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Weekly News Review

New Dealers Win and Lose; Girdler Storms Strike Quiz

Politics

In Idaho, Republicans were jubilant. In Ohio, they were hopeful. In Arkansas, where they never had a chance, Republicans went about their workaday tasks and forgot politics. But as homeward-bound Franklin Roosevelt looked at rapidly mounting primary returns from his 48 states last week he must have wondered whether his next congress would be any more coherent than the last.

His "purge" had partially failed because Iowa's Gillette, Missouri's Clark and Nevada's McCarran were sure of re-election. But with a few exceptions his wheelhorses were sure to be back in Washington next winter. To most observers it looked like congress would again be a hodge-podge of multi-colored political thought without party lines.

Judiciously timed, the National Emergency council's report on conditions in the South was released

clarifying it would be only fair to probe C. I. O.'s records to show what was being done with a \$1,500,000 steel workers' fund.

Domestic

Last month a Saturday Evening Post article by Alva Johnson estimated Son James Roosevelt's annual insurance business at \$250,000 to \$2,000,000 a year, in itself not a very definite guess. Last week a rival Collier's magazine went Jimmy Roosevelt's income tax returns for the past five years, showing total annual income ranging from \$21,714 to \$49,167. The five-year total: \$172,978.03.

Crime

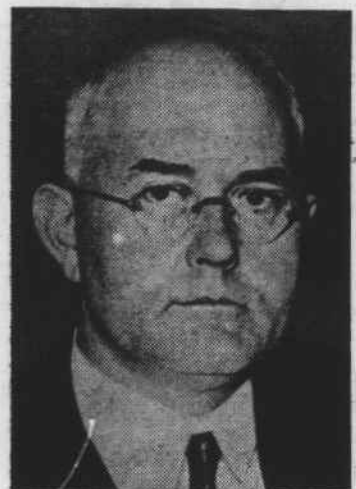
In the early 1930s, Chicago's gang warfare was so bad that many an out-of-town visitor wired ahead for police protection. But Scarface Al Capone finally went to Alcatraz and A Century of Progress exposition helped make the town decent. Last week peaceful Chicago wondered if it would again have gun trouble.

Checking their records, police found six underworld murders since Bookie Harry Minor was shot down June 29. Four others had been reported the previous 12 months. But while Al Capone and "Bugs" Moran fought a bootlegging war, Chicago's current massacre apparently has roots in labor warfare. Five victims have been union workers, two were aides of an alderman.

Foreign

"The Japanese say Changkufeng hill has fallen into their hands. They lie. I, Peter Mikolovitch Klejm, lieutenant of infantry in the Soviet army, am now with my division in the trenches on the hill which is safe in our hands. I can see the Japanese trenches only 220 yards away. The yellow bandits are plastering our positions with machine gun fire."

Seated at their radios one night last week, the whole of Russia's Soviet Union heard machine gun and rifle fire along the distant Changkufeng front where Siberia, Manchukuo and Korea converge. Next day heavy Soviet artillery pounded the whole four-mile front.



SENATOR POPE
Idaho had its own "purge."

just as the President marched through Georgia to crack down on Sen. Walter F. George, the bitter-tongued New Deal foe whom he hopes will be defeated by Lawrence Camp. But Franklin Roosevelt had to march around South Carolina on his way back to Washington, because Sen. "Cotton Ed" Smith was almost certain to be renominated regardless of Presidential wishes.

Severest blow to New Dealism last week came when Sen. James Pope, in-and-out administration supporter, was defeated for renomination by Rep. D. Worth Clark, conservative Democrat. But Idaho's Republican primary vote was small, indicating that many a G. O. P. had voted the Democratic ticket to oust Pope.

In Arkansas, New Dealer Hattie W. Caraway was renominated to the senate and will be elected next November. In Ohio, Franklin Roosevelt's classmate at Harvard—Sen. Robert J. Bulkley—was given the Democratic nomination over Gov. Martin L. Davey, arch foe of the C. I. O. Ohio's senatorial race will be interesting because Bulkley will face Robert A. Taft, a former President's son, in the final election.

Labor

Republic Steel corporation's Tom W. Girdler has never been soft-spoken. Last week he stormed Washington and in one fell swoop denounced (1) John L. Lewis' C. I. O. for "violence and intimidation"; (2) the National Labor Relations board for "abridging freedom of speech," and (3) Sen. Robert M. LaFollette's civil liberties committee for keeping its work "one-sided."

Behind these blasts was last year's Little Steel strike. Ready for release was an N. L. R. B. decision finding Republic guilty of "unfair labor practices" in the Little Steel fiasco. Ready, too, were orders for Republic to reinstate 5,000 C. I. O. strikers, and to disestablish alleged company-dominated unions.

That Republic objected, is to state the case mildly. In its 136-page brief were 618 exceptions. What Little Steel most wanted was a chance to state its opinion of C. I. O., a chance the labor board seemed unwilling to offer. Thundered the report: "We contend the National Labor Relations act, as construed . . . in this connection, is unconstitutional as abridging freedom of speech."

Next day Tom Girdler carried his fight to the civil liberties committee, climaxing a three-week probe of last summer's bitter labor strife. Flaring up before Senator LaFollette's quiet, relentless cross-examination, he proved no humble witness. Denied was the right to read a statement criticizing the committee's work as "one-sided," and de-

People

When Sweden's eligible Prince Bertil visited New York last month, he wined one night at a fashionable Manhattan night club with friends. One friend was blonde and buxom Lesley Hyde Ripley; lauded in next morning's papers for drinking milk instead of champagne. If Lesley Ripley drank milk to save money, her father spent much more than her savings on his daughter's debut last week.

A seldom-fallible sign of U. S. business trend is the amount invested by socialite fathers on their daughters' "coming out" parties. When Franklyn Hutton staged Barbara's debut, money ran free throughout the U. S. Depression



LESLEY HYDE RIPLEY
She was launched for \$50,000.

debutantes fared not so well. But when Henry B. H. Ripley spent at least \$50,000 to launch Lesley in the social swim, it appeared that Recession must surely be over.

One thousand guests bespored themselves in a \$25,000 ballroom added to the Ripley mansion. They washed down supper and breakfast with champagne for a total outlay of \$10,000. They danced, and the pipers earned \$7,500. Decorations, nicked the family purse for \$5,000. But unlike many such parties, the Ripley Roman Holiday was bought and paid for within 24 hours.

Business

In 1934, NRA Administrator Hugh Johnson organized a consumer goods industries committee to make periodic forecasts on U. S. trade winds. Last week came its most recent report. Trade winds are blowing well, said 20 major executives, will blow even better in the autumn. Excerpts from typical replies:

From Lamont duPont: "Since July 1 we have operated 5 per cent above standard. Business has improved about 15 per cent."

From General Foods' Clarence Francis: "We believe the last half of the year—particularly the last quarter—will give a fairly good account of itself."

Miscellany

A fortnight had passed since Howland Spencer sold to Father Divine his 500-acre estate across the Hudson from Neighbor Franklin Roosevelt. But not until last week did Father Divine's personal army of cherubim and seraphims make a tour of inspection. Led by the man they call "God," 2,500 black and white cultists plied up the river from Harlem in a sidewheel excursion boat, stopping first at a newly acquired "Heaven" near Milton, N. Y.

Over a table plied high with cold chicken and steaming corn, Harlem's self-appointed messiah told his rapt audience:

"As his close neighbors we are not going to disgrace the President. We aim to grace him by our presence. Peace, everybody."

"Peace!" answered a thousand throats.

Next day, as Father Divine made his personal inspection at Crum Elbow, Eleanor Roosevelt hopped in her car across the river, headed for nearby Poughkeepsie. If inquiring reporters thought she would talk about her new neighbors, the First Lady outfoxed them.

"Father Divine?" she parried. "What estate? Oh, you mean that place across the river that's been sold?"

● One night last week handsome, wealthy Mr. and Mrs. William Townsend Adlee retired at their Monroe, N. Y., estate. Sometime later a handyman smelled smoke. Down from a second-story window jumped Nurse Lillian Henyon with the Adlees' 21-month-old infant. As firemen watched, helpless, the flaming house collapsed and the baby became an orphan.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Does F. D. R. Seek Third Term? President Has Many Reasons

If Roosevelt Is Sure of Victory He'll Run; Meanwhile It's a Waiting Game with President Holding Cards, Says Observer

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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WASHINGTON. — Senator Burke, the Nebraska Democrat, has come forward with a proposition fixing the term of the President of the United States at six years and limiting the individual to one term. It is not a new proposition. It has been suggested before—as long ago as President Jackson's term—but it takes on a new significance now. Its new importance is not because of Senator Burke's declared intention to press the thing through to enactment so much as in the fact that "third term talk" is all over the place these days.

I do not profess to know what is in Mr. Roosevelt's mind about a third term. That is one subject upon which he has kept his own counsel quite severely. He is completely capable of keeping his own counsel when he desires, and I can say without equivocation that he has kept it in this case. The Washington correspondent or observer usually can get a tip-off as to the presidential mind in ordinary matters, but not so regarding the third term.

Mr. Roosevelt Reveals in the Presidency

Mr. Roosevelt has a consuming desire to go down in history as a great President. There can be no doubt of that. He wants history to show him as an outstanding friend of the people, the masses. He will let nothing prevent him from that course if it is within his power.

If there is one trait in the makeup of the man that transcends others, I believe it is his desire to establish new precedents. We speak of him as precedent-breaker. That is incorrect. He likes to make new ones. No other President has ever done more than make motions about a third term. Mr. Roosevelt would not be disturbed by the fact that never before had any President occupied the White House for 12 years. I suspect that he would enjoy doing that sort of thing.

And when I mention enjoyment, I need to refer at the same time to the very well known fact that Mr. Roosevelt enjoys being President. That is, he has what we say is a "good time" on the job. There is no real weariness for him as Chief Executive. Within the range of my quarter of a century as an observer, there has been no other President who so reveled under the generally accepted tremendous burden of the presidency.

President's Popularity Has Religious Flavor

Behind the scenes, no President has ever had a hallelujah chorus of so many voices around him. There has never been a President with such great personal popularity as Mr. Roosevelt. The combination of these things, the continual songs of praise that he hears from his close advisors and the adoring multitudes—well, I firmly believe that no living man can maintain the equilibrium necessary for sound and sane thinking while such semi-religious fervor toward him is shown.

Seldom, if ever before, has any President had the same type of promoting theorists, starchy-eyed dreamers around him. The country never has had an administration as radical as Mr. Roosevelt's regime. At no time have as many crackpots, schemers, theorists with untried panaceas had a chance to get their plans put into action. Some are workable; most of them are not. The fact that some have worked, however, is the very reason the whole crew sticks around and keeps plugging for further trials of this, that or the other. For most of these folks, it is the first time in public life, their first entry into national office with authority. They like it. Also, they like the payroll. It is natural that they want to stay.

Effort to Restore Party to Old-Line Democrats

There is, beside all of these factors, the differences within the party of which Mr. Roosevelt is the titular head. I believe that the Democratic party machinery was completely taken over by the radical wing, and so now there is a definite effort under way to restore the party control to old and tried Democrats. That is to say, the effort is to unhorse the type of men like Ickes, Wallace, Corcoran, Minton of Indiana, and others of that stripe. Men like Senator Harrison and Vice President Garner, and even Jim Farley, do

not like to see those other fellows in a position of responsibility. They believe in the Democratic party for Democrats.

So, it is quite apparent that the struggle for party control is a rough and tumble fight from now on, because there is a convention of the party to be held in 1940, and it is not too early to line up delegates. Were it not for the battle ahead and the desire of those surrounding Mr. Roosevelt to keep on with his reforms—and the jobs—Mr. Roosevelt would control the 1940 convention. His declarations of a "purge of the party" has made it impossible for him to control the convention without a fight. That is to say, he will be unable to pick the 1940 nominee (to carry out his plans) without a battle.

President Is Playing Waiting Game

Now, there are many who believe that Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity will be the only thing sufficient to swing that party control. He will not be able to nominate his own pick, but he will be able to nominate himself, say these observers.

When we have reached that stage, therefore, we have reached the point of determination of the course which Mr. Roosevelt will follow. My own conclusion is definitely that Mr. Roosevelt is preparing for any eventuality. He is unlikely to say he will or will not run. He will wait. If the situation makes it appear that he can win, he will "accept" the nomination; if, however, he believes that he will get licked, he will try to pick the nominee. He will select a man who will do his bidding, if he has not lost control of the party convention. I am convinced Mr. Roosevelt would like to run, but he will not run if there is certain defeat staring him in the face.

And when we talk of third terms and precedents, etc., I must recall a certain vote in the senate on February 10, 1928. President Coolidge had said he did not "choose" to run, but there were many Democrats who thought that was a trick to invite the nomination. So the senate adopted a resolution, a precedent-making resolution, saying it was the sense of the senate that no President ought to have a third term or something to that effect.

How Will They Vote This Time?

I gave me quite a laugh when I looked up the vote on that resolution, because I can see some very delicate situations developing for some of the senators who voted for that resolution. It was good politics then, of course, but what, I wonder, are some of those men going to do if Mr. Roosevelt moves in on them with a third term campaign?

Of the present Democratic members of the senate, we find the following as having voted their expression that no President should have a third term: Ashurst of Arizona, Barkley of Kentucky, Gerry of Rhode Island, Glass of Virginia; Harrison of Mississippi, King of Utah, Thomas of Oklahoma, Wagner of New York, Wheeler of Montana, McKellar of Tennessee, Neely of West Virginia, Pittman of Nevada, Sheppard of Texas, Smith of South Carolina, and Tydings of Maryland. We find also that Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, the great Progressive leader, voted against a third term, and we also note Senator Norris, another Progressive, who said by his vote that no man should have a third term.

Well, it struck me as being funny. Take such men as Barkley, the New Deal leader in the senate; and Neely and McKellar, who continually have popped off in praise of Mr. Roosevelt and who have no complaint about any phase of the New Deal. Or consider the plight of Thomas, of Oklahoma, who probably will be re-elected and who, therefore, will be faced with a decision if Mr. Roosevelt decides to seek a third term. It will be easy for Pat Harrison, or Wheeler or Smith of South Carolina, to vote for a similar resolution in the next session; but it won't be so easy for the others to decide, because those who have opposed some of Mr. Roosevelt's program will be able to say they are being consistent.

Keeping Up With Science



By Science Service—WNU Service.
Science Service—WNU Service.

Vineyard Pests Are Lured to Death By Pale Blue Light

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.—Pale blue light, beckoning through the darkness, proves a fatal lure to the grape leafhopper, serious pest in vineyards, it was reported here before the meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, by J. K. Ellsworth of the University of California.

Females of the species responded most readily to the deadly blue will-o'-the-wisp. Counts of large sample catches showed 88 per cent female insects. Which, of course, is all to the good from the viticulturist's standpoint; females are the ones that produce new crops of leafhoppers.

Many light colors were experimented with, before the attractiveness of pale blue was discovered. Other colors attract other insects. The lights have also been used as an easy means for obtaining insects to feed to laboratory animals.

The lights lure the flying victims. When they arrive at their gleaming goal, they fly against high-tension wires that kill them instantly.

Hens Say "Thanks" With Eggs. Hens in poultry houses ventilated and warmed by electricity say their "thank you" with eggs, reported J. C. Scott of the Puget Sound Power and Light company.

The problem faced by his company was to provide better working conditions for the hens kept in small individual cage nests in a large "egg factory" in the Pacific Northwest. The solution was found by shutting doors and windows, and blowing air in through a ten-inch opening near the ceiling. Baffle plates were used to prevent drafts, and electric heaters warmed the incoming air when frosty weather came.

Forest Diseases Spread By Wind Blown Insects

OTTAWA. — Aerial invasions caused by winds blowing large numbers of dangerous insects hundreds of miles in a few hours constitute a menace to our forests and agriculture, Dr. E. P. Felt, entomologist of Stamford, Conn., told the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

Dutch elm disease, now a serious problem in the eastern United States, is being spread presumably by wind drift of the European elm bark beetle, the principal carrier of the disease, Doctor Felt indicated.

Using balloons to measure the travel of insects drifting at considerable heights in air currents, he came to the conclusion that this mode of travel is more important than hitherto believed.

Winds may carry insects in large numbers for 800 miles under exceptional circumstances. Insects drifting at rates of 50 to 100 miles per hour are not uncommon.

The appearance each year of the southern cotton moth in New England and southern Canada is attributed to wind drift, and Doctor Felt believes that the recent distribution of the European spruce sawfly in a large part of New England is due to the wind.

Novel Pipe Design Used By Engineers at Denver

DENVER, COLO.—The longest self-supporting pipe in the world has been erected at Denver on the basis of a new theory of engineering design, according to B. G. Norfolk.

The pipe, which measures 78 inches in diameter, spans the North Platte river for a distance of 205 feet and is supported only by a single pier at the middle end, of course, at the ends. This achievement was made possible by preventing distortion of the pipe at the supports through the use of stiffener rings. Further, the wall thickness of the pipe was reduced and tapered. The pipe is only 1/4-inch thick at the ends and 1 1/2 inches at the center, although it is designed to carry 40 million gallons of sewage a day.

'Therbligs,' Basic Hand Motions Used In Performing Work

ST. LOUIS, MO.—So you never saw a therblig? Well, if you pick up a pen, write on a piece of paper and lay the pen down again you are using nine therbligs.

This little known term, therblig, was one of the major topics of discussion at the opening technical sessions here of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

A therblig, explained Prof. Ralph M. Barnes of the University of Iowa, is a fundamental hand motion used in performing different kinds of work. There are 18 basic hand motions out of which all manual motions can be fashioned.

By motion picture studies of workers scientists are learning ways to cut waste hand motion in many industrial operations.

Therbligs Used in Writing. Here is Professor Barnes' listing of the steps in writing and their therblig equivalents:

Steps in Writing: 1. reach for pen; 2. grasp pen; 3. carry pen to paper; 4. position pen for writing; 5. write; 6. return pen to holder; 7. insert pen in holder; 8. let go pen; 9. move hand to paper.

Therblig Equivalents: 1. transport empty; 2. grasp; 3. transport loaded; 4. position; 5. use; 6. transport loaded; 7. pre-position; 8. release; 9. transport empty.

By keen analysis of motion studies it is often possible to save materials as well as time. Professor Barnes cited a case of revising methods of painting refrigerators in which there was a reduction in time of 50.6 per cent, a reduction in rejections of 60 per cent, direct labor savings of \$3,750 a year and a saving in paint amounting to \$5,940 a year. All this was obtained by a sum of \$1,040 for developing and installing the new system.

Of all 18 therbligs, said Professor Barnes, grasp is one of the commonest and one of the most time-consuming. Wherever possible, in inspections, scientists try to remove the need for picking up the article in question.

Age of Mountains Told By Semi-Precious Stones

NEW YORK.—Garnet and tourmaline, staurolite and zircon, and a host of other heavier-than-average semi-precious stones now have a new use—telling the age of mountains. In the Big Horn basin of Wyoming, Dr. Marcellus H. Stow, Washington and Lee university geologist, has been tracing the source of the ancient sediments back to the still more ancient mountains from which they came.

Filed one over the other, with the youngest on top and the oldest below, the Cretaceous and Eocene sediments of the area were derived from the wearing away of the highest of the ancient Rocky mountains.

Thus, the Hell creek beds contain abundant zircon in all samples, suggesting their origin from a zircon-containing mountain. They contain no hornblende, showing that the source of the sediments was hornblende-free. Further studies show that the Hell creek beds were derived from the erosion of sediments.

Each bed of the series present in the Big Horn basin was likewise studied for heavy minerals, and its probable source determined. From this Doctor Stow hopes to determine which areas were "up" during each phase of the Laramide period of mountain-building, 90,000,000 years ago, more or less.

Deer Seen Only Once Will Be Sought in Burma

NEW YORK.—The Black Barking deer, an animal so rare that it has been seen only once by roving explorers, will be sought by the Varnay-Cutting expedition to North Burma. If the American Museum of Natural History, sponsor of the expedition, acquires one of these deer, it will have the only skin or skeleton of the kind in any world museum.

The Burmese government has granted permission through the state department at Washington, for the expedition to proceed with its plans. The objective is to collect mammals, birds, fish, and plants in a region of northeast Burma never entered by a scientific expedition.

Glass Insulation

BERLIN.—Spun glass fiber is being used in Germany to replace asbestos and other substances as a heat insulation material over ship and locomotive boilers, city gas tanks, etc.