

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

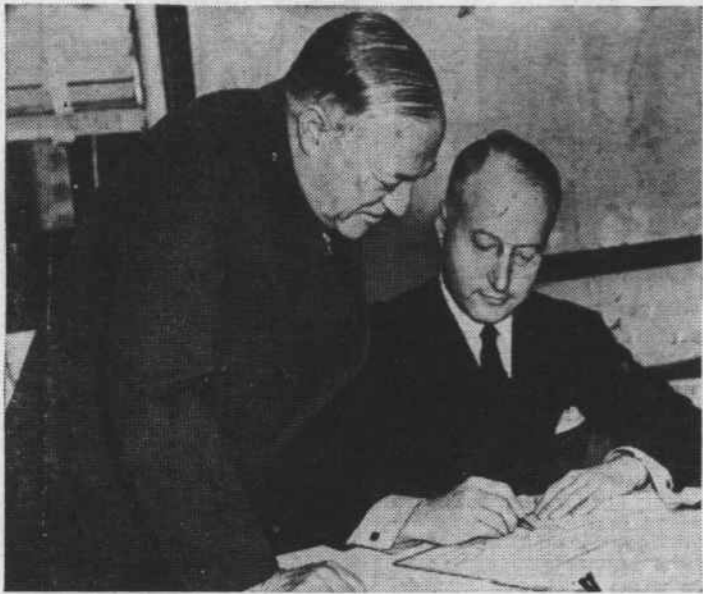
Vol. LXIV

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1938

No. 13

News Review of Current Events

GREAT WAR ALLIANCE Britain and France Will Pool All Their Armed Forces for Defense of Both Nations



Loan contracts totaling \$36,657,000 for four cities, covering not more than 90 per cent of the cost of proposed slum-clearance and low-rent housing, were approved by President Roosevelt upon the recommendation of Nathan Straus, administrator of the housing authority. These will provide approximately 6,667 family dwelling units for over 26,000 slum dwellers. The photograph shows Senator Robert Wagner of New York watching Mr. Straus sign the loan contracts.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

© Western Newspaper Union.

Anglo-French Alliance

PREMIER DALADIER and Foreign Minister Bonnet of France had a momentous conference in London with Prime Minister Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, foreign secretary, of Great Britain, and at its close it was announced that the two nations had entered into a powerful defensive alliance. The sensational part is that when the next war comes—and the statesmen seemed sure one is coming—all the armed forces of the French and the British will be pooled under unified commands.

The land forces will be commanded by a French general immediately either of the nations is attacked. The combined sea and air forces will be under command of British officers. The British air force will be permitted to use French bases. Purchases of war supplies, including planes from the United States, will be pooled by Britain and France. War resources such as stores of ammunition, mechanical equipment, and oil will be placed on French soil. Consequently Britain will not be forced to move them across the English channel in the face of enemy surface warships and submarines when war starts.

The British government announced that at the breaking out of the next war all food in Britain would be rationed under a controller.

Asks Press Censorship

SENATOR SHERMAN MINTON of Indiana, who succeeded Hugo Black as chairman of the senate's inquisitorial committee, is so vexed with the newspapers that he has introduced a bill providing for censorship of the press. It is as follows: "Any person, firm, corporation, or association that publishes in the District of Columbia or publishes or causes to be transported in interstate commerce or through the mails any newspaper, magazine, or other periodical in which is published as a fact anything known to said publisher or his responsible agent to be false, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 and shall be imprisoned for not more than two years."

Simultaneously the American Newspaper Publishers' association, meeting in New York, reaffirmed its determination to defend the freedom of the press and the constitutional rights of private citizens. It adopted resolutions condemning the actions of the Minton committee.

Ford at White House

ONE of our greatest industrialists, Henry Ford, was the President's guest at luncheon and it was expected that something important or at least interesting would come out of the encounter. But, officially, it was "just a pleasant family meet-

ing such as might take place at a wayside inn." That's what a White House spokesman said. However, Washington correspondents learned from what they considered a trustworthy source that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Ford were agreed on but one issue—that the government should leave business alone. Mr. Ford told the Chief Executive there was too much interference with private enterprise by the administration and that if this were ended recovery would return.

Most of the discussion, which was described as good-humored, centered around the government's spending and fiscal policy. Mr. Ford clashed repeatedly with Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of the federal reserve system. He stoutly maintained that less spending by the government would restore confidence and encourage business and industry to go forward on its own.

"National Progressives"

BIRTH of a third national party, known as the National Progressives, was announced at the much heralded meeting of the La Follette followers in Madison, Wis. The gathering was a s brought about by Gov. Philip F. La Follette, who delivered the main address before the throng in the University of Wisconsin live stock pavilion. No nationally known Progressives were present, and details of the program are yet to be adopted. The party already has a symbol, a red circle on a white background with a blue cross in the center.

Basic principles of the new party, the governor said, include: "The ownership and control of money and credit, without qualification or reservation, must be under public and not private control.

"The organized power of this nation must stop at nothing short of necessary steps to restore to every American the absolute right to earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

"We flatly oppose every form of coddling, or spoon feeding the American people—whether it be those on relief—whether it be farmers or workers—whether it be business or industry.

"Our hemisphere was divinely destined to evolve peace, security, and plenty. It shall remain inviolate for that sacred purpose."

Threat to German Jews

FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, economic dictator of Germany, has been authorized to "utilize" the properties of all Jews in the country, foreign as well as German. He has ordered all German and Austrian Jews to give to the government their possessions at home and abroad if they exceed \$2,000. It is estimated two billion dollars' worth of property is threatened with confiscation.

Corn Belt Revolt

FARMERS of the Middle West are in open revolt against the AAA corn crop control program, and the movement, started in Macomb, Ill., was spreading so fast throughout the corn belt that officials of the Department of Agriculture were considering possible modification of the program so as to allow individual growers larger allotments. The Illinois farmers formed the Corn Belt Liberty league, and growers from Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Minnesota who attended the meetings of the league went home to promote the organization of branches in their states. Norman J. Taber, master of the National Grange, assured the league of the Grange's support.

Tilden Burg, president of the organization, said in addressing its second session: "Our purpose is to oppose in every honorable way the un-American program of compulsory crop control. Most of us have spent our lives on the farm. We have an affection for our lands and an interest in their operation that probably cannot be understood by politicians in Washington. Our farms will not be the same when we have jobholders from Washington telling us what we can and cannot plant, perhaps under threat of prosecution and penalty.

"Above all else we are fighting for freedom. We positively refuse to accept the view that we must sacrifice freedom to obtain prosperity. On the contrary, we believe the loss of freedom will mean poverty and ruin."

Co-operate for Recovery

CO-OPERATION with President Roosevelt in his efforts to bring about economic recovery was offered by 16 leaders of business and industry, prominent among whom were Owen D. Young, General Electric board chairman, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National bank of New York. Their statement, made as individuals, was given out by John W. Hanes of the securities exchange commission. It was laid before the President, who pronounced it excellent.

The joint statement said in part: "It is the responsibility of government to protect and to encourage the proper function of business. . . . Wide but honest differences of opinion exist as to ways and means.

"The President has clearly indicated that he believes that America's continued prosperity requires closer co-operation between business and the government.

"We pledge ourselves to aid to the full extent of our ability in such efforts of consultation and co-operation."

Warren for Comptroller

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was reported to have decided on the appointment of Rep. Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina to the vacant position of comptroller general of the United States, with its 15-year term.

Warren is chairman of the house committee on accounts and has served frequently as an assistant administration leader of the house.

"End Tax Exemptions"

PROMPT legislation was asked of congress by President Roosevelt to remove tax exemptions on income from all future government bonds, federal, state and local, and on all government salaries.

In his special message the President said existing exemptions resulted from judicial decisions and could be eliminated by a "short and simple statute" which he felt the courts would uphold.

Earle Ousts Margiotti

THAT very uncivil war among the Pennsylvania Democrats grew bloodier daily as the primary date drew near. Gov. George H. Earle, who seeks the senatorial nomination, was enraged when Attorney General Margiotti accused two prominent Democrats of taking a \$20,000 bribe to bring about legislation favorable to local brewers.

Those two men are supporters of Earle, and when Margiotti refused to substantiate his charges the governor ousted him and all his deputies. Margiotti is an independent candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Can't Raise Wire Rates

THE federal communications commission, by a vote of 5 to 2, denied the nation's telegraph companies the right to increase domestic telegraph rates 15 per cent. The companies had argued that the increase was necessary to offset dwindling revenues and higher expenses.

THEY'RE CALLED CRIMINALS



'Juvenile' Delinquency Is 'Public' Delinquency, Claim Child Psychologists; Parents and Authorities Held Responsible

By JOSEPH W. LABINE

IT HAPPENED in a midwestern community.

Jim was a farm youth who wanted good clothes, candy and cigarettes. His position in life made such luxuries impossible but Jim found a way. Occasionally he'd take (not steal) a chicken from his mother's flock, selling it to the village meat dealer.

Jim began having the luxuries he desired. His dad bought him an old car and Jim instantly became a hero among the community's younger crowd. But one luxury led to another and eventually Jim was taking (not stealing) more chickens. When his mother's supply began diminishing Jim used to take chickens from nearby farmers.

Eventually the meat dealer became suspicious and had Jim arrested. At seventeen, this boy who wanted nothing more than a few luxuries was sent to the reform school for stealing chickens. Who knows what may happen when Jim is freed?

More pertinent still, perhaps, is the question of who is to blame. The neighbors pity Jim's parents and moralize about his deplorable delinquency. Perhaps it was just unfortunate circumstance; maybe no one is to blame.

In crowded Boston the investigator will stumble on a somewhat similar problem. That staid old Massachusetts city is battling the menace of young "thrill thieves," boys and girls who steal automobiles for break-neck midnight rides in a mad, heedless and puzzling search for thrills. The cars are not stolen to sell but are usually found abandoned or wrecked when the joy riders have finished with them. What causes this peculiar mental "kink" in modern adolescents?

But the most fascinating—and probably, fundamental—phase of juvenile delinquency is the boy "gang," a group of neighborhood youngsters who join forces for well-meant companionship and often end up behind prison bars. More than one child psychiatrist, seeking the basic cause of child crime, has placed his finger on the old wooden shack which sits unnoticed on a vacant lot, a "hangout" for boys who have no other source of recreation.

Kept Diary of Loot.

One psychiatrist, living in an eastern city, purposely frequented an area where gangs flourished. His story makes interesting reading:

"First of all, I had to gain the boys' confidence by taking part in their every-day activities. After that it was merely a matter of observation.

"There were two 'smart' boys in this particular gang who obtained their start from stealing. They went into a store and while Joe attracted the manager's attention, Tom 'lifted' a green record book. This was their diary, after a fashion, in which was kept a complete record of the gang's criminal activities.

"A few months later I succeeded in getting possession of that diary by telling Tom about a survey I intended to make. An interview was arranged at a downtown hotel, where the boy was made to feel his importance by the gift of a cigar. He handed over the diary. I can tell you, it was rich with criminal escapades!"

That's juvenile delinquency. But in the mind of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, there's another answer. Hoover, who may some day have to cope with adult criminals

city police department and are trained to encourage juvenile activities on city-sponsored playgrounds.

So much for the public's part. But how about the parents from whom every child must get his fundamental background? Psychiatrists point out that many a youngster has been forced into a life of crime because he was misused at home and had to look elsewhere for recreation. What many parents forget, say the specialists, is that the physical fact of fatherhood or motherhood does not endow a man or woman with supernatural qualities. The art of parenthood has to be learned the same as anything else.

Will Delinquency Decrease?

The problem of juvenile delinquency is especially pertinent right now because soon thousands of school children will be released for the annual vacation, many of them left to their own ingenuity to find summer recreation. But each year this problem becomes less pressing, because more communities are instituting comprehensive playground programs for children of all ages. Designed to keep youngsters busy all day, these activities encourage healthy bodies, clear heads and—at night—drowsy eyes that welcome sleep.

Today's 'teen age generation is a problem because public responsibility for juvenile delinquency was not recognized until a few years ago. Who can tell but that tomorrow's youngsters, aided by the healthy recreation their communities now sponsor, will forego crime for a nobler life?

It's possible, so long as we remember the trouble isn't juvenile delinquency, but public delinquency.

© Western Newspaper Union.

His Stolen Overcoat Found; Thief Inside

Maysville, Ohio.—Someone stole J. H. Clarke's hat and overcoat while he was attending church. Being a religious person Clarke figured the Lord would see that the wearing apparel was discovered. Sure enough! A few days later the apparel was seen walking down the street with someone else in it. The alleged thief was turned over to the police.

DOCTOR OWNS ODD RING COLLECTION

Some Ancient Circlets Dating to Ages Before Christ.

Baton Rouge, La.—Wishing rings, rings with compartments for poison, flat-faced rings from Egyptian ruins and rings made of elephant's hair as good-luck pieces are among those in a collection by Dr. Lester J. Williams.

A quarter of a century ago, Dr. Williams got his first ring, made from an old silver teaspoon by a Baton Rouge friend. To this were added rings from all over the world, one of which dates back to the Twenty-sixth epoch before Christ. The latter was obtained in France from the Pui Dome excavations. Of an unusual metal, it has on its face a carving which represents the Egyptian god of strength and courage.

A wishing ring, set with an Egyptian scarab on whose back appears the legend of superstition of the ages. This ring, so the legend goes, must be placed on the finger next to the little digit on the right hand and turned around completely toward the little finger as the wish is voiced. Dr. Williams said he had not wished with the ring because he is waiting for a "real big wish."

The poison ring is set with a ruby and is of Egyptian make. Dr. Williams bought it in California. On either side are small openings in which diamonds are set loosely enough to permit poison to sift through.

There is also the "ring of a thousand teeth," obtained from a dentist friend.

The collection, one of the most extensive in the state, has never been valued. It contains 67 rings.

Watchers Spot Illegal Brands at Omaha Yards

Omaha.—When "Wild Bill" Hickok and "Calamity Jane" were familiar figures on the plains of Nebraska stockraisers in the rolling ranges of Nebraska stopped cattle-rustling with six-shooters. Today, they control the same kind of thievery with an identification system that matches F. B. I. fingerprint records in completeness.

As the bleating, bellowing herds of Herefords shuttle down runways into stockyards pens "brand spotters" station themselves along the wooden fences. They can spot illegal overbrands, or identify any of the thousand markings from the state.

In the Omaha yards the "spotters" represent cattlemen from Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota. They are paid by their respective state commissions or cattlemen's associations.

Should a deceptive brand pass through the inspection, or should any stolen or mortgaged livestock be sold, the owner can recover the sale price of the cattle through the livestock exchange.

Sons Operate With Ax to Save Life of Father

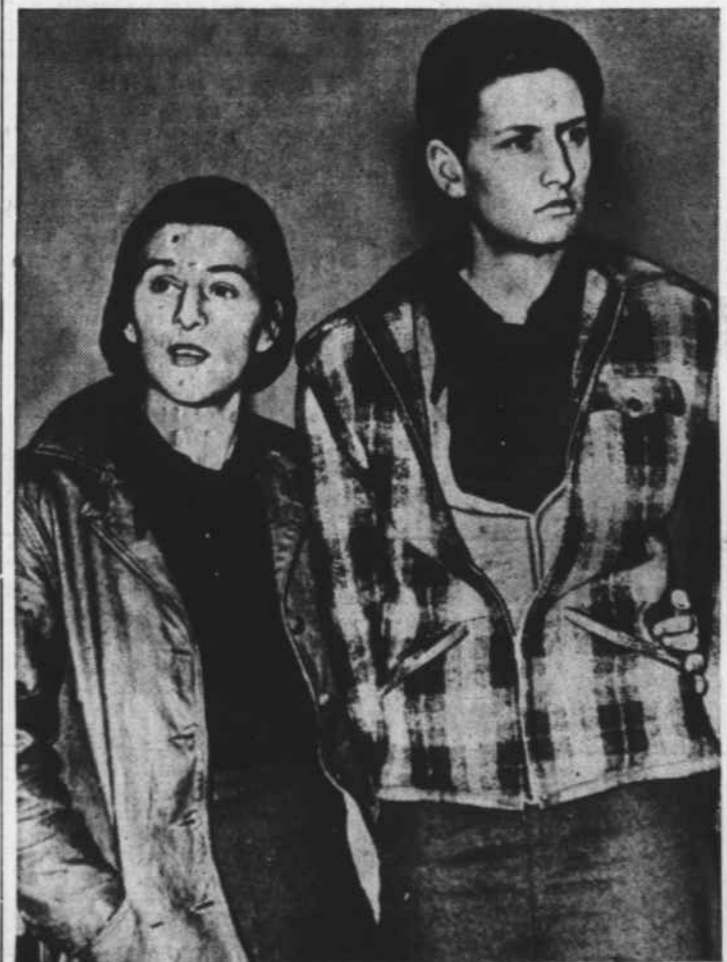
Albany, Ont.—It was 35 degrees below zero when a tree fell on a lonely Cree Indian trapper on James Bay in Canada, 100 miles from the closest settlement. When he did not return that night, or the next, or the next, to his cabin on the Little Ghost river, his wife and two sons started out to hunt for him.

They found George Methat pinned under the tree, his foot crushed.

Unable to move him and fearful that blood poisoning, which had set in, would kill him, the sons amputated the foot with an ax. Then they built a wigwam with canvas and tree branches.

Leaving their mother to care for Methat, the sons journeyed seven days on snowshoes to Albany, Ont., for help, reaching the James Bay settlement exhausted and hungry. Most of their food supply was left with the injured Indian.

A Roman Catholic priest and three Indians set out for Ghost river with the sons on snowshoes. If the priest's medical treatment is not too late, he hopes to remove Methat to Albany.



Miss Genevieve Owens (left), 17, and Mrs. Ethel Strouse Nohl, 29, who confessed they had killed William Barhorst, a bus driver, in a holdup that netted them only \$2.16. The killing took place at Belleville, N. J.