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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Italy and Germany Recognize Insurgent Regime in Spain—Anti-Communist Pact Angers Russia—Tugwell Resigns—President on Unemployment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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MUSSOLINI and Hitler threw Europe into spasms of alarm by suddenly calling into session the ministerial councils of Italy and Germany and causing them to recognize formally the Fascist government of Gen. Francisco Franco as the legal government of war-torn Spain. It was taken for granted that Austria and Hungary would follow suit. Maj. Ramon Franco, brother of the Spanish insurgent chieftain,



Gen. Franco

had been in Rome and probably informed Il Duce that the general, whose attacks on Madrid were meeting with unexpected resistance, might lose the war unless he were given active support by the nations that sympathized with his cause. Mussolini and Hitler did not immediately announce that they would quit the international agreement for intervention in Spain, but it was believed they would soon be shipping munitions to Franco's armies.

Great Britain and Russia were stunned by the action of the two dictators and cabinet meetings were hurriedly called. The British are determined not to be drawn into the Communist-Fascist conflict but they believe that Italy and Germany, especially the former, have designs in the Mediterranean that would peril Britain's seaway to the Orient and are preparing to meet any such threat. Russia's reaction was awaited breathlessly, and the soviet government was being provoked still further by the fact that General Franco declared a blockade of the port of Barcelona, capital of the almost independent province of Catalonia. This move certainly was made to stop the landing of munitions and food from Russia destined for the Spanish loyalist forces. England, France and other nations were greatly concerned over the blockade, for the port is largely used by their shipping. The Spanish rebels have created a strongly fortified port at Palma on the island of Mallorca that can be used as a base for bombardment of Barcelona from the sea.

An almost humorous note came from Geneva where League of Nations observers asserted that the Italo-German recognition of the Spanish insurgents violated Article 10 of the covenant which demands that league members respect "territorial integrity and the existing political independence of all members of the league." They seem to have forgotten how the league abandoned Manchuria to Japan and Ethiopia to Italy not so long ago. The Italian grand council, with Mussolini presiding, voted to support the Duce's policies by giving him more airplanes, more guns, more warships and more men. It was frankly stated that the reason for this was the threatening international situation. Italian opinion was that if France joined Russia in aiding the formation of a radical Spanish government with its capital at Barcelona—in event that Madrid fell to the Fascists—there would be great danger of general war.

COMPLICATING the already complex European situation and directly threatening war is the alleged fact that Germany and Japan have united to fight the spread of communism, and that their pact is expected to be adhered to by Italy and perhaps various central European nations. This is of course directed mainly against soviet Russia, and Moscow is actively aware of the menace. It is understood that the agreement provides that Germany and Japan shall keep strong military forces in East Prussia and Manchukuo respectively; that the two nations shall exchange military information and orders, and that in certain contingencies Germany shall supply Japan with war materials.

An immediate source of friction between Germany and Russia is the arrest of 23 Germans in Moscow and Leningrad under charges of plotting to steal secret military information, to wreck industrial plants and to kill government leaders. Berlin protested the arrests but the soviet officials replied that all formalities governing such cases had been observed and that several of the prisoners had confessed their guilt. The German propaganda min-

istry said the story of the German-Japanese agreement, which came from Moscow, was a "periodic lie" which this time was intended to sidetrack German protests against the arrests.

THAT sea level ship canal across Florida from the Atlantic to the Gulf, condemned by the "army engineers" board as not justified, started by the New Deal and stopped when congress refused to appropriate more funds, probably will now be pushed on to completion. The army engineers, having been asked by the President for a revision report, have submitted one holding that the project would be justified "in the public interest"—an absolute reversal of opinion. The board also found that the canal would cost only \$162,985,000, instead of \$223,440,000, as estimated on December 30, 1933, when material costs were substantially lower than they now are.

REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, known as the No. 1 braintrust, has resigned from his post as undersecretary of agriculture and resettlement administrator and accepted the executive vice presidency of the American Molasses company, of which another brain-truster, Charles W. Taussig, is president, and a third, A. A. Berle, Jr., is a director. In accepting the resignation the President wrote to Mr. Tugwell: "Later on I fully expect to ask you to come back to render additional service." Mr. Tugwell will serve on a special committee of 38 just appointed by the President to study the farm tenancy problem. The new resettlement administrator is W. W. Alexander, who has been first assistant.

John G. Winant, who resigned as head of the social security board to take part in the Presidential election campaign, has resumed that position at the urgent request of Mr. Roosevelt and is directing the big task of enrolling the future old age pensioners.

SAILING from Charleston aboard the cruiser Indianapolis for Buenos Aires and the Pan-American peace conference, President Roosevelt directed the release of a statement in which he announced that the government will continue to spend money on a work relief program until July 1, 1938 at least. It is estimated that congress will be asked to appropriate as much as \$1,500,000,000 for relief in the next session.

Although he professed himself gratified at the inroads upon unemployment by industry, the President commented upon the fact that private business has not yet absorbed vast masses of the unemployed and that millions of persons remain on the Works Progress administration pay roll and other governmental agencies.

Mr. Roosevelt declared it was "widely known" that many of the largest industries will not hire workers over forty years of age. To a large extent, he charged, this policy is responsible for the relatively large number of older workers on relief. And industry must expand opportunities for the hiring of unskilled workers, he said.

The mayors of the United States, in annual conference in Washington, were gratified by assurances from both Harold Ickes, head of the PWA, and Harry Hopkins, head of the WPA, that the administration will not cease its spending efforts to keep alive the emergency organizations intended to deal with the unemployment problem.

FOR more than ten years the American government has been building monuments of the World War on French and Belgian battlefields and memorial chapels in the eight American military cemeteries in France, Belgium and England. This work is now completed and the American Battle Monuments commission, of which General Pershing is chairman, recommends that the structures be dedicated next July, twenty years after America's entry into the war. The approval of the President and congress is required.

REPRESENTATIVE RAYMOND J. CANNON of Wisconsin isn't waiting for the "silly season" to open. In a fine democratic frenzy he has prepared and says he will introduce in congress a resolution, "asking the President to forbid our ambassadors and other representatives from participating in any official capacity in the coronation ceremonies and the marriage ceremony of the king of England."

The resolution describes the coronation as "latent propaganda for monarchy," and added that "it is improper for a free republic to participate in a ceremony of obsequious homage to an hereditary ruler."

It may be stated that the matter of King Edward's romance with Mrs. Wally Simpson is now discussed guardedly in the British press and with considerable heat by the nobility and churchmen of England. His majesty continues to see Wally frequently but has given no intimation to the world that he will marry her.

MME. ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK, one of the greatest operatic and concert contraltos of the period, died in Hollywood, to the sorrow of the nation generally and especially of the men of the A. E. F. for whom she sang throughout the war. A German by birth, she loved intensely her adopted country of America. Her family was split asunder by the war, one of her sons being killed as a German soldier and another dying in action as a member of the American forces.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S report to the senate committee of his campaign expenditures shows that the cost of his re-election to himself was exactly \$670.

Robert Jefferys, secretary of the committee, said he had not yet received a report from Gov. Alf M. Landon, but understood that most of his expenses were borne by the Republican national committee.

William Lemke, Union party presidential nominee, reported he spent \$2,866 and received contributions totaling \$5,753. The Prohibition party's candidate for President, Dr. Leigh Colvin, listed expenditures of \$1,106 and contributions of \$1,131.

FIRST of the big groups that aided in the re-election of President Roosevelt to call on him for their reward, the steel workers have asked that the Chief Executive recommend to the next congress the passage of legislation outlawing company unions and forbidding coercion of workers by employers. George A. Patterson and Elmer J. Maloi, employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel company, carried this request to the White House.

IN HIS first press conference since the Presidential election Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, asserted his belief that relief rolls this winter would be at the lowest point since the start of the depression.

He estimated that 3,750,000 families and single persons would be receiving federal and local aid January 1, 1937, compared to a peak of 5,316,000 in January, 1935.

"I think," Hopkins said confidently, "that we will go into January of this year caring for 1,000,000 less cases than a year ago and a reduction of about 1,500,000 from 1935."

The administrator's attention was called to the fact that latest figures showed that 3,498,012 persons were employed the first two weeks of October, an increase of 29,020 over the preceding half month. He explained this by pointing out that the drought in the Midwest added 32,831 destitute farmers to his WPA list.

EMPLOYER corporations were hit by a ruling of the National Labor Relations board ordering the dissolution of the "industrial council plan" of the International Harvester company at the plant in Fort Wayne, Ind.

While the ruling dealt only with the Indiana plant, the board pointed out that the same plan also exists in the other 14 Harvester plants in the United States and Canada. It sets a precedent also for future decisions in regard to similar plans in other manufacturing plants throughout the country.

ADOLF HITLER has torn up another clause of the Versailles treaty—the one that internationalized the German rivers and canals. He has announced that the reich has resumed sovereignty over all such waters. The treaty clause was designed partly to give Czechoslovakia free access to the sea, and that nation now has agreed with Belgium to protest formally against Germany's action. British Foreign Minister Eden rather mildly criticized Hitler's course.

Bluebeard's Castle Now Part of a Hotel

BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE, a famous tower at St. Thomas, Virgin islands, is popularly believed to have been built by a buccaneer who once flourished in the Caribbean. The tower has now been incorporated in a beautiful hilltop hotel erected by the public works administration to accommodate the growing number of tourists.



THE RATS PLAN TO KILL BILLY MINK

IT HAVING been agreed by all the rats in the big barn that they would stand by one another, and the next time Billy Mink appeared would all attack him at once, they immediately began to feel better. Only the oldest ones shook their heads doubtfully and continued to look worried. The younger ones boasted. Had they not driven away the cat which the farmer had put in the barn to catch them? And



"I'm Not Afraid," Said One.

was not the cat very much bigger than this new enemy? They began to talk among themselves of the fun they would have when Billy Mink should next appear.

"I'm not afraid," said one. "Nor I," cried another. And all the rest of the young rats boasted in the same way.

But the gray, old leader still shook his head and looked worried. "It is all very well for you to brag of what you will do," said he, "but bragging never yet won a battle. If we would keep our homes here in this big barn where many of you

Tall and Funny



Fall and winter millinery modes as decreed in Paris seem rather eccentric to conservative folk, and are even described as tall and funny. Here is a creation by Rose Valois, called the "Vizir," in black silky felt, with a double velvet ribbon in various colors ending with a silver lame spiral.

have spent your lives, we must make our plans to kill this terrible enemy. It will not do to simply drive him away, for he might return when least expected. Always there must be two or three on watch. The instant that mink appears warning must be given, and then all of us fall on him at once.

"As I told you before, the best fighter among us would be helpless if he had to face that fellow alone, but if we all attack him together there will be nothing to fear."

So certain of the sharpest-eyed rats were appointed to watch all the holes through which Billy Mink might enter the big barn. When it should become necessary for them to go hunt for food other rats were to take their places. All the others scattered to their homes. Some lived under the barn, some lived on the main floor of the barn, and some lived in the hay loft. The old rats were still worried, but the younger ones were filled with pleasant excitement. They rather hoped

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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MIXED TYPE

IN THE study of hands by type you have probably discovered by now that many hands do not run true to type. Such belong to the last of the eight classifications, and combine several or all of the characteristics found in the other seven types.

The Intermingled Type of Hand. You will recognize it by its irregularity of shape. Close scrutiny and comparison of fingers, thumb and the shape of the palm will place these individual elements as belonging to a variety of the true types.

Success in analyzing the intermingled type depends upon one's ability to determine how great a part is played by each opposed element in the sum total of characteristics. For example, a hand of this kind may have one finger of long, flat-padded spatulate variety; another finger of decided mental type, and still another of the spiritual order. From which our analysis would tell us that their possessor was idealistic, studious, but kept from being too visionary by reason, which would not permit him or her to soar too high in the skies of fantasy.

Your first real problem in hand analysis begins with sorting out the qualities found in the intermingled type of hand. But if you have followed these lessons attentively and have applied their rules you will have little difficulty.

WNU Service.

THE RIGHT WAY

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IT'S a good old rule and it's good to follow. Not to call it spring just because one swallow Has ventured north when the wind was blowing. In a way no swallow has of knowing. It's a good old rule not to count your chickens And be disappointed as the dickens, Not to be too sure, or be sure too early, In this strange old world, with its hurly-burly.

But a much worse way is to look behind you, Ev'ry day that dawns, ev'ry path you find you, When you see some sign that the winter's leaving To shake your head and insist on grieving. The chicks may hatch and may not be many, But some declare that there won't be any. Yet to doubt all eggs, and to doubt all seasons, Is a much worse rule, and for much worse reasons.

For, as for me, I would rather follow The first spring song of some foolish swallow And count some chick, though it never hatches, Than to think this life is all rags and patches. I'd rather think that the winter's over Than to wait too long and to miss the clover. If I am wrong, on a dark or bright way, Then I prefer to be wrong the right way.

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DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is basic?" "Cornerstone." © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Spiders Travel Through Air. Even though spiders have no wings, they use the air as a means of traveling from place to place. A spider will sit on a post or a branch and spin its silken threads. If the wind is strong enough, the animal will float away on a current of air buoyed up by the silken mass it has spun.

"Mirror Boy" Who Sees Backward



WHILE Eleanor Mengert, his school teacher, looks on, Harold Elliott, eleven-year-old Moundsville, W. Va., boy afflicted with "mirror image," copies a series of numbers and letters as they look to him. He spent a full day being interviewed and examined by psychiatric and medical experts at Johns Hopkins hospital. The experts traced his trouble to an early illness, but time and a more detailed case history of the boy will be needed to entirely solve the case.