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Weekly News Review

France, England Friendless In New World Power Lineup

By Joseph W. La Bine

Foreign

Since the notorious peace of Munich, almost every day has seen the stars of Great Britain and France descend to new lows, torn by dissension from within, heaped with ridicule from without. Hardly had Alfred Duff Cooper resigned from the British cabinet in protest against Prime Minister Chamberlain's "sell-out" before Winston Churchill arose in the house of commons to state his views. He prophesied that England will be dependent on German good will for its very existence. "We have sustained defeat without war, and the whole equilibrium of Europe has been changed," he summed up.

That Prime Minister Chamberlain agrees is shown by his insistence on a high-speed rearmament program,



WINSTON CHURCHILL
He, among others, was ashamed.

a move quite contradictory to his Anglo-German peace pact and his treaty with Italy. It is an admission that not even Mr. Chamberlain trusts Adolf Hitler or Benito Mussolini very far.

Meanwhile, France has been quick to make peace with Italy by recognizing her conquest of Ethiopia. Her parliament, by overwhelmingly approving the Munich pact, agreed that no price was too high for peace even though it meant relegating France to the position of a second-rate power. But sorely-taxed Frenchmen want to know why they must pay for a huge army and navy that refuses to fight.

There are other signs, as well. The resignation of Czech President Eduard Benes in the face of growing public sentiment against weak-kneed democracies, indicates that Czechoslovakia is giving in to demands for co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis. It is almost humorous to reflect that Great Britain has agreed to defend Czechoslovakia's integrity. Even more tragic is Chancellor Hitler's demand for reparations from Czechoslovakia, to be paid out of the \$150,000,000 loan recently granted the Czechs by Great Britain.

With central Europe turned over completely to dictatorship, with Russia breaking her French alliance and crawling back into silence, France and Britain apparently stand alone, friendless, merely tolerated by her "friends"—Italy and Germany.

Taxation

Though campaigning politicians do not speak of it, next winter's congress will probably turn the income tax headache into a nightmare. With another federal deficit in prospect, with high income brackets already taxed to the limit, the solution will be a broadening of tax base on middle and low income groups, i. e., the man making less than \$50,000 a year. Present exemptions are \$1,000 for single persons, \$2,500 for married persons, with \$400 extra for each dependent under 18 years of age. If 2,067,736 persons filed 1935 returns on that basis, an estimated 8,400,000 would yield from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000 more under the proposed plan for reducing exemptions to \$500 for single persons, \$1,000 for married persons and \$200 for dependents. Chief victims would be those now paying in the low income brackets, a prospect that bodes virtual political suicide for any congressman who favors the measure. Only alternative would be federal sales taxation, which "horrified" President Roosevelt when he first took office and has since been a dead issue.

Labor

Chief result of the American Federation of Labor's Houston convention has been a widening of the

breach between A. F. of L. and John Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. Labor leaders have long harbored hope of bringing the two factions together; A. F. of L. made a gesture last winter, while David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers have long been on the fence, acting as mediator.

But when A. F. of L.'s William Green began throwing charges of "communism" at C. I. O., when he alleged further that two members of the Wagner labor relations board (Donald Wakefield Smith and Edwin S. Smith) were pro-C. I. O., the last hope for peace faded. As a result, C. I. O. has called its first constitutional convention at Pittsburgh November 14, when delegates from 42 international and national unions will meet with representatives of 180 industrial union councils. At that time, A. F. of L. may expect to be blasted in return.

Strangest feature of labor's war is that both factions remain loyal to President Roosevelt, who should have incurred A. F. of L.'s wrath by reappointing Donald Wakefield Smith to the labor board last month, and who should have made C. I. O. angry by consenting to changing the Wagner act next winter, on Mr. Green's request. Though Mr. Lewis has been conspicuously silent about the administration, Mr. Green has been quick to point out that C. I. O.'s constitutional convention is a rebuff to the President's moves for labor peace.

War

To the Japanese soldier clawing his way toward Hankow, the prospect has been discouraging. Even if he survives the stubborn, bloody Chinese resistance, even though he helps raise the Jap flag over Hankow, the war will not be over. Nip-



CHINA'S CHIANG KAI-SHEK
"There can be no peace..."

pon has announced Hankow as the final objective, and it probably will be taken soon. But Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek insists his people will continue to resist.

His latest statement: "If Japan does not abandon aggression and withdraw her instruments of invasion, and if she does not restore China's territorial and administrative integrity, there can be no peace... The longer our armed resistance continues, the stronger will our determination grow."

General Chiang's prophecy is already fulfilled. Though Chinese have won no spectacular victories, Japan's drive up the Yangtze to Hankow has cost more casualties than any previous phase of the war. Every indication is that Japan will never control more than rivers, railroads and highways, that huge and lumbering China will eventually assimilate whatever permanent Japanese population is sent over to administer the conquered territory.

Since "peace at any price" became Europe's watchword during the Czechoslovakian crisis, it is just possible the same watchword may be applied to Spain's civil war. In this imbroglio, where Germany and Italy have aided the strong Fascist cause of Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco, communist Loyalist Spain has suffered repeated setbacks and now controls but a small area.

France, and especially England, have already made peace overtures to Italian Premier Benito Mussolini in the Spanish conflict. One proposed settlement is division of the peninsula into a democracy and dictatorship.

Observers think it entirely possible that Germany and Italy may force a sell-out of Loyalist Spain just as Czechoslovakia was sold out, that England and France may eventually agree to give Generalissimo Franco victory.

Domestic

Though the U. S. is a land of free press and speech, most Americans agree it is far from smart to let foreign agents operate untrammelled. Last winter, when agitation for an investigation of un-Americanism first came before congress, many a lawmaker wondered not only about un-American agents, but all foreign agents. Who are they? How do they operate? What are their aims? Upshot was a law requiring all "agents of foreign principals" to register with the state department by October 6. Though the deadline came and passed with thousands still left unregistered, the persuasive threat of prosecution is expected to bring results. Though the law has no teeth, its registration requirement will let Uncle Sam keep an eye on foreign agents, will help curb the growing spy danger.

Regardless of who holds power when civil service is expanded, it will create furor in the minority ranks because present job-holders will be favored. On this assumption, a furor will come in Republican ranks February 1 when 81,000 Democratic workers in so-called emergency agencies are moved into civil service classification. Another 44,000 may be added later. This results from U. S. civil service commission approval of President Roosevelt's executive order last June, which asked expansion of the merit system. Undeniably a step in the right direction, February's change will be less meritorious than most civil service operations, since present job-holders need only take a non-competitive examination and get the recommendation of their superior officers.

Politics

To New York state voters, November's gubernatorial election will be a matter of choosing between two worthy men, once co-workers against crime, now political opponents through trick of circumstance. Odds appear to be growing that the Democratic Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will beat Manhattan's racket-busting District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee.

Merits for Dewey: An amazing record of fighting New York city's criminal element since he was appointed special prosecutor by Governor Lehman in 1935. Young (only 38 years old), handsome, a crusader, he nevertheless has little governmental background outside the court room.

Merits for Lehman: Almost 40 years' manufacturing and banking experience that have enabled him to run the Empire state on a business basis. He battled successfully against legislative opposition to his sweeping set of laws expediting criminal procedure, went on to wipe out a \$100,000,000 deficit left by his predecessor, Franklin Roosevelt.

Since he must attack his strongest points, Candidate Dewey's first blast was against Tammany, which necessitated dragging Candidate Lehman into the picture. Unintentionally, said Mr. Dewey, the governor is "the good will advertising, the front man and window dressing for a thoroughly corrupt machine." Proud of his own anti-crime record, Governor Lehman answered he was "amazed" that the young district



CANDIDATE LEHMAN
One good man against another.

attorney would "abandon" his racket prosecution to enter government affairs in which he has "no real record of accomplishment."

What everyone knows is that Tom Dewey can have anything he wants from the Republican party, even the 1940 presidential nomination, if he wins. That is one reason Franklin Roosevelt was willing to patch up his quarrel with Governor Lehman, who opposed the Supreme court enlargement bill. It is also why New York's campaign is attracting national attention.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Peace Bought by Pieces of Nation Likely to Last Only for 'A While'

Much in Situation in Central Europe Has Not Been Told;
Roosevelt and Hull Handled Affair With Fine Ability;
Versailles Treaty Blamed for Trouble.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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WASHINGTON.—It appears that the world is going to be spared a general European war for a while, and yet it should be recognized that the period of peace that has been bought with pieces of a nation is likely to be only "a while." From all of the information available in Washington's diplomatic corners combined with the judgment of men who know European politics—and European human nature—it seems that the balance is so delicate as to permit a powder keg being fired by an inconsequential firecracker.

Nevertheless, there is much that has not been told about the situation. Little has been said, for instance, about the basic problem in the center of Europe, nor has there been real frankness about the part which American representatives had in the original setting of the present day crisis. American political conditions—domestic politics—obviously constitute one reason why there has been only infrequent references to the underlying causes of the trouble. A more important reason, however, is that if there had been much talk about our original interest, there would have been many more suggestions from abroad that Uncle Sam should come in and act as arbiter. Surely, there was no one in this country willing that President Roosevelt should do that. Mr. Roosevelt foresaw that possibility early; so he confined American efforts to earnest pleas for avoidance of war, for use of common sense methods of settlement.

I think that Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull of the state department handled the extremely delicate situation with fine ability. The pleas which went out to contending forces carefully avoided possibility of entanglements; yet, even the bull-headed Hitler must have felt the pressure that was represented by them, pressure on whatever machinery within him that he calls his mind and heart. More than that, public appeal by the United States certainly gave added courage to the Europeans who were trying to solve the problem without paying ten million lives and billions in money.

Root of All the Trouble Lies in Versailles Treaty

But let us quit kidding ourselves about the European situation. Why dodge around the bush concerning the underlying facts and the blame that attaches, including such blame as belongs to us?

We must recognize these facts: 1. The root of all the trouble is imbedded in the Treaty of Versailles. In that treaty, written in 1919, there were injustices that could only lead eventually to a head-on collision. It was in the Versailles peace negotiations after the World war that President Wilson coined the phrase, "self determination of peoples." It was in those negotiations, too, that Lloyd-George of England, Clemenceau of France, and Orlando of Italy, traded Mr. Wilson out of everything before they would agree to his idealism, founding of the League of Nations. No one can say that Woodrow Wilson lacked sincerity; and it was this deep sincerity, ironically, that was preyed upon by the other three victorious nations. Mr. Wilson yielded when a majority of Americans knew at the time that he was being trapped.

2. Europe has been made, by fate, the abiding place of many racial and human types. They are races and types which have characteristics and traits, training and tradition that never have mixed, and never will mix. Central Europe is a melting pot where nothing ever has melted. "Self determination of peoples" would mean the segregation of each and every type and race. It is a possibility, of course, to segregate them as Mr. Wilson theorized, but it is not at all probable. Mr. Wilson supplied those people with a new idea and then allowed the "big three" of the Versailles conference to capitalize on his aims. There has been some measure of fighting about it ever since.

Greed and Vengeance Short-Sighted Policy

3. The greed of the allied powers and the vengeance which they sought to wreak on Germany now is proved, as it was charged in 1919, to have been a short-sighted policy, capable of establishing peace only until Germany recuperated and regained some strength. Of course,

the victors were determined to prevent Germany ever again from attempting to destroy the world and promote her own selfishness, but their efforts in that direction displayed only the tendencies of hate, none of the indications of caution or far vision. Even though it be another generation and new leaders, no virile nation, including our own, would fail to fight back if the opportunity ever presented. Germany has been seeking, therefore, only a restoration of some kind. It appears that the buried hate among them has been exhumed and made to live again in the demagoguery of Hitler. He has used it for his selfish ends, to maintain his own power, to satisfy an ego that some folks regard as approaching an unbalanced mentality.

4. The German people have been and continue to be a people requiring inflexible leadership. Hitler supplies it. He promised them new life, and he apparently has made good on just enough of his promises to provide him with continued power. Most people who have been able to study Hitler's programs at close range declare the whole house of cards eventually will collapse.

Is Hitler Through With Demands? Is the Question

5. We must not be too confident about the purity of purpose of those who guided the affairs of Czechoslovakia. The glory that was Czechoslovakia was stained more, I am afraid, than most of us Americans know. It is hard to believe all of the things, all of the methods of oppression, charged against the Czechs. Information concerning their treatment of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia was distorted by the propaganda machine of Dr. Goebbels was working overtime. There was enough leaked through, however, to show that the Prague government was guilty of some harshness. It may have been that the Sudeteners, themselves, brought it on. Of that, there can be only a guess. On the other hand, we have seen enough of the pulling and snarling, the sniping and trickery of other minorities to have a reasonably good idea of what could have gone on within the confines of Czechoslovakia during its 20 years of life.

What of the settlement? Is Hitler through with his demands? Are there other underlying motives and conditions yet to be dealt with and outside of the desires of the German minority to get back to the Reich?

The answers to these questions explain why I said at the outset that the peace appeared only for "a while." The Czechs probably have been "sold down the river" to save the continent of Europe. I have no faith in the man, Hitler; almost as little faith in Mussolini, the other dictator. The Czechs are going to be unhappy a long time; they will be resentful, and maybe they will start something. Hitler doubtless still wants the German colonies taken away by the Versailles treaty. It would be strange, likewise, if he did not want "the Polish corridor" restored to Germany. Each ambition constitutes a festering sore.

Hitler Plans to Make Germany Self-Sufficient

Underneath all of the problem, too, lies Hitler's program to make Germany self-sufficient, to make the nation independent of foreign sources of supply. The Rumanian oil fields, rich and productive, are coveted by more than one nation. England and English oil interests maintain a rather definite control, but it is a control that can be broken easily. On the other side of Rumania is the dictator, Mussolini, who displayed the true character of his soul by his rape of Ethiopia. Put these things together and draw your own conclusion, mindful always that to the north lies a great Russian bear, governed by an individual with different concepts, ruled by a steel boot, a people who can be fired with hatred for the Hitler type of government. Some say even that Stalin is only awaiting an opportunity to jump astride Hitler's neck. Anyway, just remember that Stalin is over there, too.

And so, the final question is: can Hitler bring his own people back from the brink of war, from the fervor of war preparation, to the life and economy of peace? That is a very real problem.

Speaking of Sports

Grid Heroes Of '37 Factor In New Teams

By HERB ROGERS

IN TRYING to dope the winners in 1938's football picture, a yardstick as accurate as any is the grid-iron accomplishments of 1937 players and teams.

Let's then consider the caliber of some of this season's players who made names for themselves in '37, and also the kind of assistance the individual player will get from his 1938 teammates.

Of the players returning for duty this year, Young Bussey, Louisiana State university, left halfback, made the greatest average gain per pass. He accounted for 731 yards, averaging nine and one quarter yards per throw. O'Brien averaged four and one quarter. Second to Bussey was Eric Tipton, Duke; Thompson, Tulsa; followed by Viv Bottari, California, and John Pingel, Michigan State, taking fourth and fifth places.

Booting

It was Pingel who outkicked every football player in 1937 competition. He averaged 43 yards per kick and he had 49 tries at it. Nile Kinnick, Iowa, and Doud, St. Mary's, followed, with George Cafego, Tennessee, and Tipton, Duke, bringing up



'Whizzer' White

fourth and fifth place. "Whizzer" White, the Colorado flash, Weikowski, Fordham; King, Minnesota, all averaged over 42 yards per kick, but they have passed on to the alumni ranks.

Passing

David O'Brien, Texas Christian's 150-pound quarterback, completed more forward passes than any other player in the country last year. He made 234 attempts and completed 94 of them. Eighteen were intercepted.

Of the players returning for 1938 varsity work, Sam Boyd, Baylor, caught the greatest number of passes. The record shows that he accounted for 23 of them. Shorten, New York university, also caught 23 passes, but Boyd's passes were good for 365 yards while Shorten's catches totaled 323 yards.

Yardage

For yardage gained by running plays, two Texas Tech boys led the returning gridiron heroes. They were Elmer Tarbox and Bobby Holmes. Both of them gained more than 725 yards apiece. "Whizzer" White, now of the pro ranks, gave his Colorado team 1,121 yards in 1937.

Although Pingel of Michigan State led the nation in individual kicking, St. Mary's led the country as a team.

The New Deals

Plans for baseball's 1939 campaign already have set in and foundations laid for off-season deals. Alva Bradley fired the first broadside of the winter campaign in announcing that several of his Indians, including Earl Averill, Lyn Lary and Sammy Hale were definitely on the trading block.

The disappointing campaign of the Cardinals, supplemented by mediocre seasons for the club's AA farms has led insiders to believe that Medwick or Mize, or both, will not be with the St. Louis team next year. The Cardinals already are overstocked without Medwick, whose value ranges anywhere from \$200,000 to \$300,000 in an open market.

Over in the American league the Yankees will probably stand pat, with the exception of selling or trading Jake Powell. This will be done to make room for Charley Keller of Newark.

Colorful Champ

THEY'RE calling Patty Berg, the new queen of the American links, the "Waller Hagen" of women's golf. Which is to say that the husky little red head from Minneapolis has "color."

The freckle-faced, snub-nosed miss puts on an act reminiscent of



PATTY BERG

the great "Hag" when he was the idol of golf crowds and knocking over tournaments as fast as they could set 'em up. Patty makes every shot seem tough.

She paces up and down, rubs her hands, goes into a huddle with her caddy, then selects a club only to discard it in favor of another. But when she hits the ball, it's no act. Patty's capture of the forty-second women's national championship marked the tenth title won in 13 tournaments this year, in which she broke a world's record for scoring and compiled a stroke average in competition that was nothing short of amazing.

Here and There

Net profit from all athletic activities at the University of California for the fiscal year 1937-38 was \$206,591.70, which included a net of \$60,109 from the Rose Bowl game with Alabama... In a bad year college football takes in at least \$40,000,000. In a good year—for instance, 1937—it takes in over \$75,000,000," according to a writer in Liberty Magazine... Speaking of figures, the California Racing commission reveals that the tote board take at the combined California tracks is \$66,000,000 for the past 12 months, or \$12 for every man, woman and child in the state... a national survey of junior high schools reveals 14-year-old boys rank baseball sixth as their favorite sport, below football, swimming, horsemanship, basketball and fishing. Times have changed.

All America Team

The All America team of the most popular players in baseball, chosen by fans in a nationwide voting contest, offers plenty of room for argument. But supporters of "Dixie" Dean, Billy Herman, Johnny Mize, Paul Waner and a handful of other spectacular players who failed to make the mythical team will have no recourse. For the fans themselves have spoken.

The hurriers for the honor team listed in the order in which baseball followers ranked them are Ruffing, Yankees; Hubbell, Giants; Vander Meer, Red; Grove, Red Sox, and Bridges of the Tigers.

Here is the complete line-up:

Player	Team	League	Position
Gehrig	New York	American	1b
Gehring	Detroit	American	2b
OTT	New York	National	3b
Cronin	Detroit	American	ss
Medwick	St. Louis	National	1b
Fox	Detroit	American	2b
Dillmaglio	New York	American	3b
Dickey	New York	American	ss
Ruffing	New York	American	1b
Vander Meer	Cincinnati	National	1b
Grove	Detroit	American	1b
Bridges	Detroit	American	1b

The contest was not based upon a player's ability, but solely upon his popularity with the baseball public. This provided a new type of All America selection.

Break for Ducks

Free use of the Canadian government's vast system of water storage projects, created to relieve drought in the prairie provinces, has been offered to Ducks Unlimited, an organization of American sportsmen interested in the improvement of duck breeding grounds in Canada.

The offer was made by the Hon. George Spence, director of the Canadian government's Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, and in the opinion of Ducks Unlimited officials, it will give their progress of restoring nesting areas for migratory wild fowl its greatest impetus since war began in the provinces last spring.