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Weekly News Review

British Policy of 'Expediency' Reverberates Around the Globe

By Joseph W. La Bine

International

As proprietor of the world's greatest empire, Great Britain assumes a right and obligation to be ringmaster of international diplomacy. If such a duty is incumbent during peace, it becomes more pressing in time of stress. The year 1938 is one of stress, and in November of 1938 Great Britain is still the ringmaster but is jumping to the lash of her own whip. Caught in the backwash of her own fatal conservatism, she is desperately making an expensive peace with dictators and democracies alike. A roundup of these peace overtures, with cause and effect, with reverberations and repercussions that echo around the world, looks something like the following:

GERMANY

November has become an "international crisis" month of more import than September. Reason is that September's Czech-German-Sudeten crisis had immediate effect on only a comparative handful of central Europeans. But in November, Germany has begun terroristic persecution of Jews, has moreover shown downright hostility toward all Christian denominations in general and to the Catholic denomination in particular. This treatment has aroused worldwide resentment against Chancellor Adolf Hitler and his Italian friend, Premier Benito Mussolini, who uses similar tactics against world Jewry. It has also driven ghosts from the closet of



SOUTH AFRICA'S PIROW
He expressed Britain's sympathy.

Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, because he failed to get a German guarantee against Jewish persecution when he negotiated the "sellout" treaty at Munich this autumn.

Though Christian Great Britain is horrified by Hitler's persecution, it dares not slap Germany's face. Not only are British banks planning loans to Nazi-controlled industries, but London must also exhibit sympathy with Germany's colonial demands in Africa. During the heat of Jewish persecution Berlin was visited by Oswald Pirow, minister of defense and industry for the Union of South Africa. Although Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald has indicated Great Britain does not intend to surrender any colonies, Mr. Pirow's visit can only mean that the Union of South Africa fears Hitler and wishes to return Germany's war-lost colonies.

BALKANS (RUMANIA)

Among such southeastern European nations as Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey lies Great Britain's last chance to resist German political and economic expansion, and also to maintain a vestige of international prestige. Although social-minded London once shunned Rumania's King Carol for his love affair with Magda Lupescu, daughter of a Jewish junk dealer, his recent visit to London (with Crown Prince Michael) found English royalty only too glad to court his favor. This is because his friendship for Great Britain can stop Hitler's southeastward-bound steamroller. If Carol gets British export credit of about \$50,000,000, if Great Britain agrees to buy Rumanian oil and give Carol a large loan, Rumania will close its doors on Germany.

Following this same policy, London must increase her sway in other Balkan states, also encouraging Yugoslavia, Turkey and Rumania to return war-won lands to Bulgaria, which stands alone outside the Balkan entente and is easy prey for German economic expansion.

ITALY

Even while King Carol's visit was marking an effort to stop dictators,

smartly dressed Lord Perth visited the Italian foreign office in Rome and presented his credentials—to "the king of Italy and emperor of Ethiopia." This constituted formal British recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest, which is now denied by only Russia and the U. S. among great powers. Such recognition was a British capitulation, and a few hours later Lord Perth returned to the foreign office to initial the Anglo-Italian "friendship" pact. It was recalled that last spring Prime Minister Chamberlain promised he would not invoke the pact until Spain's civil war had reached a "settlement." With a new rebel offensive just starting on the Ebro, that "settlement" has hardly been reached.

FRANCE

Though friendly with Great Britain, France has lost much because its foreign policy has been following that of London. What is worse, French finance could not bear the unprecedented expense of last September's military preparations. Therefore the government has been crawling into its shell, concerning itself more with domestic problems following its defeat at the treaty of Munich. Its most pointed foreign gesture has been a recognition of Italy's Ethiopian victory. But new troubles are looming from Italy's direction, following but a few hours on the heels of the Anglo-Italian friendship accord. Having won British acceptance of its foreign policy, Italy has turned to Britain's one-time closest ally (France) for colonial demands. The demands: That France cede to Italy the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad and the Port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, and share with Italy the control of the Suez canal and administration of Tunisia.

UNITED STATES

At home, the above international developments have brought three pertinent results:

(1) Great Britain has rushed to consummate her reciprocal trade agreement with the U. S., in which Canada is also involved. Constituting a climax to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program, the agreement is an important effort to loosen and swell the flow of U. S.-Canadian-British trade. Not voiced, but tremendously evident, is the fact that this treaty marks a new solidarity among democracies.

(2) U. S. indignation over Germany's Jewish persecution has found expression in the plan put forth by Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. ambassador to Great Britain. Its essence: World-wide co-operation for removal of Germany's 600,000 Jews to North and South America and parts of the British, French and Netherlands empires. Great Britain would arrange land for new settlements, while U. S. Jewish and private groups would provide money.

(3) Rather than accept French and Russian bids for leadership in world peace movements, President Roosevelt has invited 20 sister republics in the Western Hemisphere to unite in a defense against Euro-



AMBASSADOR KENNEDY
For German Jews, a solution.

pean or Asiatic aggression. This new U. S. foreign policy is evidenced by: (1) the President's outspoken denunciation of Germany's Jewish persecution; (2) his recall of Hugh R. Wilson, U. S. ambassador to Germany; (3) his announcement of a multi-billion dollar defense program to protect not only the U. S. but all Western Hemisphere nations; (4) U. S. interest in the Pan-American conference opening December 8 at Lima, Peru; and (5) an apparent effort in Washington to steer away from European entanglements, other than those with France, Britain and other democracies.

Labor

Shaggy John L. Lewis has lost much prestige the last two years because his Committee for Industrial Organization initiated the wave of sit-down strikes, also because many of C. I. O.'s most outspoken members were "radicals." Opposition flared up in time to defeat many C. I. O. endorsed candidates in the November election, and by the time Mr. Lewis' organization opened its constitutional convention in Pittsburgh a week later, the handwriting was on the wall.

C. I. O. (now the Congress of Industrial Organization) has made at least two important bids for conservative support. First, the convention has adopted a resolution to preserve the sanctity of collective bargaining contracts, thereby attempting to appease C. I. O.-hating



ALIEN HARRY BRIDGES
Even C. I. O. became hostile.

employers. Second, C. I. O.'s much-publicized Harry Bridges, alien west coast labor leader, was figuratively bounced from the convention when he attempted to secure official endorsement of so-called "radical" political views. This was Mr. Bridges' second blow of the day, for at Indianapolis a demand for his deportation was issued simultaneously by Stephen F. Chadwick, commander of the American Legion.

Now permanently organized, C. I. O. has charted a finish fight with the older, more conservative American Federation of Labor. The battle will not only be one of organization principle, but it will also entail the future status of 22,000,000 unorganized American workers. Though C. I. O. boasts a "simple and democratic" constitution, observers checked the figures and found that five members of the executive board will speak for 2,021,845 of the 3,787,877 members. C. I. O. will remain substantially under the thumb of Mr. Lewis, Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Philip Murray of the Steel Workers' committee.

White House

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' retirement from the Roosevelt cabinet was not unexpected, for the 69-year-old Californian has often sought refuge from official Washington the past 12 months. Though efforts have been made to attach political significance to his move (he is the first New Deal cabinet member to retire voluntarily) it is understandable that Mr. Cummings should desire to return to private law practice. But his retirement does arouse speculation about other cabinet changes. Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson has been ill, and may be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Charles Edison. Madame Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has lost the good graces of both C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and many observers predict her resignation. Secretary of Commerce Daniel L. Roper, though unpopular with business, has made it plain he will not resign. Meanwhile, Washington whispers say that Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, and Michigan's defeated Gov. Frank Murphy are both considered as potential cabinet timber.

Agriculture

The 1938 farm program was not put into effect until many U. S. producers had their crops under way. This has been one explanation of its failure, and next year the agriculture department plans to give the plan its "first complete test." Details: The program will involve \$712,000,000. Minimum bounties to co-operating farmers include 3.6 cents a pound on cotton, 14 cents a bushel on corn, 27 cents a bushel on wheat, 22 cents on rice, 3 cents on potatoes, \$3 a ton on peanuts. Compared with this year's 290,000,000 acres, 1939's program will be confined to about 280,000,000 acres in the hope of reducing surpluses. Biggest slash of all will come in wheat, which was harvested this year from 71,000,000 acres, and which would be restricted to 60,000,000 acres next year. For soil conservation payments the government has a half-billion dollars available, with another \$212,000,000 for price adjustment payments.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Tumult and Shouting Are Over; So Now What Does It All Mean?

For Months to Come the Results Will Be Subjected to Measurement; More Thinking and Less Emotion Seems To Be the Rule; 'Middle Class' in Revolt.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

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

WASHINGTON.—The period of distorted claims by the winners and the equally distorted alibis of the losers seems to be about over. We have heard all of the tumult and the shouting of an election time. The total vote has been tabulated, and it shows a greater number—83 new ones—of Republicans in the house of representatives and eight new Republican senators. Some 14 more states have Republican governors ready to take over from the Democrats they have displaced. There were what may be called important numerical gains for the Republican party label.

But while the total vote has been tabulated and served as the basis for the claims of the winners and the alibis of the losers, those figures will be forgotten soon. The thing that is important is the result. We will be measuring the results for months to come.

It is quite unimportant, in my mind, to appraise what the swing of a few votes may have meant. It is, however, mighty important to note that there were hard and close fights for scores of candidates, in this 1938 election. There were hard and close fights in the whole of New England; there were bitter struggles in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and elsewhere. They were fought out largely on major issues because, generally speaking, local questions did not provide the fundamental issue in the states that are so important politically as those mentioned.

What does it mean? What is the portent? Other writers and analysts have given and are giving their views. I guess there is no prohibition against mine.

I firmly believe the votes cast in the 1938 election were the expression of an opposition to further experimentation by government in the field of unsound theories; the expression was against further use of the American people as guinea pigs, and it was definitely for a middle-of-the-road national policy. It was, therefore, a showing, a proof, of the necessity for our traditional two-party system of government, and surely, to that extent, the nation and national life benefited by the poll taken on November 8, 1938.

More Thinking and Less Emotion Seems to Be Rule

Looking over the whole picture, as the colors and the outlines now exhibit themselves, one who favors good government of a sound and lasting character cannot help having his faith renewed. Of course, the political pendulum swings back and forth. That is to be expected. But, to me, there has appeared on the horizon a new level of political thought. Perhaps, I should not say that it is entirely new; I should say that it has been restored to its place in American life. And that observation should be amplified with the further statement that more thinking and less emotion appears to be the rule throughout the land. Absence of hysteria, or reduction of the scope of hysteria, always makes for sounder and more constructive conclusions. That is why there is so little use for an analysis of minute returns this year. The aspect is too broad to hinge upon such detail.

Probably, it can be said that the vote was an expression against waste and extravagance, against corruption of the electorate by use of public moneys, such as went on among relief workers and for which we ought always to be ashamed; it probably can be said that it was a vote against blank check appropriations, or against government meddling into every phase of human endeavor, or against many another item of policy in the New Deal, and if it were so said, it would be true to a degree, everywhere. But we are concerned with the sum into which these several things have been added.

Vote Discloses Revolt by So-Called 'Middle Class'

The United States has been governed by an expression of the will of the majority. It is sound. It is the basis of a republic. There has been much criticism of President Roosevelt on the basis of his domination of government. It has been said that he is the government be-

cause he has had such complete control that even congress moved this way or that at his direction, in the manner of puppets.

If those characterizations be true, then it appears to me logical to conclude that the late election was something of a vote for government by law and not by an individual or group of individuals. By the same reasoning, it is a logical assumption that the vote disclosed a revolt by the great middle class of the American people—the group which lives neither by the power of organization and the strike threat, nor by the power which Mr. Roosevelt so often attributed to a few whom he has called the "economic royalists." The New Dealers completely capitulated to organized labor of the C. I. O. type, and used the numbers of votes there to bulwark its assault on business. The middle classes which embrace the backbone and the salt of the earth of any nation haven't had much consideration from the New Deal thinkers.

Suspicious Middle Class Is Good for a Democracy

The sum total of the situation, as regards the middle classes, is that they have become critical again. They followed Mr. Roosevelt unswervingly (speaking, now, of the majority) and they accepted his statements that "we have planned it that way." But when the depression of 1937 came on them and it hit as hard as that of 1930, they found doubt in their minds. He could not have planned it that way, they reasoned. So there followed the natural sequence of criticism, and the country began to think that criticism was legitimate despite the New Dealers' barrage of propaganda that the criticism, itself, was propaganda. With the middle classes back in the suspicious mood that is good for a democracy, they are again occupying their rightful role in government. There are many times more of them than any other group; they are the majority, and they showed it again this year by the sharp division of votes.

The New Deal, with the aid of old line Jeffersonian Democrats, will control the congress for the next two years. But their control is not of such a character as to permit denial of rights to any individual representative or senator or any group of them.

I am told by a number of politically important personages that the election already has increased the courage of some of the conservative Democrats who were not outspoken heretofore. It is predicted that these will feel free now to tell the President when they disagree. None can foretell how far that situation will develop.

Must Become Statesmen, Quit Their Demagoguery

And, next, if the Republican leadership has good sense, it will display its best brand. It will tell its followers to become statesmen and quit their demagoguery. The opportunity awaits them to be constructive and if they fail to put forward sound proposals, they will have justified the country in refusing to give them control as was done in 1936.

It is proper to say, of course, that the Republicans will not be in control of either the senate or the house. That means, they can have no management of legislative machinery. That machinery, which is all-important in carrying forward political party policies, remains in the hands of the New Deal. But the absence of control for the Republicans can not destroy the responsibility which they have assumed in electing as many members of the congress as is recorded. They dare not dodge that responsibility.

Just ahead, therefore, lies the necessity for Mr. Roosevelt to realize that there is a new public temper which does not like extremes, and for Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican national committee, and Republican Leader McNary in the senate, and Republican Leader Martin in the house, there is the opportunity to fight for reasonable legislation all of the way. These three Republican leaders must have something to offer besides criticism of the New Deal.

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Speaking of Sports

Final Minutes Jinx Arkansas Football Hopes

By ROBERT McSHANE

IN LESS than three minutes of actual play Coach Fred Thomsen and his Arkansas Razorbacks have survived enough football tragedy to break the heart of an average team.

Beginning in November, 1937, the fatal last minute of play has seen the Razorbacks lose 5 out of 13 games. It all started when an Arkansas safety man was struck by a Baylor punt. The ball bounded away and was recovered by Baylor with 43 seconds to play. A 25 yard touchdown pass saw Baylor win, 20 to 14.

The next game saw Rice complete a 35-yard touchdown pass in the last 32 seconds to win the game. This tilt lost the Southwest conference title for Arkansas.

In 1938 Baylor beat the Razorbacks with a field goal in the final play of the game. The Texas Aggie game saw Arkansas in the lead 7 to 6 with four seconds remaining. The Aggies were in possession on the four yard line. A penalty moved them to the one yard line, and on the last play they smashed over for a touchdown.

With 50 seconds left in the 1938 Rice game, Rice was in possession of the ball on the Arkansas 26. A 36-yard field goal saw Rice on the long end of a 3 to 0 score.

Grid Pioneer Dies

COL. WILLIAM PRESTON LANE, last member of the Princeton university team which was defeated in the first intercollegiate football game with Rutgers university in 1869, died recently at his Hagerstown, Md., home.

His death leaves only one survivor of the 1869 game—George Hall Large, Flemington, N. J., who played on the Rutgers team. Mr. Large is now 88 years old.

Colonel Lane, a member of the Princeton class of '72, was one of the 25 players on the Princeton team



GEORGE HALL LARGE

in '69. The contest with Rutgers took place in New Brunswick on a temporary field. There was no admission charge, and spectators sat on a fence rail. This encounter gave birth to the football yell of today.

The 1869 game, in which Colonel Lane played, differed vastly from modern football. It was played with a 10-inch round rubber ball, which was kicked, batted with the hand and thrown.

Budge Turns Pro

DON BUDGE, the nation's outstanding tennis star, who recently turned professional for a flat guarantee of \$75,000, refused to underestimate his net worth to America's tennis fans.

He formerly stated that he would make the professional plunge for no less than \$100,000. A lack of takers caused him to change his mind.

To those interested in Budge's estimate of his own value seems a little steep in view of the fact that Babe Ruth, whose drawing power was unparalleled, never made \$100,000 a year out of baseball, and in only four years did he reach or slightly better the \$75,000 mark.

A guarantee of \$30,000 was given Fred Perry his first year, plus a percentage, all of which netted him \$83,000 before the tax collectors got their share. Helen Moody was offered a \$35,000 guarantee.

In explanation of his move to the professional ranks, Budge declared that "Nothing could have influenced me to turn pro if it hadn't been for family obligations. Having made the jump, however, I'll keep playing for two or possibly three years and then go into business."



Don Budge

No Job Security

WHEN the wolves start their annual howling at the heels of football coaches in both major and minor colleges throughout the United States, little attention is paid to major league managers' jobs and their similar lack of security.

The past two seasons have set a record for a corresponding period in baseball history from a standpoint of managerial turnovers. During this time only two National League managers have managed to hang on to their jobs, and three new managers will be broken in during the coming season.

American league managers have been somewhat more fortunate in the two-year period. Changes have been made at Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. However, managers of the five other teams will be on deck for the start of the 1939 season.

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, and Joe McCarthy, Yankee guardian, are, of course, league record holders. Mack has been managing the Athletics for as far back as he cares to remember, and McCarthy has been with the Yankees since the start of the 1931 season.

New managers of the National League include Leo Durocher with Brooklyn, Ray Blodgett with St. Louis and "Gabby" Hartnett of the Cubs, though Hartnett succeeded Charlie Grimm in the midst of the past season.

Football Messiah

SINCE 1931 Duke university's football team has turned on its many foes who were accustomed to scheduling the North Carolina school as a breather—and Duke fans are first to give credit to Coach William Wallace Wade, their football Messiah.

Wade appeared at Duke early in 1931, and since that time has been a maker of gridiron miracles. Before his advent Duke was smacked around by its smaller rivals with amazing regularity. His third team showed that he was well under way. That year's squad won nine straight, took the Southern conference championship, and lost only to Georgia Tech in an epic 6 to 0 struggle. In 1935 and 1936 conference championships descended on Durham.

He went to Alabama in 1923, building that team into the great Crimson Tide, which won Southern conference titles in 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1936. In eight years at Alabama Wade's teams won 61 games, lost 13 and tied three.

His football formula is simple: Strict attention to fundamentals. Fit your system to your players. Short, concentrated practice sessions.

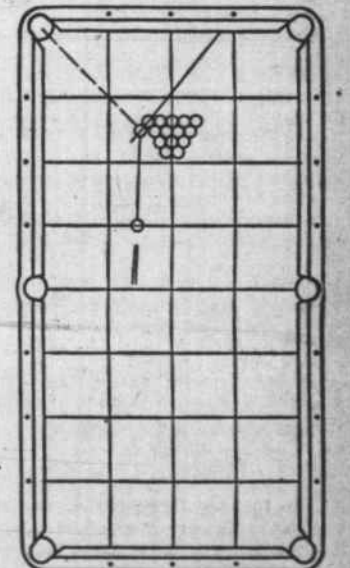
Play football with all you have, all the time.

"The one justification for a football team in an institution of learning is the training in steadiness, courage, restraint and resourcefulness it gives the men who participate."

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Pocket Billiards

By CHARLES C. PETERSON
President, National Billiard Association of America and World's Trick Shot Champion.



Lesson No. 6

The diagram above shows a kiss break shot.

Be careful to place the balls as designated in diagram, showing exactly how to line up the ball to be played with second object ball. When all balls are carefully spotted and touching (frozen) the shot cannot be missed. Hold your cue level and strike object ball in the center; and make sure you do not english your cue ball, which will result in failure to make the shot.