

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### European Powers Agree on Blockade of Spain to Insulate the War—Farm Tenant Program—Supreme Court Controversy Grows.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SO FAR as the international non-intervention committee can do it, the war in Spain is now insulated. Representatives of 26 European nations agreed that no more volunteers for either side in the civil conflict should be permitted to enter the Iberian peninsula, effective at midnight February 20; and they laid plans for a complete blockade by land and sea that would prevent the importation of any more men or war munitions. Only Portugal dissented, objecting to establishment of frontier guards on her territory; Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia ignored the Portuguese protests and went ahead with the blockade plans, which are to be put into effect by March 6.

The decisions were reached after France delivered a virtual ultimatum to her fellow committee members to end their bickering and warned Italy she would not stand for "open invasion of Spain." The French were quick to place guards at all strategic points along the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The international naval patrols presumably will not have authority to stop vessels suspected of carrying arms and men to Spain, but will report ship movements to the committee for action and will place observers on the vessels to check cargoes.

Supposing this blockade to be successful, it may well be that the Spanish civil war will die of inanition. Then may be brought about that which the international committee seeks—international mediation between the insurgents and the loyalist government.

For the present both sides are renewing their efforts for decisive victory. The fascists, still driving hard at the "life line" that connects Madrid and Valencia, also are attacking the capital itself again. Their airplanes made two night bombing assaults on the city and its environs, killing a number of persons; and their artillery constantly shells the highways to Valencia.

The loyalist government, at its temporary seat in Valencia, took a new mandate of absolute power from all Popular Front parties and mobilized all available man power to oppose the insurgent forces. All military classes of the last five years were drafted for immediate war service.

PRIME MINISTER STANLEY BALDWIN'S government of Great Britain is asking for \$7,500,000,000 to finance its "war plan in time of peace," and is meeting with determined opposition from the Liberals, Laborites and others in parliament. These especially object to the plan for enlargement of the nation's land, sea and air forces by a \$2,000,000,000 loan and increased taxation.



Commenting on the British naval construction program, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations of the American navy, served notice that any foreign nations expanding their navies beyond the standards of recent treaties might expect that the United States would match their construction. He said it was his understanding that this nation was definitely committed to the maintenance of a "navy second to none." To maintain that principle, he declared, it would become necessary for the United States to build new ships if other powers did.

The present United States building program calls for start of construction this year on two new capital ships. Great Britain already has laid the keels of two new craft and the program announced in London calls for the start, after April 1, of construction of a third new vessel. When Britain lays a third keel, then this government is likely to start similar construction.

IN A special message to congress President Roosevelt urged legislation to "improve the present intolerable condition" of 3,000,000 farm tenants, presenting this four-point program:

1. Action to open the doors of ownership to tenants who now have the requisite ability and experience.

2. Modest loans, with the necessary guidance and education to prevent small owners from slipping into tenancy.

3. The retirement by public agencies of land proved to be unsuited for farming and assistance to the families living thereon in finding homes on good land.

4. Cooperation with state and local agencies of government to improve the general leasing system.

THOUGH President Roosevelt persisted in his intention to force through congress his measure to "reform" the federal judiciary, law-makers who have been his warm supporters are coming out one by one in hot opposition to his plan to pack the Supreme court.



Among them are Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, both leading Democrats. They studied the scheme carefully before issuing their statements. The announcements of these men was scarcely offset by a radio address by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, dutifully defending the President's plan.

Senator Clark said he was entirely in accord with the minor proposals in Mr. Roosevelt's scheme, but was totally unable to agree with the provisions for packing the Supreme court.

Then came Senator Wheeler, stalwart radical, with a statement which it was reported he made public over the protests of the White House. He said in part:

"I am, always have been, and will continue to be opposed to the usurpation of legislative functions by the courts; I am, have been, and will be opposed to usurpation of legislative and judicial functions by the executive branch of the government."

"There is nothing democratic, progressive, or fundamentally sound in the proposal advanced by the administration."

Attorney General Cummings advanced these two reasons for supporting the President's proposal: New blood should be injected into the judiciary in order that the Constitution shall be construed in keeping with the changing needs produced by new complexities of national life.

The congestion of dockets in the federal courts is largely due to the inability of aged and infirm judges to perform their share of the work.

Investigation has shown, however, that the second reason is unsound.

Commenting on Mr. Cummings' speech, Senator Glass of Virginia said: "I think it indicates that the country is in infinitely greater need of an attorney general than of additional judges on the Supreme court or of judicial wet nurses for six of the present members of the court." Other senators who came out against the President's plan were Nye of North Dakota, radical Republican; Bone of Washington, Democrat; Burke of Nebraska, Democrat; and Van Nuys of Indiana, Democrat. On the other side were McAdoo of California; Thomas of Utah and La Follette of Wisconsin.

Senators Bone and Wheeler introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment that would give congress the power to override Supreme court decisions by a two-thirds vote of both houses, but only after a national election involving congressional seats has intervened so that the people have had a chance to speak on the issue.

The American Federation of Labor and Labor's Nonpartisan league declared their support of the court packing scheme, and the National Grange expressed its opposition.

Mr. Roosevelt received several groups of senators, some of whom are among those opposing the packing of the Supreme court, and reiterated his intention to push his plan through congress without modification.

REPRESENTATIVES of the soft coal operators met with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in New York to start negotiations for a new wage and hour agreement for 400,000 miners. Mr. Lewis said to the operators: "There is no friction in our industry. Peace dwells in the coal fields. I hope this conference will be successful in working out a new agreement without loss of time to a single worker."

Thereupon he presented the demands of the union, which were promptly dubbed "utterly impossible" and "quite amazing" by Charles O'Neill, president of the Eastern Coal Sales corporation.

Chief demands made by Lewis are:

1. A six hour day and a five day week in place of the present work week of 35 hours.

2. An increase in daily wages from \$3.50 to \$6 in the north, and from \$3.10 to \$5.60 in the south.

3. Time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

4. A minimum of 200 days' employment each year.

The operators proposed a 40 hour week with no increase in wages.

SCAFFOLDING on the Golden Gate bridge at San Francisco collapsed and crashed through the great safety net, carrying with it thirteen men who plunged 200 feet into the bay. Ten were killed and the others seriously injured.

The tragedy, first major accident during construction of the \$36,000,000 span, which is to open next May, was caused by a broken roller caster. The state industrial accident commissioner said an inspector had twice reported that the scaffolding was unsafe, but this was emphatically denied by Philip Hart, president of the construction company.

PAUL V. McNUTT, former governor of Indiana, has been appointed to the desirable post of high commissioner to the Philippines, at a salary of \$18,000 a year and with residence in a huge palace in Manila. Mr. McNutt is still considered one of the possibilities for the Presidential nomination by the Democrats in 1940. It had been thought he might get a place in the present cabinet.

THIRTY-EIGHT Germans have been under arrest in Russia for several months and are held without trial. The German ambassador to Moscow, Count von Schulenberg, has made "serious" representations to the Soviet government and demanded that a representative of the embassy be permitted to interview the prisoners. Presumably the men are suspected of espionage and sabotage, in connection with the anti-Stalin conspiracy.

ONE officer and five enlisted men of the marine corps were killed and ten others were injured when a 5-inch shell exploded in the improperly closed breach of a gun on the battleship Wyoming. The accident occurred during battle maneuvers off the coast of southern California.

The men killed were: Capt. Edward J. Trumble, Alexandria, Va.; John Bauer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert Enos, Cambridge, Mass.; Joseph W. Bozynski, Pittsburgh; Clinton Walker, Boykin, S. C.; and Richard Frye, Johnstown, Pa.

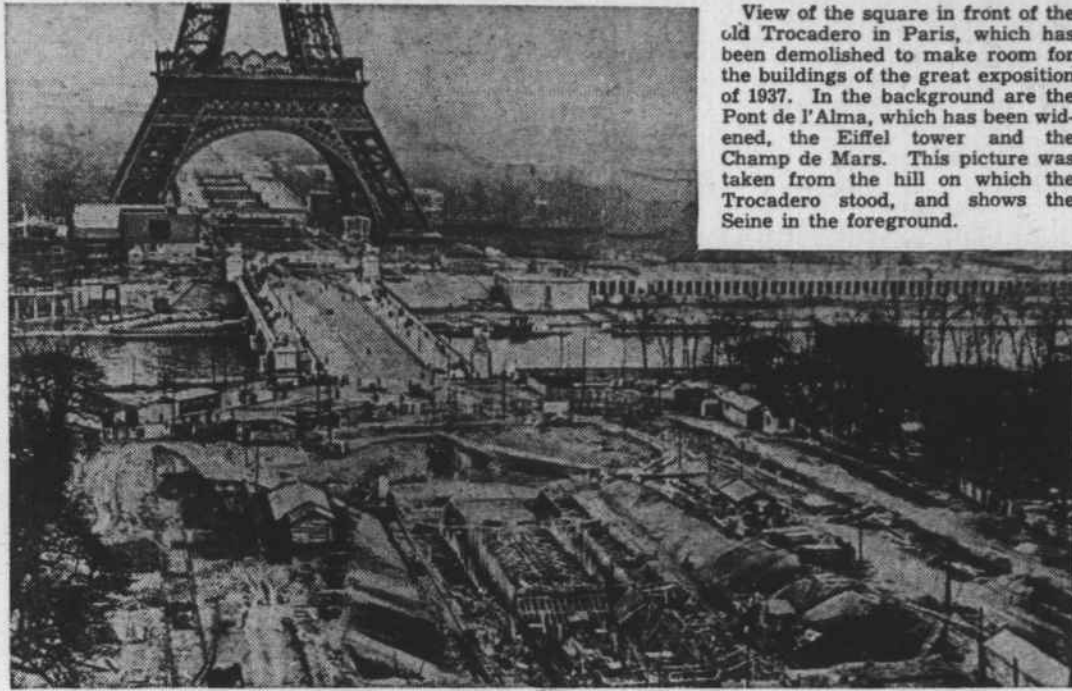
GEN. SENJURO HAYASHI, premier and foreign minister of Japan, in a formal statement of policy to the parliament, said his government would "pay special attention" to the adjustment of the empire's relations with soviet Russia and China, and urged those nations to cease their quarrels with Japan and try to comprehend Japan's position and aims in East Asia. He called attention to the fact that Japan no longer is bound by any naval limitations treaty but declared "there shall be no change in our policy of strict adherence to the principle of non-normance and non-aggression."

Hayashi's cabinet decided on a budget reduction of approximately 8 1/2 per cent; Lieut. Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, the new war minister, objected to any cut in the huge army budget, but it was reduced slightly.

RESTORATION of the Hapsburg dynasty in Austria was openly advocated by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, who committed his government party to that proposition. He intimated that a plebiscite would be held to decide the question.

The chancellor asserted that increasing official support would be given to the campaign to place Archduke Otto on the throne.

## Building the Paris Exposition of 1937



View of the square in front of the old Trocadero in Paris, which has been demolished to make room for the buildings of the great exposition of 1937. In the background are the Pont de l'Alma, which has been widened, the Eiffel tower and the Champ de Mars. This picture was taken from the hill on which the Trocadero stood, and shows the Seine in the foreground.

## THE PROPER SHARE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

MAN is a mixture of all things: No sorrow but some sweetness brings, No pleasure but a little pain, No loss but something will remain. Unthinkingly we wonder why There is some cloud in ev'ry sky, Why ev'ry heart some hurt has known, And why especially our own.

And yet we know life has all these, Its discords and its harmonies, Its sunlit noon yet misty morn, Its prizes won, its burdens borne. And would you have yourself the blest, Put all the burdens on the rest, Let others bear the load each day, Yourself exempted all the way?

I find this comfort in my woe, That life was never ordered so, That I should always find it sweet, While others tread a darkened street. Since there is sorrow on this earth, God, give me something more than mirth, Since there are burdens men must bear, God, give my heart its proper share.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

## DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a mongrel?" "Sausage." © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

## Winter Queen



Miss Dorothy Lustig, seventeen year old blonde from Petoskey, Mich., who reigned over the tenth annual Michigan Winter carnival. Winter Queen over girls from ten other cities in the state.

often but tendencies which may be under firm control.

## The Thumb of Impulsive Affection.

Before analyzing that portion of the thumb which gives us a real clue to the affections, consider other influencing elements—the form and flexibility of the thumb as a whole, as well as its position on the hand.

Excessive suppleness marks the thumb of an impulsively affectionate nature. Its shape is usually notable by a combination of smoothness, fullness and grace. The first, or nail, joint may be quite tapered at the sides but is invariably inclined to over-fullness on the underside portion opposite the nail. With a thumb of this type the third, or palm, joint is always over-fleshed, assuming a pillowed appearance when the thumb is pressed closely into the palm. While extended, the thumb stands almost at right angles to the palm.

Without other compensating influences within the hand, a thumb of this kind is sure to indicate a love nature inclined toward extravagance.

WNU Service.

## by Thornton W. Burgess

### BILLY MINK TRAILS HIS BREAKFAST

BILLY MINK had overslept. This was very unusual for Billy. Usually he was watching for the farmer to bring him his breakfast. But this morning Billy had overslept. He knew it the minute his eyes opened. Right away he scrambled out to see what had been left him for breakfast. He found nothing. He blinked two or three times, for he had become so used to finding his breakfast right there at the edge of the woodpile that he couldn't believe there was none there for him that morning. But there wasn't a thing. There wasn't even the tiniest scrap. Billy began to wonder if someone had stolen his breakfast while he slept.

Right away he put his nose to the ground and began to run about this way and that way. He was trying to find out if something had been put there and then taken away. He knew that if anything had been there he would be able to smell it, for he has a very wonderful little nose.

Presently a very delicious smell tickled that wonderful little nose. That is, it was a very delicious smell to Billy. It wouldn't have been delicious to you. You would have called it a very bad smell. It was the smell of fish, and not fresh fish at that.

Billy began to gallop along with his nose to the ground following that smell. He didn't care who saw him. You see, he had become so at home in that farmyard that he felt quite safe there. He and the farmer had become very good friends. There was no dog to fear, and Billy wasn't

afraid of the cat. He had just one thought in mind, and that was to find out what had become of that fish. He was sure it had been meant for him. Whoever had taken it away had dragged it along the ground, so it was easy for Billy to follow the smell.

He was trailing his breakfast in just the same way he had followed the rats in the barn. Straight across the barnyard the trail led and over to the shed at the back of the house. There, just in front of a hole under the floor of the shed, Billy found the fish. His eyes sparkled and he wasted no time. He began to eat that fish at once. He didn't stop to wonder who had dragged it there, he didn't care. It was his fish, and he intended to make sure of it.

When he had finished that last scrap Billy felt so stuffed that he didn't want to move any more than he had to. He looked over to the woodpile and then he looked at the hole under the shed. The woodpile was too far away. He felt sure



### SHRIMPS AND OYSTERS

IF THERE is any salad that appeals with a greater thrill to the eye and taste than the pink, tender and meaty shrimps served in a nest of crisp lettuce, there is something still worth looking forward to in the culinary line.

Served as Madame Begue in New Orleans serves them with a simple french salad dressing with a dash of worcestershire sauce, it is a salad o. one's dreams. With a platter of french bread, it is a meal.

Shrimps in a cocktail are always appetizing; dressed with a dash of horseradish and chili sauce with a squeeze of lemon, they make the best of beginnings to a meal.

Where shrimp may be bought fresh, they are of course at their best. Drop them into boiling water and cook them until they turn pink, then remove the shells. In most fish markets they may be bought already cooked, and kept well chilled for the daily markets. Here is another way of serving them that is worth the effort:

### Baked Shrimp.

Butter a deep dish and put in a layer of baking powder biscuit dough, on this place a layer of shrimp, dot with bits of butter, pepper, salt and cover with another layer of the dough. Add another layer of the shrimp and cover the top with small biscuits. Bake in a hot oven for forty-five minutes and serve very hot.

### Sauce for Raw Oysters.

Take two tablespoonfuls of taragon vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of worcestershire sauce, one-fourth of a cupful of lemon juice, a few drops of tobacco sauce salt and two tablespoonfuls of

grated onion, mix well and serve on the oysters.

### Oyster Dressing.

This is good in any fowl or with roast pork: Take a quart of bread crumbs, cover with cold water and soak. Drain and squeeze dry, add two well beaten eggs, salt and pepper, one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter and a cup of drained oysters; add a dash of sage if liked or a bit of onion.

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## THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis

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LOVE is a powerful impulse, but one which should be properly controlled. However, just as there are natures sadly incapable of affectionate expression, so there are others in which an overmastering desire for love may prove to be a serious defect in temperament.

Do not be too hasty in forming your conclusions in matters which concern the "love life" of the individual whose hand you analyze. Indications of unstable affection are

## Of Spaced Print



Spaced prints are in high favor for winter wear under fur coats. This one is black silk crepe with bell-shaped flowers in chartreuse yellow. The bodice and sleeves are draped, the skirt bias sunburst pleating.