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News Review of Current Events

NO LABOR PEACE YET

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Reject Each Other's Proposals
.. Japs Drive Back Chinese .. Will Not Attend Parley



The news camera man took his life in his hands to secure this excellent photograph of Japanese "mopping up" operations in the Chapel district of Shanghai. "Mopping up" is the military euphemistic term for stamping out whatever life is left after the artillery bombardment has done its work.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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Labor Parley Deadlock

LEADERS of the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. couldn't get anywhere in their peace conference in Washington. So they adjourned temporarily, and some of them said the parley might not be resumed. George M. Harrison, head of the federation delegation, said that unless the C. I. O. attitude changed there was no prospect of peace.

Philip Murray

Both sides had made offers, but these were scornfully rejected by the opponents.

The A. F. of L. proposed that the fate of the C. I. O. affiliates organized since the split be decided at an immediate conference "between representatives of organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. and organizations chartered by the C. I. O. and which may be in conflict with each other, for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment to bring the membership into the A. F. of L. on terms and conditions mutually agreeable."

This clause of the federation proposal brought a denunciation from Philip Murray, chairman of the ten-man C. I. O. peace committee, who asserted that it asked "desertion and betrayal" of these unions.

The C. I. O. proposal was that its unions should return to the federation and that a new autonomous department should be created, to be known as the C. I. O., to have complete and sole jurisdiction over its policies and operations. This plan represented no concessions.

Japs Smash Chinese

JAPAN officially declined the invitation to the nine-power treaty conference in Brussels, and her forces went ahead fast in their operations in China. They had been checked by a desperate stand of the Chinese defenders of Shanghai, but launched a new offensive that forced the Chinese to abandon Chapel, the native section, and fall back to a new line to the west of the international settlement. There they entrenched with their backs to the Soochow creek on the other side of which were the United States marines. These American troops had orders from Admiral Yarnell to shoot at any planes attacking them or at non-combatants.

The British troops in Shanghai had similar orders, and the international tension was brought nearer to the breaking point when a Japanese tank fired on a British infantry detachment of which Brig. Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Sollett, British commander in chief, was a member. A few days before a Japanese machine-gunner in a plane had killed a British soldier.

In refusing to send a delegate to Brussels the Japanese government said the conference was inspired by the League of Nations and would

"put serious obstacles in the path of the just and proper solution of the conflict."

Japs Mobbed in Frisco

FIVE eminent Japanese citizens, sent out on a good will mission to the world, arrived at San Francisco and were at once besieged on their steamship by a howling mob which struggled with the police for two hours.

The demonstration was sponsored by the district council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, comprised of seagoing unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. But about a third of the crowd was comprised of Chinese, who streamed out from the city's vast Chinatown to vent their rage at things and persons Japanese.

Help for Stock Market

EVER since the slump in the stock market began the government has been urged to do something about it. Finally the administration yielded to the demands and the federal reserve board of governors reduced margin requirements on stock purchases from 55 to 40 per cent and imposed a 50 per cent margin on short sales. The new requirements went into effect November 1 and are not retroactive.

No official explanation was given for the board's action but it was understood that it was designed to adjust the margin requirements to current stock market conditions.

Imposition of the increased margin requirements on short sales was an innovation from the board's standpoint, a stock exchange rule requiring only 10 point protection on short sales.

Yardstick for Power

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in conference with J. D. Ross, administrator of the Bonneville dam project on the Columbia river, established the "yardstick" rate by which the charges of privately owned utilities for electric current are to be judged.

The formula is to pay operating charges, amortize the federal investment in power generation in 40 years and provide a net return of 3 1/2 per cent.

For the present the formula is to apply only to the Bonneville project, but Ross recommended that the same principle be followed with respect to power from the TVA and other government plants.

Miss Roche Quits Treasury

MISS JOSEPHINE ROCHE, first woman to be an assistant secretary of the treasury, has resigned that post and returns to the presidency of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company of Denver. The position will be left unfilled, for the administration hopes she will resume it later. She was appointed by President Roosevelt three years ago and has been in charge of the treasury's public health and other welfare activities.

Mussolini's Bold Talk

NEARLY a million Italians gathered in Rome to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Fascist march on the Eternal City, and heard Mussolini declare that bolshevism must be driven out of Europe, meaning primarily that the rebels must win the Spanish civil war. Among the invited guests was a delegation from Nazi Germany, and for their benefit Il Duce asserted vigorously that Germany must obtain colonies, peacefully or otherwise.

"The motto of the sixteenth Fascist year is peace," shouted Mussolini. "There has been much use and abuse of this word by the bleating of the so-called reactionary democracies. But when it comes from our lips—the lips of those who have fought and who are ready to fight again—this word attains its real, solemn, original, human definition. Because to obtain a durable, lasting peace it is necessary to eliminate bolshevism from Europe. It is necessary that some absurd clauses of the treaties of peace be revised. It is necessary that great peoples like the German people have again the place to which they are entitled, and which they once had, under the African sun."

The presence of the official Nazi delegation, led by Rudolph Hess, deputy leader of the party, demonstrated "the ever closer political bond uniting the two people," Mussolini said.

Chautemps Gives Warning

IF THE necessity arises, France is prepared and ready to employ force in defense of her vital interests. At the same time she offers peace to all nations "that will prove by their acts their desire to keep their engagements loyally."

Such was the warning, evidently directed especially to Italy and Germany, which Premier Camille Chautemps uttered before a congress of the central federation of his Radical Socialist party.

"I hope especially in the grievous affair of Spain this pacific, prudent, and courageous action will succeed in cutting short the violations of justice which cannot be renewed without constraining France and Britain to renew their liberty of action," Chautemps said.

The premier's declaration recalled French insistence that unless the nonintervention committee soon pulled foreign troops out of Spain France would open her frontier to aid the Spanish government.

Franco's Progress

GENERALISSIMO FRANCO, having completed his conquest of Gijon and the rest of the loyalist territory in northwest Spain, began moving his insurgent forces eastward to the Aragon front, where his officers said the "decisive offensive of the war" would be begun.

The loyalist government moved from Valencia to Barcelona.

Windsor Talks of Trip

THE duke of Windsor, speaking at a dinner of the Anglo-American Press association in Paris, said that he wanted to make it clear that "in any journey I have undertaken or may plan in the future, I do so as a completely independent observer without political considerations of any sort or kind and entirely on my own initiative."

He added that "I am a very happily married man, but my wife and I are neither content nor willing to lead a purely inactive life of leisure. We hope and feel that in due course the experience we gain from our travels will enable us, if given fair treatment, to make some contributions as private individuals to solving of some of the vital problems that beset the world today."

Noted Editor Dead

DEATH chose a shining mark when it removed George Horace Lorimer, retired editor of the Saturday Evening Post. He succumbed to pneumonia at his home in Wyncote, Pa. Honorary pallbearers at his funeral included former President Herbert Hoover and other men distinguished in public life.

Ecuador Coup de'Etat

GEN. ALBERTO ENRIQUEZ, war minister of Ecuador, and officers of the army executed a coup d'etat which forced Provisional President Federico Paez to resign and leave the country. Enriquez at once assumed power as "supreme chief" with a cabinet composed largely of army officers. He decreed the establishment of a popular tribunal to deal with persons accused of tampering with public funds and announced "a national political purge."

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

WHY JUMPER THE HARE WAS NOT AFRAID

THE most surprising thing about the meeting of Buster Bear with the other little people of the Green Forest was that he was introduced by Jumper the Hare. Now you know, Jumper the Hare is very, very timid. Everybody knows that. He is so timid that some people say he is afraid of his own shadow. Of course, this isn't true, but it is true that he is very, very timid. So no one could understand how it happened that he dared to introduce Buster Bear. In fact, he didn't seem any more afraid of Buster than were Jimmy Skunk and Prickly Porky the Porcupine. But everyone knows why they are not afraid; Jimmy has a little bag of scent and Prickly Porky has a thousand



"Why," said he, "Buster Bear Comes From the Great Woods, Where I Came From."

little spears to make other people, even those a great deal bigger than they are, respect them.

But Jumper the Hare has nothing of the kind. He has nothing with which to win respect save his long legs, and as he uses those to run away with, of course, he never wins respect with them, for you know people who run away are seldom respected. So it was that when Jumper appeared not in the least afraid of Buster Bear and introduced him as a friend, the other little people, most of whom were frightened almost to death, couldn't understand it at all. Peter Rabbit wasn't there at the time, but, of course he heard of it, and it puzzled him more than it did anyone else. He is timid himself, is Peter Rabbit, but he isn't as timid as his big cousin Jumper. And yet here he is himself having little cold chills of fright at the very thought of those great claws of Buster Bear, while Jumper was not afraid at all. It was too much for Peter, and the first chance he got he asked Jumper about it.

Jumper smiled. "Why," said he, "Buster Bear comes from the Great Woods where I came from, and I know all about him and he knows all about me. So we are friends."

Peter scratched his head thoughtfully. Somehow he didn't understand any better than before. "Aren't you afraid of those great big, cruel claws?" he asked.

Jumper shook his head. "No,"

She Means Business



The butterfly existence is not for this workmanlike student at the University of Nevada in Reno. Genevieve Wines plans to forge ahead in life as a mechanical engineer. She is shown learning the practical side of her business at the anvil.

said he. "Why should I be afraid of them?"

"Because they can tear you all to pieces!" yelled Peter promptly. "But they can't!" cried Jumper happily. That is just what they can't do, and that is why I am not afraid!"

"I don't see why they can't," persisted Peter.

"Because they can't catch me!" Jumper made a long jump, a very long jump, twice as long a jump as Peter could make, as if to show why those cruel claws could not catch him. Peter began to see what Jumper the Hare meant.

"You mean you are not afraid of Buster Bear because you think Buster cannot catch you; is that it?" asked Peter.

Jumper nodded his head so fast that he made his long ears flop. "That's just it!" said he. "Buster Bear can't catch me. I know it and he knows it, and so he doesn't waste any time trying. Instead we are very good friends. The only things to be afraid of in this world are things you know may hurt you, no matter how sharp you watch out. Now, I am afraid of Granny Fox and Old Man Coyote because they are so sly and swift that I am never



"It seems to be getting to the point where the farmer's vote," says reiterating Rita, "is worth more to him than his crops."

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sure that I am safe from them. But Buster Bear is not swift enough or sly enough to make me afraid. When you have known Buster as long as I have you will know that he isn't half so terrible as he looks, and that he really can be very nice and no end of fun. I'm not afraid of Buster because I've learned how to keep out of his way, and when you've learned the same thing you won't be afraid either."

Peter looked as if he would like to believe it, but found it a little more than he could quite credit.

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FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

SMALL COAL SIZES

BECAUSE of the demand, stove size coal sells at a higher price than nut coal and pea coal, which are smaller. There is, of course, a desire to use these smaller sizes because of economy. Under certain conditions this is quite possible, although if the conditions are not met, coal gas is produced. This may result in puffs and even small explosions in the fire-box, or the passing of the coal gas through the house.

With coal of stove size and larger, the spaces between the lumps permit the free passage of air, and coal gas is burned off as fast as it is produced. The flickering blue flame above a bed of fresh coal is burning coal gas.

As small coal sizes pack more closely, air cannot pass through so freely, and the gas, which cannot burn without air, may collect in the fire-box. Later, with a spark, there may be a puff that will blow open the fire-door.

A strong chimney draft may pull air through a bed of packed coal, but if there are thin places, air will rush through them with the effect of a blacksmith's forge. This is a cause of clinkering. Forced draft is sometimes used through an electric blower that forces air into the ash-pit. With this there is also the possibility of clinkering. But there is also a risk of coal gas trouble. If the fire has been stoked some little time before the blower is turned on, the space above the coal bed becomes filled with coal gas; then, with the starting up of the blower, sparks passing through will ignite the gas, and there may be an explosion. A blower is safe only with skilful stoking and with watchfulness.

When small sizes are used, stoking should be by what is called the "hot spot" method. The first step in stoking is to rake the glowing coals into a sloping bank with the top at the level of the firing door. This leaves a cavity at the back, which is filled with new coal. Gas that is produced is then ignited by the "hot spot."

While there is economy in buying coal of small size, there may not be economy in using it. Unless a furnace is adapted to it, much of the small coal will drop through the grates unburned. Besides that, much more attention is required in maintaining a good fire.

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MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

By JEAN

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THE people who always have to have two seats apiece whenever they ride two miles on a train . . . we could crown them.

Sometimes, we'll admit we envy them. We've tried ourselves by stacking magazines and hats and umbrellas all around us, to discourage people from trying to sit with us. But somehow a mother



Seat Hogging, We'd Call It.

with a baby, or an old lady with a cane, always comes along and looks wistfully at our pile of belongings. And we're finished. By the end of the journey we're holding the baby or the cane.

So maybe it's sour grapes. But we've come to the conclusion that one seat is all a person with one ticket should try to fill. And the people who spread themselves out so comfortably over two should be firmly handled. If by scornful look, or gentle questioning we can't make them budge, we intend to sit right down on their feet, or their hats. That ought to teach them.

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ANIMAL CRACKERS

By WARREN GOODRICH

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"Swing it, boys!"

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The United States Constitution

The United States Constitution is the basis of government in this country and is the highest and most permanent law. It was adopted September 17, 1787, by the federal convention and ratified the following year. It may be amended by a vote of two-thirds in congress, followed by the approval of three-quarters of the state legislatures or state conventions. It specifies how congress and the President are elected, the powers and duties of President, congress and the judiciary and the relation between state and federal governments.