

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIV

GRAHAM, N. C.; THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1938

No. 14

News Review of Current Events

FREE HAND FOR HITLER

Mussolini Won't Protect Czechs But Warns Against War... Nazi Chieftain's Great Reception in Rome

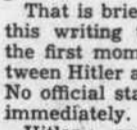


At a meeting in Chicago the Association of American Railroads voted to reduce wages of employees 15 per cent, or \$250,000,000 a year. Three of the members shown above, left to right, are: F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central; Fred W. Sargent, president of the Northwestern; and J. J. Pelley, president of the association.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
© Western Newspaper Union

Hitler and Il Duce Meet

ITALY will not interfere with Nazi Germany's plans to help the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia and perhaps to annex the territory they inhabit. In return, Germany will do nothing to check Italy's plans in the Mediterranean, especially in northern Africa.



But Italy is averse to forming a military alliance with Germany and will not permit itself to become involved in a decision of war or peace over the Czechoslovakian question, and is rather in favor of the British plan for a four-power agreement among Britain, Italy, Germany and France for European peace.

That is briefly what is believed at this writing to have developed in the first momentous conference between Hitler and Mussolini in Rome. No official statement was given out immediately.

Hitler, according to reports, opened up with a long statement concerning British rearmament, seeking to wean Mussolini away from his tie-up with England. And he asked Italy's support in his demands for return of Germany's lost colonies.

Il Duce, it was said, told the Fuehrer that German help in defeating Loyalist Spain was vital, but Hitler was noncommittal on this point.

Hitler was given a wonderful reception in Rome. He was lodged in the Quirinal palace, being officially the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. The city was lavishly decorated and elaborate demonstrations and reviews were staged to impress him with the power and discipline of Fascist Italy.

After several preliminary conferences in which Foreign Ministers Von Ribbentrop and Ciano participated, Hitler went to Naples and witnessed a naval review that was a startling revelation of Italy's sea power.

One Italian who didn't cheer the Nazi chieftain was Pope Pius. In an address at his summer home, Castel Gandolfo, to which he had conveniently retired, he deplored as a "sad thing" the raising of the Nazi swastika in Rome on Holy Cross day, the day of Hitler's arrival.

Labor Act Denounced
WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, president of General Motors, speaking before the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared the Wagner labor relations act is the "largest drawback to good industrial relations."



W.S. Knudsen

he goes that there is no record of a single decision where he has had a ghost of a show. So what!

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution strongly urging the repeal of the labor relations act, and asked that "management and labor work together without recourse to the federal government."

George H. Davis of Kansas City was re-elected president of the organization, and John W. O'Leary of Chicago, chairman of the executive committee.

Ireland Elects Dr. Hyde

DR. DOUGLAS HYDE has been made the first president of Ireland—the former Irish Free State. He was invited to take the post by the two largest parties, and, being unopposed, was declared elected by acclamation and at once inaugurated for a seven year term beginning June 1. Though chosen to be head of a predominantly Roman Catholic state, Hyde is a Protestant.



Douglas Hyde

He is seventy-eight years old and one of the leading champions of the use of Gaelic, the old Irish language. He is a retired university professor and has written a number of books.

Crop Control Revolt Grows

THROUGHOUT the Middle West the revolt against compulsory crop control was spreading rapidly under the leadership of the Corn Belt Liberty league. Plans for incorporation of the league in several states were being perfected and many branches were organized. Unfortunately for the corn growers, their representatives in congress seemed to be inactive.

In the South the cotton and tobacco growers were equally resentful of the control features of the farm act, and southern senators told the senate of the revolt among their constituents so forcibly that the senate adopted a series of amendments to the law designed to appease them. One provides that any cotton acreage allotment within a state not desired by the farmers receiving it may be apportioned among other farmers within that state. Another amendment would placate the growers of certain types of tobacco.

Big Navy Bill Passed

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S \$1,157,000,000 naval expansion bill was passed by the senate by a vote of 56 to 28.

The measure empowers this government to surpass the rearmament programs of other nations with construction of the most powerful warships ever floated. However, it precludes the possibility of the United States precipitating a race of super-warships by limiting the size of future battleships to treaty specifications of 35,000 tons unless it is determined foreign powers are building in excess of treaty restrictions.

In the latter event, the United States will be authorized to construct super-dreadnaughts of 45,000 tons, armed with deadly 18-inch guns.

Primary Results

RETURNS from four statewide primaries were hailed by Democratic leaders as national party endorsement of President Roosevelt's program; but Republicans rejoiced over an apparent 30,000 G. O. P. plurality in South Dakota.

The Florida victory of Senator Claude Pepper, New Dealer, in a three-cornered race, on top of New Deal victories in Alabama and Indiana, drew this statement from Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley:

"These primary elections show definitely that, in spite of the screaming propaganda by the successors to the Liberty League and the spokesmen of the Liberty League policies, there exists no falling off in President Roosevelt's prestige and that the nation approves the legislation the President has advocated."

In Alabama the only significant occurrence was defeat of former Sen. Tom Heflin for the house in his old home district.

Senate Mileage Grab

WITH a mighty chorus of "ayes" but no tell-tale record vote, the United States senate put over a \$222,000 congressional mileage grab. By another voice vote, the senate refused to restrict the payment of the mileage (20 cents a mile) to members who actually went to and from their homes between the special session ending December 21 and the regular session beginning January 3.

Franco Restores Jesuits

GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S Spanish rebel cabinet ordered re-establishment of the Society of Jesus in the territory controlled by the insurgents. This act set aside a government edict more than six years ago dissolved the Spanish Jesuits and confiscated their property, estimated at more than \$30,000,000.

Franco Is Devalued

THE French government announced that the franc was devalued and stabilized at 38.80 francs to the dollar and 179 to the pound. Officially the act was called "de facto stabilization." This was believed to mean the franc would be allowed to fluctuate above this level but would be held by the equalization fund from falling below it in conformity with Premier Edouard Daladier's pledge to the nation.

Railroads Vote Pay Cut

FIFTEEN per cent reduction in wages of \$25,000 union workers, effective July 1, was voted by the Association of American Railroads at a session attended by the executives of more than a hundred railway companies. They declared the two most important reasons for this action were loss of revenue and increases in operating costs.

Manufacturers' Program

THE National Association of Manufacturers, meeting in New York, declared that federal pump priming to stimulate business would be futile "unless it is accompanied by governmental policies that will permit business to accept the priming and go forward."

The association's board proposed a seven point program for revival of business activity. It included: "Declaration by the federal government that it will not proceed in competition with private utilities."

"Revision of the Wagner act so as to make it a workable instrument for curtailing labor disputes."

"Prompt solution of the underlying railroad problem."

"Avoidance of new federal reform legislation that will result in a fresh period of uncertainty at a time when the nation should be concentrating upon making jobs."

Timber Company in Court

CIRCUIT JUDGE FEINBERG of Chicago issued an injunction tying up five bank accounts said to contain more than half a million dollars in funds of the Resources Corporation International, which is under investigation by the federal securities and exchange commission.

The injunction was issued on the petition of Magnus C. Brinkman and his wife, Anna, of Sheboygan, Wis., stockholders in the corporation. At the same time Judge Feinberg ordered a hearing on appointment of a receiver for the company, which was organized in 1931 to sell timber cutting contracts on 2,000,000 acres of Mexican lands. The suit, filed by Attorneys William A. Rogan and William C. Burns, names 21 individuals and five subsidiary corporations.

The Brinkmans, who own \$2,000 in stock of the corporation, charge that its chairman, Harper S. Hoover, through fraud, has got more than \$2,000,000 belonging to the company and has converted it to his own purposes.

CAN WE CHEAT DEATH?

No, Science Admits, But Life Expectancy Can Be Raised

By JOSEPH W. LaBINE
Since the world began man has sought to cheat death. Some have looked for the Fountain of Youth; others, more scientific, admit earthly immortality is impossible but cling to the chance that man's visit here below may be lengthened.

Foremost pioneers in this work are America's insurance companies who currently celebrate Life Insurance week. The combined mass of statistics gathered by these firms during the past century has given America an amazingly accurate picture of how long the average man can expect to live, and what he can do to live longer.

These figures, linked with reports of sensational medical developments, today give John Public good reason to believe he will live longer than his great-grandfather. He may even dream of the day when science can give him new mechanism to replace his decaying vital organs.

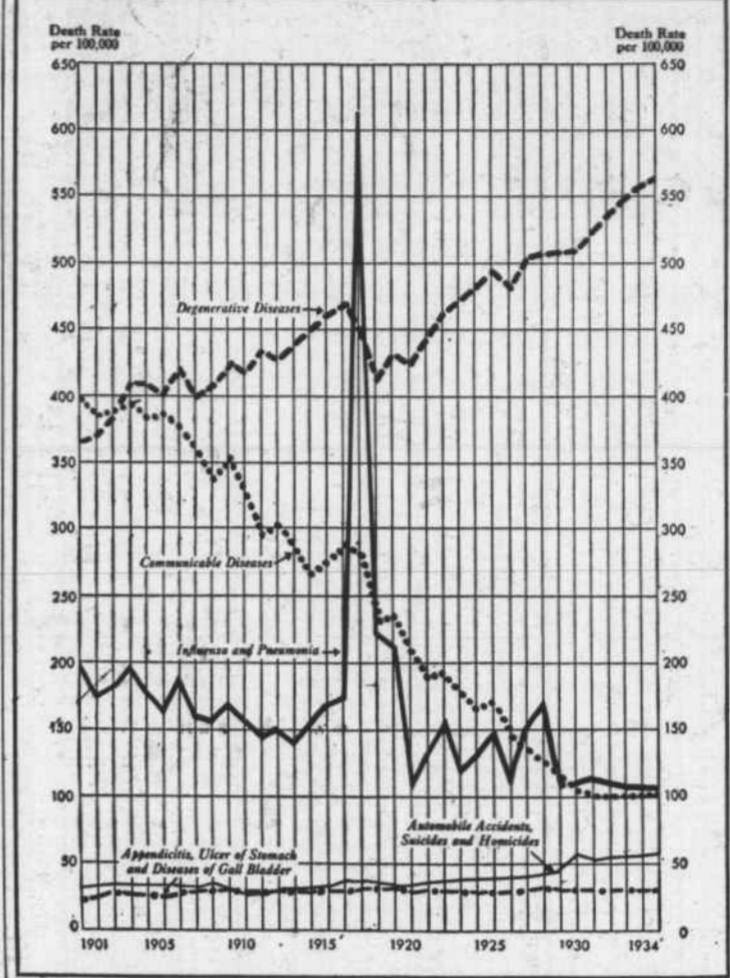
But artificial hearts are flimsy and intangible. A more startling fact is that science has given the United States more than 4,000,000,000 years of life since the American Revolution. A child born 150 years ago could expect to live from 30 to 35 years, while seven years ago the newborn infant had a life expectancy of 59 to 63 years—a girl baby four years longer than a boy.

Thus, in 150 years, the average span of life has been boosted 25 years!

Joint Fight on Death.
No single factor is responsible. Man, though selfish in his instinct for self preservation, has co-operated with other men whom he knew could help cope with the problem of premature death. Scientific workers looked to the insurance companies for figures showing what causes death. Little known mortality facts were excavated from the mire of superstitious centuries, and erased. Cities, states and the federal government co-operated in eliminating hazards.

Figures from the United States public health service reveal that a good way to live longer is to be born in North or South Dakota, Kansas or Oklahoma—and to stay there.

100-Year Goal.
The term "span of life" is confusing. Science points out that it has not changed through the centuries. Probably as many persons

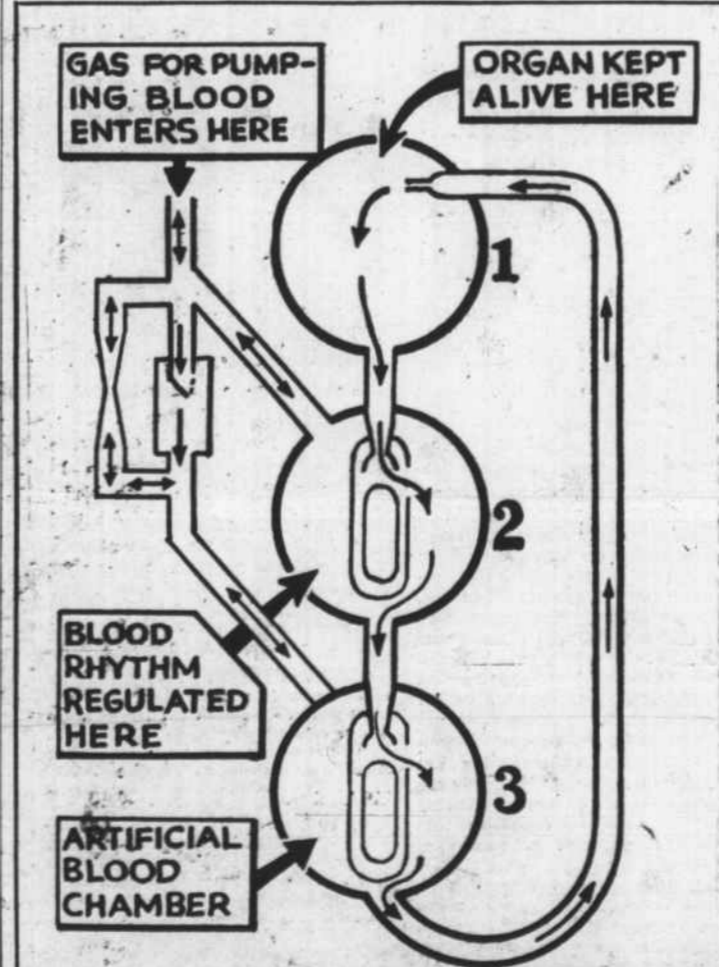


This chart, prepared by the Northwestern National Life Insurance company, shows how America's death causes have varied since 1901. Degenerative diseases, including heart disease, cerebral hemorrhage and cancer are rising. So are accidents and suicides. Communicable diseases include smallpox, typhoid, yellow fever, leprosy, malaria and cholera.

lived to be 90 in ancient Rome as in New York city today. The span, or maximum average life, is about 100 years. Although the 1930 census showed 3,964 persons who claimed to be 100 or older, the figure is open to question because nearly 2,500 of these were colored people who simply "guessed" their ages.

If 100 years is the maximum average, it offers a far-away goal for scientists who have thus far increased life expectancy to 59 years. To increase the average only 10 years is a monumental task that would necessitate almost complete removal of the diseases now responsible for juvenile mortality. All menaces causing infant deaths must be strangled. Tuberculosis among young people, communicable diseases—and especially venereal diseases—would be stamped out, and advances in psychiatry would eliminate the menace of suicide. All this, and our life expectancy would be raised a scant 10 years!

No forward stride can be expected overnight. Expectation of life has



Here is a diagram of the phenomenal artificial heart invented by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Dr. Alexis Carrel.

Two Hearts Throb in Laborer's Body

Perth, Western Australia.—Physicians were puzzled today about the case of an Italian timber clearer, James Alvira, fifty-seven, who has two hearts. The doctors found the equivalent of a normal heart on the right side of the body and larger than average size. The second heart, on the left side in normal position, is much smaller than the average and has what is called a "subsidiary beat."

JAIL PARENTS IF OFFSPRING FIGHT

Invoke Ancient Roman Law in Neighborhood Quarrel.

Detroit.—A fence so close to his house that he couldn't wash his windows irritated Julius Daiek. His next door neighbor, Daniel Gogoloski, put it up nearly ten years ago, Daiek told the judge. It was only six months after he moved in next door to the fence builder.

Then Gogoloski put up a concrete fence, according to Daiek, which caused the rain to trickle into Daiek's basement and loosen the foundation. Then, Daiek related, Gogoloski heaved a brick through a window of the Daiek home, knocking a picture off the wall.

Gogoloski readily admitted that he threw the brick, but insisted that Daiek threw it first. Gogoloski merely caught it and tossed it back, he contended.

The hostilities were being prepared for an airing before Judge Guy A. Miller, with attorneys ready to call about 50 witnesses, when the judge called a halt.

"This has gone far enough," he declared. "I'm going to take this case under advisement and invoke an old Roman law making husbands and fathers responsible for the acts of their wives and children."

The court thereupon granted Daiek and his wife, Henrietta, an injunction restraining Gogoloski and his wife, Jennie, from interfering with the tranquility of the Daiek household.

The Gogoloskis obtained an injunction placing similar restraint on the Daieks. Each couple has four children.

"Hereafter," the judge warned, "if either of you men violates these injunctions, I will fine you \$250 and send you to jail for 30 days. If either of your wives violates them, I'll impose the same punishment on both the husband and the wife."

"And if any of the children in either home disobeys these injunctions, I'll send the whole family to jail—father, mother, and all the children."

Whale Scratches Back on Scared Fishermen's Boat

Newport, Ore.—To be "rocked in the cradle of the deep" was the experience of E. J. Eliassen, Newport business man, who, with Jack McCroskey, captain, on board the troller Yakima, were anchored off the fishing banks some time ago.

They were awakened from their sleep by a terrific rocking of their boat. They turned on the lights and stepped out on deck, and the spotlight picked out a large dark fin sticking out of the water on the port side.

They debated on whether or not to use their harpoon, but in the meantime the dark fin moved farther away and the boat resumed its normal roll in the sea.

In port they compared notes with friends and found out that a black whale, usually 25 to 30 feet in length and considered dangerous, had used the bottom of their troller to scrape the barnacles from his back.

If they had harpooned the mammal while he was underneath their craft they would not probably be alive today, for a flip of the powerful tail of the black whale would have sent their craft spinning into the air.

Cat Brings Lost Canary Unharmful to Mistress

Amsterdam.—When a cat catches a canary, is that news? It is in Holland because:

In the village of Whip a yellow canary escaped from its cage. Next door lived an old-fashioned cat, the nicest one in the land, according to its mistress.

For many days there was no trace of the canary. Then one afternoon the cat slunk into its mistress' room, disappeared under the cupboard and started meowing. After much coaxing, the pet appeared, carrying in its mouth a yellow canary.