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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President and Attorney General Defend Supreme Court Packing Plan—Open Warfare Between C. I. O. and A. F. of L.—Franco Threatens Madrid.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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WITH the repercussions from the President's fireside radio address and the opening of hearings by the senate judiciary committee, the controversy over the proposition to enlarge the Supreme court took on renewed heat. Mr. Roosevelt's talk was so generally heard over the radio that no extended report of it is needed. He made an extraordinarily bitter attack on the majority of the Supreme court that has repeatedly upset New Deal legislation, and avowed frankly his determination to have a tribunal that "will not undertake to override the judgment of the congress on legislative policy." If the phrase "packing the court" means that, then, said the President "I say that I and with me the vast majority of the American people favor doing just that thing—now."

"The court, in addition to the proper use of its judicial functions," said Mr. Roosevelt, "has improperly set itself up as a third house of the congress—a super-legislature, as one of the justices has called it—reading into the constitution words and implications, which are not there, and which were never intended to be there."

"We have, therefore, reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the constitution from the court and the court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme court to the constitution itself. We want a Supreme court which will do justice under the constitution—not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws and not of men."

Attorney General Cummings appeared before the senate judiciary committee to speak for the President's court bill, and he used much the same arguments Mr. Roosevelt had employed. Senators Borah and Burke questioned him sharply and searchingly, but he was agile in evasion. However, he did satisfy the opposition senators by admitting bluntly that the purpose of the measure was to change the complexion of the court, to get men with "liberal, forward-looking views."

Senator Dieterich of Illinois sought to curb the questioning of Mr. Cummings but was squelched by Borah. Dieterich has not committed himself on the bill but is now classed among its supporters. His candidate for the federal circuit court of appeals in Chicago, District Judge J. Earl Major of Springfield, has just been nominated by the President.

Assistant Attorney General Robert Jackson was the second witness heard, and the foes of the measure sought to prove, by questioning him, that there is no actual need for the judiciary bill to relieve congestion of federal dockets and therefore that the only purpose of the measure is to change the viewpoint of the high tribunal.

SATISFIED with the way his administrative plans are going forward, President Roosevelt left Washington for a two weeks' stay in Warm Springs, Ga. He went directly to his white cottage on Pine mountain from which he looks down on the foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers. It was announced that he would see few officials or other visitors there, conducting all essential public business by telegraph and telephone. Temporary executive offices were set up in Kress hall at the foundation.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Roosevelt said at a press conference that he and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada had discussed the St. Lawrence waterway treaty during King's visit. Whether the treaty will be submitted to the senate at this session, he said, is not yet known. It was rejected a few years ago.

THE Committee for Industrial Organization has declared open warfare on the American Federation of Labor by authorizing its executive officials to issue certificates of affiliation to national, international, state, regional, city and central bodies and local groups whenever it is deemed. John L. Lewis says the C. I. O. has hundreds of

applications for affiliation and that he will take in any A. F. of L. unions that wish to join his organization. At the same time half a hundred organizers of the American Federation of Labor met with President William Green to plan means of protecting the body against the C. I. O. and to hold the ranks of the craft unions in line. They arranged for an intensive campaign to organize unions in steel to rival the C. I. O.'s Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers; considered spreading the charge that Lewis is allied with communist interests, and the launching of plans to organize in the cement, aluminum, cereal, and flour mill industries. The organizers also discussed organization of gas station attendants, which would overlap with Lewis' plans to organize the petroleum industry.

General Electric and some of the other big concerns that yielded to a certain extent to the demands of the C. I. O. followed the example of the steel companies in asserting that they still reserved the right to deal also with other unions or groups of employees.

Because the Chrysler motor company refused to recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as the sole bargaining agency for all its employees, a strike was called in all its major units in Detroit, and other plants of the company were closed because of dependence on Detroit production. More than 50,000 workers were thus thrown into idleness.

The union also called a strike at the Hudson Motor Car company because, they asserted, officials of the concern were stalling in negotiations on working conditions.

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO, leader of the Spanish Fascists, was reported to be about ready for a final grand assault on Madrid. He assembled a tremendous force of tanks and artillery before Guadalajara and captured several towns near by, threatening the immediate cutting off the capital's last road to the east. Military observers predicted that the greatest battle of the war would soon be fought on the line between the Tajuna and Tajo rivers.

Gen. Jose Miaja, loyalist commander in the Madrid area, charged that 7,000 Italian troops were taking part in the attack on Guadalajara. These men, he asserts, were landed in Cadiz on February 22, two days after the international neutrality committee's ban on permitting "volunteers" to enter Spain was declared effective.

The shelling and capture of the Spanish liner Mar Cantabrico by a rebel vessel was a spectacular event in the war. She was carrying a cargo of planes and munitions from the United States for the loyalists and sought to evade the insurgent cruisers by taking the name of an English ship. But, according to a story printed in New York, the complete plan of her movements was revealed to the agent of the rebels in that city and cabled to their headquarters in Spain. Also, according to the only member of the crew who escaped capture, the crew found the captain was communicating with the insurgents and executed him at sea. The Mar Cantabrico, with fire in her holds, was taken to Ferrol.

CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, city manager of Cincinnati since 1930, was selected as president of the University of Wisconsin by the executive committee of the institution's board of regents. If he accepts the place he will succeed Dr. Glenn Frank who was ousted because he was not satisfactory to the La Follette regime. Dykstra is fifty-four years old and a graduate of the University of Iowa.

WITHOUT a record vote the house passed the new Duffey-Vinson coal bill, which takes the place of the measure knocked out by the Supreme court. It would set up government regulation of the soft coal industry through a commission in the department of the interior.

HITHERTO on a temporary basis, the United States maritime commission is now permanently established, or will be as soon as the senate acts on nominations sent in by the President. Mr. Roosevelt selected as chairman of the commission Joseph P. Kennedy of New York, former chairman of the securities and exchange commission. He is a millionaire banker and business executive and a staunch supporter of the New Deal. The other members named are Thomas M. Woodward; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired; Edward C. Moran Jr., former Maine congressman, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired. Moran, Wiley, and Land were named to the temporary commission appointed last fall to cope with the maritime strike. Kennedy once served the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation as business administrator. In that capacity he met and became a warm friend of the then assistant secretary of the navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

DICTATOR STALIN hasn't yet cleaned up the Russian Communist party to his own satisfaction, and it seems probable that more men once prominent among the bolsheviks will go to trial as traitors. Foremost among these unfortunates are Alexis Rykov, former president of the council of people's commissars, or premier, and Nikolai Bukharin, former editor of the government organ Izvestia.

These two were expelled from the Communist party the other day on charges of anti-party activity, and it is believed in Moscow they and a score of others will soon be tried for conspiring to overthrow the Stalin regime.

For ten years Rykov was premier of the soviet union, and before that, during the civil war, he had the job of provisioning the Red army. Though succeeding to Lenin's position, he did not have his power, for Stalin reserved that for himself.

WILLIAM ABERHART, social credit premier of Alberta, Canada, has introduced a bill that would give his government full control over every business, industry, trade and occupation in the province, and would force every man, woman and child to pay a personal license fee to carry on his or her work.

The bill gives the cabinet the power to refuse to grant or renew a license to any person or business operating in the province, and to impose a maximum fine of \$50 for individuals, and \$200 for corporations, or a jail sentence of up to ninety days for attempting to carry on without the government's permission.

Another law proposed by Aberhart gives the administration power to fix minimum and maximum prices for all commodities and services and to prescribe standards of "ethics, methods, practices or systems."

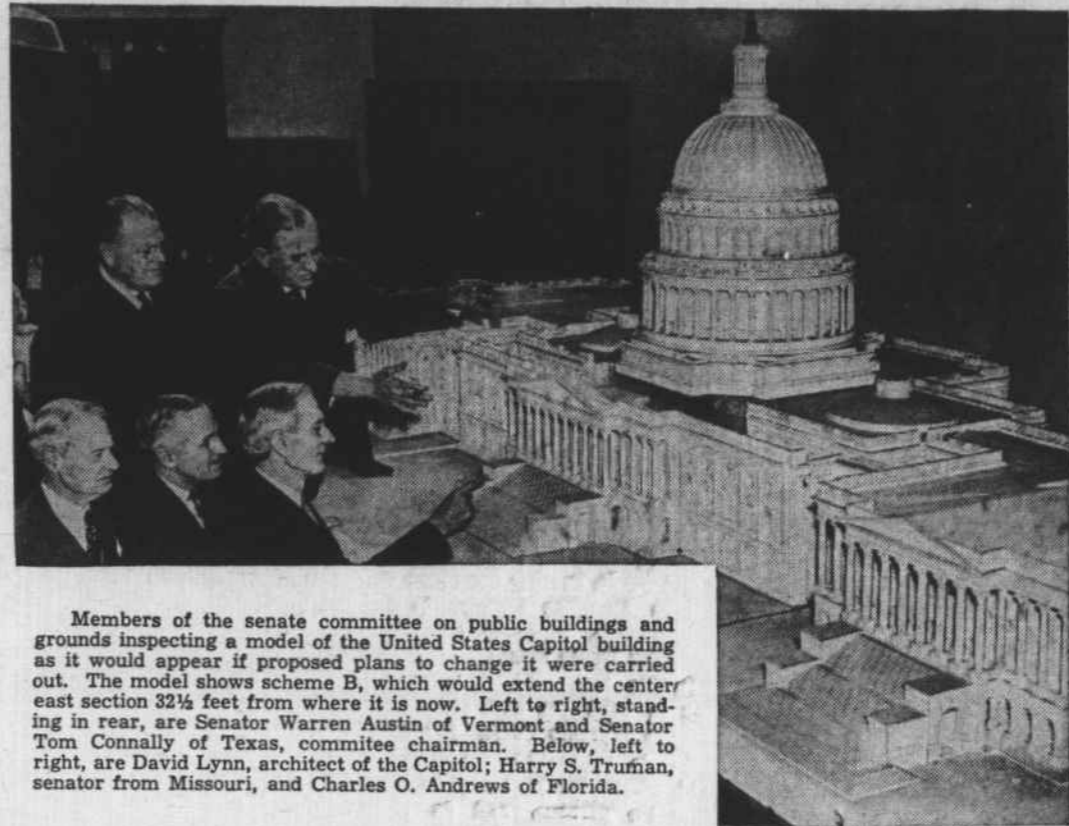
DR. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, one of America's foremost naturalists, died at his home in Stamford, Conn., at the age of eighty-two. He was the first director of the New York Zoological park, retiring in 1926. Doctor Hornaday was a devoted advocate of the conservation of wild life and steadily worked for the protection of migratory fowl and for federal game refuges. One of the leaders of the Republican party passed with the death of Mark L. Requa in Los Angeles. He was national committeeman from California from 1932 to 1936, was a close friend of Herbert Hoover and for years a dominant figure in politics on the West Coast.

FIGURES supplied by the Department of Commerce show that the live stock producers who predicted the United States would be forced to depend on foreign meat imports this year were right. During January the arrivals of foreign pork at domestic ports set an all time record for any month, and the imports of meat were far in excess of those a year ago. This condition is blamed on the drought and the four-year federal crop control program.

Meat imports in January aggregated 30,387,000 pounds, compared with 19,922,000 in January of 1936 and only 7,14,000 pounds in 1935. Dressed pork imports alone reached the record figure of 5,580,033 pounds compared with 2,250,389 in January, 1936, and only 265,000 in 1935.

Heavy imports of pork continued during the first three weeks of February, government figures for receipts at New York indicated. During this period foreign nations shipped 2,988,500 pounds of pork to New York which exceeded imports for any February.

Proposed Changes in Capitol in Washington



Members of the senate committee on public buildings and grounds inspecting a model of the United States Capitol building as it would appear if proposed plans to change it were carried out. The model shows scheme B, which would extend the center east section 32 1/2 feet from where it is now. Left to right, standing in rear, are Senator Warren Austin of Vermont and Senator Tom Connally of Texas, committee chairman. Below, left to right, are David Lynn, architect of the Capitol; Harry S. Truman, senator from Missouri, and Charles O. Andrews of Florida.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE LAST OF THE ROBBER RATS.

ALMOST at the heels of the last frightened rat, fleeing from the house of Billy Mink's friend, the farmer, appeared Billy Mink himself. The rat started for the big barn, but Billy caught him before he was half way there.

The farmer, who had been watching, knew that that was the last rat. He knew it because he knew that Billy would not have shown



For Two or Three Days After That, Billy Hunted Rats.

himself outside as long as there was a rat left inside. At once the farmer went over and stopped up that hole so that no rat could get back into the house. "You killed one of my chickens, you little brown rascal," said he, "but you've paid for it ten times over. I had intended to kill you for that beautiful brown coat of yours, but now I

wouldn't harm a hair of it. As long as you stay around here the better I will like it, and I shall see to it that you have plenty to eat."

Billy Mink didn't hear this, and he wouldn't have understood it if he had. But he had already made up his mind that the farmer was his friend and that was sufficient.

After catching that last rat to leave the house, Billy went over to the woodpile where he was making his home. It didn't take him long to discover that some of those rats were hiding in the woodpile, and he promptly hunted them out of there just as he had hunted them out of the house. Then, being tired, he curled up for a nap.

For two or three days after that Billy Mink hunted rats. He hunted them until there was not one of that robber gang left in the big barn, the henhouse, or under the woodpile. In fact, there wasn't one of those robber rats left on the farm. Where those who had escaped had gone, the farmer didn't know, and Billy Mink didn't care. The farmer was so happy at being rid of those robbers that it seemed as if he couldn't do enough for Billy Mink. He kept Billy supplied with good things to eat, so that Billy didn't know what it was to be really hungry. He grew as fat as a mink can be, and he grew lazy as well.

Now Billy Mink is not naturally lazy. He is one of the most active



"Usually when a man has clothes on the brain," says ironic Irene, "it's the wife's clothes." © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

of all the little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows. Not having to hunt for his food, Billy found little to do but eat and sleep, and after a week of this he began to get uneasy. He began to long for excitement and new scenes. And so one night Billy left his comfortable quarters and started back for the Laughing Brook in the Green Forest near Farmer Brown's, the place he really called home. He was anxious to find out if any of his friends there had been caught in the traps which had been the cause of his leaving the Laughing Brook. The next morning the food put out by the farmer for him was untouched and the farmer knew that Billy had left. He was sorry.

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FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

DOING OVER A WORN VARNISHED FLOOR

WEAR on a floor first shows at doorways. That is where a varnish finish first gives out. With the varnish on the rest of the floor in good condition, the worn place can be patched. The first move is to go over it with sandpaper, and then to wipe with a cloth damp with turpentine to take up all traces of dust. Varnishing of the worn spot should begin in the middle, with the varnish brushed toward the edges. In this way the edge of the patch should not show; if it does, the joint can be lightly rubbed with fine sandpaper. When this coat is hard, a second coat should be put on in the same way.

Should the varnish on a floor appear dingy, although not worn through, a single thin coat of varnish all over will restore its freshness. Before varnishing, the floor should be washed. A floor should be washed in sections—not all over at one time. Thick suds of a pure soap should first be used, followed by clean cloths damp with clear water to remove all traces of the soap. A washed section should then be wiped dry and washing continued on an adjoining section. A wood floor should not be flooded with water; in washing, no more water should be used than necessary.

Clad for Spring



This young woman is well dressed for spring in a classical tailor of gray striped imported flannel cut in double-breasted style. The white pique trimming on her hat of black straw cloth matches her blouse. A three-skin sable scarf, white doekin gloves and a black patent leather bag are smart accessories.

WAR'S ENEMIES

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THESE are the enemies of war, And war the enemy of these: All mothers, fathers, even more The little children at their knees Who pay in poverty and gore For this, the worst of sophistries.

These are the enemies of war, And war the enemy of these: All men who labor, building for Their country and the centuries, Destruction in the cannon's roar, And war's petitions blasphemous.

These are the enemies of war, And war the enemy of these, But most of all the warrior, Who knows of war's futilities That settle nothing, justice or Injustice victor, as chance please © Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis © Public Ledger, Inc.



YOUR analyses of thumbs have doubtless impressed you with how greatly this important element of the hand varies with the individual in denoting the kind and quality of temperamental expression. This is also true of the fingers. Each expresses not only a basic characteristic of the inner self but also the manner in which it is put to use.

The First or Finger of Ambition. This finger, sometimes called the Finger of Jupiter, has been held by the most celebrated palmists to be incontrovertible in its indications of the power to command, to attain and hold one's "place in the sun."

Whether this very desirable quality of character is being actually utilized or is merely lying dormant awaiting its owner's recognition, you will find it clearly shown by a first finger that is of unusual straightness and strength.

If of medium length and of square type, the indications are of capability in directing others in the accomplishment of practical results along a variety of lines. If pointed, with a well-defined taper from base to finger tip, the ability to command will be expressed in more idealistic activities, such as drama, art or literature. If of spatulate type, we have the man or woman of alert executive mind which conceives big projects and drives them through no matter what the odds. If long and large-jointed, the indications are of power and ambition aplenty, but the kind that moves with slow and sure deliberation.

No matter what the type, however, absence of flexibility is invariably associated with the Finger of Jupiter that gains and holds a place of leadership.

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KNOW THYSELF

by Dr. George D. Greer



Does a Person's Character Affect the Amount of Work He Can Do?

IT HAS usually been believed that working ability depended upon only health and native strength, but Dr. W. Brunner, German scientist, reports in his article "Charakterfeststellung durch Bewegungsproben" that tests devised and applied to workmen in Germany showed a definite close correlation between a man's character and his ability at work. He found that people of equal physical ability did not do the same amount of work, and on investigation and testing found that the difference was in the character of the men, and that this factor affected all workers more than had been previously known. Good character goes with maximum work, he found.

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