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News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Demands Economy, Predicting Deficit of \$418,000,000, but Asks Billion and Half for Relief—Franco Creates Authoritarian State.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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REVISING his budget estimates for the fiscal year 1938, President Roosevelt told congress in a special message that the deficit probably would amount to \$418,000,000 exclusive of debt retirement payments of \$400,000,000, instead of the "layman's" balanced budget he predicted in January. He recommended the appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for relief; and he demanded

rigid economy to combat an anticipated drop in federal revenues amounting to \$600,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt also said there must be a careful survey of the nation's tax structure, and intimated that a new tax bill would be introduced at the next session of congress.

In correcting the over-estimation of revenue and the under-estimation of expenditures, the President indicated that the national debt will rise over the 36 billion dollar mark.

Though he made no specific recommendations as to economy, the President spoke sharply about "special groups" who are exerting pressure to bring about increases in government expenditures. It was understood he referred especially to the farm tenancy program, proposing an annual expenditure of \$135,000,000; the Wagner housing bill, calling for an expenditure of \$50,000,000 a year, and the Harrison-Black education bill, calling for allocations among the states beginning at \$100,000,000 for the first year and reaching a maximum of \$300,000,000 a year.

Mr. Roosevelt had rejected these measures at a White House conference and his attitude provoked various prominent senators and representatives so much that they declared they would favor cutting down the relief appropriation he asked to one billion dollars. Among the Democratic leaders taking this stand were Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, representing the appropriations committee, and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi. Said Senator Byrnes: "I think the President's estimate of one and a half billion dollars for work relief is too high. It would make possible a monthly expenditure of \$125,000,000. Each month it will be possible for Mr. Hopkins to further reduce the number on the relief rolls and consequently reduce the expenditures.

"It is my purpose not only to urge that the work relief appropriation be limited to one billion dollars, but that the law require larger contributions from the sponsors of projects. If the sponsors could be required to put up 50 per cent of the cost of the projects, we would not have applications for a billion dollars during the next fiscal year."

Senator Joe Robinson, majority leader, made an earnest plea for economy in all directions; and Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican leader, assured Senator Robinson that the Republicans would co-operate in every way possible with the Democrats in their "belated" efforts to balance expenditures with income.

In the house the economy program lost a point when Representative Vinson of Kentucky succeeded in getting through his \$1,000,000 stream pollution bill.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT announced his plans for another fishing trip, to begin April 28 and last two weeks or longer. This time he is going to angle in the Gulf of Mexico while congress struggles with his latest recommendations. After leaving Washington his first stop will be at Biloxi, Miss. From there he will go by motor to New Orleans, pausing en route at Beauvoir, the old home of Jefferson Davis that is now a home for Confederate veterans. At New Orleans Mr. Roosevelt will board the Presidential yacht Potomac and cruise out into the gulf after tarpon. A navy cruiser will accompany the yacht. The fishing trip will end at Galveston and Mr. Roosevelt will go from there to Fort Worth to visit his son Elliott.

While the Potomac is at sea Secretary McIntyre will maintain headquarters at Galveston with a small staff.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, British chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in parliament

the biggest budget since World war times, and gave warning that national finances for several years to come would be dominated by expenditures on armaments. He said that the government will require an outlay of 862,848,000 pounds (about \$4,314,240,000) to carry out its plans and pay its expenses during the next year. Revenue obtainable he estimated at 847,950,000 pounds (about \$4,239,750,000), leaving a prospective deficit of 14,898,000 pounds (about \$74,490,000).

Chamberlain said the taxpayers would have to pay 3 pence more on each taxable pound of income, bringing the tax up to 5 shillings, or 25 per cent. He also announced a new tax on business profits, and this especially was bitterly attacked by the Conservatives, led by Sir Robert Horne. They argued that it would demoralize industry.

FRANCISCO FRANCO is well on the way to becoming a real dictator of the part of Spain his insurgent forces control, and of the entire country if they win the war. By decree the general has merged the two chief rightist factions under his leadership and has outlawed all other parties, thus creating a one-party authoritarian state. His decree left open the way to restoration of the monarchy in Spain "if the nation needs it," and the monarchists of the Carlist and Bourbon persuasions agreed that if this takes place, the king shall be Prince Juan, youngest son of Alfonso XIII. He is known as prince of the Asturias and is twenty-three years old.

"The new Spain needs a new king," said a Carlist leader. "We traditionalists prefer the prince of the Asturias, who is a known sympathizer with the ideals of the new Spain."

GOV. LEWIS O. BARROWS of Maine has lined up with other state executives who will not stand for riotous and illegal tactics by strikers. When an unruly mob of 1,000 men tried to storm two of nineteen factories in Auburn involved in a general shoe strike and the local authorities were unable to handle the situation, Governor Barrows ordered out eight companies of the National Guard.

"I'll order out the entire military forces of Maine, if necessary to preserve constitutional authority," the executive said. "When there is open defiance to the orders of our courts and our officers of the law, there is little difference from anarchy. We shall not tolerate this situation for a moment."

The trouble followed a state Supreme court injunction, issued by Judge Harry Manser, outlawing the shoe strike which affects about 6,500 workers. The mob had been aroused by speeches by Powers Haggood, New England secretary for the C. I. O., and other organizers.

FORBES MORGAN, who was the able treasurer of the Democratic national committee during the 1936 campaign and who resigned to take the presidency of the Distilled Spirits Institute, died suddenly in a committee room of the Ohio state capitol in Columbus. Mr. Morgan, a relative of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by marriage, was a major in the World war.

BY UNANIMOUS vote, nearly 4,000 Daughters of the American Revolution, in their forty-sixth annual congress in Washington, adopted a resolution opposing the President's Supreme court enlargement bill. It declared against "unbalancing" the federal tripartite system of government and favored submission of the issues raised by the President to the people through a constitutional amendment.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent to the senate the nomination of Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman of Washington as minister to Norway. She is the widow of J. Borden Harriman, New York banker, and has been active in politics for a number of years. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who now holds the Norway post, was nominated to be ambassador to Poland.

OPEN hearings on the President's Supreme court bill were ended by the senate judiciary committee, which is now engaged in considering the measure in executive sessions. It was believed the committee would debate the bill for several weeks.

Boxes full of petitions against the measure were presented to the committee. Senator Hiram Johnson of California handed in a volume signed by 75,000 voters of his state, and a series numbering 25,000 came from the Women's National Committee for Hands Off the Supreme Court and Women Investors of America, Inc.

One witness heard in support of the bill was Smith Wildman Brookhart, radical former senator from Iowa. He said the President's proposal was an issue in the campaign because the opposition declared what he would do to the Supreme court.

"It was specifically made an issue in the campaign," said Mr. Brookhart. "The President himself did not so urge it because he probably had not fully made up his mind, but former Senator James A. Reed, the ablest, most brilliant and most forceful opponent the President had in the whole campaign, did present in detail the President's plan upon accurate information. He dared the President to deny his statement."

"There was no denial because Senator Reed was telling the truth and the President was content to submit the issue upon the violent arguments against it alone."

Judge William Denman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, an appointee of President Roosevelt, argued against Chief Justice Hughes' contention that a Supreme court working in two or more separate panels would be unconstitutional.

IN THE last five months strikes in the automotive industry have cost the workers between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000 in wages. And still, at the behest of John L. Lewis and his C. I. O., they are planning further strikes. What they gain, beyond recognition of their union which probably could be obtained by negotiation wherever it is deserved, is problematical. The figures are from Ward's Reports, Inc., which says of losses to companies affected that the net volume of business "delayed" by the strikes would approximate \$200,000,000, but what proportion of this actually is lost cannot be calculated.

Keeping "foreign agitators" out of the picture, the representatives of General Motors of Canada and of the workers at Oshawa, Ontario, reached a settlement of the strike in that plant. The company agreed to raise wages and shorten work hours, but does not recognize the United Automobile Workers of America. J. L. Cohen, Toronto attorney who represented the strikers, said the settlement was "eminently satisfactory."

The executive board of the union at a meeting in Washington decided to postpone until November the drive to unionize the Ford company plants.

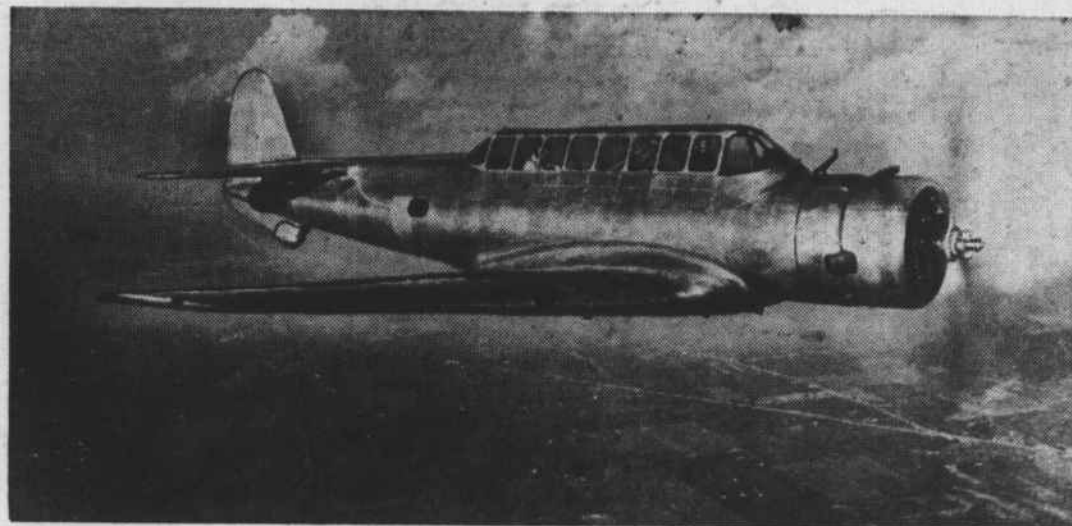
TEST flights by the army air corps' new big bombing plane were being made at Seattle, Wash., where it was built by the Boeing Aircraft company. This machine is the largest military airplane in the world, with an all metal fuselage 100 feet long, a wingspread of 105 feet, and a cruising range of 6,000 miles. It weighs about 40,000 pounds unloaded and 75,000 pounds when carrying a full complement of fuel and armament. It has four twin row engines of a new type which will deliver 1,400 horse power each for takeoff. The speed is about 250 miles an hour. There are five streamlined blisters on the new machine which are emplacements for small, quick firing cannon, instead of machine guns.

PATROL of the coasts and borders of Spain by the navies and land observers of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, as arranged some time ago by the international non-intervention committee, is now in effect.

Under the command of British Vice Admiral Geoffrey Blake, aboard the battle cruiser Hood, the British fleet patrols the northern coast on the bay of Biscay. Germany patrols the southwestern coast while France guards Spanish Morocco and the Balearic islands and Italy the eastern Mediterranean coast.

Merchant vessels of the committee's 27 members entering Spanish territorial waters must first call at specified ports and take aboard non-intervention committee supervisors who will have the right to examine the cargo.

Foreign Governments Buying American Bombers



Orders have been placed in the United States for more than \$3,000,000 worth of Vultee attack bombers like the one shown above. This fighting plane, of all metal construction, has a high speed of 237 m. p. h., a cruising range of 2,700 miles, and carries 1,100 pounds weight of bombs as well as a full crew and machine gun equipment.



STRANGE TRACKS IN THE GREEN FOREST

THERE were strange tracks deep in the Green Forest. Of course, it was Peter Rabbit who found them first. None but Peter or some one with curiosity as great as his would ever have been wandering about so deep in the Green Forest at that time of the year. It had popped into Peter's head one day that he would like to see how that part of the Green Forest way in deep at the very foot of the mountain looked when everything was covered with snow. So off he started, lipperty-



It looked as if some one had brushed the snow off the lower branches of the hemlock trees in passing.

lipperty-lip, as fast as he could go. The farther in he got, the fewer little people he saw and the fewer tracks to show that others had been there. By and by he saw no tracks at all. It was very, very still in the great white woods, so still that it seemed to Peter that he could actually feel the stillness. It gave him a creepy, lonesome feeling. The farther he went the more the creepy, lonesome feeling grew. Two or three times he almost decided to turn back, but each time his curiosity drove him on.

"If I could sing, I would," thought Peter, "for if I heard ever my own voice it wouldn't seem so lonesome. There's nothing to be afraid of. Of course not. I'll go a little ways farther and then I'll go back."

So Peter went on, but every two or three hops he stopped to sit up and look and listen. It was so still in the great white woods that he could hear his own heart beat, and

MOPSY



that creepy feeling had grown until if he had heard even a tiny noise he would have jumped almost out of his skin. He had just decided that no one ever came way off there so deep in the Green Forest in the winter, and had about decided to turn back, when he saw something just ahead of him. It looked as if someone had brushed the snow off the lower branches of the hemlock trees in passing. Peter hopped over there. And then he saw the strange tracks!

At first Peter thought that they had been made by Farmer Brown's boy, because they were so big. He stared at them. They looked something like the tracks Farmer Brown's boy left in the mud around the Smiling Pool when he went in swimming in the summer, but Peter knew that Farmer Brown's boy never went barefoot in winter. Of course not. Peter scratched his long left ear with his long right hindfoot and looked puzzled. Then he discovered something that made his heart jump right up in his throat. Whoever made those tracks had claws! Peter almost turned a somersault in his haste to get away.

He ran a little way as fast as he could and then stopped and sat up, looking and listening. No one was to be seen. Not a sound was to be heard. Peter slowly hopped back for another look at those strange tracks. But when he got near them the sight of them frightened him again just as before, and away he hurried. He did this several times, for no sooner would he get away than his curiosity would tempt him to go back. Finally, he ventured to sniff at them, but whoever had made them had done it so long before that there was no odor in the tracks and Peter was no wiser than before. But he felt no easier in his mind. It was too dreadfully still! And those strange tracks were so dreadfully big!

"This is no place for me," decided Peter, and started back for the dear Old Briar Patch as fast as his long legs could take him, for he had great news and it seemed to him that he should burst if he didn't find some one soon to tell about the strange tracks he had found in the Green Forest.

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"Working poor old Dad," says sagacious Sue, "still seems to be the most popular way of working one's way through college."

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University of Genoa
The University of Genoa, Italy, was founded in 1243, while that at Macerata came into existence in 1290.

BING AND BAM

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE USED to hear a swinging gate.

But now we hear a car door slam. For it seems ev'rything of late. At least goes bing, and often bam! We used to warble "Sweet and Low"

Or "In the Gloaming" in the gloom.

But now an eight-tube radio Lets loose a brass band in the room.

We used to hear a neighbor's knock. But now we hear a doorbell ring. That you can hear a half a block. For things go bam, at least go bing.

We used to talk but now we yell. You have to in a noisy flat. For even people now as well Go bing and bam and things like that.

We used to have one noisy day. The good old Fourth went bing and bam.

But now the whole year is that way. Except the Fourth, that's like a clam.

We used to live here 'way back when.

A place where noise is never known.

And so we've moved out here again—

One minute, there's the telephone!

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GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL



LEFT ARM SLIGHTLY BENT AT ADDRESS

AT ADDRESS the body should be in a comfortable position with the body slightly bent forward at the waist and the arms hanging in an easy, non rigid state from the shoulders. In fact, there should be a slight bend in the left elbow to avoid any semblance of tenseness and this point by the way often causes a confusion in the golfer's mind. He has heard so much about the straight left that his own interpretation of these words, in terms of his own game, are taken to mean that the left arm should be absolutely straight at this point. If the left arm is to guide the stroke unerringly in the same groove repeatedly it must be a fixed radius in a circle, i. e., the actual stroke. If the left elbow is bent to allow a measure of freedom it means that on the downswing the clubhead, due to the straight left at this point, will be slightly further out than the position at address and contact the ball wrongly. On the face of the stroke as they know it this sounds like logical reasoning. However, they fail to take into consideration one thing. At impact the left shoulder is lifted upward which takes up the slack of the bent elbow at address and keeps the clubhead

THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR HAND

By Leicester K. Davis
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BY NOW, of course, you have found analysis of forefingers a fascinating study in itself. And doubtless you have acquired some skill in placing them by type. The preceding group of lessons has endeavored to cover most of the classifications of types which you are likely to contact in your readings of hands. The list would not be complete, however, without a final forefinger type which is growing more common every day.

Pleasure-loving Finger of Jupiter.

This type of forefinger has, like the other types, its own group of characteristics which may be quickly recognized. The most impressive are the smooth, plump appearance and symmetrical taper from root to tip.

The Pleasure-loving Finger of Jupiter is usually a shorter-than-average forefinger and is well fleshed. The knuckles have little prominence and are more evenly spaced than those of other types. The nail is usually well formed and free from ridges.

When widely extended, this type of forefinger stands away from both the thumb and second finger. Under pressure it is found to possess a surprising degree of flexibility, being easily bent far backward toward the wrist.

With such a finger you may place the owner as one whose main purpose in life is having all the fun that life can give. Coupled with an overfleshed, flexible thumb, not one but many pleasure-loving purposes are indicated, with over self-indulgence likely to cause difficulties.

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Collarless Suit



The collarless suit for town or country is interpreted here in buff colored woolen. Hand stitching edges the jacket and pocket flaps. Fastenings and accessories are black antelope.

Ancient Letter Forms

Martine's Sensible Letter Writer of the year 1866 contained form letters by which one could correctly address "a daughter, from a mother in town"; the proper way for a gentleman to write to his daughter on her preference to a suitor; "from a young gentleman clerk to a merchant in the city; to his father in the country soliciting more pocket money," or "to a friend who has traduced you."

hitting straight on line. For consistent results the left arm must be straight as it hits the ball but it only straightens after the downswing is well underway.

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