

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Franco Combating Revolt in Spanish Fascist Army—Developments in Labor Situation—President's Farm Purchase Plan Opposed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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GENERAL FRANCO'S revolution in Spain, already checked by serious defeats on both the northern and the southern fronts, was further embarrassed by spreading revolt among the Fascist troops. His agents uncovered the plot and numerous arrests were speedily followed by numerous executions by firing squads. The mutiny first broke out in Spanish Morocco, and Franco himself hurried there by plane. There were persistent reports that 1,000 Italian soldiers had been landed at Ceuta and were being used to crush the mutiny. This was denied by the Fascist high commissioner of Morocco.

More than 100 high-ranking officers, most of them belonging to the air force, were said to have been implicated in the plot which was seemingly well laid in all parts of Spanish Morocco and the southern tip of European Spain.

Government troops were said to be pushing back toward Cordoba the Fascist forces which were trying to break through for capture of the rich coal and mineral territory about Pozoblanco. The insurgent army there, alleged to include 10,000 Italians and Germans, was in danger of being surrounded and annihilated.

Great Britain and France officially warned Franco that they would no longer tolerate the stopping and searching of British and French merchant vessels by his warships.

DEADLOCK over a new wage agreement brought about a walkout of soft coal miners in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields and its spread to other fields was certain unless the controversy were settled. The mine operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America have been long in negotiation, with John L. Lewis dictating the stand taken by the latter. Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, was trying hard to help bring about a settlement and kept the White House informed of developments. Maintenance men were ordered to stand by in the mines, but about 400,000 men quit work.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT discussed the labor situation with Secretary Perkins and Sidney Hillman, chief organizer of the C. I. O. drive to unionize the textile workers. Hillman told him he was hopeful the problems of the textile industry could be settled by co-operation and arbitration, and it was reported that he promised the textile workers would not attempt to use the sit-down strike.

Senator Wagner of New York delivered an address in the senate on the sit-down strike situation, charging that the blame of it rested on a few giant corporations which, he said, have "hamstrung" the labor relations board by invoking injunctions in the courts and "who have openly banded together to defy" the labor relations law.

Deriding the call for new federal legislation to meet the crisis, Senator Wagner declared that "the lack of power in the federal government to enforce the labor relations act and not any weakness in existing law is the root cause for the present economic warfare."

Representative Martin Dies of Texas appeared before the house rules committee and urged action on his resolution for a congressional investigation of the strike situation. He again called upon the President to intervene and pointed to section 5299 of the revised United States statutes as giving the chief executive authority to take action in the event of such an occurrence as the Chrysler strike.

Negotiations for settlement of the General Motors strike were progressing slowly, and officials of the corporation said that 10,100 employees were idle in four plants because of strikes in Pontiac and Flint, Mich.

UNDER pressure from his advisers to take a public stand concerning the sit-down strike, President Roosevelt immediately after his return from Warm Springs held a conference with Vice President Garner, Senate Majority Leader Joe

Robinson, Speaker Bankhead and House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn. At its close Senator Robinson, presumably voicing Mr. Roosevelt's views, said:

"The government cannot initiate action under the circumstances thus far presented. It is felt that the sit-down strike situation in a general sense is improving.

"There are two conditions under which federal action may be invoked in case of acute strike conditions; namely where federal laws have been violated or where federal property, including the mails, is interfered with.

"Neither condition has so far arisen. Except in instances where interstate commerce is interfered with, where a federal law is disregarded, the federal government does not, and cannot under the Constitution, initiate action."

SEVEN Democrats joined the six Republicans on the house agriculture committee and disapproved the President's proposal to allot \$50,000,000 to assist farm tenants to buy farms on easy credit terms. This majority of the committee objected to the program because it would put the government into the real estate business. The proposition is contained in one section of the farm tenant bill and would authorize the secretary of agriculture to buy farms for resale to tenants on terms that would give them as long as 45 years to pay. The interest rate would be 3 per cent. Sponsors of the measure probably will try to get it through the senate, and after house refusal to agree it would then go to conference.

SENATOR GEORGE NORRIS of Nebraska is intent on his plan for the creation of a national power authority similar to the Tennessee Valley authority, and he intends to introduce a bill for this during the present session of congress. This he announced after conferring with the President, and he intimated the idea was approved by Mr. Roosevelt. He has experts at work investigating its feasibility and mapping out the details.

"All rivers of the United States should be controlled by the nation if their nature is subject to it by national flood control policy," the senator said. "Whenever the river will develop power, we should take advantage of it. I've always regarded power as a subsidiary or by-product of flood control."

A LINK with a past era was broken by the death in Washington of Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln at the age of ninety years. She was the daughter-in-law of President Lincoln and the mother and grandmother of his only living descendants, Mrs. Charles Isham, Mrs. Jessie Randolph and their three children. Mrs. Lincoln was the daughter of James Harlan, who was a senator from Iowa and later secretary of the interior. In 1898 she married Robert Todd Lincoln, the martyred President's son. In the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur her husband served as secretary of war, and under President Benjamin Harrison, he served as minister to England. Afterward he was general counsel and then president of the Pullman company.

DICTATOR JOSEPH STALIN of Russia, in his official capacity as secretary of the central committee of the Communist party, demands a new purge of the party, so we probably will read soon of another mass execution of hundreds under arrest. "I think it is clear," said Stalin, "that the present wreckers and diversionists—no matter whether they have masked themselves under the flag of Trotskyism or Bukharinism—have lost their influence in the worker's movement and have become simply an unprincipled and idealless band of professional wreckers, diversionists, spies and murderers."

"It is quite clear these gentlemen should be destroyed, exterminated mercilessly as enemies of the working class and enemies of our country."

ACCORDING to a survey made for the Corn Belt Farm Dailies, an increasing share of domestic meat requirements is coming from European countries and Canada; at the expense of American live stock producers.

Imports of pork from Poland early in March were running at record high levels, while increased shipments were unloaded at New York from Denmark, Lithuania, Italy, Hungary, Holland, Germany, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Canada, and Argentina. The United States in normal times supplies Europe with meat, the farm papers pointed out.

"It must be obvious that through restricted production and reciprocal tariff agreements we have adopted policies in this country that have opened our doors to the importation of meats in substantial volume," the survey commented.

THREE famous Americans, with their aides, will represent the United States at the coronation of King George VI of Great Britain in Westminster Abbey May 12. They were selected by President Roosevelt and are: James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, special ambassador; Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the A. E. F. in the war, and Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N. retired, special representatives.

Curtis Bok of Philadelphia will be secretary of mission. Col. James L. Collins will be aid to Gen. Pershing, and Commander Frank E. Beatty will be aid to Admiral Rodman.

THREE New Deal acts of legislation were upheld by the Supreme court in decisions that indicated that tribunal was becoming almost liberal enough to suit the administration. Two of them were unanimous. The third and most significant was rendered by five of the justices, with four dissenting. This last opinion was given in the case of the Washington state law establishing a minimum wage for women and the court reversed its position taken a year ago in upsetting similar legislation passed by the New York legislature. Justice Owen J. Roberts had swung over to the other side, but Justices Sutherland, Butler, McReynolds and Van Devanter dissented from the present judgment, declaring that "the meaning of the Constitution does not change with the ebb and flow of economic events." This was a slap at the majority opinion, which was read by Chief Justice Hughes.

The court unanimously upheld the provisions of the railway labor act requiring railroads to engage in collective bargaining with their employees for the purpose of settling labor disputes. The opinion was read by Justice Stone and was closely studied by leaders of the administration who hoped to glean from it an indication of what the court might decide concerning the Wagner labor relations act, now in litigation. The Wagner act does not apply to railway workers.

The Supreme court also upheld the constitutionality of the new Frazier - Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act. The decision, read by Justice Louis D. Brandeis, whose opinion condemned the earlier Frazier-Lemke act, was unanimous.

SENATORS, some fifteen in number, who have not committed themselves on the President's bill to enlarge the Supreme court, are earnestly trying to bring about a compromise that would enable them to go along with Mr. Roosevelt without laying themselves open to charges of supporting a plan to pack the court. Several compromise measures have been devised, one of which is that of Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico, a Democrat and a member of the judiciary committee that is holding hearings on the administration bill.

Mr. Hatch proposes to modify the President's bill so that no more than two additional justices could be appointed in any one year. Furthermore, it would provide for a flexible court with a membership varying between fifteen and nine judges. The additional appointments, made upon the failure of justices past 70 to retire, would not become permanent increases. They would be offset by failure to fill an equal number of vacancies caused by subsequent retirements.

Further witnesses for the opposition, appearing before the judiciary committee, included Dr. Irving Griswold, professor of constitutional law at Harvard; Dorothy Thompson, prominent journalist; Walter F. Dodd of Chicago, constitutional authority, and Dean Henry M. Bates of the Michigan university law school.

### Home That the Duke of Windsor May Lease



There are reports in Baltimore that the Duke of Windsor is negotiating a lease on this home of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner A. Parker on the Falls road, in the picturesque Green Spring valley where Wallis Warfield Simpson spent many happy days during her childhood. Although these reports have been denied by a spokesman for the former British king, it was still regarded as probable that the duke plans to bring his bride to her native land for their honeymoon.



### PETER RABBIT BEGINS TO HAVE DOUBTS.

PETER RABBIT had been very much excited when he had seen poor, helpless Mrs. Grouse carried away by Farmer Brown's boy. When he had led Farmer Brown's boy to the place where Mrs. Grouse was a prisoner under the hard, icy snow crust he had supposed that when he broke through it Mrs. Grouse would promptly fly away. He hadn't dreamed that she was too weak to fly. And so when she



"What Did I Tell You?" Said Sammy With a Wicked Chuckle.

had been picked up and carried off Peter hadn't known what to think. Somehow he felt quite sure that no harm would come to her, for ever since he had seen Tommy Tit the Chickadee eat from the hand of Farmer Brown's boy, Peter had thought more kindly of him. And then, too, during these hard times when food was so hard to find Farmer Brown's boy had left cabbage leaves and turnips and carrots where Peter Rabbit could find them.

### In Black and Pink



Black and pink are effectively combined in this tiny felt breton. It is black on top with a fillet and facing of pink. The suit is sheer black woolen made with a knife pleated skirt and having a blouse of pink crepe. Pink suede gloves are worn with it.

### RENOVATING OLD FLOORS

A WELL made floor, properly finished and kept in good condition, is an asset to a house, and contributes greatly to its appearance. On the other hand, floors that are in poor condition, rough and worn, give an air of shabbiness to a house and its furnishings.

A floor of good wood can be done over at no great expense. The job should start with scraping, which is easily and quickly done by an electric floor machine. This machine cuts off the old finish, grinds down the roughness, and discloses a new wood surface that can be finished in any desired color and manner. Such cleaning sometimes brings out unknown beauties. I know of one century-old house that was being renovated by a new owner. The floors of the living-room and dining-room were almost black with many coats of stain and varnish. On resurfacing them with a floor machine, the floors developed to be of exceptionally fine parquet.

Old floors of soft wood may be too badly worn for much to be done with them. Also, in such floors, cracks are likely to have developed between the boards. In such cases new flooring can be laid on top. The first step should be the scraping of the old floor to provide a smooth and level surface on which the new can be laid.

Flooring of oak and maple in any one of several grades can be had in thin boards to be nailed on the old floor over a lining of building paper. With the old floor providing the

### FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

### RENOVATING OLD FLOORS

necessary strength, the new is little more than a finish to take the wear. Parquet flooring can also be used.

For many rooms, linoleum makes an excellent finish. Rubber or asphalt tile can also be used. These materials, especially linoleum and rubber, can be had in good design and color, and will give long service. Another flooring is made of cork in compressed blocks. This material is quiet and has the great advantage of providing a high degree of insulation. It is especially good for rooms that for some reason of construction have cold floors.

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a harsh, unpleasant laugh. It always tickles him to tease Peter and make him feel uncomfortable. And Peter did feel uncomfortable. You see, in spite of himself, that little doubt kept growing and growing. He just couldn't help it. Peter wouldn't harm anybody for the world, and he wouldn't bring harm to anybody, not even to Reddy or Old Granny Fox unless it was to save his own life and yet he has reason enough to wish them harm, for they had given him enough terrible frights to have made any kind of bad wishes excusable. But Peter isn't that kind. And now he was beginning to blame himself for having led Farmer Brown's boy to the place where Mrs. Grouse had been a prisoner.

"She might have got out some other way," said Peter to himself, though right down in his heart he felt sure that she couldn't have. "Oh, dear, I wish I knew what has become of her. I don't believe any harm has come to her, and yet—and yet—dear me. I just don't know what to believe."

"Just think the best of everyone; You'll find it always pays. It helps folks try to do their best And mend their evil ways."

It was Tommy Tit speaking, and you know Tommy practices what he preaches. Peter sighed. "I'm trying to, Tommy, I'm trying to! But what do you suppose has become of Mrs. Grouse? Sometimes I think she is safe and sometimes I think—well, I don't know what I do think. I'm full of doubts," said Peter.

"Dee, dee, think the best, Peter! Think the best! That's what I do." And with this Tommy Tit flew over to the Old Orchard.

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Every day Sammy Jay hunted up Peter, and said unpleasant things. "What did I tell you?" said Sammy with a wicked chuckle. "What did I tell you, Peter Rabbit? If Mrs. Grouse hasn't been killed and eaten, where is she? What has become of her? Tell me that!"

Of course Peter couldn't. It was what he wanted to know himself. All he could say was "I don't believe it, and you haven't any business to tell such dreadful stories when you don't know any more about it than I do; so there, Sammy Jay!"

Sammy would fly away laughing

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### MOPSY



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### SOMEWHERE THE ROSES

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE woods will soon be full of flowers, Blossoms that never will be ours, Chained to the city by some duty. But I am glad that there is beauty In this old world, however far From all things beautiful we are.

And I have never been so sad That one thought has not made me glad:

That in the world were fairer places, And in the world were happier faces, Whatever trouble I had known, The disappointment was my own.

Whatever griefs may overcome Myself, it is not so with some. Somewhere the woods are full of roses, Someone at night in peace reposes, Somehow the world is very blest, If not for me, then for the rest.

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### THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis  
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BY NOW, if you have been reading the preceding lessons attentively, and have made practical application of the principles outlined, you will have found the forefinger uncanny in its disclosures of power and purpose. For these two qualities of the personality are here, perhaps, more definitely indicated than in any other major element of the hand.

### The Painstaking Finger of Jupiter.

Until one has learned to differentiate the characteristics found in this element of hand-study, there is a tendency to confuse this type with the Overcautious Finger of Jupiter described in Lesson 25. In both these types the outstanding feature is the irregularity of the finger itself and its decided bend toward the second figure.

The painstaking type, however, is indicated by length that is far greater than that of the overcautious forefinger. Also its inclination toward the second finger is much less angular. The joints are knotty, which gives the finger its irregular contour, and the space between the nail joint and the nail tip is often of quite unusual length.

A forefinger of this type often has the thumb lying close to it, even when the hand is widely extended, a characteristic which emphasizes the indications of slow but sure thoroughness.

The man or woman with this type of forefinger is sure to be scrupulously exact in all matters intrusted to his or her care. And while initiative may seem to be lacking, perseverance and clear thinking may be counted upon to compensate for what otherwise would be a real deficiency in the personality.

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### Taking No Chances



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