

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937

No. 10

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Senate Condemns Sitdown Strike but Spares President—Henry Ford Defies Lewis—Governor Benson Incurs Censure of Minnesota Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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IN ORDER to get the Guffey coal control bill through the senate without an amendment condemning the sitdown strike, Majority Leader Joe Robinson promised to permit consideration of a resolution carrying similar condemnation, but when it was presented and adopted, by a vote of 75 to 3, it was not a joint resolution, which would require the signature of the President. That was what Senator McNary and others wanted, but Robinson said it must be concurrent, because he would not put Mr. Roosevelt in the position of having to indicate his position on the sitdown strike by either signing or vetoing the measure.



Sen. Robinson

Besides declaring the sitdown strike "illegal and contrary to sound public policy" the resolution as adopted took a double slap at the employers by also declaring: "That the so-called industrial spy system breeds fear, suspicion and animosity, tends to cause strikes and industrial warfare and is contrary to sound public policy; and that it is likewise contrary to sound public policy for any employer to deny the right of collective bargaining, to foster the company union or to engage in any other unfair labor practice as defined in the national labor relations act."

HENRY FORD returned from Detroit to his winter residence at Ways, Ga., and there announced that the Ford Motor company "never will recognize" the United Automobile Workers of America or any other union. "We'll deal with individual workers," he said.

Ford said that any of his men who struck would be "led out" of the particular plant with regrets "because we know the men are simply being duped and coerced by the strike leaders."

"We won't hold any grudge against them and will be willing to hire them back," he added. He said public officials were charged with protecting citizens from such disorders as sitdown strikes.

"Those who seize property not their own are in the same category as housebreakers," Ford said.

John L. Lewis in reply told a union meeting in Detroit that he had no doubt Ford will continue to deal with individual employees "as long as his employees permit him to follow that policy and no longer." And the C. I. O. chief added ominously: "I have no doubt Henry Ford will change his mind on this subject."

The strike in the Ford plant in Kansas City came to an end and the members of the United Automobile Workers were boasting of gaining a victory over the imperturbable Henry. But the advantage they won was slight and temporary.

The thirty-day strike of the Chrysler company employees came to an end when W. P. Chrysler and John Lewis reached an agreement under persuasion of Governor Murphy. The company agreed to recognize the U. A. W. A. as the bargaining agency for its members, and the union pledged that it would call no sitdown strikes nor permit its members to engage in any in Chrysler plants for the duration of the compact, which extends to March 3, 1938.

The strike of Reo company men was settled on approximately the same terms, and Governor Murphy then turned his attention to the Hudson company strike.

The C. I. O. invaded Canada by calling out 3,700 workers in the plants of the General Motors company of Canada at Oshawa, Ont. But it was the old-fashioned kind of strike, with picketing, and the union pledged there would be no violence.

THREE hundred sitdown strikers at the plant of the Hershey Chocolate corporation at Hershey, Pa., were overwhelmed and driven out by a mob of thousands of irate farmers and loyal workers of the company. The farmers were enraged because the strike had cut off their market for \$10,000 worth of milk daily. They and the non-strikers were armed with clubs and bricks and the strikers were treated roughly.

Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylv-

ania ordered an investigation and declared formally: "The bloodshed at the Hershey plant was a disgrace to the commonwealth. The blame lies directly on the sheriff of the county, who said he did not need the assistance of the state police to maintain order. Precedent decrees that local authorities must ask the state's assistance before it intervenes."

"The state police will not be used to suppress union labor. Neither are they interested in the sitdown problem. They will prevent mob rule. Apparently the sheriff was not an unbiased law enforcement officer in this case."

MOVING back again to the West, we find Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Labor governor of Minnesota, involved in labor troubles that might conceivably result in his impeachment. About 200 members of the "people's lobby" staged a sitdown in the senate chamber at St. Paul for the purpose of enforcing their demands for immediate action on the governor's relief plan.



Gov. Benson

Benson had previously spoken to the crowd, telling them "it is all right to be a little rough once in a while" in dealing with the legislature, and the lawmakers were exceedingly resentful. The governor, after one day and night, persuaded the demonstrators to leave, telling them they had done a good job.

On regaining possession of its chamber, the senate put through a resolution condemning the governor for "inciting people to riot" and failing to perform his lawful duties to "quell and quiet the mob."

While there was no serious talk of impeachment, the report was current that the senate resolution was drafted deliberately as a possible basis for such action.

BITUMINOUS coal miners were on strike only one day, for the new wage scale, providing an \$85,000,000 increase of pay for the 400,000 men, was signed by representatives of the operators and the United Mine Workers of America. Of course the consumer will have to pay for this wage boost. Charles O'Neill, president of the United Eastern Coal Sales corporation and chairman of the operators' delegation at the conference, said the cost of bituminous coal at the mine would go up at least 25 cents a ton.

The miners won a raise of 50 cents a day, but lost their demand for a 30-hour week. The 35-hour week, or 7 hours a day and 5 days a week, which was in effect under the old contract, will remain. Also the men failed to get two weeks' vacation with pay and a guaranty of 200 days of work a year.

TRANS-ATLANTIC air service between the United States and Great Britain may be expected to start almost immediately, for the last obstacle in its way was removed by an agreement with Canada concerning routes through the Dominion. Assistant Secretary of Commerce J. Monroe Johnson announced that two routes through Canada had been made available for trans-Atlantic flying craft that will make a total of four trips a week. One route is by way of Shediac, N. B., and the other through Montreal. The hop-off point for eastward flights over the ocean would be from Bottwood, N. F., which also would be landfall on the westward flights.

Johnson said that under the agreement British and United States planes would make two crossings a piece weekly.

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois told the senate that he believes the time has come for President Roosevelt to call an international peace conference that would revise the treaty of Versailles. He said the object of the conference would be to reach a "new disposition that might content the nations that are now in revolt and which continue in conflict because of the affront and injury they feel was worked upon them under the terms of the treaty."

The senator asserted the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt abroad would lend much to the success of such a conference.

THAT France and Russia are flagrantly violating the Spanish civil war neutrality agreement by sending aid to the Madrid government is the charge flatly made by Virginio Gayda, Italian editor who is generally regarded as voicing the views of Premier Mussolini. The charges are so serious that many observers believe they mean Italy may soon break away from the agreement and openly go to the assistance of the Franco regime.

Gayda said 25 officers of the French general staff were mapping the strategy of the loyalists especially on the front northeast of Madrid, and that transshipment had been permitted through France of much war material made in the United States. He alleged that Edouard Daladier, French minister of war, is receiving reports on the performance of the new 155 millimeter (6.1 inch) French guns sent to Spain and used extensively in the Guadaluajara battle.

The Spanish steamer Mar Negro, Gayda declared, was en route to Valencia from Odessa, Russia, with a cargo of munitions of war for the Spanish government.

THE house of representatives passed, 122 to 14, a measure, admittedly experimental, designed to speed Supreme court decisions on the constitutionality of acts of congress. It embraces one of the phases of the President's court program.

The bill provides that whenever the constitutionality of an act of congress is drawn in question in any suit in a federal court, the attorney general is permitted to appear and present arguments on behalf of the government. The attorney general is given the same rights as a party in the suit.

PERSISTENT search in the mountains of northern Arizona revealed the wreck of the skyliner that had been missing several days; and in the wreckage were the corpses of the eight occupants, six of them burned beyond recognition. The plane had been sold and was being taken from Burbank, Calif., to New York. It had smashed against the side of a mountain.

PRICES of government bonds have been declining in a disturbing manner, and the administration decided to do something to check the slump. The open market committee of the federal reserve system discussed the matter all one day, and next day President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Chairman Eccles of the reserve board held a long conference. The result was this announcement:



Secretary Morgenthau

"With a view (1) to exerting its influence toward orderly conditions in the money market and (2) to facilitating the orderly adjustment of member banks to the increased reserve requirements effective May 1, 1937, the open market committee of the federal reserve system is prepared to make open market purchases of government securities for the account of federal reserve banks in such amounts and at such times as may be desirable."

The security and commodity markets were given a rather severe jolt by the President when he told the correspondents that prices of durable goods, especially steel and copper, were too high and that it was time for a shift in federal expenditure from them so as to spread the national income more evenly.

PROCLAIMED by the President, congress and all governors, Army day was celebrated throughout the nation on April 6, the twentieth anniversary of America's entrance into the World war.

The keynote of Army day, according to Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N. retired, general chairman of the day, is "Peace through preparedness."

THAT Florida ship canal project, which would cut the state in two, has come to the fore again and probably will have to be fought out once more in congress. Two reports on the matter have just been filed. One, from Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of engineers of the army, says the federal government would be justified in completing the project at a cost of \$197,921,000. The other, from the river and harbor board, says the canal is economically unsound.

Neither report was made public at once, but the War department said General Markham recommended an Atlantic-Gulf waterway 33 feet deep and 400 feet wide.



Maj. Gen. Markham

Six chevron pockets trim the jacket of this emerald green sports suit. It is a heavily crinkled imported woolen. The draped turban and scarf are of a brilliantly colored silk Persian print. Natural pigskin gloves are embroidered in brown capeskin.

## Scrap Iron for Europe's Arms Jams Freight Yards



Ports and freight yards of the United States are fast becoming jammed with freight cars loaded with scrap iron, owing to the lack of ships to carry the metal to European munition makers. This scene is typical of hundreds. Old railroad scrap, household utensils and other metal objects are being hurried abroad as fast as ships can take them.



MRS. GROUSE LEARNS MANY THINGS

ALL the time that Peter Rabbit and her other friends were worrying about her, Mrs. Grouse was very warm and very comfortable in the henhouse of Farmer Brown's boy. That first night she had slept soundly, for you know she had been very, very tired. In the morning when she had opened her eyes she couldn't think at first where she was. Then she remembered how she had been picked up by Farmer



She Peeped Out of the Box Timidly and Looked Around.

Brown's boy when she was too weak to fly and put in the box of hay, where she now was, and given all she could eat.

She peeped out of the box timidly and looked around. It was a strange place, a very strange place, to Mrs. Grouse. You see, never before in all her life had she slept under any roof excepting the thick, low hanging branches of a hemlock tree. Always she had been where she could spread her stout wings and

## Six Pockets!



Six chevron pockets trim the jacket of this emerald green sports suit. It is a heavily crinkled imported woolen. The draped turban and scarf are of a brilliantly colored silk Persian print. Natural pigskin gloves are embroidered in brown capeskin.

had to eat. After that she felt better. A full stomach always makes one feel better. Pretty soon Mrs. Featherlegs discovered her and called all the other hens. They crowded around the box and made unkind remarks about Mrs. Grouse.

They asked her what business she had there, and made fun of her because she was so much smaller than they. And then Mrs. Grouse was very glad, indeed, of that wire netting which a little while before had seemed so hateful. When they finally left her alone she grew very thoughtful. She had learned many things—what the inside of Farmer Brown's henhouse was like, that Farmer Brown's boy could be very gentle, that even a hateful wire might prove a blessing, and much more.

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## FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

### PROPER DRAFT IN A CHIMNEY

FROM what I have seen of household heating plants and chimneys, I conclude that a great many complaints of insufficient heating are due to the poor condition of the heaters, and especially of the chimneys. With coal as a fuel, the briskness of the fire depends on good draft in the chimney, which is created by the rising of heated air in the chimney flue, and a continual supply of air at the bottom of the chimney in comparison with the air outside, the stronger will be the draft. By the construction of a chimney and a heater, the passage of the draft through the firebed supplies air that is necessary for combustion.

A heater is made with dampers by which the draft can be guided through the firebed when heat is needed, and at other times is passed into the chimney without going through the fire. For good operation, these should be the only points through which air can be drawn by chimney draft. When air can leak in anywhere else, the draft will be cut down, just as a flow of water from a garden hose will be cut down by a leaky connection.

There may be many places at which air can leak in. One very common place is around the connection of the smoke pipe to the chimney. Others are at defective mortar joints in the masonry of the chimney. The masonry should be tight, not only for a good draft, but because openings are common causes of fire.

To test the tightness of a chimney, a small and smoky fire is built; a fire of tar paper, for example. When smoke is coming out in good volume, a board is placed over the chimney top. No longer able to escape at the top, the smoke will find its way out of any openings that may be present elsewhere. These openings should be located, and the mortar removed.

Another test can be made with a lighted candle; the flame, when held close to leaks, will be sucked in. This test should be made around the chimney. Another usual air leak is around the clean-out door at the bottom of a chimney. An open joint around the door can be closed with asbestos cement.

A very common cause of poor draft is the connection of two fires to one flue. Each fire will kill the

## A MORNING IN THE GARDEN

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

A MORNING in the garden is just the nicest way that there can be, it seems to me. With which to start the day. About the nicest party that anyone can know is when the sun asks ev'ryone A-gardening to go.

For ev'rything invites you, The sun, the earth, the sky, The little birds have their own words

That they invite you by. The jonquils and the tulips Are nodding with their heads, And sprouts of green you hadn't seen Are peeping from their beds.

So Mother takes her basket, His bucket Brother brings, And I, I take the hoe and rake And all the other things. Then, when our work is over, It's nice to know all day We've done our part with hand and heart

To make a garden gay!  
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## THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis  
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HAVE you ever wondered just how purposeful this or that man or woman of your acquaintance might be—and how his or her purposes are expressed? The Finger of Jupiter will go far toward answering this interesting question with accuracy.

Forefingers vary, but not so greatly as one might think. Compare a hundred of them, and you will find that they fall within a comparatively small group of major classifications. Here is one that you will meet on hands where sometimes you would expect its indications least.

### The Tyrannical Finger of Jupiter.

While most often found on the thickest prima type of hand, the tyrannical forefinger is no confined to any one kind of hand. In fact it is found on many a hand to which it hardly seems to belong. Its outstanding characteristics are easily recognized. These are: (1) Shortness, (2) thickness, (3) straightness.

The knuckles of this type are full, though so well covered that their size is deceiving. The underside of the finger is usually heavily fleshed, so much so that when partly closed the finger has a pouched appearance. The nail tip is broad and well rounded. With the finger extended there is wider than average space between the forefinger and second finger.

With a finger of this type you may look for a personality that has difficulty in overcoming selfishness, and one, most certainly, that finds its greatest satisfaction in putting through activities from which self-gratification seems assured.

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"A man merely asks for his intended bride's hand," says Reno Ritzl, "but receives a ball and chain."

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draft of the other. Every fire should have its own flue.  
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