaders and the cabinet, the Japanese people frantically prepared for the war that loomed.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Taxes

WHEN Representative Hamilton Fish (Rep., N. Y.) sought to demonstrate the unfairness of the tax invasion investigation committee, he demanded that the committee investigate the income of the wife of the President from radio broadcasts, charging that she was not paying a cent of income taxes upon those earnings. She had turned over \$39,000 to the American Friends Service committee, a Philadelphia charity, kept \$1 per broadcast for herself and paid nothing whatever from her radio earnings to the government.



Rep. Fish

Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson replied for her, explaining to Chairman Doughton of the congressional committee that the bureau of internal revenue had advised Mrs. Roosevelt: she need pay no tax on the receipts from the broadcast. He declared the responsibility "is not that of Mrs. Roosevelt, but that of myself and others who were treasury officials at the time."

Loyalists Widen Front

THE Spanish loyalists' drive to push back the rebel forces to a safe distance from Madrid continued, with the government forces widening the front by expanding both flanks several miles. The main line of advance was in a southerly direction, slow but steady. It had progressed as far as a point halfway between Brunete and Navalcarnero. Loyalist forces were attempting to acquire control of the Quernales river banks, there to dig in and protect the right flank while the main drive continues south.

Rebel military strategists were not particularly distressed over the government advance, for they believe that if they can draw the major part of the Madrid garrison out into the open country and destroy it the advance will benefit them more than it will the loyalists. Artillery of both sides worked overtime as the rebel reinforcements came in to make the struggle more equal.

The government was reported to be using dozens of Russian tanks. They are heavier and clumsier than the rebel tanks, but they carry field pieces of great accuracy and potency. Still, a new kind of anti-tank gun developed by the rebels stopped a number of them.

Government planes were reported doing serious damage to rebel forces on the Basque front.

Mr. Eden Has a Plan

PLANS to maintain the non-intervention patrol of Spain in a fashion that will satisfy all the nations concerned and insure against the spread of the conflict beyond the Spanish borders have been blown about like papers in a storm. And when you get right down to it, that is about all they have amounted to.

Now Anthony Eden, Britain's foreign secretary, has come up with a new one, as deft and perceptive as any which have gone before it. It provides for the full re-establishment of land and sea control of movements of men and arms into Spain. French and British warships would patrol the coastline with German and Italian observers aboard (the Fascist nations, indignant over the Leipzig incident, have withdrawn from the patrol.) This arrangement would operate only until a permanent scheme could be worked out, placing observers for the non-intervention committee in all non-Spanish seaports and airports from which men and supplies might leave for Spain, and in all Spanish ports to see that none landed there. After that, the sea patrol would be abolished.



Anthony Eden

Upper Silesia Still Puzzle

BEFORE a new accord could be reached, the 15-year-old Geneva convention designed to reconcile the interests of both Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, expired. Upper Silesia was once part of both Germany and Austria, but after the World War it was split between Germany and Poland. The people of the two sections have since that time mingled freely with one another, carrying on a live commerce unhindered over the boundary lines set by the League of Nations.

6,625 Miles in One Hop!

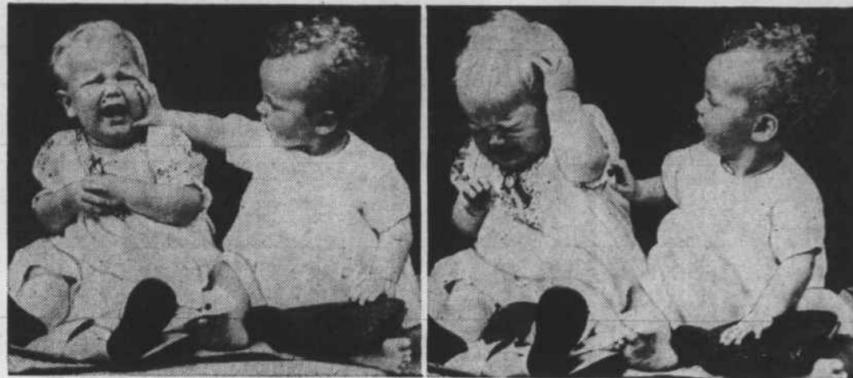
WITH the world still thrilling to the recent flight of three Russian aviators from Moscow to the United States via the North Pole, three more Russians did it again, completing the longest non-stop flight in history.

After flying 6,625 miles from the Russian capital, Pilot Michael Gromov, Co-Pilot Andrei Yumoshev and Navigator Sergei Danilin, made a forced landing in a cow pasture near San Jacinto, Cal. A leaking gasoline line had exhausted their fuel supply as they battled heavy fogs which hung over the west coast region. Their flying time was estimated at 62 hours and 17 minutes.

Obituary in Blue

GEORGE GERSHWIN, composer who lifted jazz music up to the level of the classics, died suddenly in Hollywood after an operation for brain tumor. He was thirty-eight. His "Rhapsody in Blue" was famous among the world's music lovers, his opera, "Porgy and Bess" one of the most individually American of all musical works. His "Swanee" sold more than 2,000,000 copies.

Baby Briton Packs a Mean Wallop



London, England.—Maybe these side glances at the Wembley coronation fete baby show held here recently will convince the English that baby contests ought to be conducted under Marquis of Queensbury rules. At the left, one of the youngsters, evidently disputing the right of another to compete, seems to be saying (in baby talk), "Scram, you, and let a real baby compete!" At the right, the future pugilist is probably adding, "Well, if you aren't a baby, bawling over a little sock like that!"



BOBBY COON WAKES UP.

BOBBY COON, curled up in his warm house in the hollow chestnut tree in the Green Forest, opened his eyes and yawned. Bobby had been asleep a long time, a very long time. In fact, he had slept most of the winter. Once or twice he had waked and crawled out to stretch his legs on warm days, but there had been very few warm days, and so Bobby had been content to sleep and sleep and sleep.

Now, as he lay there yawning and looking up at a sunbeam which had crept in at his open door, he wondered if it was worth while to crawl out to have a look about. "I suppose it's just another warm day in the middle of winter, and if I crawl out I'll just be uncomfortable and



There at the foot of the big chestnut tree sat Peter Rabbit grinning up at him.

shivery," he thought. "I might as well stay right where I am and keep comfortable."

You see, Bobby Coon had slept so much that he didn't have any idea how time had been flying. So now he just closed his eyes again and tried to go to sleep. But somehow he couldn't get to sleep. That sunbeam seemed to be trying to tell him that it was time to be up and out. "Go away!" said Bobby crossly, and rolled over so as not to see that warm, bright, merry little-sunbeam. But then something else began to tell him that it was time to get up. It was his stomach.

Fetching Frock



Dull black acetate jersey makes this attractive frock with the shirred bosom effect set off with a rhinestone ornament. The neckline is adjustable and can be worn high or in a deep V. The off-the-face hat with the ruffled flange in the back is of black felt.

FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

MAPLE FINISHES.

MAPLE furniture being so popular, it is natural enough to have many inquiries on the refinishing, not only of old pieces of maple, but for maple finishes to apply to furniture made of other kinds of wood. There is a good deal of surprise when would-be purchasers are told at paint stores that there is no maple stain. The natural color of maple being white, no stain is possible. But maple furniture is never finished in its natural color. There is always a tint. This may vary from a pale yellow to a deep brown; sometimes brown with a reddish cast.

These tones are obtained by various methods. One that is most usual consists of no more than two or three coats of orange shellac. This shellac should not be used as it comes in the can, for it is somewhat too thick; it should be thinned with good denatured alcohol in equal parts; that is, a pint of alcohol to the pint of shellac. Darker tones can be had with oil stain. Light oak stain is usual, but others give good effects: dark oil stain, or light oak stain mixed with more or less walnut stain, and possibly with a few drops of mahogany stain.

The depth of tone given by an oil stain depends on the way it is applied. The stain is put on liberally with a brush, and then wiped off with clean cloths; the longer it is allowed to soak in before wiping, the deeper the tone will be. The practical method is to wipe in less than a minute. This will give a light tone, which can be deepened by further applications with quick wipings. The tone can thus be gradually deepened until it reaches the desired shade. The stain should be al-

lowed to dry before finishing with shellac, varnish or wax.

Maple has a very close and fine grain, and except for the birds-eye variety, no definite pattern. For this reason an imitation of maple cannot be obtained with a natural finish on oak or other wood with an open and distinct grain. For these woods a match can be made only in color and with a finish that hides the grain. One excellent finish that I have seen began with two coats of yellowish tan paint, which were allowed to dry hard. A liberal coat of walnut stain was then applied, and also allowed to dry. The piece was then rubbed down with fine steel wool, which removed some of the stain, and seemed to blend the remainder into the paint.

THE MODEST MAN

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

I HAVE never, never, never, Ever, ever, ever, ever, Thought myself one half as clever As I am.

All unmoved by adulation And accustomed admiration, When it comes to self-laudation I'm a clam.

I have never, never, never, Ever, ever, ever, ever, Talked concerning my endeavor As I could.

I have not enumerated All the things that could be stated Or myself appreciated As I should.

I have, never, never, never, Ever, ever, ever, ever, Told the world how really clever I can be.

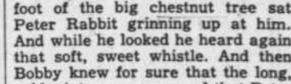
When applause are the loudest, Then the thing of which I'm proudest Is the fact I am so modest Over me.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

© Public Ledger, Inc.



WE ALL know men and women whose creative urges seem always to be expressed in activities which have objectives so highly idealized that they are next to impossible of attainment. Examine the third fingers of such individuals and you will very likely find a similarity that is quite striking.

Idealistic Finger of Brilliance.

Several very marked characteristics are found in third fingers of this type. Perhaps the most outstanding one is the beautifully symmetrical taper of the finger, from root to tip. This and the closeness of the finger to the fourth finger when the hand is opened wide.

The length of this finger is medium. With the fingers pressed together, its tip is found to fall quite a bit below that of the second finger, and well above that of the fourth. The knuckles are smooth and never prominent, and although well fleshed, this type is never overfull or pudgy. The nail tip is rather pointed and this is emphasized by a long and delicately ovoid nail, extremely well set.

A third finger of this kind invariably belongs to the man or woman of poetic temperament, one which longs for expression but is never content until it is found in form, color, words, or music of the most ethereal variety. Such people are apt to be unhappy indeed in environments or with associates of the workaday world because they fail to "harmonize" with hyper-exacting tastes.

WNU Service.

Figures Can't Lie to 'Figureometer'



Venice, Calif. — Pretty Marie Francis is being measured in the gadget which will decide the best figure in a "Miss California" contest. As she stands in the frame, the pointers measure her figure.