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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Secretary Roper Plans National Census of Unemployed—Armistice Day Duly Observed—Opening of the Huge San Francisco-Oakland Bridge.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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NOW that the election is over, Secretary of Commerce Roper is laying plans for the complete census of the unemployed in the United States which has so long been called for. He said he would ask congress to appropriate between 13 and 15 million dollars for this count and that it would require the services of about 25,000 persons who would be given special training for several months.

Sec. Roper

"The census would not only take up an enumeration of those classified as unemployed," said Roper, "but we want to find out which trades or industries the unemployed would fall into. We would also like to help the states in classifying the unemployed from the unemployable."

"There are many economic questions involved. Some families have enough income to support them, but one or more members may be out of work. We want to obtain information on this phase."

The secretary intimated that the census machinery might be made permanent so that a close check be kept on persons out of work, as is done in England.

According to the American Federation of Labor 2,900,000 workers have been re-employed since last January.

IN A joint report by the federal bureaus of agricultural and home economics the prediction is made that farm cash income available for spending in 1937 will continue the upward trend shown in 1936. As a basis for this expectancy the bureaus cite increases in net income from agricultural and non-agricultural sources, lower interest rates and long term financing of debts.

Record production of truck crops also was forecast. All sections of the country will share and all important truck crops will be included except celery, onions and spinach, it was stated, with the likelihood that in spite of indicated larger supplies, improvement in consumer buying power would help maintain the higher prices of 1936, which were about 10 per cent over 1935.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace in an interview intimates that for a year there may be no new legislation for crop control along the lines of the outlawed AAA, for farmers would like to have one really good crop without forced curtailment. But he added: "We will need some legislation eventually unless the weather changes or the world demand for our products greatly improves."

Wallace was asked whether the lack of a control plan might not result in another surplus, leaving the administration up in the air without any machinery to cope with it. He said he could not estimate a surplus ahead of time and that he would rather wait to see what would happen.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT led the nation in observance of Armistice day by going to Arlington National cemetery and laying a wreath of chrysanthemums beside the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was quiet and simple. General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces, and Secretary of the Navy Swanson stood by the President's side and a small detachment of soldiers, sailors and marines was present. General Pershing also placed a wreath at the tomb, and all stood bare headed as "taps" was sounded precisely at 11 o'clock eighteen years after the guns ceased firing on the western front in France.

Everywhere in the United States and in all the allied countries the anniversary was suitably observed, and in Poland the day was one of especial rejoicing for it is regarded as the birthday of that re-born nation.

An ironical note came from Geneva where the League of Nations

announced that 8,200,000 men are now permanently under arms throughout the world. Of this total 545,000 are attached to world navies. The league calculations show that men under arms throughout the world just before the outbreak of the World war numbered 5,900,000, not counting naval units. The figures released show that since 1931-'32 world armies have increased 1,700,000 men. In Europe total armed forces are now 4,800,000, compared with 3,600,000 in 1931-'32.

SAN FRANCISCO'S dream of 30 years was realized when the great bridge across the bay of Oakland was formally opened with elaborate ceremony. This longest vehicular bridge in the world has been under construction since July 19, 1933, at a cost of \$77,000,000, the funds being largely supplied by the Reconstruction Finance corporation. It is eight and a quarter miles long and, except for a tunnel passage through Yerba Buena island, is entirely over water.

It is divided roughly into two parts, mechanically speaking. The west side, from San Francisco to Yerba Buena, is of the suspension type. The cables are the largest ever spun for a bridge—nearly two feet in diameter. The east crossing, from Yerba Buena to Oakland, is of the cantilever type.

As the climax of a four-day celebration, President Roosevelt pushed a button in his White House office lighting two green lamps on the bridge and officially throwing it open for traffic.

COL. JOSEF BECK, foreign minister of Poland, concluded his visit to London and departed with assurances of Great Britain's friendliness and desire to co-operate with Poland in its contest against Nazi intrigues, especially in relation to the Free City of Danzig. Foreign Minister Eden talked with Colonel Beck for three days and was told by him that Poland would reject the overtures of both Moscow and Berlin and work for the same neutrality in eastern Europe that Belgium intends to maintain in the west.

One feature of Poland's celebration of its independence day was the bestowal of a baton on Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigley, making him the fourth marshal in the revived nation's history. He thus succeeds the late Marshal Josef Pilsudsky and is regarded by many as the new military dictator of Poland. President Moscicki presented the baton during an imposing ceremony in the courtyard of Warsaw castle.

WHEN Admiral William H. Standley retires on January 1 from the post of chief of naval operations, it will be filled by Admiral William D. Leahy, now commander of the navy battle force. This selection by the President was announced in Washington. Half a dozen other high officers of the navy will be advanced when the change occurs.

It was also announced that Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, commandant of the marine corps, would be succeeded in that post when he retires from active service December 1 by Brig. Gen. Thomas Holcombe. The latter will be elevated to the rank of major general of marines.

KING Victor of Italy had a birthday, and President Roosevelt, in his cabled message of congratulations, was careful to follow the American policy of not recognizing territory acquired by force, addressing him only as "king" and not as "emperor." However, the Italian conquest of Ethiopia was formally recognized by both Austria and Hungary, following Germany's example.

CORNELL university at Ithaca, N. Y., is to have a new president in the person of Dr. Edmund E. Day, an internationally known social scientist and economist. He will assume office June 30 next on the retirement of Dr. Livingston Farrand. Doctor Day, who is 53 years old, is a graduate of Dartmouth and has taught there and at Harvard and the University of Michigan.

WHILE the Fascist insurgents were smashing their way into Madrid and hurling shells among its chief buildings, the Socialist government of Spain, headed by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, fled from the capital and set itself up in Valencia on the Mediterranean coast. The capture of Madrid by the rebels seemed certain and this, it was believed, would be followed by recognition of the Fascist government by several powers, including Portugal and Italy and perhaps Germany. The first nation to accord this recognition was the Central American republic of Salvador.

It is not to be assumed that this would end the civil war, immediately or soon. Caballero, it was reported, believed the loyalists could best continue the struggle from the south, and it was claimed they had strong concentrations at Valencia, Cartagena, Alicante and Albacete. Moreover, there were indications that they would soon receive open aid from Russia and perhaps France. Leon Blum, the French premier, told a Socialist meeting that he was ready to scrap the non-intervention pact and help Caballero if Great Britain would join in such action. This caused consternation among the British statesmen.

Fighting in the suburbs of Madrid was continuous and bloody. The casualties on both sides were heavy, and the Fascist bombardment by artillery and planes killed and wounded hundreds in the center of the city. The Socialist defenders had been ordered to hold their posts regardless of losses, and they fought bravely and stubbornly.

THROUGH the efforts of Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and the department's chief conciliator, the strike of maritime workers that tied up a large part of the shipping on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts may be settled amicably. Negotiations between the shipowners and the union leaders were resumed in San Francisco, and in Washington Secretary Perkins said she was hopeful that a just agreement would be reached.

On the Pacific coast the strikers had already consented to ease the plight of stranded passengers and release perishable cargoes. The joint strike committee recommended that their membership return strike-bound vessels to home ports. This promised relief for 600 stranded passengers and 900 strikers in Honolulu as well as for hundreds of maritime men idle in Atlantic and gulf ports.

MAJOR producers of steel, led by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation, largest subsidiary of United States Steel, and the Columbia Steel company, west coast member of the same group, announced wage increases averaging 10 per cent and in some cases running as high as 25 per cent, which will add about \$80,000,000 a year to the industry's payroll. In most instances the increases were to take effect November 16. According to compilations of the American Iron and Steel institute they will affect 528,700 employees throughout the country.

Committees acting for employees at more than a dozen plants rejected the offer, demanding higher pay. Negotiations in these cases are therefore continued.

Directors of numerous big corporations authorized special dividends to stockholders and wage bonuses to workers that will release many millions of dollars. This is in pursuance of the policy of avoiding so far as possible the stiff levies imposed on undistributed profits under the revenue act of 1936; and also, in most cases, in recognition of improved business.

SECRETARY of the Navy Claude Swanson, who it is believed may retire from the cabinet, made his annual report to the President showing that the navy had made considerable progress in its program to build up to full treaty strength.

At the end of the 1936 fiscal year last June 30, the secretary said, the navy had under construction 79 vessels. Further, the 1937 appropriations act provided for the building of 18 vessels as replacements for over-age ships and for the beginning of construction in 1937 of two battleships.

The secretary emphasized the need for auxiliary vessels, which service and supply combat vessels, as necessary to the maximum efficiency of the fleet.

Chief of Staff Malin Craig reported to Secretary of War Woodring that the army in the second year of its five-year rebuilding program had gained ground toward its objective—a defense establishment up to the minimum needs of the nation.

Perfect Team Work by Chilean Army Officers



Perfect jumping co-ordination was recorded by the camera as the members of the Chilean army team worked out on Governor's island, New York, in preparation for the national horse show. The four riders, left to right, are Lieut. Pelayo Izurieta, Capt. Eduardo Yanez; Lieut. Louis Perez, and Lieut. Rafael Monti.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE ROBBERS DECIDE TO FIGHT

WHEN one of the young robber rats at the meeting of all the rats in the big barn which Billy Mink had visited boasted that he never had seen anyone he couldn't hide from, all the other young rats nodded their heads in approval. You see they prided themselves on knowing every hiding place in that big barn, and they never had known an enemy small enough to follow them to these hiding places. So when the gray, old leader of that robber gang said that unless he was greatly mistaken they were



"Knowledge of Life Is Obtained Only Through Experience," He Began.

likely to have a chance to see someone they couldn't hide from, they at once demanded to know what he meant.

The old leader looked around the circle of rats waiting for him to speak. There were big rats, little rats, and middle-sized rats. There were rats gray with age, and sleek young rats. He counted noses. Every rat of the tribe, save only the

babies too small to leave the nests, and the one whom Billy Mink had caught, was present. In the faces of the gray old rats he could see worry. Like himself they understood the danger they were in. In the faces of the younger rats there was no worry. It was plain to see that they felt quite confident of being able to take care of themselves. Never in all their lives had they met an enemy they could not run away from, and he knew they didn't believe such an enemy existed.

"Knowledge of life is obtained only through experience," he began. "You who are so sure you can hide from this new enemy are confident because you are ignorant. Cats and dogs you do not fear because you can go where they can't follow, but this mink who has found our den can follow where any of you, even the smallest, can go."

"But if he does not see us hide how can he find us?" squeaked a sharp-nosed young rat.

"A mink does not have to see in order to follow," retorted the gray old leader. "You cannot move without leaving a scent which he can follow by means of his wonderful nose. All he had to do is to find where you have been and then follow straight to where you are hiding. He can run faster than you can and longer than you can. There is no escape from him, once he sets out to catch one of you. The best fighter among us is no match for him alone. I tell you, friends, our tribe is in danger. It is in the greatest danger it ever has faced. I have called you together to make

this plain to you and to get your ideas as to what we should do."

For a few moments no one spoke. The worried look on the faces of the older rats had crept into the faces of the younger rats. Finally a scarred old fighter spoke. "It seems to me," said he, "there is only one thing to do, and that is fight. What one of us alone can not do, all of us together can. I propose that the next time this enemy appears we all attack him together."

To this all the rats agreed.

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THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND
By Leicester K. Davis
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HAVE you sometimes "felt" the leads of the inner self prompting you to action in a definite kind of occupation, giving you "hunches" which you felt impelled to follow? Your hand, if its type be read correctly, may be relied upon as a guide to the activities and surroundings in which nature has fitted you to function best.

The Spiritual Type of Hand. You will have little trouble in placing this type by its beautiful but seemingly fragile structure. The fingers and thumb are notable in their graceful proportions, the nail tips being well tapered, with the nails themselves long, oval in form and delicately set. The thumb of this

BIG SANDY ROLLS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE old Big Sandy rolls along. As though the world were nowhere wrong, Rolls as it rolled in other years. Before the doors of pioneers, Rolls as it rolled when men were men, For there were few complainers then, Rolls as it rolled when womankind Some good to do could always find.

The old Big Sandy rolls away. Hour after hour, day after day, Rolls as it rolled before men thought They toiled too hard who something wrought, Rolls as it rolled when fruits and flow'rs Were counted oftener than hours, Rolls as it rolled when work was found A meeting place, not battle ground.

The old Big Sandy rolls along. And knows that nothing's really wrong, Rolls as it rolled, while men must burn Their fingers, then to truth return, Rolls as it rolled, as age has smiled So often at a wayward child, Rolls as it rolled down through the past, And as it shall roll till the last

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"And there was the girl who thought book matches," says catty Katie, "came from the public library."

type is often extremely flexible, and the first or nail joint may be bent backward readily toward the wrist. The palm and underside portions of the hand are often extremely pliable and are never overfleshed.

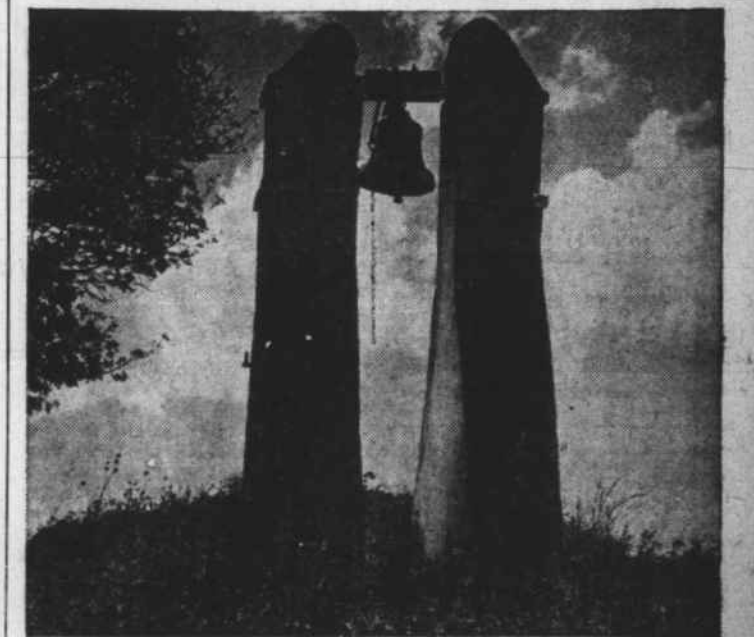
The spiritual type of hand, although the most beautiful of the seven types, is the least practical of them all. Its possessor is sure to live on a receptive plane which sometimes confers extraordinary psychic powers.

The man or woman with this type of hand is seldom of robust constitution, and this, combined with a tendency to assume a visionary attitude toward worldly things, makes the selection of an understanding, practical mate and associates of supreme importance if health and prosperity and happiness are to be assured.

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Romans Used Carrier Pigeons
Homing pigeons were used by the Roman army to carry messages in wartime at least as far back as 43 B. C.

Calls Workers to the Cane Fields



For a century and a half this ancient bell has summoned workers to the sugar cane fields of St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Once an unhappy signal to the ears of slaves, it now sounds the starting, dinner and quitting hours for the native employees of one of the government-owned Virgin Islands company's sugar estates.