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Weekly News Analysis

Will Daladier Turn Dictator? Strike Defeat Arouses Fears

By Joseph W. La Bine

EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst, and not necessarily of the newspaper.

Foreign

French labor won a 40-hour week in 1936 under Premier Leon Blum's Socialist administration. One of Socialist Blum's henchmen then was Edouard Daladier, who rose from war minister to become a premier himself. But Premier Daladier, though labeled a Radical Socialist, has been growing cooler towards labor's left-wing Popular Front ever since Adolf Hitler became a leading force in European affairs. Reason: Labor and the Popular Front are communistic and Adolf Hitler hates Communists.

Moreover, labor's 40-hour week has needed drastic modification since the September Sudeten crisis. Though anxious to appease the



LEON JOUHAUX

M. Daladier remembered M. Briand.

Reich, Daladier also realizes France must speed armament production to cope with the menace across the Rhine. When French labor first began protesting against increased hours, it became apparent that the ultimate showdown would have tremendous significance.

Under Leon Jouhaux, French composite of America's John Lewis and William Green, 5,000,000 members of the potent General Labor confederation announced a one-day strike. Its purpose: to protest against drastic decree laws which Premier Daladier and Finance Minister Paul Reynaud believe necessary to stave off financial chaos. One protested decree, naturally, was that increasing work hours to 44 a week.

Not even Labor Leader Jouhaux denied the strike was purely political, being simply a Popular Front attempt to test the power of Premier Daladier, who has steadfastly refused to assemble parliament for a showdown on his decree laws. But as the strike hour neared, the premier remembered what another smart Frenchman, Aristide Briand, did under similar circumstances in 1910. To railroad workers and others employed in essential utilities he sent conscription orders. Though they would strike as private citizens, they could not ignore a call to the colors without courting drastic punishment. In the end, M. Jouhaux' one-day strike was a failure.

Immediate significance: a victory for Premier Daladier; failure for drastic French social changes such as the 40-hour week; probable success of the cabinet's daring recovery plan; defeat of the Popular Front; doom for Communism in western Europe.

Long range significance: the possibility that Premier Daladier, swollen with confidence, may emerge a semi-Fascist dictator over his jittery nation; the certainty that he will continue to appease Hitler.

Treasury

Mid-December is a regular U. S. quarterly financing date, in recent years a favorite season for predicting (1) how much the national debt will rise during the current fiscal year, and (2) whether federal expenditures can be expected to rise or fall during the next few months. This year, as Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. prepares a \$1,642,000,000 financing deal, observers may safely predict that the national debt will rise from its current mark of \$38,590,000,000, to \$40,000,000,000 before the fiscal year ends next June 30. But they can also detect a downward trend in U. S. expenditures, temporarily at least. Although the government has spent \$2 for every \$1 collected since last July 1, although the fiscal year

thus far shows expenditures (\$3,596,157,000) slightly over the comparable period last year and receipts (\$2,204,520,000) slightly under last year's, Mr. Morgenthau says he has "ample cash" on hand without any new borrowing at the present time. During the current month, however, he is borrowing \$700,000,000 in "new money" and refinancing \$941,613,000 in notes maturing next March 15.

But the outlook still remains optimistic. Last summer the President and Mr. Morgenthau estimated the treasury would need \$2,800,000,000 in new money before the fiscal year is ended. December's \$700,000,000, plus \$800,000,000 borrowed last September, brings the total thus far to only \$1,500,000,000. With business on the up-grade, with relief costs expected to drop as a result, and with federal receipts expected to begin increasing immediately, there is every prospect that part of the remaining \$1,300,000,000 included in last summer's estimate will not be needed.

International

French-British fears to the contrary, Europe's next war is not apt to involve western democracies versus Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. When "world-wide military threats are sifted down they appear more certain to center around Germany's drive to the southeast in which the clash will involve Nazi-Fascism versus Communism. This theory even takes into consideration the long-awaited Russ-Jap war, which observers do not believe immediately serious.

Today, as Reichsfuehrer Hitler transfers Austria and Czechoslovakia from his list of ambitions to his life of achievements, he finds the word Ukraine (see map) awaiting next attention. As self-proclaimed ruler of Germans everywhere, as the covetous statesman whose heart bleeds for raw materials going unused, he can well smack his lips over this choice bit of Russian property. His alleged justification:

Racial Interest. In the Ukraine and along the Volga live 1,000,000 Germans whose Russian background dates back to 1763 when Catherine II invited colonization in the uncultivated steppes. In 1803 came a similar invitation from Alexander I. Clannish Germans developed a thousand "colonies," be-



EUROPE'S UKRAINE DISTRICT
Is it next on Hitler's list?

came wealthy and preserved their racial culture. When Russia's government collapsed during the World War, Germany made a separate peace with the Ukraine and dominated the land until November, 1918.

Resource Interest. In the Ukraine is enough anthracite to run German industry indefinitely, plus forests, wheat lands, Crimean oil, corn, cattle and poultry. Also there is land, which Adolf Hitler would like for colonization purposes because the Reich is now crowded.

Though he bluffed his way to victorious peace with France over the Ruhr basin and with Czechoslovakia over Sudetenland, Hitler cannot expect to bluff Russia out of the Ukraine. Yet he plans to follow this course so far as possible, building up political and economic unity with the rest of southwest Europe in preparation for the day of conquest. Already he has safeguarded his military, economic and propaganda path to the southeast by refusing to give Hungary and Poland a common border at the expense of his new vassal state, Czechoslovakia. More important still is his new understanding with Rumania.

Weighed against these advantages are Poland's new hostility over the Czech border dispute, and the question mark that is named Russia. Will Moscow fight to retain the Ukraine, or will Russia and Germany reach a "sphere of influence" agreement whereby Berlin is left free to exploit the Ukraine in return for Russian aggression privileges in the Finland area?

Politics

America's political pendulum swings periodically from conservatism to liberalism and back again. Coolidge-Hoover conservatism was followed by Roosevelt liberalism, but the return swing to conservatism that started last November 8 is more apt to stop in the middle of the road, than to veer violently back to rock-ribbed Republicanism.

Washington observers, who claim President Roosevelt has discarded middle-road New Dealers in favor of "left-wingers" like Solicitor Gen. Robert H. Jackson and WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, predict the President must either abandon this policy or lose the support of Postmaster Gen. James J. Farley. The President's answer will come when he names a successor to Attorney Gen. Homer S. Cummings.



ORGEON'S McNARY
He made friends with Democrats.

If Mr. Jackson is appointed, Mr. Farley will interpret the move as a build-up leading to Mr. Jackson's presidential nomination in 1940. He will place the same interpretation on any efforts to win Mr. Hopkins a cabinet post.

Mr. Farley, casting about for a 1940 possibility, is reported to look favorably on Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the only cabinet member who has refrained from casting his lot with any factional element within the Democratic party. Mr. Roosevelt's choice apparently lies between running for a third term or endorsing some middle-grounder like Secretary Hull.

Evidence is already piling up testifying to the political expediency of this middle road position. Republicans, who will at last make themselves heard in congress next month, are inclined to assume such an attitude rather than fight for a return to the traditional G. O. P. conservatism. In the senate, where Republicans now have 23 members, they need the support of only 26 Democrats, Farmer-Laborites, Progressives or Independents to hold a majority.

By catering to the middle-ground idea, the President can possibly forestall the rising tide of Republican strength which is being built on this very platform. He can also avert a revolt in Democratic ranks, which otherwise will almost certainly rise to the surface during next congress. A meeting of Republican and Democratic minds is already evident on curtailment of governmental expenditures and a new policy for administering relief.

Oregon's Sen. Charles L. McNary, Republican minority leader, has announced that "Republicans will join with other groups" on such a program. One of his plans, that of turning relief administration over to bipartisan state boards, finds expression in the bill being drafted by North Carolina's Sen. Josiah W. Bailey, a Democrat.

Business

Last spring congress gave business a chill by appropriating \$500,000 for a "national economic committee" to investigate "competition, price-levels, unemployment, profits and consumption." Headed by Wyoming's Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the committee's 100 statisticians, economists and investigators have spent the ensuing six months digging out the past record of American business. Meanwhile business has frightened itself into believing the committee is an offshoot of the U. S. justice department's anti-monopoly drive.

But true to Mr. O'Mahoney's promise, the group's two-year investigation has opened minus any signs of a "witch hunt" or an effort to make business the "goat." After spending three days introducing historical facts and figures to give the hearing a background, committeemen launched a quiz of patent pools in the automobile and glass industries. Observers considered this a good sign of no witch hunting, since the custom of pooling automobile patents has certainly kept that industry from becoming a monopoly.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

President Irked by Georgia's Refusal to Alter Constitution

State Will Get No More Money From Federal Government;
Possibilities of Staggering Burdens of Taxation
Pointed Out by Hoover and Byrd.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

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

WASHINGTON. — The state of Georgia has a provision in its state constitution that effectively prevents an accumulation of state debt. It is one of the few states having such a constitutional inhibition of that kind. But the fact that such a provision exists in Georgia suddenly has become momentous in the eyes and minds of the New Dealers, headed by the President, himself. Because it is in the news, however, Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the provision forces a review of the facts and implications flowing from that charter provision.

Mr. Roosevelt said recently while sojourning at Warm Springs, Ga., as he does frequently, that Georgia will get no more federal money. His particular peeve at Georgia resulted from the fact that the state has not amended its constitution to permit it to borrow directly from agencies of the federal government as most other states have done—with federal money flowing like streams at flood. The President was disgusted with Georgia's attitude; hence, the federal government is all through giving the state more money.

Of course, it is only my opinion—the opinion of only one observer—but it nevertheless strikes me that in years to come, the citizens of many states will have cause to regret the absence of such provisions from their respective state constitutions. It is only a question of time. Politicians and over-zealous advocates of "improvements" and the like have been rushing to the federal feed trough in droves, carrying away checks. They have borrowed billions from the national government; they have received grants or gifts of other billions for the country as a whole on condition that they put up additional funds to match or equal the federal gift, and they, in consequence, now are loaded down with debt.

Must Be Additional Taxation, or Repudiation

Former President Hoover has had much to say about the waste that has been going on, and has coupled those observations with the possibilities of staggering burdens of taxation. So has Sen. Harry Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia. Mr. Hoover's criticisms have been laughed off by the administration here because Mr. Hoover is a Republican. Senator Byrd's jibes have been pooh-poohed because he has insisted on sound government and has been frequently anti-New Deal. But Mr. Hoover and Senator Byrd each have stressed a little noted phase of potentialities inherent in the situation. They have talked about moral codes.

Now, it appears, as I said above, there must be additional taxation to meet these loans (whether from the federal government or from private borrowers) or there must be repudiation. Repudiation is simply and plainly a refusal to pay a debt.

In the light of these facts, I want to make a little prediction. I am going to predict that there will be movements in many states within 10 years to have the federal government relinquish its claims against those states; to have congress pass legislation that will say to the states, in effect, "Just tear up your papers and we will tear up your notes and bonds and forget about the whole thing." Politicians of the unsavory, demagogic type will leap onto such a thought and shout from the housetops of every community in the state that the federal government—that great and rich government—ought to forego collection. They will have all kinds of arguments why it ought to be done, but their real reason for doing so will be to obtain votes for their own election to office. They will be saying to the people that it will not be repudiation if the federal government says it does not desire to collect; yet, it is my contention that such proceedings will be thoroughly dishonest.

President on Wrong Track In Lambasting Georgia

When Mr. Roosevelt was giving the people of Georgia a tongue-lashing, therefore, I believe he was on the wrong track. He was lambasting them for continuing to run their affairs on a sound basis, for continuing to avoid subservience to the national government, and for refusing to surrender completely the rights of a sovereign state. For, be it known, there are very few easier

ways to force a state or county or city or other subdivision of government to become "bossed" by the national government than the way that has been chosen—through the use of money. In fact, it seems rather a sour note in our national policies to witness almost complete subjugation of states or lesser areas by the use of federal money when, with another hand, the government through the various propaganda agencies or by legal action constantly threatens to send private persons or corporations to jail for seeking selfish control for private gain. The only difference that I can see is that one is purely for monetary gain in the case of private action, while in the governmental situation, the benefits are political from which rascals or crooks eventually get their graft.

Some Washington writers, in considering the President's Warm Springs outburst, attributed his frame of mind to the fact that Georgia's citizens (or a majority of them) refused to follow Mr. Roosevelt's demand for the defeat of Sen. Walter George. You remember, of course, how Mr. Roosevelt went into Georgia and endorsed United States Attorney Lawrence Camp for the Democratic senatorial nomination. It is of fresh recollection, too, how he said that Senator George was old-fashioned—out dated—almost a one-shay.

President's Statement May Be Clever Political Move

I am in no position to know whether the failure of Georgia to obey the Roosevelt command entered into the discourse that has since become an issue. Nor am I well enough acquainted with New Deal plans to say whether the President has taken his first step for 1940 convention delegates in this way. It is possible, obviously, that the Warm Springs statement may be a clever political move. Think of it this way: by starting a row, the President possibly could be laying the groundwork for uniting the anti-George forces. If they are united and fighting, it is within the realm of possibilities that they could take the Georgia delegation out of Senator George's control in 1940. That would be a great victory for the radical element of the Democratic party.

Then, too, the Warm Springs declaration may be designed to have an effect on the forthcoming congress. I think it goes without saying that the new congress is going to be very much different than that which it supplants. For one thing, there will be less—very much less—money voted for the administration to use as it sees fit. There will be a bloody battle before congress again writes out blank checks for Hopkins or Harold Ickes to use. It is likely, indeed, that there will be some rather rigorous investigations of things already done under the blank check appropriations of money. If the investigations are thorough, there will be a stench rise from the committee room where the job is done. Thus, if Mr. Roosevelt hopes, by the Warm Springs statement, to awaken a fresh thirst for money among local politicians throughout the country, it may be a piece of clever politics.

Can Washington Horn in On a State's Policies?

There is yet another element involved in the situation precipitated by Mr. Roosevelt's Warm Springs statement. It involves the question, directly, whether a state shall determine its own policies or have them dictated from Washington.

Only a few days ago, the department of labor disclosed that it was trying to persuade all of the states to pass legislation exactly like the federal law governing wages and hours of workers. The department's bureaucrats have drafted a "model" law which they are trying eagerly to get the states to adopt, so that business within a state will be subjected to the same provisions as business operating across state lines. That same course was pursued when NRA was young and before it was discovered that the blue eagle had more feathers in one wing than it had in the other.

These things are dangerous. Once such tactics are successful, they are followed by demands and commands of broader scope.

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Speaking of Sports

Bowling Proves Popular Sport For Beginners

By ROBERT McSHANE

THE ancient game of tenpins is perhaps the simplest of all games in that the beginner, man, woman or child, can perform with a considerable degree of satisfaction the first time on the alleys.

Good bowlers are agreed that bowling skill is dependent on four fundamentals, namely, the ball, a rhythmic stride to the foul line, delivery, and a system.

In choosing your ball select one that feels good in your hand. Make



CHAMPION CHARLIE DAW

sure that the space between the thumb and finger holes is not too narrow or too wide.

Before rolling your ball take your stand from 12 to 15 feet behind the foul line. Put your hands together as though you were holding a ball. Push both hands forward a trifle as your body moves forward and either walk or run slowly.

Your arm swings back as you approach the foul line, coming down and forward as the opposite foot reaches the foul line. As you are about to release the ball your body should be bent forward at the hips, with your shoulders, left foot and right hand (or vice versa) forward, both knees bent a trifle, your right foot back, pointed just a trifle to the right.

Delivery Important

When your approach becomes mechanical, look to your delivery. As you take your place on the approach hold the ball in the palm of your left hand. Place the fingers of your bowling hand in the holes and try your grip. As you approach the foul line, with your left foot sliding slightly to the line, place the ball on the alley just beyond the foul line. Don't try to throw the ball down the alley.

At this juncture you can choose one of four systems. The first tells you to roll the ball at the pins, firing away with no respect to imaginary sights on the alley. Once in a while you'll astonish yourself by totaling a good game, but usually this method leads to low scores.

System two advocates the release of the ball at the same spot at the foul line, with the purpose of sending the ball over another spot (your sight) which directs the ball to the 1-3 pocket.

The Best System

Most successful bowlers use method three, selecting a spot at the foul line for release of the ball. They make it a point to release the ball at that spot each time.

Bowlers using system four, or the "spot" system, keep their eye on a definite spot at the foul line, concentrating on that spot during the approach and even after the ball leaves their hand.

Lucky Horseshoes

CITING the old racing adage that "an ounce off the hoof is worth a pound off the back" veteran horsemen are now contending that Seabiscuit had an eight-pound pull in the weights when he registered his surprise win over War Admiral.

Charles Howard's seasoned campaigner went to the post shod in light, two-ounce aluminum horseshoes, which weighed but eight ounces to the set, just half the hoof weight "toted" by War Admiral, who was wearing steel plates. Mathematics-minded experts pointed out that one-half pound saved to the stride, in the approximate 313 strides for the mile and three-sixteenths, gave Seabiscuit a lifting weight saving of 156½ pounds for the route.

New Job for Coaches

BO McMILLIN, irrepressible Indiana football coach, has another plan—a plan that can shorten the life of his brother football coaches and add many a gray hair to their already near-white thatches.

Bo proposes that the job of quarterbacking be taken away from the college players and "placed with the responsibility belongs—with the coach."

"By letting the coach call the plays, it would speed up the game and make it much more interesting," McMILLIN said. "And another thing—some of these coaches are supposed to be so smart—let's see what they can do running a team on the field."

Odds, however, are against the acceptance of his recommendation. Few coaches are going to lead with their jaw, and many will not agree with his statement that responsibility rests with the coach.

Sports De-Emphasis

INTERCOLLEGIATE sports are definitely out at historic St. John's college in Annapolis. This bold stride away from the conventional pattern of American colleges was made recently when President Stringfellow Barr criticized what he termed a "professional system."

St. John's, he said, from now on will give first consideration to "student pleasure." And so, after the end of the current school year and its athletic schedule, the ivy-covered college on the banks of the quiet Severn will concentrate on a greatly expanded intramural program.

Though there is a lot to be said for de-emphasized athletics colleges throughout the nation have sunk millions of dollars in huge athletic arenas, and a de-emphasized athletic program won't fill football bowls with thousands of frenzied fans who have laid their money on the line. The beautiful jingle of the athletic department's cash register has been sweet music to the ears of many a college, and football, the most emphasized sport, has shouldered more than its financial load in filling university coffers.

Sport Shorts

BECAUSE Sammy Baugh lost weight playing baseball last summer, the hero of the 1937 All-Star football game will not return to the diamond in the spring. . . . Ben Johnson, Negro sprinter on the 1936 Olympic track team, will teach at the Bordentown (N. J.) school for Negro youth. . . . In spite of all the great football players turned out by the University of Michigan, only one has a head coaching post in a major school—that is Tad Weiman



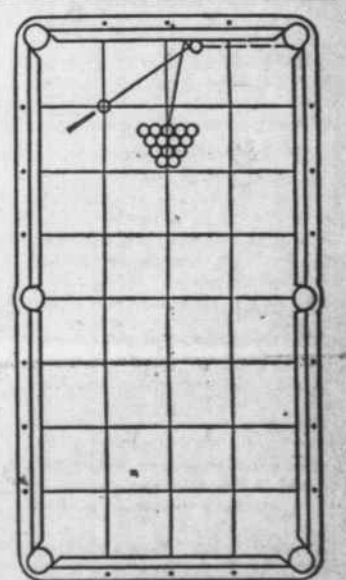
Tad Weiman

of Princeton. . . . The USGA's 1939 public links tournament will be held July 24-29 in Baltimore, Md. . . . A tablet to the memory of Harry Vardon, one of golfdom's greatest, was unveiled recently in England.

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Pocket Billiards

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



Lesson No. 8

In diagram 8 you have for practice a cushion break shot.

This shot is very deceiving to many players, especially when playing it too hard, as invariably the object ball will jam in the pocket. The ball being frozen to the cushion, again it is advisable to strike below center and english slightly to the right to prevent the cue ball from jumping the table. Hold your cue level, and hesitate in pulling it away too soon.