

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### General Strike in San Francisco Area Collapses—North Dakota's Hot Political Row—Mrs. McAdoo Divorces the Senator.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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ONCE more it has been demonstrated that the general strike is not a successful weapon in the hands of organized labor in the United States in industrial disputes. The San Francisco unions, dominated for the moment by radicals, undertook to use this weapon, and within two days were forced to admit their failure. Governor Merriam, Mayor Rossi and other officials, strongly backed by public opinion, were determined that San Francisco and the surrounding communities should not be deprived of the necessities of life, that the embargo on food shipments should be broken and that transportation should not be stopped. Nearly 8,000 members of the National Guard were mobilized to aid the police, and their efforts were seconded by hastily formed bands of vigilantes which raided the headquarters and gathering places of the Communists. The central committee in charge of the strike soon realized the movement was collapsing and the conservative members, regaining control, relaxed the restrictions, and made an offer of arbitration under certain conditions.

On Thursday the general strike was formally called off and the men ordered back to work. General Johnson, NRA administrator, acting as spokesman for the federal maritime dispute board there, was on hand determined to bring about a peaceful settlement. The Pacific coast maritime strike, on behalf of which the mass walkout was called, remained a difficult problem, for the longshoremen and maritime workers were insistent that the main dispute in their case, control of the "hiring halls," should not be subjected to arbitration.

To the average person the whole thing looked unreasonable and unnecessary. The longshoremen, like their fellow workers all along the west coast, have been on strike for changed working conditions, and were joined by the marine workers and teamsters. Then Joseph P. Ryan, national president of the longshoremen, signed an agreement that the men would return to work pending arbitration and a labor disputes board was appointed by President Roosevelt. But Harry Bridges, an Australian radical who is head of the local maritime workers, gained control of the situation and absolutely blocked the move for arbitration, persuading the men to repudiate the Ryan agreement. In the unions of the San Francisco metropolitan area it is said the conservatives outnumber the radicals, but the latter are trained in the tactics of intimidation and are seeking to wreck the trades unions for the benefit of the cause of Communism.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi announced a pledge to run every "Communist agitator" out of San Francisco. The pledge, announced through an emergency citizens' committee, said: "I pledge to you that I, as chief executive in San Francisco, to the full extent of my authority, will run out of San Francisco every Communist agitator, and this is going to be a continuing policy in San Francisco."

THERE was disquieting news from many parts of the country. The unions of Portland, Ore., were pushing their plans for a general strike, and their officials said nothing could now be done to prevent it. The truck drivers of Minneapolis and their helpers voted for a renewal of their strike which in May tied up transportation and resulted in fatal riots. Representatives of 40 out of 42 locals of the United Textile Workers in Alabama decided on a state-wide strike which will affect 18,000 operatives. The date was not announced. Demands made to the employers include: Thirty hour week with \$12 minimum pay, abolition of the "stretch-out" system, reinstatement of all jobs abolished under the stretchout system; re-employment of all workers discharged from union activity and recognition of the textile workers' union for collective bargaining under provisions of the NRA.

Employees of Walter J. Kohler in Kohler village, Wisconsin, are out on strike and began picketing the plant, though it has been closed down since July 4. These workers for whom Kohler built and maintained an "ideal" industrial town and who have been treated with remarkable generosity by

the company, demand recognition of their union, a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. The company has its own employees' union, a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, and a 40-hour week.

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Bankhead cotton act is to be tested in the federal courts. Gaston Therrell of Columbus, Miss., has served notice that he will bring the suit in the United States district court at Meridian, directing it against Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and internal revenue and extension officials in the state charged with execution of the act's provisions.

HOUSING conditions in the United States amply demonstrate the need for new housing. Acting Secretary Dickinson of the Commerce department said in making public results of a national "real property inventory," now being conducted by the Commerce department.

Sixteen per cent of 1,811,462 dwellings in 99 cities are in crowded condition "or worse," Mr. Dickinson said. An additional 16.6 per cent are in need of structural repairs and 44.7 per cent need minor repairs. The incomplete returns show 32,442 houses, or 2.34 per cent of the total, as "unfit for human habitation."

NORTH DAKOTA was in a state of political chaos, with two men battling for the governorship and the control of the state government and National Guard. William H. Langer, according to a ruling of the State Supreme court, was no longer entitled to hold the office of governor because of his recent conviction on charges of conspiracy to defraud the federal government. The court decreed that he must give up his office to Gov. Ole H. Olson. Langer defied the court, refused to move out of office, summoned the National Guard to support him and called a special session of the legislature, which he dominates.

Olson countermanded these orders, and Adj. Gen. Earle R. Sarles seemed to side with him, though he kept two companies of the National Guard on duty in Bismarck to quell possible disorders. It was reported that thousands of farmers were on their way to the capital city determined to support Langer in whatever action he might demand. It was believed the legislature would vote wholesale impeachment of state officials, possibly including the members of the Supreme court, who voted to oust Langer.

Langer and several co-defendants were convicted in June. The federal government charged that the Langer group forced federal employees to contribute to a political fund. This fund, it was said, was collected supposedly for a newspaper. The government contended that the money eventually went into the campaign chest. Langer soon afterward was re-nominated by an overwhelming vote, and following this he was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

SENATOR WILLIAM G. McADOO of California was too fond of politics and travel to suit his wife, whose interests were in sculpture, painting and home life. So the former Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the war-time President, went before a judge in Los Angeles with her complaint and in 42 minutes had been granted an interlocutory divorce decree. "Mental cruelty" was the charge, and Mrs. McAdoo testified that the senator had been living almost entirely in Washington for two years, and that it was impossible for her to reside in the National Capital because the climate there was injurious to her health.

Senator McAdoo did not contest the divorce, and there was a property settlement the details of which were not made public. The custody of the two children was vested in both parents. It was revealed that the McAdoos have been separated since last December.

DAYS of torrential rain in the mountains of southern Poland resulted in raging floods that poured through the valleys, drowning perhaps as many as three hundred persons. More than 55,000 were without food and shelter. The property loss was tremendous, all the crops just harvested being ruined.

Many popular resorts crowded by summer vacationists were cut off. Eighty-three camps of Boy and Girl Scouts were evacuated, after the youths experienced harrowing difficulties.

FOR several hours earthquakes shook all Panama and Costa Rica, but the Panama canal was unhurt. The most serious damage was at David, Panama, not far from the Costa Rican border. There many buildings fell and scores of persons were injured. Considerable losses were sustained also at Puerto Armuelles, the United Fruit company's Pacific side banana headquarters. One American soldier was killed by jumping from a barracks window at Fort Davis.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY MARVIN MINTYRE announced that the President had created a special committee to formulate a new federal policy concerning the generation and distribution of electricity, and in Washington this was looked upon as a probable move for the nationalization of the power industry. In a letter to Secretary Ickes asking him to head the committee, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Its duty will be to develop a plan for the closer co-operation of the several factors in our electrical power supply—both public and private—whereby national policy in power matters may be unified and electricity be made more broadly available at cheaper rates to industry, to domestic, and particularly, to agricultural consumers."

"As time goes on, there undoubtedly will be legislation on the subject of holding companies and for the regulation of electric current in interstate commerce. This committee should consider what lines should be followed in shaping up this legislation. Since a number of the states have commissions having jurisdiction over intrastate power matters, it is necessary that whatever plan is developed should have regard to the powers of these various state commissions as well as of the states in general."

Besides Mr. Ickes, who is to act as chairman, the committee will consist of Dr. Elwood Mead, bureau of reclamation; Frank R. McNinch, federal power commission; Morris L. Cooke, of the PWA Mississippi valley committee; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers; Robert E. Healy, of the federal stock exchange commission; David E. Lillenthal, Tennessee valley authority, and T. W. Norcross, assistant chief of the forest service.

TAMMANY HALL has a new chief, in the person of James J. Dooling, elected at the urgent demand of Postmaster General Farley. He took his seat at the head of the once great Democratic organization and announced that he would undertake to do two things. The first is to restore harmony within the society by eliminating factional disputes; the second, and perhaps harder task, is to change the New York point of view toward Tammany.

ALL Germany and most of the rest of the world heard Adolf Hitler justify his bloody purging of the Nazi party, involving the violent deaths of 77 persons, and his defiance of his enemies within and without the reich. The chancellor in his speech before a compliant reichstag employed his well known gift of oratory to the limit, and unless the Berlin correspondents are mistaken, he won to his support the great majority of Germans who were wavering in their allegiance to him.

Hitler not only defended the slaughter of the alleged conspirators, but also gave warning that a like fate awaits all other "traitors."

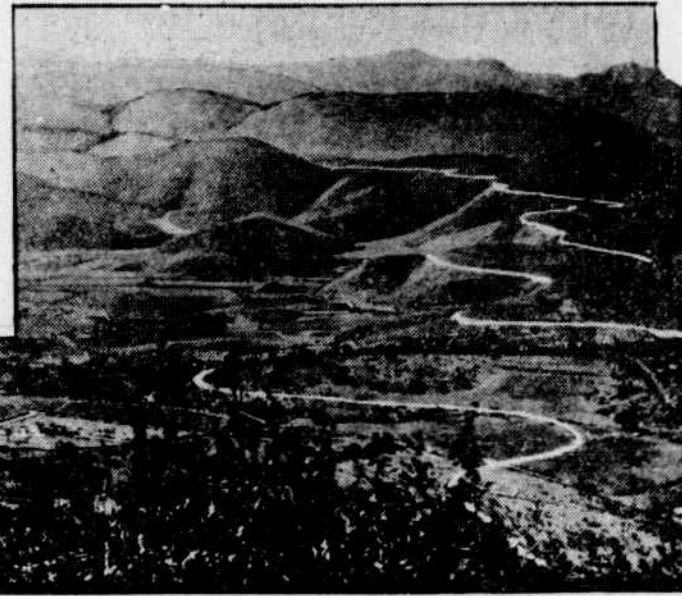
"Every one is to know for all future times," he said, "that if he raises his hand for attack against the state, certain death will be his lot."

Far from apologizing for the killings, he shouted: "I gave orders to shoot those who were mainly responsible for treachery. I gave further orders to burn out into the raw flesh the pest boil of our internal evil poisoning and the poisoning of foreign countries. I was the supreme court of the land for 24 hours."

His indictment of Roehm and the circle of perverts that surrounded him was terrific in its details and convincing to most of his countrymen. Just before the delivery of his address, Hitler and his government were notified by Great Britain and Italy that they approved the eastern European security pacts that France is fostering. These would include Russia, Poland, the Baltic states and Czechoslovakia, and unless Germany also signed up the result would be the forging of an iron band around the reich.

### Mexico Working Fast on Pan-American Highway

MEXICO has been going ahead rapidly with her sector of the Pan-American highway, with more than 7,000 men on the job. It opens to the tourist vast territories off the beaten paths of travel, and aids in developing these areas. This picture, at Jacala, 165 miles north of Mexico City, shows the highway twisting down the mountains.



### A PRAYER IN HARVEST TIME

By ANNE CAMPBELL

LORD, breathe upon thy meadows  
Thy cool and tranquil breath.  
The cornfields need the silver  
Of rain to stay their death.  
The fields are parched an, swooning  
Beneath the sun's fierce heat.  
The woodland green is fading,  
Scorched by the noonday heat.

Lord, fan the clover blossoms  
That faint beneath the sun,  
And save the climbing roses—  
They wilt when night is done.  
Set clouds above my pathway  
Where now the hot sun stings,  
And spread above the highway  
The shadow of thy wings.

Lord, send a cool breeze blowing  
Across the city street,  
And on the dusty roadways  
Where town and country meet.  
Send down thy rain to bless us—  
And lift thy sacred hand  
To comfort with thy blessing  
A thirsty, weary land.

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### BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

#### PETER FINDS VEERY

PETER RABBIT had spent a quiet day in the dear old Brier Patch. As evening approached he decided to go back to hear Melody the Wood Thrush sing again. Just as he drew near the Green Forest he heard from the direction of the Laughing Brook a song which caused him to change his mind and sent him hurrying in that direction. It was a very different song from that of Melody, yet if he had never heard it before Peter would have known that such a song could come from no throat except that of a member of the Thrush family.

As he drew near, those beautiful notes seemed to ring through the Green Forest like a bell. As Melody's song filled him with the feeling of peace, so this song stirred in him a feeling of the wonderful mystery of life. There was in it the very spirit of the Green Forest. It didn't take Peter long to find the singer. It was Veery, who has been named Wilson's Thrush, and by some folks is known as the Tawny Thrush.

At the sound of the patter of Peter's feet the song stopped abruptly and he was greeted with a whistled "Wheeu! Wheeu!" Then, seeing that it was no one of whom he need be afraid, Veery came out from under some ferns to greet Peter. He was smaller than his cousin Melody, being about one-fourth smaller than Welcome Robin. He wore a brown coat, but it was not as bright as that of Melody. His breast was somewhat faintly spotted with brown, and below he was white. His sides were grayish white and not spotted like Melody's sides.

"I heard you singing, and I just had to come over to see you," cried Peter. "I hope you like my song," said Veery. "I love to sing just at this hour, and I love to think that other people like to hear me."

"They do," declared Peter most decidedly. "I can't imagine how anybody could fail to like to hear you. I came way over here just to sit a while and listen. Won't you sing some more for me, Veery?" "Certainly," replied Veery. "I wouldn't feel that I was going to bed right if I didn't sing until dark. The only way I can express my happiness and love of the Green Forest and the joy of just being back here at home is by singing."

Veery slipped out of sight and almost at once his bell-like notes began to ring through the Green Forest. Peter sat right where he was, content to just listen and feel within himself the joy of being alive and happy in the beautiful spring season which Veery was expressing so wonderfully.

Finally from deep in the Green For-

est sounded the hunting call of Hooty the Owl. Veery's song stopped. "Good-night, Peter," he called softly.

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### QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN . . .  
The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I bought some stock in the "Banana Oil Company." I can't find anything in the papers about it. Can you tell me if the stock has gone up?

Yours truly,

N. VESTOR.

Answer—It sure has. It went up with the company.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am now forty-two years of age and still unmarried. I can't seem to get a husband. Every Leap Year I propose to seven or eight men, but none of them will even listen. What, oh what, shall I do to get a husband?

Sincerely,

A. SPINSTER.

Answer—Just find a man who is sick on the flat of his back and it's a cinch.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am a girl twenty-three years of age, and have been going with a fellow for about five weeks. He is not very bright, but I think I like him just the same. He proposed to me last night, and just to kid him I said I would marry him if he could tell me the difference between myself and a cow. Shall I marry him anyhow?

Yours truly,

N. LOVE.

Answer—If he can't tell you the difference between yourself and a cow, you better let him marry a cow.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I understand the lightweight championship is in dispute. Can you tell me who are the two nearest contenders for the lightweight championship?

Truly yours,

U. KNOIT.

Answer—Just now, it is a toss-up between the "ice man" and the "coal man."

### THROUGH A Woman's Eyes

By JEAN NEWTON

PAGE SOLOMON

PRINCE EDWARD island, a province of 88,000 inhabitants, has had only one divorce in almost 400 years. It is only 24 hours by train from Boston, and the inhabitants have adopted practically all American habits—except divorce. That is, they read American magazines and newspapers, buy American goods, see American motion pictures. The island is a popular American tourist haunt and it is said that practically all its families have relatives and friends in the United States. They are prosperous, the law admits of divorce, and only a percentage of the population have religious prohibitions against it. How then, or rather why, has this community escaped the well-known virus that so cuts into our marriage records?

William S. Dutton has quoted the governor of Prince Edward island as giving the explanation. He says: "When a community is overwhelmingly against a thing, you simply have none of it!" "Divorce here is looked upon as an

### DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is rendezvous?"  
"Rumble seat."  
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"The prize dumbbell," says pertinent Polly, "is the girl that thought there were no such things as pickled herring and stewed clams before they started dumping the John Barleycorn into the water."

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### Latest Paris Hat



One of the latest of Parisian fashion creations is this bright yellow taffeta hat trimmed with a black velvet bow. From Molyneux.

### Visits World's Fair at 121



UNCLE WILL BUTLER of Nashville, Ga., who was born on March 10, 1813, is shown as he arrived in Chicago to visit the World's fair. He walks unassisted, his sight and hearing are good and he recommends cornbread, grits and a few sips of whiskey a day as a longevity diet.