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News Review of Current Events

WAR ON TWO CONTINENTS

Japanese Bomb Tientsin . . . Fearful Battle Rages Near Madrid . . . Congress Wants to Pack Up and Go Home



Japanese soldiers cremate their dead at Fengtai.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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China Skies Rain Fire

THERE was war in North China whether it had been officially declared or not. Japanese bombers zoomed over the densely-populated city of Tientsin, raining death and destruction, and endangering thousands of citizens of the United States and other foreign countries. The air attack was Nippon's retaliation for a Chinese army drive which nearly drove the Japanese out of their North China stronghold.

Chinese troops declared that "thousands of non-combatant men, women and children were killed or injured" by the airmen.

The bombers left holocaust in their wake. Flames engulfed Tientsin's principal buildings, the central railway station, the militia headquarters, the famed Nankai university, and the Chinkiang international bridge connecting the Chinese city to the foreign concessions. In the latter, inhabitants who were not concerned at all with the war were forced to seek what safety they could in cellars which provided little shelter from the exploding bombs. Chinese and Japanese soldiers fought hand-to-hand in the streets, with entrenchments in some places only 100 feet apart.

Three Chinese armies, operating suddenly and swiftly along a 95-mile front between Taku (Tientsin's seaport) and Peiping, conducted the attack which incurred the wrath of the Japanese military command. They drove the Japanese away from the three key railroad stations and entered the Japanese concession.

Japan immediately responded with her air attack, concentrating upon the heavily populated Chinese section of Tientsin. Infantry attacked the Chinese barricades in several parts of the city. Japanese artillery went into action and drew lusty response from the enemy, which sent shell after shell hurtling into the heart of the Japanese concession. Many soldiers on both sides were killed.

'Whadd'ya Say We Scram?'

WITH Supreme court bill recommended to the senate judiciary committee, a new substitute bill for reform of only the lower courts due to be reported out of the committee, and a new senate majority leader selected to take the late Senator Robinson's place, the overwhelming sentiment of the members of the seventy-fifth congress was to pack up their bags and get as far away from Washington as possible.

Even measures which President Roosevelt had insisted bear the "must" label were being shoved aside with dispatch, as Vice President Garner sought to heal the party wounds inflicted during the bitter court battle and salvage as much of the President's legislation as he could. The first to be buried was the new AAA and "ever-normal granary" bill; the senate agriculture committee shelved it until the next session. The committee authorized James P. Pope, Idaho Democrat and co-sponsor of the bill, to prepare a senate resolution to lay the plans for regional hearings on a comprehensive farm program during the remainder of the summer and report back in January.

It seemed certain that the President's legislation for governmental reorganization would be left over until next session when the record of three months' hearings by the joint congressional committee was made public. It was revealed that committee members have not even come close to agreement on any of the main points involved.

Majority Leader Barkley said that the White House still wanted the

wages and hours bill, the Wagner low-cost housing bill and a judiciary bill passed, as well as legislation to plug tax loopholes.

Madrid's Moat of Blood

THE Spanish government was defending Madrid against the insurgent forces in the most terrible battle of the entire civil war and the most important. It couldn't last; it was too furious. The whole loyalist cause apparently rested on resisting this, the most vicious attack the rebels had yet made. Gen. Francisco Franco's army, under his personal supervision, was making advances, but at such loss of men that the cost might be too great.

Insurgents stormed loyalist entrenchments directly in the face of point blank machine guns. Losses were so terrible that thousands of wounded lay without food or water among thousands already dead and decaying in the hot sun. Infantry, tanks, cavalry and artillery were supplemented by airplane bombers. In one salient 250,000 men were fighting, including the cream of both armies. The loyalist position was admittedly the most serious of the whole war, and upon the government's ability to withhold against the attack rested the fate of the best units in its army. It was reported that 20,000 Italian troops had joined the rebels for the battle.

Each side claimed the losses of the other had been greatest. Insurgents reported that the government salient had cost 300 fighting planes and 30,000 casualties. The government declared that Franco had lost at least 100 planes to its 20 or 30, had lost 20,000 to 25,000 men, and had consumed \$15,000,000 worth of war materials.

New Court Bill Drafted

FOUR important provisions were contained in the new court "reform" bill reported out of the senate judiciary committee, but none of them involved any changes in or additions to the personnel of the Supreme court. The new bill provides for:

(a) Direct appeals to the Supreme court from decisions in the district courts involving the constitutionality of federal statutes.

(b) Intervention by the Department of Justice in all suits involving the validity of federal statutes.

(c) Trial of all suits to enjoin the operation of federal statutes by a court of three judges—one judge from the circuit court of appeals and two district judges.

(d) Reassignment of district court judges by the senior circuit judge of each circuit, wherever additional help may be needed to relieve congested dockets. Judges sitting away from home would receive \$10 a day additional pay.

Ambition in Bloom

CONGRESSMAN SOL BLOOM of New York, who, it is said (by Congressman Bloom), is the "spittin' image" of George Washington, and once posed for a bust labeled "The Father of His Country," sponsored a brief bill in the lower house, but unfortunately (for Congressman Bloom) it was rejected—in fact it never even came to a vote.

It provided that a book be given, at the government's expense, to each naturalized citizen with his citizenship papers. The book, exhibited in the house, is a handsome affair, all done up in blue and gold. The cover contains, in large letters, the inscription: "The Story of the Constitution, by Sol Bloom. Copyright, by Sol Bloom."

U. S. Weighs Embargo

AS THE conflict in North China blazed into open, if undeclared, warfare, the United States prepared to declare that a state of war existed between China and Japan and to place an embargo upon the shipment of arms to the two countries, under the neutrality act. The President, who has the power to declare that a state of war exists, kept in close touch with affairs in the Far East, assisted by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Proclamation of an embargo prohibits the sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war to the belligerent countries. It forbids loans or the extension of credit to either of them, and makes it illegal for Americans to travel upon the ships of the belligerents.

Secretary Hull said that conferences had been held among embassy attaches, commanders of foreign troops in Peiping and others, to lay plans for removing Americans and other foreign nationals from the danger zone.

It was reported that there were 223 United States military personnel and dependents and 403 American civilians registered in Tientsin, in addition to 750 American officers and men.

'Pack the White House'

WITH a roll call vote of 260 to 88, the house of representatives voted to give President Roosevelt six new secretaries at \$10,000 a year each. The debate on the bill provoked some quaint comment.



Elliott Roosevelt

Republican Dewey Short of Missouri offered an amendment providing that the six new positions should be given to Elliott, Franklin, Jr., and John Roosevelt, sons of the President; Mrs. Anna Boettiger, his daughter; and "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dail, his grandchildren. It failed to carry.

If the bill became law, it would raise the total of the President's \$10,000-a-year secretaries to nine, for he already has three.

60 Hurt in Strike Riot

ALTHOUGH the independent steel plants were back at work, there was still plenty of discord along the labor front. Sixty persons were injured in a wild riot among pickets of the Steel Workers' Organizing committee (affiliated with C. I. O.), loyal workers and police at the Corrigan-McKinney plant of the Republic Steel corporation in Cleveland.

A mob of strikers hurled rocks from a hillside upon cars of employees parked in the valley about the plant. Loyal workers attempted to drive the strikers away, and at one time 500 of them rushed out of the plant and set upon the pickets. Police tried to break up the fighting, relying chiefly on their tear gas guns. One striker was killed when a moving automobile, which was being stoned, got out of control and ran berserk through a picket line.

In Buffalo there was a serious food shortage because of a strike of 1,000 wholesale grocery truck drivers and 1,000 butchers at four meat packing plants.

A Year of Reclamation

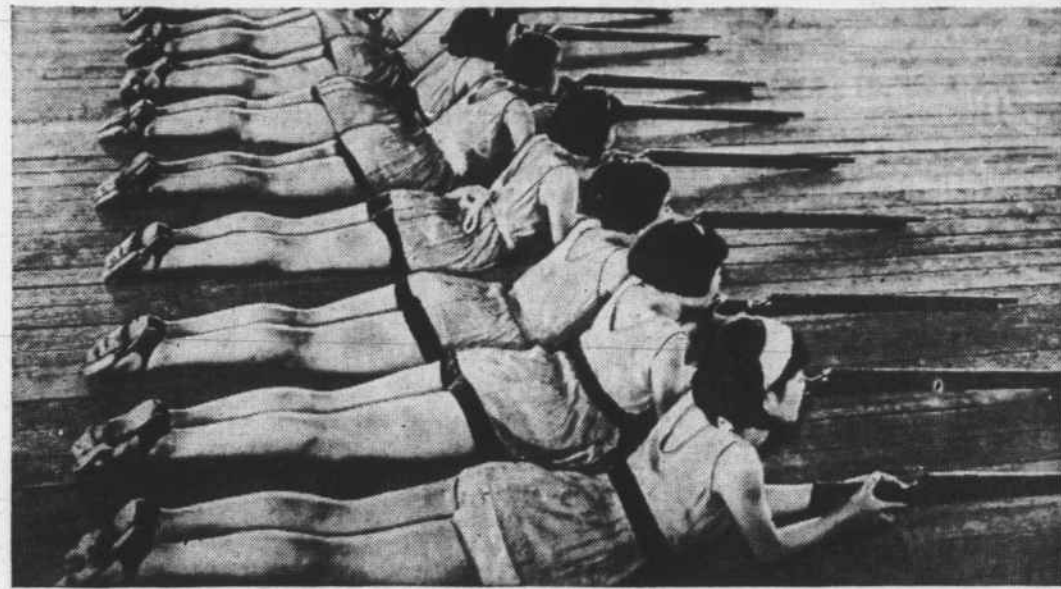
APPLICATIONS for grants under last year's agricultural conservation program covered 283,000,000 acres—two-thirds of the country's crop land—and represented an estimated 4,000,000 farmers, H. R. Tolley, agricultural adjustment administrator, reported. Nearly 31,000,000 acres were diverted from crops which deplete the soil; 53,000,000 acres received the benefit of soil-building practices.

Conservation payments for the year totaled \$32,323,303.11, benefit and rental payments \$235,744,264.42. Total expenditures by AAA during 1936 were \$357,338,617.30, including administering expenditures and liquidation of obligations outstanding when the Supreme court held sections of the original AAA unconstitutional.

Football Couldn't Save It

NOT even the excellence and popularity of Edward Patrick (Slip) Madigan's football teams could save little St. Mary's college at Oakland, Calif., from the auction block. It was "knocked down" to its security holders for \$411,150—the only bid—after it had failed to pay interest on its bonded indebtedness of \$1,370,500 since 1934. When Madigan came to St. Mary's from Notre Dame in 1921 it had 71 students. His football teams made it famous and built the enrollment up to 700. It was indicated he will remain as coach, at a reported salary of \$7,000 a year and ten per cent of the gate receipts. Receipts last year were \$174,671.

Look Out, Playboys! Chorines Master Muskets



Tokyo.—If, as pulp-paper novels would have you believe, chorus girls are the champion "gold diggers," these dancers of the Osaka Girls' Opera troupe should be doubly dangerous. Equipped with muskets, they perform daily drills under the supervision of an army officer "to promote the spirit of organized action."



SAMMY JAY TOO EXCITED TO TALK STRAIGHT

SAMMY JAY was excited. Everybody who heard him knew that, and everybody who was anywhere near heard him. They would have had to be stone deaf not to have. Sammy is just like some people—when he gets just a little excited he begins to talk in a loud voice. The more excited he gets the louder he talks. By and by, when he gets very much excited, he screams. That is what he was doing this beautiful spring morning, screaming as no one ever had heard him scream



"What's Got Into You, Sammy Jay?" Demanded Peter.

before. Indeed, he was so excited that his tongue couldn't go fast enough and tripped over his words and mixed things up so that no one could make out what he was trying to say.

He came flying out of the Green Forest, flying as fast as he could make his wings go, and screaming at the top of his lungs. He saw Jimmy Skunk coming down the Lone Little Path and flew to meet him.

"He's a stranger and he's black!" screamed Sammy.

"Who's a stranger and who's black?" asked Jimmy.

"And he's got great, big claws in his mouth!" continued Sammy.

Jimmy Skunk stopped short and stared very hard at Sammy Jay.

"Say that again," said he.

But just then Sammy caught sight of Peter Rabbit down by his dear Old Briar Patch. "Oh, I must tell Peter!" he screamed. "Peter! Peter Rabbit! He's there! He's bigger than Farmer Brown's boy and he walks!" And all the time he was



"A family never chooses its black sheep," says soliloquizing Elizabeth, "for its pet."

screaming this long before he was anywhere near the Old Briar Patch. Jimmy Skunk was still staring after him and scratching his head in a puzzled kind of way, when along came Unc' Billy Possum.

Unc' Billy grinned as he looked over toward the Old Briar Patch.

"Mistah Jaybird's done gone crazy," said he. "He's done gone crazy in his head. Whoever heard of anybody with great big claws in his mouth?"

Now, Peter could make no more sense of what Sammy was saying than could Jimmy Skunk and Unc' Billy Possum.

"Who walks, Sammy Jay? Don't most people walk? What's got into you, Sammy Jay?" demanded Peter.

But Sammy couldn't keep still long enough to answer questions, and off he flew toward the Smiling Pool in search of Billy Mink and Jerry Muskrat and Grandfather Frog, and as he flew he still screamed in the same excited way, and Peter heard something about "long teeth" and "big feet," all of which was very perplexing, and, of course, made Peter very, very curious. He straightway started to hunt up Jimmy Skunk to see if Jimmy knew what it meant, and half way down the Lone Little Path he met Jimmy. With him was Unc' Billy Possum.

Peter's eyes were very wide open with wonder, and the first thing he said was: "What's the matter with Sammy Jay?"

Jimmy Skunk grinned and Unc' Billy shook his head sadly, though if Peter had looked sharply he would have seen a twinkle in Unc' Billy's eyes.

"Poor Sammy Jay," said Unc' Billy in the mournfullest tones. "Poor Sammy Jay. He's foolish in

FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

PROTECTION AGAINST TERMITES

I AM hearing more and more of damage to houses by termites, and from practically all sections of the country. Termites are now known to be the real cause of a destruction of wood that was formerly blamed on dry rot. It is a matter of fact that nature provides termites for the reduction of dead wood to mold. They are part of the scheme of things. They are pests only when they attack wood that mankind wants to preserve. We cannot hope to exterminate termites. Our protection against them is to build our houses in such a way that they cannot be invaded.

Termite nests are always in the ground. In attacking a house, they do not set up nests in the woodwork, but travel back and forth between the wood and the home nest. Considering the damage that they can do, it seems only rational to build a house in such a way and of such materials that an attack will not be possible.

Foundations should be poured concrete, reinforced with steel bars to prevent cracking. In modern house designs, the first floor is on a level with the ground—or nearly so. This brings the floor beams within easy reach of termites. These beams should therefore be of steel

his head, Peter. He's foolish in his head."

"Oh!" cried Peter. "Do you really think so, Unc' Billy? I thought he was just terribly excited."

Unc' Billy winked at Jimmy Skunk as he said: "Ah don't know, about the excitement, Br'er Rabbit, but when people talk about great big claws in somebody's mouth, Ah cert'nly think there is something the matter. If you ask me, Ah think Br'er Jay done gone crazy."

"Poor Sammy Jay," said Peter to himself, as he hopped away to find out what other people thought. "Poor Sammy Jay! I guess Unc' Billy must be right and he really is crazy. He can't talk straight, so he must be crazy." And all the rest of that day Peter told everyone he met that Sammy Jay had gone crazy.

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Sweet and Low



Sweet and low in a bevy of striking silhouettes, this hat has a charm all its own. It is of navy blue felt, trimmed with narrow flanges of cerise, bright blue and navy belting ribbon. The cloche brim is youthful and flattering.

With Equal Weight

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

NOT only Atlas bore the earth Upon his shoulders. Also we Have some small world of some small worth

For our responsibility. Not burdened only are the great, For others have them, each and all;

Yes, problems press with equal weight Upon the mighty and the small.

Our own small world our own small way Each on his aching shoulder bears.

They little understand it, they Concerned alone with large affairs.

Some little duty takes our time, Some little worry takes our sleep, Some little slope we have to climb, Some little family to keep.

I have my world, and you have yours, The little often larger than Some other at his ease endures, 'And quite forgets the little man.

The little burden may be great, The great be little, after all, At least they bear with equal weight Upon the mighty and the small.

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GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL



POSITION OF RIGHT ARM

KEEP your eye on the golfer who is overanxious to kill the ball and you no doubt will see him flap the right arm around so that at the top of the stroke it is almost straight out from the trunk of the body. From such a position it is very easy to make the mistake of coming out on the ball from the outside in, i.e., cutting across the ball and adding a slice. Furthermore such an extreme movement adds an unnecessary tension to this arm which it could very well do without. The proper method is to keep the right arm comfortably close to the right side. Tommy Armour for example keeps his right elbow tucked in close but possesses freedom of action nevertheless. Armour's is more or less of an extreme position; most of the players allow the right arm a trifle more freedom after the manner of Bobby Jones above. On the longer shots the Atlanta wizard's elbow is raised moderately and on the first stages of the downstroke, drops abruptly nearer the side. The cock of the wrists is in no manner disturbed by this motion and their power is saved to be utilized later on. The abrupt dropping of the right arm insures a swinging path from the inside, close to the body and brings the clubhead onto the ball straight along the line of flight.

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ness of the timber. He may find slender tunnels of clay over the surface of masonry, these being the paths by which the termites circulate from the nest in the group. Information on how to proceed can be had from a pamphlet issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The departments of agriculture of many states also have information.

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