

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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## Weekly News Review

### Britain Feared Capitulating In Czech-German Argument

By Joseph W. LaBine

#### Foreign

At his office in Fleet street, Publisher Geoffrey Dawson decided that wisdom was the better part of valor. Next morning his London Times put in black and white what England's conservative Cliveden set has thought all along: That Britain had best let Adolf Hitler cede Czechoslovakia's Sudeten territory if no other settlement would satisfy him. Nor did Der Fuehrer appear content with anything less. While nervous France protested such an idea and rushed troops into her amazing Maginot line like gophers rush to their holes, all eyes converged not on London or Prague, but on Nuremberg where the Nazi party was holding its annual congress and clamor.

There, Chancellor Hitler found the spotlight's rays pleasantly warm. In the first of his eight speeches he made clear Germany's determination to be supreme in southeast Europe. To Czechoslovakia these were frightening words. Immediately Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein was handed the "fourth and final" list of concessions which he rushed un-

ized last month under Edward J. Noble.

Last week, CAA gave a party. To Chicago they invited representatives of 25 commercial lines for a "get acquainted" meeting that ended in a lecture. Led by Air Transport association's Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, aviation plumped for immediate stop-gap relief in the form of increased air mail subsidies. Also outlined was a five-point industrial program which requires CAA's moral and financial aid during the coming year.

All this was well enough, but if airlines expected CAA to be a financial angel, they had another guess coming. Up stepped Member Harlee Branch to dispel, once and for all, any mistaken ideas. Said he: "It seems proper to remind . . . carriers that while the authority desires that they shall receive fair compensation, no line should assume that the authority is going to dish out public moneys in any reckless or ill considered fashion. No one should be deluded with the idea that all an air line has to do . . . is convince the authority it has succeeded in operating at a deficit. There will be no premiums on bad management."

#### War

North of the Yangtze river, two Japanese armies captured three Chinese positions in their drive on Hankow. South of the Yangtze there was a different story, for defenders pierced Jap lines six miles south-east of Juichang and forced the invaders to retreat, leaving 300 dead. Fresh from Tokyo came 100,000 troops, determined to intensify the campaign on all fronts until Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government is crushed.

On the Elbro front, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's African Moors swept through a gap in the loyalist Cobre line, next day capturing mountain heights dominating the river valley.

#### Domestic

In Ohio, 110,000 aged people receive federal-state assistance, which costs the U. S. social security board approximately \$1,275,000 per month. In August when he ran for Democratic renomination, Ohio's Gov. Martin L. Davey pointed with pride at his record. One accomplishment: Establishment of old age assistance, which has also been established in 47 other states.

Three days before the primary, Social Security's Director Frank Bane charged Governor Davey with using old age assistance to get votes. Though the governor was defeated, that did not stop Social Security from sending out investigators who last week reported to Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer.

At a hearing from which Martin Davey pointedly absented himself, Social Security claimed that (1) requests for old-age aid addressed directly to Governor Davey received preferential treatment; (2) some



OHIO'S MARTIN DAVEY  
"This is surprisingly dirty politics."

pensioners were told it would be "a good idea" to vote for Governor Davey; (3) political and personal influence replaced the merit system in appointment of Ohio's old age personnel.

Next day, Chairman Altmeyer's threat to cut off federal pension grants brought a sharp retort as Martin Davey answered a "dirty politics" charge with a dash of the same medicine: "Frankly, I do not believe you dare deprive these (Ohio's) aged citizens of one-half their scant living to support your political maneuver . . . This was surprisingly dirty politics for one who pretends to be as righteous as yourself."



AMBASSADOR HENDERSON  
He wouldn't go home.

opened to Nuremberg. Same evening Fuehrers Hitler and Henlein opened them, found satisfaction for every demand except (1) establishment of a one-unit government for Sudeten and (2) freedom for practice of Nazi ideology.

Prague's concessions might have been sufficient a week earlier, but shrewd Adolf Hitler now saw a chance to take the whole hog. Britain, anxious to avoid war at all cost, had capitulated, unofficially admitting she was willing to sell Czechoslovakia down the river. And by midnight another unexpected joy had developed, so important that Konrad Henlein was sent scurrying back home with orders to hold out for complete surrender.

At Maehrisch-Ostrau, in Sudeten territory, Czech mounted policemen had horsewhipped a noisy crowd, striking a Sudeten legislator on the shoulders. While apologetic Prague hastened its investigation, the incident offered Konrad Henlein a new chance to play the role of martyr. Next day, with all odds in his favor, Der Fuehrer could afford to assure the world of his peaceful intentions. While Nuremberg's show continued, he received Germany's foreign diplomatic corps, including France's Andre Francois-Poncet who suggested: "Democracies are not exactly lauded at the Nuremberg congress, but their emissaries usually feel welcome." Answered expansive Adolf Hitler: "I hope to continue to make the ambassadors feel welcome, and I also hope that during my regime no mother will have cause for wet eyes on account of any action of mine."

Most foreign envoys left after the reception, but not Britain's Sir Neville Henderson. He stuck around like a guest who won't go home, trying to corner either Der Fuehrer or Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. If he succeeded, Germany would learn that Geoffrey Dawson was only fooling, that Britain still meant business.

#### Aviation

U. S. commercial airlines could not operate without government mail subsidy, but since 1934 even that assistance has been insufficient to prevent huge deficits. Part of the infant industry's trouble has been of its own making, as when monopolistic practices caused the U. S. army's painful experience with air mail five years ago. Throughout its brief history, aviation has contended with improper and vacillating government supervision. Not until last winter did congress create a civil aeronautics authority, which was organ-

#### Business

Not since June, 1937, has the U. S. treasury asked the capital market for "new money," though last December it borrowed \$450,000,000 to pay maturing bills. But when congress voted billions for relief this past spring, when Recession kept government payrolls swollen above normal, it was obvious that money must come from somewhere. Fortnight ago, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., returned from Europe, busying himself immediately with Budget Director Daniel W. Bell. Then came the inevitable announcement.

This month, said Secretary Morgenthau, the treasury will go into the market for \$700,000,000 in "new



SECRETARY MORGENTHAU  
Uncle Sam needed more money.

money" to help finance Recovery. Still ahead are requests for \$1,400,000,000 more in "new money," though these will not come before next calendar year.

Nor was this all. In the next few weeks, notes totaling \$433,460,900, due December 15, will be refinanced. Short term treasury bills, totaling \$1,300,000,000, will be refinanced at a rate of \$100,000,000 per week. Bolstered by its new borrowing, the U. S. cash box will operate on a larger working balance between now and December. On hand last week was \$1,620,000,000.

How much it cost Secretary Morgenthau to raise his national debt to \$38,300,000,000, was evidenced by loan rates. The \$1,300,000,000 in maturing bills cost the treasury an average debt service of 0.05 per cent, possibly the lowest rate in U. S. history. Net result of new borrowing will be to decrease bank reserves, now nearing an all-time high, and to increase deposits.

#### Agriculture

Last spring, the new U. S. crop control measure placed domestic and export corn requirements at 2,470,000,000 bushels, promised to make loans if 1938 production exceeded that figure. Though much corn has suffered from disease, America's crop this year has still turned out above expectations. By last week it became apparent that corn loans will be necessary. At Washington, AAA's H. R. Tolley reported the August estimate of 1938 corn was 2,568,000,000 bushels, which is 94,000,000 bushels in excess of the original estimate. Though loan figures will not be determined until next November's crop board estimates, loans were virtually assured, probably at 57 cents a bushel.

#### Politics

Nevada's Pat McCarran backed Franklin Roosevelt for re-election in 1936, opposed his Supreme court and government reorganization measures. But while the President sought to "purge" other half-hearted New Dealers in this year's primaries, he made no intervention in Nevada's primary. Opposing Pat McCarran for renomination were Reno's Albert Hilliard and Carson City's Dr. John Worden, both "100 per cent New Dealers." The outcome: Pat McCarran won easy renomination.

#### People

Former Queen Victoria of Spain is a Battenberg, and for generations all men of the Battenberg line have inherited hemophilia (tendency to bleed), though Battenberg women are free of it. Among victims was the count of Cavadonga, eldest son of Queen Victoria and King Alfonso. As a child he nearly bled to death from a tooth extraction. Two years ago, he had 20 transfusions over a malignant tumor which could not be relieved by surgery for fear of bleeding. Last week, at Miami, the count of Cavadonga sped down Biscayne boulevard with Mildred Gaydon, night club cigarette girl. Their car swerved to miss a truck, slid, smashed into a telephone pole. Nine hours later the count bled to death.

Son James Roosevelt, at Rochester's Mayo clinic, prepared to have a stomach ulcer removed. Franklin Roosevelt intended to be present.

#### Bruckart's Washington Digest

### Old-Age Pension Schemes Figure In Primaries in Several States

Lead to Success of Senator Pepper in Florida and Defeat Of McAdoo in California; Delude Aged and Infirm Voters; Fallacy of Plans Shown.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. — A good many Easterners had nearly forgotten about Dr. Francis Townsend and his \$200-a-month pension plan until lately they were suddenly awakened by the far South and the far West. Sen. Claude Pepper won a Democratic nomination to the senate in Florida largely because of espousal of the Townsend plan and just recently Sen. William G. McAdoo had his public career abruptly terminated because Sheridan Downey, his opponent for the Democratic senatorial nomination in California, proposed and promised some fantastic scheme of paying \$30 every Thursday to persons over 50 years of age.

In addition to these results, there have been 12 or 15 candidates for the nomination to the house of representatives who have won in primaries by saying the Townsend plan or the \$30-every-Thursday or some other impossible and illogical and unsound pension plan would be put through congress. I cannot describe them all; they are obviously variations of the Townsend plan, and none of them will work any more than the Townsend bubble will work, and each has been used to delude aged and infirm voters whose ballots were needed to swing an election.

It is tragic that such things have happened, and are happening today. The fact cannot be ignored, however, because the condition is with us. The one thing to do, then, I believe, is to attempt to disillusion those folks who have swallowed the sick words of those campaigners or those racketeers who are preying upon the faith of folks who, through no fault of their own, do not have access to information that shows these schemes to be rainbows. And, as far as history records, nobody on earth ever has found the end of the rainbow where the pot of gold is reputed to be.

I am not concerned about the public career of Mr. McAdoo who has been in public service off and on since 1913. He never impressed me as being any great shakes of a statesman. As secretary of the treasury, he did the job probably about as well as the average political appointee. I never have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Downey. So I can't comment. Senator Pepper's senate record is a great deal like many another senator's record, and probably will continue to be just so-so. In other words, here were two average senators—one winning with the aid of the promises about the Townsend plan and the other losing because he stayed away from such promises, although he was thrice blessed by the President of the United States. That situation, along with some letters accusing me of giving the Townsend plan a "silent treatment" in these columns, seems to warrant a new analysis of the conditions that now confront the country.

#### It Appears Townsendism Is Not Dead After All

As I said there is evidence that Townsendism is not dead at all. It has formed the basis of a dozen new panaceas, of which the \$30-every-Thursday is but an example. It happened that this scheme was proposed in California which, particularly in its southern sections, has a vast population of aged people who have gone there to enjoy the famous climate and have the health that it gives them. Old people are militantly behind these schemes. That is one of the reasons why Mr. Downey was able to boast more than a million signatures to the petition that made the question an issue in California. And Florida, too, with a fine winter climate, is a fertile field for the racketeers who promote such ridiculous programs. It is a harsh thing to blame the strength of these movements, all of which crop up during depression times, upon elderly people. It is nevertheless the cold fact that they are the type among whom such schemes are promoted, and because they have votes, the candidate for office stoops to the level of adding further to hopes that never can be fulfilled in that manner.

To show how silly the scheme of \$30-every-Thursday is as a campaign issue for Mr. Downey—just as an example—he is a candidate for the United States senate. The pension dream he has advocated is planned as part of the welfare program of the state of California. How Mr. Downey can do anything about

it as a member of the United States senate, I can not understand, and I seriously doubt that Mr. Downey can explain it.

Nor will the plan work if made into law without bankrupting the state of California. I doubt that it will work anyway, but assuming that it may work, the state will be assuming a burden that will cost it so much money that the California books will be so far in the red as to cause them to appear splashed with blood. This idea of placing "stamps" on each warrant each week so that an actual \$1.04 has been affixed by cash payment in a year will stop the transfer of them very shortly. Few storekeepers, for example, will accept them beyond the necessities of their tax payments to the state of California; it is certain also that those who continue to accept them would not pay the face value, and the possessor would be forced into paying higher prices for the things that he buys. That is, the possessor would be buying 50 cents worth of sugar and probably would be handing over a dollar warrant for it. All of this is the result of a lack of confidence among the people in any form of exchange except the currency that is backed and guaranteed by the United States, as has been shown so many times before.

#### Downey Plan Would Make Trouble for New Dealers

Then, I believe I foresee some other trouble respecting such warrants as Mr. Downey's scheme proposes; not that I think his plan is worse than any others but it serves as an illustration. It is proposed that the possessor put a two-cent state stamp on the warrant for each week in his possession, or 52 such stamps in a year. Well, I imagine that the warrants would be in the hands of many persons who had no cash at all—not a cent. Immediately, there would be a cry go up to have the state supply the stamps free, and it is quite certain that there would be some politicians dishonorable enough to campaign for office on that issue.

Now, assume that Mr. Downey comes to the senate; assume that he is elected over his Republican opponent in November. I seem to scent some added trouble for President Roosevelt and his New Deal friends who have been promising too many things and too much of them. Of course, many persons believe that Mr. Roosevelt's methods to date have encouraged all kinds of quackeries because he has talked at length of humanitarianism. He has aroused the minds of elderly persons who are suffering under conditions not of their own making.

The number and type of these panaceas ebbs and flows with the economic tide. When business is good and there is plenty of work, when storekeepers are able to sell and people are able to buy, we hear little or nothing of the dream-world children of the Townsends and the Downeys and the others. When there are "hard times" and there are thousands upon thousands without work and food and clothes, those suffering minds become easy prey to the silver tongue.

Pursuing the thought a bit further, it then becomes possible for a movement which demands not \$30 every Thursday for persons over 50, but one demanding \$40 or \$50 every Friday or \$60 every Saturday. The amounts can be pushed up and up and the fervor of the suffering under this illusion grows greater and greater.

#### President Cannot Dodge Some of Responsibility

Mr. Roosevelt has said with emphasis several times that none of these things will work. He believes they should not be propagated and spread, because he recognizes how easily miserable humanity can be lead off at a tangent. It is a type of hysteria, an emotion. The President, however, must not dodge responsibility for a part of it. As I said above, his methods have been conducive to hysteria of several kinds. These panaceas that threaten again to cause grief for his administration are but an outgrowth of the numerous plans that have been given birth by various persons in official position. True, they have been fed by the dregs of hard times, but they had their encouragement first from illogical phases of the New Deal.

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## NORTH STAR

● Sioux Indians were driven from Minnesota but their glory still lives in the world-famous "land of 10,000 lakes."



Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MINNESOTA'S primitive human inhabitants, the Sioux, are now almost as rare within the state borders as the caribou. This is not wholly the white man's fault. Before the white man came as a settler, the Chippewa from the east had driven the Sioux out of the northern part of the state, anciently their winter home, to the south.

Thus, when the white man came, he found the Chippewa established in the north, living in hemispherical birch-bark huts, traveling in canoes; and, in the south, the Sioux, living in conical buffalo-hide tepees, and riding on ponies—the woods Indian and the prairie Indian. While the lumberman's ax advanced into the domain of the one, the farmer's plow advanced into that of the other.

The plow proved to be the deadlier weapon. The Sioux resented this extremely. Besides, they were treated by the white man with little tact and less frankness—or so they certainly felt. This complex resentment boiled up into the Sioux outbreak, bloodiest Indian rebellion in the history of the republic.

The panic which spread among the scattered settlers can be imagined. The plows that had begun to cut into the grove-dotted edges of the South were abandoned. But, fortunately the Sioux got licked at last, and as a reward for what they had done they were expelled forever.

#### Chippewas Diplomatic

Meanwhile, the Chippewas tried the opposite tactics, an attempt to reason with the Great White Father as he manifested himself to them in the guise of congressional committees, land agents, and so on. The results of this patient policy, though not so prompt and decisive as that brought about by the bold play of the Sioux, have been almost equally disappointing. The scandals of the land grab at White Earth, for example, which was to have been an Indian Utopia, make any sensitive Minnesotan blush.

However, the Chippewas survive. A day of more intelligent policy seems to be dawning. Their Pigeon River home is enviable for its natural beauty.

In the north Chippewa names abound. Even the mighty Mississippi, "Great River," was given its name by these canoe paddlers at its source. Indian practicality is expressed in such names as Mahnomen, "Wild Rice," Menahga, "Blueberry," or Watab, "Tamarack Root Fibers," used in sewing birch bark together for hut or canoe. Now for the white man, that romantic adventurer, trader, builder, or whatever you choose to call him. He came first as a trader in furs and was a Frenchman. He got on well with the Indians, in fact, married among them. Like them, he interfered little with natural geography, merely leaving behind a few names such as Mille Lacs, St. Croix, or Lac qui Parle.

His were the early days indeed, in terms of the state's brief history—the seventeenth and first half of the Eighteenth century.

During the latter half of the Eighteenth century the British traders of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies were dominant. It was a period of colorful enterprise. Headquarters for gathering in pelts

ABOVE—At Minnesota's famous Itasca park a Chippewa chief displays his tribal wares to tourists. Here, in a combined primitive-modern state, dwell the remnants of a once great race.

from trading stations extending as far west as the Yellowstone and Saskatchewan were established at Grand Portage, at the extreme outer corner of Minnesota's north.

#### Bygone Glory

The first cattle in all the Northwest grazed around that bay; 70 canoes, of 40-foot length, formed the yearly quota of the boat builders. And up the portage itself, to the calm upper waters of the Pigeon river, which in turn gave access to the whole interior of a continent, went supplies and trinkets.

Over that path, now grown up in violets and the wistful pale clintonia, came furs destined for the neck of Madame du Barry or Beau Brummell's beaver hat.

The old Grand Portage is of geographical importance for another reason.

At the close of the Revolution, the Treaty of Paris established the northwest boundary of the new United States as passing "through Lake Superior to the Long lake; thence through the said Long lake to the Lake of the Woods." Now this "Long lake" proved in later years to be a joker. Which "Long lake"?



In Minnesota's 10,000 lakes which once echoed the redman's war dance, modern resorters now besport themselves.

ed States as passing "through Lake Superior to the Long lake; thence through the said Long lake to the Lake of the Woods." Now this "Long lake" proved in later years to be a joker. Which "Long lake"?

#### Bulging Boundary

Hazy knowledge of geography as incorporated in early treaties also accounts for that odd bulge in the northern boundary of the state, the Northwest Angle, a promontory attached to Canada and divided from Minnesota by the Lake of the Woods. This is the northernmost part of the United States (exclusive of Alaska). The stamp collector who has a stamp postmarked "Penasse, Minn.," can boast an item from the northernmost post office of the 48 states.

The British fur trade was in turn supplanted by the American. Grand Portage was abandoned, and furs found their way out to the world of commerce by a southern route, through Mendota and St. Paul. This latter city retains its importance as a fur mart to the present day.