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Weekly News Review

France Deserts Great Britain To Find Safety With Germany

By Joseph W. La Bine

International

Appreciating the potency of a strong Rome-Berlin axis, Great Britain and France have long sought to keep Germany and Italy divided. Now this clever trick of diplomacy has boomeranged. With Hitler and Mussolini on top of the heap since Munich's peace treaty, the Rome-Berlin axis is very successfully building a barrier between London and Paris.

Until a few weeks ago Great Britain and Germany were comparatively close friends, while Italy bused herself hurling insults in the general direction of London. Now this is changed; the Anglo-Italian "friendship" treaty has been invoked and Prime Minister Chamberlain is willing to grant belligerent rights to Fascist Spain. During this display of affection, shrewd



NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
France no longer needed him.

Adolf Hitler has found it convenient to abandon his British friends and turn to France. Thus it was not entirely unexpected when France announced conclusion of a pact with Germany to outlaw war between the two nations and recognize the permanent integrity of present Franco-German boundary lines.

On the surface this appears to complement the Anglo-German "no war" treaty signed secretly by Hitler and Chamberlain at Munich. A more likely result is that it will cause bickering between France and Britain; by making peace with Berlin, Paris has figuratively abandoned the protectorship of British aristocrats and financiers. At the same time, Britain's new peace with Mussolini arouses the indignation of Fascist-hating Frenchmen, who are now being vilified by the Roman press.

Defense

Though much talk has been heard of a multi-billion defense program in which the U. S. would place a steel ring around the entire Western hemisphere, President Roosevelt's armament requests are not expected to be that big. Closest estimates now available call for a \$1,400,000,000 defense budget for the fiscal year starting next July 1. This would be \$350,000,000 more than the current armament appropriation, most of the boost to be spent for army increases.

Not only does the war department want to lay plans for mobilizing an army of 1,200,000 men within a few weeks, but it also wants to start storing away equipment for this army. Other plans call for industrial mobilization education in factories which would be converted to processing of war materials. Still a third phase of preparedness calls for increasing our aviation force to 9,000 planes.

Peace organizations are expected to rally against increased armaments within the next few weeks, arguing that great defense precautions might lead to offense. Therefore the President will probably start publicizing the purpose of his militarization program very soon.

Much more pertinent to the average U. S. citizen is the problem of paying for increased armaments. Though Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau admits that new tax proposals are being held up pending completion of defense plans, it is expected the total budget submitted to congress next January will run over \$8,000,000,000. On this basis, and with anticipated revenues approximating those of the fiscal year ending last June, a deficit of about \$1,500,000,000 may be expected during the government year starting next July.

Armament's share of the new budget must be paid with new taxes, and many congressmen advocate a

two-year emergency income tax. This would pile a 10 per cent levy on top of the present income tax and provide \$260,000,000 a year.

Labor

Throughout the U. S. are about 2,500 manufacturing firms who share profits or managerial responsibility with employees. Proctor & Gamble workers contribute 3 per cent of their wages against a 5 to 15 per cent contribution by the management (based on seniority) and from this fund employees buy stock. McCormick & Co., Baltimore importers, not only share profits but organize workers to help run the business under a "multiple management" plan.

Such firms, whose number is increasing yearly, generally have little labor trouble. Example: the American Rolling Mill company of Middletown, Ohio, has never experienced a labor disagreement in its 38 years of operation. Even C. I. O., which organized the bulk of steel plants, was defeated 1,200 to 400 in one American Rolling Mill labor election.

If profit-sharing could be extended, most U. S. industrialists believe employees would be better satisfied, employment would become less fluctuant, and our national financial picture would be improved. In Washington, a senate finance subcommittee investigating the plan was recently told it would be "an unbeatable defense of the capitalist system."

Members of this committee are Michigan's Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and Iowa's Sen. Clyde Herring. Their purpose is to unearth facts about profit-sharing merits and find methods of expanding it. The long range ambition is to make the working man more prosperous and more able to bear a share of the U. S. tax load. Thus, by splitting its profits, industry would help itself by winning a more equitable division of tax burden.

But an expansion of profit-sharing must come either voluntarily or through government insistence, and voluntary adoption of the plan by industry would be a long, discouraging battle of coaxing and education. Though neither committee



WALTER D. FULLER
For depreciation, profit-sharing.

member yet advocates it, both Senators Vandenberg and Herring have been feeling out sentiment on an "incentive taxation" plan. Under it the government would give tax credits to profit-sharing concerns, meanwhile penalizing non-conforming firms. Tax credits might be given on employers' social security payments, though the mere mention of such tampering with social security has already aroused protest.

Most of the committee's witnesses have gone on record opposing the "incentive tax" because it would impose either reward or penalty for an employer's decision on a matter which should be entirely voluntary. Loudest supporter has been Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing company, who wants a more liberal tax treatment to stimulate re-employment. He also thinks industrial plant expansion will follow if employers are allowed to charge off more on depreciation than at present.

Labor's opinion has been expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who naturally favors profit-sharing provided it does not tend to replace collective bargaining. This issue may be the battleground on which profit-sharing plans rise or fall, since collective bargaining is based on compulsion rather than co-operation. Before adopting the profit-sharing principle, many industrialists would demand that the threatening club of organized labor be removed.

Politics

Since last summer the public has cringed under a barrage of insults and name-calling hurled back and forth between Rep. Martin Dies of the house un-Americanism committee and members of the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Dies' favorite enemy in the cabinet has always been Madame Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, but lately his appetite has been whetted by conflict with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Alice Lee Jemison, a Yosemite Indian, told Mr. Dies' committee that Mr. Ickes was a member of the Civil Liberties Union. She said that once told another congressional committee that the organization upheld the rights of aliens to advocate murder, assassination and the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

This charge started the ball rolling. Admitting membership in the union, Mr. Ickes called Mr. Dies "the outstanding zany in our political history." Answered Mr. Dies: "The secretary's most recent fit of uncontrollable rage only emphasizes his unfitness for the high position he holds. The secretary literally reeks with the venom of hatred. It flows from him as naturally and freely as water from a spring."

As Mr. Dies prepared to release his selection for the "1938 all un-American team," the average U. S. citizen was beginning to wonder if the committee's real purpose, to uncover evidence of subversive activities, was not being overlooked.

Potential 1940 presidential nominees will be well mulled over before the nominating conventions roll around, but a few straws are already in the wind. First: Missouri's new Sen. Bennett Champ Clark, a "middle-of-the-road" Democrat whom many of his partisans would like to see nominated for 1940, has inferred that his ambitions reach no higher than the senate, and that he will not run for the presidency. Second: Republican Alf M. Landon, defeated in 1936, made the following comment at a New York luncheon: "The woods are full of Republicans, but I think there is one outstanding Democrat—and that is the man just elected for the fourth time as governor of New York."

Aviation

Because a major U. S. airline has allegedly refused to accept delivery on a new type 33-seat plane, aviation experts believe the advent of subsonic commercial aircraft will be delayed several years. This happens despite the demonstrated practicability of larger ships. It results almost entirely from the public's slowness to accept air travel. Whereas subsonic ships have four motors and carry 42,000 pounds at a cruising speed of 250 miles an hour, the present 21-passenger ships have but two motors and accommodate a considerably smaller tonnage. Yet airlines estimate only 55 per cent of all available space is being occupied on the smaller ships this year. Therefore they are not inclined to operate larger, more expensive aircraft on which the operating loss would be even greater.

Foreign

The resignation of Premier Bela Imredy's Hungarian cabinet is a direct result of his failure to obtain the entire eastern half of Czechoslovakia, an aim which was opposed first by Germany, and now by Italy as well. Since Adolf Hitler has delivered flat representations opposing any Hungarian ambitions in the Slovakian or Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) districts, the new cabinet is expected to be more closely allied to the German viewpoint. Hitler naturally does not want Hungary to annex Czech territory which would give her a common border with Poland, since that might block Germany's long-planned "drive to the southeast" through Czechoslovakia.

Trend

How the Wind Is Blowing

MERRY CHRISTMAS—The U. S. will spend at least \$1,200,000,000 on this season's Yule gifts, giving Santa Claus his biggest bag since 1929.

BOUNDARY BUSINESS—Adolf Hitler's rise to power this year, plus the new imperialism of Japan and Italy, has forced map makers to work overtime preparing new releases. Almost every geography text now in use has been outmoded in the last six months.

VICTORY'S PRICE—Aggression breeds hardship. Poverty-stricken German housewives are not allowed to buy apples or oranges until Christmas. Japan is enforcing new economies, like decreasing the content of tobacco packages, as part of her "spiritual mobilization" program.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Danger of 'Jewish Problem' for United States in German 'Purge'

Resentment of American People Aroused by Hitler's Harshness; Opening of Gates to Refugees Might Introduce Disturbing Influence.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

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

WASHINGTON. — Press service wires and cables and radio from abroad have been clogged for several weeks with hundreds of thousands of words about the plight of the Jews in Germany; about the abuses visited upon the Jewish race by the European madman, Hitler, and his camp followers; about the humanitarian pleas of our own President, Mr. Roosevelt, for appeasement of the conditions. There has been what I believe to be one of the greatest waves of emotion, waves of resentful national sentiment, that this country ever has known. I recall none like it, none as overwhelming, none as deep-seated as that through which we have been passing, and in my opinion our nation should have resented such outrages.

While no one with a heart can fail to grieve to a greater or less extent about the indescribable harshness, the unforgivable meanness of Hitler, it occurs to me that we should begin to temper these waves of emotion somewhat. There are other factors to be considered, factors and consequences of the thing that is now called "the Jewish problem," that require calm reasoning. In other words, let us say that America is and must remain for Americans, and charity, while it is sweet, cannot be exploited, or carried to extremes simply because we feel a sadness for a group upon whom an injustice has been sent. Like millions of other Americans, I am hopeful that some day will be found to aid the Jews who are being driven out of Germany, but I am unwilling that we, as a nation, shall create additional and unwarranted difficulties for ourselves by extending a helping hand. Therefore, the United States must not be the goat.

It is one thing to render aid. It is quite another thing to inject into our own bloodstream of national life additional elements without knowing what those elements are. After all, the damage is something that we did not cause; the injured are a people who have no knowledge of our way of doing things and may never co-operate with us, and we must prevent being dragged into the other fellow's fist fight.

'Purge' of German Jews an Exposition of Mad Power

I suppose there are very few persons in the United States who do not believe that Hitler's "purge" of German Jews constitutes a blot upon modern civilization. I know that leading Germans in the United States wish there were ways and means to stop the action. There can be no defense of the outright seizure of \$400,000,000 of money from the Jews of Germany under the guise of a "fine" although there is a lesson of warning in it. Likewise, none can convince me that Hitler has kept his underlings free of graft and corruption in this or other dictatorial actions. Those in power in Germany are garnering the gold for themselves—or else we are witnessing the activities of angels whose purposes we, as human beings, are unable yet to understand. I do not believe they are angels. The "purge" of German Jews, therefore, must be accepted as the exposition of mad power.

Some weeks ago, I had occasion in these columns to talk about the so-called "peace of Munich." I said then that Hitler was not through; that there would be further exhibitions as he and his henchmen maneuvered this way and that in order to maintain the iron grip of a dictator. The drive on the Jews is a part of that general scheme, a movement to maintain a support for the dictatorship, for, it is known, should Hitler's grasp be broken at any place or at any time, there would be a bloody revolt in Germany again.

Those causes, however, do not help us in the solution of the Jewish problem. The unwanted race is simply the victim and a knowledge of how its members have had the sufferings brought upon them adds little or nothing to the search for a method to protect their lives. Where are they to go? That is the real question. Hitler doesn't care where they go or what happens to them. Some one else has to lead the way. Our nation has joined in that leadership, and rightly so. But we have policies and principles and traditions which must be respected. If, in our eagerness to help the German Jews, we should transgress those established

principles, then we, as well as the Jews, will have to pay a penalty.

'Jewish Problem' for United States Might Be Result

The whole situation is one which may contain "a Jewish problem" for the United States. It is one out of which a political issue may grow. It is to be remembered that religion became an issue in a presidential election not so many years ago. That shows that such things can sprout even in the United States. If it happened in the case of the Catholic religion, it can happen in the case of a racial question, especially with regard to the Jewish race.

We ought not kid ourselves. There are many persons swearing allegiance to the United States who do not like Jews. Those persons may be otherwise good citizens, but they distrust a Jew because he is a Jew, making no distinction between individuals. It is stating nothing new to say that there has been almost a steady undercurrent of criticism of Mr. Roosevelt from certain quarters because Jews have been given prominent places in the New Deal. I think it is not stretching the imagination at all, therefore, to point to the Jewish problem as one that may become involved in politics at some future time, although I hope it never does.

Mr. Roosevelt has proposed removal of some of the immigration restrictions as a means of bringing into this country more German Jews than our immigration laws now permit. In so doing, he verged on politics himself. Any one familiar with the debates on immigration policies in the early 1920s must recall the severity of that battle. The issue was whether we, as a nation, were going to be haven for all comers and just hope that they would do things the American way, or whether we should restrict the number coming here to live to a number which could be absorbed into our national life. Labor unions and most employers favored the restrictions, and when we think of the number of unemployed in the last five or six years—people fed and clothed by the federal government—it appears that we allowed too many to come in. It seems we could have excluded all of them to advantage.

Only Congress Can Let Down Immigration Bars

Behind the scenes of the immigration restriction also was a determination on the part of Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, then a senate power, to prevent introduction into the United States of all kinds of "isms." The senator foresaw the spread of radicalism by means of entry of the European backwash and rubbish. There was not much discussion of this phase because our government did not want to offend any foreign nation. It was a basic reason, however, and it is too bad that it was not given more public consideration.

Fortunately, there can be no change in the number of foreigners admitted from any nation without action by congress. The United States can take only so many—something like 30,000 a year—of those purged Jews, unless congress amends the law. And when I say it is fortunate that there must be action by congress before there can be a change in policy, I mean no inferences.

Refugees Likely to Create A Disturbing Influence

In consideration of whether we ought to let a deluge of refugees enter, I cannot help thinking of a possible spread of trouble. For example, if our definite national policy of protest against Hitler's policies should bring retaliation, every Jewish refugee allowed in this country would be clamoring for the United States to take revenge on Germany and Hitler. Their influence would be great because they could tell what happened to them and give an idea of what is happening.

As far as relations between Germany and the United States are concerned at the moment, all that can be said is that the United States has let the world know of its disapproval. When Ambassador Wilson was recalled, it was just the same as saying to the world of nations that Uncle Sam hasn't any respect for Hitler.

Speaking of Sports

Basketball Hits Top Ranking in American Sport

By ROBERT McSHANE

Forty-seven years ago a college boy invented a game to fill up the existing slack between football and baseball seasons.

His name—James A. Naismith. The game—basketball.

Back in 1892 young Naismith merely wanted a game that would supply proper exercise to athletes in the winter without the drudgery of ordinary gymnasium routine. He borrowed some rules from rugby, lacrosse and hockey. A loosely knit game to begin with, it was often played with as many as 40 players on a side.

At first the inventor experimented with a circle on the floor for his basket, but the goal tender parked himself in the circle, and scores were impossible. He then tried a hockey net, but too many points were tallied. Finally the balcony caught his eye, and he decided to place the basket out of reach of the combatants.

Most Popular Sport

The Springfield college undergraduate then asked the janitor for two boxes to nail to the balcony. Unable to find them, the janitor returned with two peach baskets. Because of that insignificant trifle we have basketball instead of boxball.

Forty-seven years later this college boy's brainchild is played by 60 nations and some 20,000,000 athletes. More persons either watch or play it than any other form of athletic activity on the globe. Some statisticians once figured that 80,000,000 in a year either shoot baskets or gaze on others who do.

Has Phenomenal Growth

The sport has had a phenomenal growth in the past, and its future possibilities stagger the imagination. Basketball is almost a religion in the Midwest, particularly in Indiana, where one tournament drew an entry list of 800 teams, composed of 8,000 players and reserves.

New York's Madison Square Garden has done much to send basketball rocketing to hitherto untouched heights. The Garden has become a court Rose Bowl for teams from all parts of the United States.

All Negro Bout

When Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis enters the ring January 27 to meet confident John Henry Lewis, it will be the first time the Bomber has met another Negro since April 25, 1935, when he knocked out Roscoe Toles of Flint, Mich., in six rounds.

There are numerous reasons why his ring opponents have not been of his own race. Big league fight promoters have always been wary of all Negro bouts, and have always had a curious prejudice against them. Chief among the reasons is that a large percentage of fight fans stayed away out of sheer

indifference to the outcome. Anything that lessens the gate receipts is naturally anathema to promoters.

There are other reasons why it is unusual to see two Negro fighters throwing leather at each other in the nation's big arenas.

Far too many mediocre white boys have advanced a long way through reputations built up by fixed fights. Negro fighters, facing inferior white fighters, have been forced to go into the tank in order to earn the most meager living. Exploited as reputation fodder, they were forced to play ball with all types of promoters and racketeers.

However, the abandon with which two Negroes fought led those promoters to believe that they had lost their hold on the managerial strings stretching to the fighter.

Football Danger

Football protective equipment, charged with being responsible for one-quarter of all injuries caused by bodily contact, will go on trial the latter part of December with the National Football Coaches association serving as both judge and jury.

While many coaches believe that the use of hard and unyielding equipment constitutes the greatest danger in football, it is not likely that changes in that equipment will be drastic. It is argued, and rightly so, that the very cause of many gridiron accidents is also a protective factor which keeps many a player from serious injury.

A committee named by the National Football coaches' association has studied the equipment used by 25 major colleges throughout the United States, and in the near future will report the findings of their survey. W. A. Alexander of Georgia Tech, committee chairman, will undoubtedly call for several changes.

They are generally agreed that the present style sole leather head guard is one of the most dangerous of all equipment, and that special pads, assuming the consistency of armor plate, are dangerous.

Particular fault is found with the type of shoe cleat which screws on to a metal post, extending from the shoe sole. When this cleat is broken off and the post exposed, it can easily become the cause of deep cuts or painful abrasions.

When less dangerous protective equipment is found, equipment that will afford safety to the same degree as does present equipment, then both coaches and players will welcome it.

Elmer Layden of Notre Dame has devised what is probably the best football helmet from a viewpoint of safety. The Layden head guard has a foam leather top, cushioned with soft rubber on a sturdy fiber case. It will be used in many colleges during the coming year.

Fuel for the Debate

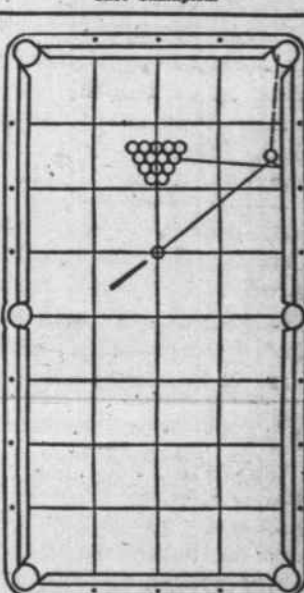
STATISTICS regarding shutout games in the two major leagues last season merely furnish additional ammunition to baseball fans who argue the relative strength of the two circuits.

There were 130 shutout games in the two leagues, 83 in the National and 47 in the American. That still doesn't prove anything to league enthusiasts. National league supporters back up claims that their league excels in first rate pitching. American league fans argue that there are more powerhouse sluggers in that league, and have the same figure to support their contention.

Meanwhile the argument continues, with both sides using the same statistics to prove their case. © Western Newspaper Union.

Pocket Billiards

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



Lesson No. 7.

This diagram is the first actual cut shot and break.

To make this shot requires absolute accuracy in striking the object ball 1/2 right. In order to keep your cue ball from hurdling or jumping the table, keep continually alert on holding your cue level. Since striking a cue ball below the center will keep it on the table, I would advise that you strike your cue ball slightly below center. The most glaring fault of novice players, when the object ball is near a cushion, is to elevate the butt of the cue. This in the majority of cases causes the cue ball to leave the table.