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News Review of Current Events the World Over

General Motors Strike Ended, Both Sides Yielding—Opposition to President's Supreme Court Plan Increases—Great Plains Drouth Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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BOTH sides making concessions, the General Motors strike came to an end in what Governor Murphy of Michigan called "an enduring peace." Operations of the great corporation had been paralyzed for 43 days, and the losses to it in business and to workers in wages have been immense. Partly through the skillful efforts of James F. Dewey, veteran federal labor conciliator, John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., and other union leaders, and the officials of General Motors were persuaded to modify the defendant stands they had maintained through eight days of negotiations in Detroit, and the governor was enabled to announce the settlement.

Under the terms of the agreement: 1—The corporation recognized the union as the collective bargaining agency for those employees belonging to the union.

2—The corporation and the union agreed to commence collective bargaining negotiations on February 16.

3—The union agreed to end the strike and evacuate all plants occupied by strikers.

4—The corporation promised to resume operations in all strike-bound or idle plants "as rapidly as possible."

5—All employees are to return to work without discrimination against strikers.

6—The union agreed that pending negotiations there will be no other strikes or interference with production.

7—During existence of the collective bargaining agreement contemplated, all opportunities to negotiate shall be exhausted before any other strike or production interference is attempted by the union.

8—After evacuation of plants the corporation agreed to dismiss the injunction proceedings started by the corporation against the union or any members in Flint, Mich.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, whose own efforts to end the strike were futile, was highly gratified by the settlement. She gave out a statement praising the leaders on both sides for their give and take spirit and complimenting Governor Murphy on his success. Probably considerable credit should be given President Roosevelt, who kept constantly in close touch with the situation and talked with the conferees by telephone from the White House.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S proposals for legislation that would permit him to pack the Supreme court have met with such widespread and determined opposition, even from many members of his own party, that it was suggested to him that he accept certain modifications. These include appointment of Supreme court justices only when those over seventy-five do not retire, and limitation of the number a President could thus appoint during his term to two. His plan as submitted to congress would enable him to name six new members of the court if the present six justices who are over seventy do not retire voluntarily.

Mr. Roosevelt announced to the correspondents that he was quite aware of the controversy he was confronting but would not back down on his demand for the legislation as outlined in his message.

It is probable that the President can get his measure through the house without great trouble, but a hot fight against it is certain in the senate. So far the Republicans in congress haven't had much to say on the matter, for the Democratic opponents of the scheme are vociferous enough to suit the G. O. P.

Probably the scheme will be separated into several bills; and indeed that already has been started, for Representative Summers of Texas, chairman of the house judiciary committee, introduced a bill providing for voluntary retirement for Supreme court justices with full pay at the age of seventy. This was passed quickly by a vote of 315 to 75.

CONCLUSIONS of the great plains drouth committee were laid before congress by President Roosevelt, the report being accompanied by a special message in which the President urged the development of

Views on President's Plan to Enlarge Supreme Court

Senator Byrnes—I'm for it. Senator Nye—I think the President has hit upon a most ingenious method of speeding up the work of our tribunals.

Senator Vandenberg—I am opposed to tampering with the Supreme court. Senator McAdoo—The President's message receives my unreserved commendation.

Senator Capper—I am certainly opposed to increasing the number of Supreme court judges for the purpose of allowing the executive during any one administration to control the decisions of the Supreme court.

Senator Hale—Should his recommendations be followed, I can see no hope of an independent Supreme court.

Senator Gerry—I'm definitely opposed to the President's proposal in regard to the Supreme court.

Senator Thomas—I think it is a timely and happy solution of a perplexing problem.

Representative Snell—This is pretty near the beginning of the end of everything.

Representative Fish—The message is political hypocrisy.

Speaker Bankhead—The plan for adding additional judges is a sound policy.

Senator King—I am unalterably opposed to it.

a "new economy" in the vast area between the Alleghenies and the Rockies to save the region from the effects of future drouths. The whole matter, said Mr. Roosevelt, dovetails into the proposed six year public works program.

The great plains committee suggested for the federal government:

1. A ten year program of additional investigations and surveys.

2. Continued acquisition of land in range areas with rehabilitation as the objective.

3. Measures to increase size of farms too small for efficient operation.

4. Resettlement within and without the region.

5. Compensation to local governments where federal land acquisition results in shrinkage of the local tax basis.

6. Development of water resources.

7. Resettlement within and without the region.

8. Compensation to local governments where federal land acquisition results in shrinkage of the local tax basis.

9. Control and eradication of insect pests.

10. Exploration of possibilities for developing other resources, such as vast lignite deposits to provide alternative occupation for some of the people in the area.

Similar action was suggested for states with the addition of suggestions for legislation to permit formation of county soil conservation districts, encouragement of co-operative grazing associations, revision of the taxing system to take account of land income and assistance to farmers in meeting water problems.

For local co-operation the committee suggested crop rotation, creation of feed and seed reserves against dry years, conservation of moisture, supplemental irrigation, fuller utilization of springs and wells, planting of trees and shrubs as windbreaks and flexible cropping plans to permit adaptation of each season's crop to the amount of moisture in the land.

BARCELONA, capital of the autonomous Spanish state of Catalonia, was bombarded by a Fascist warship, and the Catalan council of state immediately decreed a new mobilization to meet the threat of an insurgent attack. It also ordered the strengthening of fortifications and set up a superior defense council.

Following the capture of the important Mediterranean coast city of Malaga by General Franco's Fascist troops, a general clean up of loyalists there was started. Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano, rebel commander in southern Spain, announced over the radio that more than 150 leaders and military officers of the government had been arrested and executed.

SOLUTION of the farm problem, as devised by agricultural leaders who have been in conference with Secretary Wallace, is based on Mr. Wallace's ever-normal granary plan. It would operate on these four stages:

1. Soil conservation payments would be continued until production balances demand.

2. When a surplus in any commodity is grown, the government would offer farmers loans at market prices for storage of the commodity in bins.

3. If the surplus continued, soil benefit payments for removal of acreage from cultivation would be increased.

4. Should surpluses increase to 10 or 15 per cent above demand the government would impose taxes on excess production to force acreage reduction.

Officials said no definite plan of taxation has been worked out.

DESCRIBING it as a flood control measure, Senators Albion W. Barkley of Kentucky and R. J. Bulkeley of Ohio introduced a bill in the senate designed to create seven federal "authorities" with powers similar to those of the Tennessee Valley authority. Together with the TVA, these would cover the entire United States. The measure is in accordance with the President's suggestions for regional authorities to co-ordinate flood control, power, reclamation and rehabilitation work.

As for the current flood, the people in the stricken regions were turning to the task of rehabilitation. Self supporting residents of Cairo who had been evacuated were permitted to return to the city, and martial law was lifted from the southern counties of Ohio and Indiana. The levees along the lower Mississippi were standing up well under the strain.

Contributions to the American Red Cross flood relief fund were nearly up to \$20,000,000, twice the sum originally asked.

DOMESTIC manufacturers persistently refuse to offer bids on the steel that the navy needs for its warship building program. President Roosevelt wants to know why this is, and so far he has found out that the Walsh-Healy government contract law is to blame. That act requires that all manufacturers filling government orders in excess of \$10,000 shall comply with minimum wage and maximum hour standards.

Since the act became effective last year, the navy has advertised for bids on 25,000,000 pounds of steel but has been able to place orders for only 7,000,000 pounds.

THE house passed and sent to the senate a resolution extending for three years the President's power to negotiate trade treaties with foreign nations irrespective of congressional approval. Some Democrats voted against the measure and were applauded by the little body of Republicans. The revolvers were led by W. P. Connery of Massachusetts, who hails from a textile city, and J. Mark Wilcox of Florida, whose district is noted for its vegetables. Both said the opposition was based on complaints from their constituents.

OUT of San Francisco bay divers were dragging the bodies of victims of the latest aviation disaster. A transport plane of the United Airlines crashed into the water when only a short distance from the air field, and all its occupants, eight passengers, two pilots and a stewardess, perished.

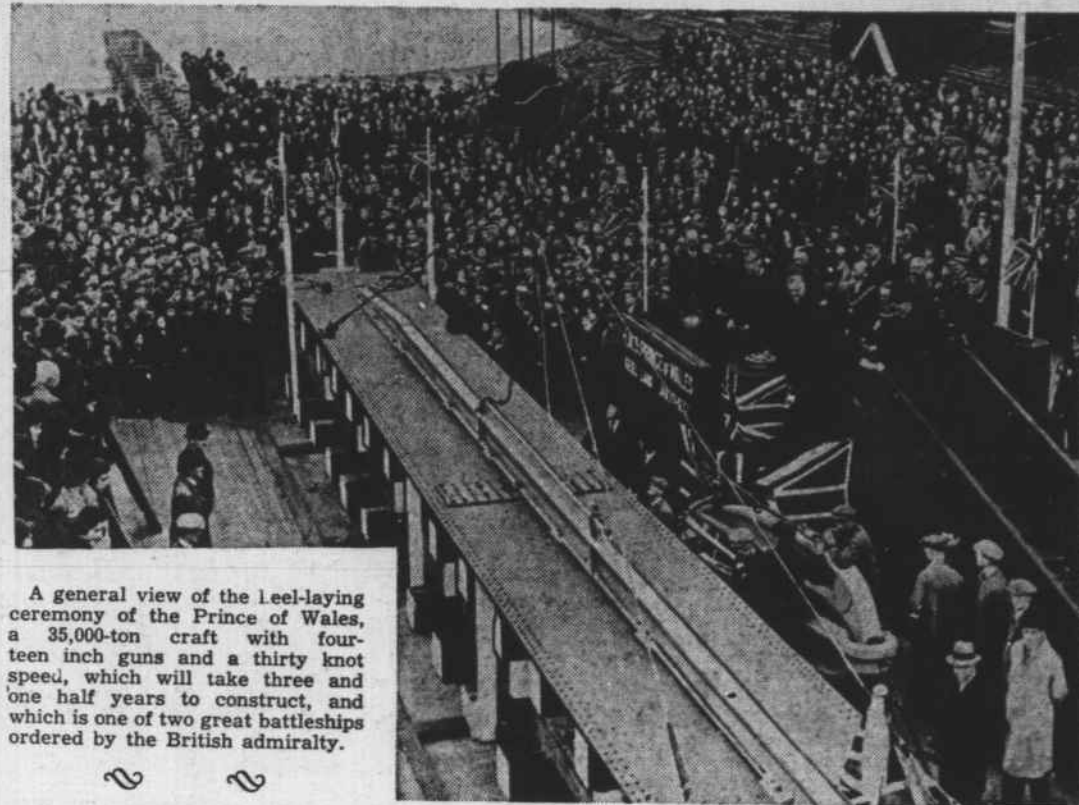
The bureau of air commerce in Washington recommended 11 new safety measures to be taken by air lines in an effort to prevent future air crashes. The recommendations were based on findings made by the recent conference on air safety which was attended by pilots, air line representatives, and members of the bureau.

SEEMINGLY confident that his government is now safely established, President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico issued a decree granting amnesty to all political offenders, under arrest for or accused of rebellion, sedition or other subversive activities. Under special powers given him by congress he quashed 3,841 court proceedings against more than 10,000 persons accused of antigovernment plots.

ELHU ROOT, one of America's most eminent lawyers and statesmen, died in New York at the age of ninety-two. Intensely active all his life, he did not cease his activities until he was attacked by pneumonia two weeks before his death.

By intellectual brilliancy Mr. Root became admitted the leader of the American bar, and he was actively interested in many societies devoted to the arts and sciences, peace and education. During a half century of public service he held many high offices.

Laying the Keel of Britain's Big Battleship



A general view of the keel-laying ceremony of the Prince of Wales, a 35,000-ton craft with fourteen inch guns and a thirty knot speed, which will take three and one half years to construct, and which is one of two great battleships ordered by the British admiralty.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

BILLY MINK LIVES HIGH

BILLY MINK was living high. Yes, sir, Billy Mink was living high. For the first time in his life he didn't have to hunt for his meals. Whenever he became hungry all he had to do was to slip out from under the woodpile, and there was a meal waiting for him. Of course it hadn't taken Billy long to find out where those meals came from. After the first day Billy had watched. Peeping out from his hiding place under the wood he had seen the farmer come from the house and leave something for him to eat and then go on to feed the hens.

Sometimes Billy would find scraps of meat. Sometimes it would be fish. Once, when the farmer and his wife had had a chicken dinner, Billy had found a couple of chicken heads, of which he is very fond. Always it was something Billy liked. He was living so high that he was actually growing fat and lazy.

And as the days went on Billy grew less and less afraid of that farmer. He decided that no one who meant harm to him would be so good to him. So after a while Billy would come out in broad daylight. In fact, the farmer would have gone hardly ten steps away before Billy would be out to see what had been left for him. And the farmer took the greatest care not to do anything to frighten Billy. In short, Billy and the farmer were becoming very food friends.

Just for exercise Billy would occasionally run over to the big barn and hunt for mice. Once he visited the henhouse and found that there was no longer a trap there. Neither

was there a hole by which he could get into that henhouse. The farmer had blocked up that hole through which Billy had once entered. After he discovered this Billy kept away from the henhouse. He knew that it was of no use to go there. You see, he is not like the rats; he doesn't gnaw holes. He makes use of holes some one else has made. His teeth are not made for gnawing.

But Billy wasn't especially disappointed because he couldn't get into the henhouse. In fact, he seldom thought about chickens. You see, he had plenty to eat, and, having plenty, there was no temptation to try to kill a chicken. So Billy felt very much at home and worried about nothing at all. There

DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is haunt?" "Ghost walk." © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

was nothing to worry about. He felt as if he quite belonged in that farmyard.

© T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

NOODLES AND PUDDING

THOSE who enjoy noodles in various ways will find the following salad good and out of ordinary:

Noodle Ham Salad. Take one cupful of egg noodles, one cupful of celery, two tablespoonfuls of chopped olives, one cupful of boiled ham, one-half cupful of string beans, salt and mayonnaise or cooked dressing to taste. Cook the noodles broken into small pieces, until tender. Drain and chill, then add the remaining ingredients and season to taste. Serve on lettuce.

The following won the five hundred dollar prize for the best recipe using macaroni:

Lemon Surprise Pudding. Cook one-half pound of macaroni until tender in rapidly boiling salted water. Drain and mix with the following ingredients: One cupful of milk, two apples peeled and sliced thin, three eggs beaten, one cupful of bread crumbs, one cupful of

shredded coconut, three tablespoonfuls of grapefruit, one teaspoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths cupful of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Put into a well-buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven until brown. Spread when done with lemon sauce, using the juice and rind of two lemons, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of boiling water and two eggs. Mix the dry ingredients, add to the water and cook slowly until thick, then add the remainder; beat until smooth. Spread this sauce over the top of the pudding and sprinkle thickly with the coconut.

Fruit sugars in both the uncooked fruits and in the jellies and marmalades are effective in furnishing an alkaline-ash reactor, valuable to balance the acid-ash reaction of the cereal foods which play such an important part in the diet.

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THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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LOVE is strange, indeed. In one we may find it shaped and expressed through a wish to make the world a better place to live in—love

You Who Have Youth

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THOSE who have this have more than all else own. Who have it not, whatever wealth is theirs.

Those who have youth can face the years unknown. With time enough to solve their sudden cares.

How often, in the midst of many men, Some great assemblage I am told to scan

And name the richest. That is easy then— I need but ask, "Which is the youngest man?"

You who have youth, and yet of youth complain, Ask of your elders, they who tire so soon,

If they could choose, what they would choose to gain? Then noon would ask for morning, night for noon.

The old ask not for rest, they ask for this: Strength for the struggle, time to see it through.

Ask of the old the thing that most they miss And you will learn how much they envy you.

I sat between two men whose hair was gray: The one was Riches, and the other Fame,

And Failure sat a little space away, And yet all three made answer, made the same.

Fame had his crown, and Riches had his gold, And even Failure consciousness of truth,

Yet all they had for one thing would have sold— Yes, traded all with you, you who have youth.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Lovely Dinner Gown



Wine-colored lace and pale raspberry morganza are skillfully combined in this beautiful dinner gown. Rows of stitching trim the bands of lace at the neck and waist.

for our fellow man. In another it may be of more selfish kind—desire of the "one-man" woman or the "one-woman" man to center the affections upon a single individual.

In still another, it may be an overwhelming desire to love for love's own sake, sometimes unwisely and too well.

The thumb, if correctly analyzed, will usually indicate the kind of love the temperament is most likely to give and seek.

The Thumb of Responsive Love. This thumb is always marked by resilient flexibility throughout its length. The entire thumb is gracefully proportioned, with evenly spaced first and second joints. The first joint is usually well tapered, rather fully fleshed on the side opposite the nail, and arched on the underside from the joint to the nail tip.

The second, or middle, joint is apt to be more curved than straight, although seldom pronounced in its slenderness. The third, or palm, joint is always much rounded and inclined to over-plumpness, this being accentuated when the thumb is pressed close to the edge of the hand. With the hand extended wide, the thumb stands out from the hand, sometimes almost at right angles to the palm.

All things being equal, a thumb with these characteristics is sure to indicate an extremely affectionate nature, one that is ardent though well controlled in matters of the heart, and generous to a fault where loved ones are concerned.

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Smallest Midget



Paul Del Rio, the smallest midget—thirteen years old, 18 inches tall, weight 12 pounds—is seen having a little difficulty with his luggage in a Chicago hotel.

GIRLIGAGS



"Most of us who had only a shoe string to start with," says dubious Dot, "have never been able to even get the knot out of it." WNU Service.