

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937

No. 21

News Review of Current Events

F. D. R. EYEING THIRD TERM?

Belief He Is Grows in Capital . . . State Troops Act For Peace in Strikes . . . Mediation Board Hits Snags



Being human at bar on island where President Roosevelt "humanized" relations between the White House and majority members of congress: Senators Key Pittman (left) of Nevada and John H. Overton of Louisiana.

"Humanizing" the Majority

A MAJORITY members of congress met on Jefferson island in Chesapeake bay with President Roosevelt, to have their relations with the chief executive "humanized," the belief in Washington circles that the President is willing to accept a third term expanded to the greatest proportions.



President Roosevelt

The spark which touched off the latest cloakroom whisperings of a third term was the declaration by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania that he would give "unqualified and final" support to a Roosevelt-for-President movement in 1940. Further reports had it that John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and leader of the sit-down strikes that have swept the nation, was working toward the same end. The President has only indirectly disavowed such an ambition. He said at his victory dinner:

"My great ambition on January 20, 1941, is to turn over this desk and chair in the White House to my successor, whoever he may be, with the assurance that I am at the same time turning over to him as President a nation intact, a nation at peace, a nation prosperous . . ."

The "humanizing" on Jefferson island was interpreted as attempts to salvage the New Deal programs, which have been getting a mild kicking around in congress of late, through heart-to-heart talks between Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters in the Capitol.

Several pieces of attempted legislation, most notably the President's Supreme court bill, have apparently created a split between the conservatives and liberals in the Democratic party. The President's continued silence throughout the C. I. O. strikes has been a factor, too. Democratic members of congress are puzzled to decide whether the President is unwittingly bringing about the split, or is doing so deliberately with an eye to freezing out the conservatives and creating a completely liberal party. They would also like to know whether he is silently supporting John L. Lewis or is simply giving the C. I. O. leader plenty of rope with which to hang himself.

States Patrol Strike Areas

A NATIONAL guardsmen, ordered out by Gov. Martin L. Davey, arrived on the scene to protect the public peace in Ohio cities where C. I. O. steel strikes have caused bloodshed and threatened more, violence dwindled, temporarily at least, to the throwing of a few stones and choice epithets.

At Warren, troops dispersed pickets and allowed loyal workmen to move in and out of the Republic Steel plants. A general strike which the C. I. O. had ordered and claimed to be 40 to 70 per cent effective was recalled after a day.

At Youngstown the strikers were celebrating the order by which several hundred state troops were forcing the four plants of Republic and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company to remain closed. Then Gov. Davey reversed his order, commanding troops to keep the plants open.

Shortly before the arrival of the troops, in Youngstown two C. I. O.

strikers had been killed and 25 persons injured as strikers and local police fought for hours in front of a Republic plant.

Bethlehem Steel's plant at Johnstown, Pa., was closed and kept closed for several days by Pennsylvania state police under instructions from Governor Earle. Martial law was finally lifted.

Nazi Fleet Moves on Valencia

FOR the second time Germany and Italy withdrew from the four-power non-intervention patrol of Spain, asserting that by this act their "freedom of action" was restored. Hitler immediately ordered the strongest units of the Nazi fleet to Valencia, the loyalist capital, the while assuring Great Britain he would commit no rash act. Britain, in turn, let it be known through her ambassador at Berlin that she would regard any hostile act against the loyalists "most seriously."

The reason for the Fascist nations' withdrawal was that Great Britain and France had refused to join them in a naval demonstration at Valencia to protest the alleged loyalist submarine attack against the German cruiser Leipzig on May 18.

Hopkins Slices WPA Rolls

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION HARRY L. HOPKINS is busy trimming 314,759 names off the WPA rolls, to shave the total to 1,655,477 by mid-July. The cut was to be effected "simply through not replacing men who found jobs in private industry" and by combing the lists for ineligible. WPA officials emphasized the need for economy by comparing the estimated \$2,175,000,000 spent in 1937 with the \$1,500,000,000 approved by congress for relief in fiscal 1938.

Miss Perkins Names Three

THE federal government took a hand in the settlement of the dispute between John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and the big independent steel companies, as the mediation board of three, appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins, sat in Cleveland to hear the cases of both sides.

The government's move was prompted as the steel strikes, affecting plants in several states, threatened new outbreaks of violence which might be beyond the powers of local or even state governments to control.

Charles P. Taft II, Cincinnati lawyer, son of the former President and chief justice, and a member of the "brain trust" of Governor Landon's presidential campaign, was named chairman of the mediation board. Appointed to sit with him were Lloyd K. Garrison, former president of the national labor relations board, and Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and a former A. F. of L. organizer under Samuel Gompers.

The mediation board had a job cut out for it. It was to conduct an investigation of the strikes and the grievances of both sides, then make recommendations for a settlement. It has power to act as arbitrator only if both sides request it to do so. The first stumbling block encountered was the refusal of Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic, to sit in the same room with C. I. O. representatives.

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French Premier Quits

FACED with one of those financial crises all too frequent in recent French history, Premier Leon Blum asked the senate for powers which would make him financial dictator of France for about six weeks. He did not believe it possible to bring order into the treasury without so drastic a measure. When it was refused he and the 20 members of his cabinet resigned. He had served 117 days of his second year as premier of France—something of a modern record. President Albert Lebrun designated Camille Chautemps, radical socialist and a former premier, to attempt the formation of a new cabinet. A successor to Blum was not immediately in sight.



Premier Blum

The Popular Front government was one of the bulwarks of leftist tendencies in Europe, as opposed to extreme Fascism, and openly expressed its sympathy for the Spanish loyalists. Its passing is extremely important in international affairs.

The Mail Must Go Through

FEDERAL warrants were issued at Cleveland for six C. I. O. leaders in the strike at Youngstown and Warren, charging them with preventing delivery of the United States mails to loyal employees of the steel company plants there. Their names were not revealed.

The order for the obtaining of the warrant was given by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings after he had looked over testimony at the senate post office committee's hearing. Charges have been made that C. I. O. leaders were censoring the mail in Ohio cities and refusing to permit delivery of parcel post packages containing food, clothing and other "irregular" articles for workers in the plants.

"All mail that the post office department sees fit to attempt to deliver must be delivered," said Cummings. This did not conflict with the post office department's refusal to deliver packages to the plants, but sought to prosecute persons who would prevent the delivery of mail the department had okayed.

Bilbao Falls at Last

BILBAO, capital of the Spanish loyalists, fell before an attacking force for the first time in history; it had withstood many sieges dating from medieval ages. In the bombing and shelling which broke the "iron ring" of defense the loyalists had so steadfastly maintained the city was literally torn to shreds and the death toll, which included many women and children, was enormous. But as the Fascists moved in, parading jubilantly, to take possession of the city for Gen. Francisco Franco, not a shot was fired. The last defenders had fled toward Santander, 45 miles to the west. The Basques were estimated to have used 75,000 men in defending Bilbao; 10,000 were either killed or wounded.



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Louis Is Champ by K. O.

JOE LOUIS, the "Brown Bomber" from Detroit, became heavy-weight boxing champion of the world when he knocked out Champion James J. Braddock of New York in the eighth round of a scheduled 15-round bout at Chicago.

The Tax Parade

AS a congressional committee opened hearings on tax evasion and avoidance by wealthy citizens, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was among the first to testify. He said the nation was losing hundreds of millions of dollars in annual revenue through such tactics. Then his under-secretary, Roswell Magill, suggested three changes in the present tax laws: That depletion reductions be eliminated, that community-property provisions now in effect in some states be circumscribed, and that higher levies be put upon the American-earned incomes of non-resident aliens.

The first names mentioned in the hearings were connected with the practice of forming foreign corporations to which individual incomes are transferred, a scheme which treasury officials said was usually within "the letter of the law." Among the first names were: Philip De Ronde, former president of the Hibernia Trust company of New York, now Paraguayan consul in New York; Jules S. Bache, New York banker; Jacob Schick, ex-army officer and electric-razor inventor, and Charles Laughon, motion-picture actor.

When the Python Has the Toothache



When the python of the Rotterdam, Holland, Zoological Garden had a toothache recently, seven men took the place of a dentist's chair, as shown, while the white-coated dentist did his work.



PETER AND WINSOME BLUEBIRD GOSSIP

TO GOSSIP is to talk about other people and what they are doing or what they have done or what they are going to do. Peter Rabbit and Winsome Bluebird were gossiping in the dear Old Brier Patch. Winsome sat in a little cherry tree and right under him sat Peter. Winsome had just arrived from way down South to spread the glad news that Mistress Spring was on her way and would soon reach the Green Meadows, the Green Forest, and the Smiling Pool. You see Winsome is the herald of Mistress Spring and keeps just a little way ahead of her. When the little meadow and forest people first see his beautiful blue coat, or hear his soft, sweet whistle, they know that Mistress Spring is surely on the way and not very far behind, and then



So He Sat and Rested, and While He Rested He Gossiped With Peter Rabbit.

great joy fills their hearts. First comes gentle Sister South Wind to prepare the way, then Winsome Bluebird, and after him beautiful Mistress Spring.

Peter Rabbit was brimful of curiosity, just as he always is. You see it was a long time since he had last seen Winsome Bluebird and all the other birds who had gone to the faraway south when the leaves began to drop in the fall, and, of course, he wanted to know all about

In Mickey's Place



George (Birdie) Tebbetts, the Detroit Tigers' twenty-two-year-old recruit catcher, who succeeded Mickey Cochrane, the team's injured manager-catcher, while the latter is out of the line-up. He is rugged, square-shouldered, is pug-nacious and scrappy, stands 5 feet 11 inches, and weighs 180 pounds. They call him "Birdie" because of his highpitched voice.

Antelope Hat



Stamp blue is the color of this flatter antelope hat. The slightly draped crown is open in the center from front to back. The bird is of brilliant red antelope. A double sawtooth edging of self material and white pique trims the frock.

and poor Mrs. Grouse was a prisoner under the hard, icy crust. Then it was cold! Why, this isn't cold at all.

Winsome Bluebird ruffled up his feathers just a little. It was almost like a shiver. "This is cold enough for me!" said he. "Tell me about poor Mrs. Grouse, Peter. Did she get out?"

"You tell me about Ol' Mistah Buzzard first, and how he spends the winter, and then I'll tell you about poor Mrs. Grouse," replied Peter.

"All right," said Winsome. "There isn't a great deal to tell, but I'll do the best I can."

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First Aid to the Ailing House

SQUEAKY STAIRS

THE treads and risers of a flight of stairs are supported in grooves cut into the side pieces. They are held in the grooves by slender wedges glued into place. With shrinkage, the wedges loosen, and there may be a squeak as they slide in the grooves when stepped on. In springing away from the riser, there is still more of a squeak when a weight on a tread forces it back into place.

When the under side of a staircase is open, as it may be when over a cellar stair, a squeak can be taken out by driving the wedges more tightly and securing them by nailing. Light finishing nails can be used, and they need not go all the way in.

When the under side is not exposed, a squeak can be taken out by preventing a tread from moving on top of its riser. The first step in this is to take off the strip of molding that is under the overhanging front edge. A wedge, such as the thin end of a shingle, is then driven in between the upper edge of a riser and the tread above. The tread will thus be prevented from moving. The wedge is cut off and the molding returned.

When a staircase is open on one side, it occasionally happens that the outside side-piece becomes

warped and springs away from the treads and risers. It is sometimes possible to force the side piece back into place by wedging against an opposite wall. This, however, is a job that should be undertaken by a carpenter who is familiar with stair construction.

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"Cleanliness may be next to godliness," says ironic Irene, "but it isn't wise to depend on that last dusting off by the undertaker in getting us by old Saint Peter."

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Had We Not Dreamed

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

HAD we not dreamed, we never would have known. The fortune that came to us was our own.

Who leans on luck and who depends on chance. May meet it and may pass it with a glance. But we have dreamed, and they who dream create, And they shall know, however long they wait. This is their child, and, whether wealth or fame, May take possession and may give it name.

Had we not dreamed, how poor the world would be, Only the finished thing to ever see, Only the finished thing to ever know, Not plant the seed, and tend, and watch it grow. But we have dreamed, and they who dream are blessed With the whole pleasure of the thing possessed.

Some buy their houses, but are never thrilled, Because, to love them, they must dream, then build.

Had we not dreamed, but little would be done. Naught is completed that is not begun.

It must be visioned long before its time— Peaks seen from valleys, and men start to climb. But we have dreamed, and they who dream will do; Who has a dream will make the dream come true. For nothing is but something once has seemed, That never would have been, had we not dreamed.

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GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL

A PUTTING SUGGESTION.

THERE is much to be said for that method of putting which will insure, insofar as possible, the golfer keeping his attention on actually hitting the ball. Generally speaking there are so many things for the player to worry about on the green, such as the proper speed, the path to take, etc., that the attention is diverted along numerous



channels and as a result the putt is not a decisive one.

Naturally these are problems that must be contended with but the player would be better off if he quit worrying and stroked the ball accurately and smoothly. It is wise to learn a putting technique that will cast aside these annoying angles. One of the best methods to follow is described here and, besides proving an excellent method of putting, it will also prove a remedy for putting ills when other styles are proving troublesome. The process is as simple as it is efficient. Merely select the line the ball is to follow, then align the clubface square to this line. As the actual stroke is made, think of nothing but striking the ball accurately along the line you have picked out. The method sounds easy and is, but requires considerable concentration.

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