THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXIV

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939

No. 50

The King Is Dead

Ruppert was surrounded by the names of baseball's greatest. On his generous payroll were Babe

Weekly News Analysis Has Britain Ceased Appeasing? Paris Has Reason to Doubt It 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.

Europe

Europe At Rome, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had received no reassurances but merely Benito Mussolini's threat to end the Span-ish war immediately by helping Rebels against Loyalists. That done, Il Duce would have his hands free to press Mediterranean territorial demands against France. England and France could choose between helping the Loyalists or keeping hands off and letting Mussolini win the war. Since Chamberlain had reportedly made no concession in Rome, it was first thought a new policy, of non-appeasement was policy of non-appeasement was dawning, inferring a Franco-British plump for the Loyalists.

But within a few days some nega-tive results of the Rome conversa-tions were apparent. Back in Lon-don, Mr. Chamberlain paid no at-tention to a letter from Clement R. Attless Parliament's labor lander. Attlee, Parliament's labor leader: "It is obvious that the policy of non-intervention (in Spain) has now be-



LABOR'S CLEMENT ATTLEE Mr. Chamberlain ignored his les

come the means of insuring that the Spanish (Loyalist) government shall be unable to provide for its defense against aggression by a foreign

power." In Paris, where first news of Chamberlain's alleged non-appease-ment was greeted by demands for French assistance to Loydiist Spain as a self-defense measure, later news from London brought a cool-ing off. The whispers: That Cham-berlain had secretly agreed with Mussolini to let Rebel Spain win, constituting an additional appease-ment at the expense of France. Whatever the cause, the Paris chamber of deputies felt obliged to approve Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet's declaration decreeing "hands off" in Spain.

vival of last year's McAdoo-Eicher farm hill, just reintroduced in house and senate respectively by North Dakota's Rep. William Lemke and Sen. Lynn J. Frazier. Its crux: Minimum cost-of-production price levels would be established for do-mestically consumed farm prod-ucts, while all surplus products would be dumped on world markets for whatever they would bring. Pro-ceeds, less marketing costs, would be returned to the farmer. Cost-of-production critics argue

Cost-of-production critics argue that removal of crop restrictions would glut the market, drive prices down and force grain dealers to pay a large margin between the actual market price and the cost-of-produc-tion price. This margin, it is main-tained, would eventually be assessed against the consumer.

Taxation

Taxation Two former U. S. treasury secre-taries, Andrew W. Mellon and Og-den L. Mills, condemned the in-equity of tax exempt federal, state and local bonds. Since his "soak-the-rich" revenue proposal of 1935, President Roosevelt has fought tax exempt securities and one other un-popular exemption, that on federal, state and local employees' salaries. If these exemptions could be abol-ished the U. S. government figures it would net eventually \$300,000,000 annually from government securi-ties, plus \$16,000,000 from employ-ees' income taxes.

fered this program to congress in a special message, he sent Treas-ury Undersecretary John W. Hanes to pave the way before a special senate committee. Said Mr. Hanes: "The time for action has come."

amendment gives congress power to "lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived," therefore the administration thinks

statutory enactment rather than constitutional amendment will suf-fice. Later, after cogress has spo-ken, the courts can decide whether its action is constitutional. Argued

authority are subject to federal tax-

Constitution's Sixteenth

ome taxes. One day before the President of-

The

Mr. Hanes

atio

Public Works Two of President Roosevelt's pet projects have been the harnessing tides in Maine's Passamaquoddy account of the stand of the stand the digging of a ship canal "Quoddy" was started several was ago, much of the \$7,000,000 or preliminaries to the actual job. When congressional opponents ar-gued that Quoddy's power would have no outlet because it could not be transmitted profitably to New England industries, a new appropri-action was refused in 1938. Tikewise a start was made on the Florida canal, but last year con-gress balked on more funds. The further search is the the start was

Public Works



SENATOR GLASS "It won't happen again."

innecessary; that southern Florida would suffer economic damages.

This winter President Roosevelt has asked an economy-minded con-gress to revive both projects and appropriate \$100,000,000 to complete them. On Quoddy: "... The time will come when there will be a joint agreement between Canada and the United States for the joint develop-ment of the larger sized project which would utilize all tidal power in that bay on both sides of the international date line ... It is my thought that an appropriation for ... test borings and ... a small experimental plant ... would be justified." On the canal: "A Florida ship canal will be built one of these days ... It is justified today by commercial and military needs." This winter President Roosevelt

Tax exempt securities now permit many large-income persons to escape income taxes entirely, thereescape income taxes entirely, there-fore they are unfair. The \$65,000,-000,000 in tax exempt securities now outstanding (of which some \$50,000,-000,000 would be taxable) is so for-midable that it discourages invest-ment in private enterprises involv-ing risk. Thus industry cannot com-pete. As for income tax exemp-tions, the U. S. Supreme court has already set a precedent by ruling that salaries of such quazi-public agencies as the Port of New York authority are subject to federal tax-

While the house rivers and har-bors committee under Texas' Rep. Joseph J. Manfield prepared to ar-gue the proposal, Virginia's out-spoken Sen. Carter Glass spared no words: "In 1936 the late Senator Fletcher of Florida came to me with tears in his eves, saving his powith tears in his eyes, saying his po-litical future would be ruined if Florida didn't get the canal. He asked me to vote for it, and like a —— old fool I did. But it won't happen again."

As might be expected, state and local groups jumped into the fight overnight. Argued the Conference International

Brackart's Washington Digest Federal Government So Huge Few Can Grasp Its Magnitude Heavyweights

Multiplicity of Bureaus and Agencies Demanding Reports of All Kinds Places Tremendous Burden on Business; Many Agencies Covering Same Lines of Business.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—Many times in hese columns I have written ex-ressions of fear about the size of his thing we call the federal gov-his thing we call the federal govthese columns I have written ex-pressions of fear about the size of pressions of fear about the size of this thing we call the federal gov-ernment. It is so huge that few per-sons grasp the magnitude of the machinery. And it can not be ex-plained satisfactorily. Certainly, one can not say that it is just "so big," and measure it by extended arms. On the other hand, incidents or ac-tions of a unit of the federal govern-ment may furnish an indication of tens of a unit of the referral govern-ment may furnish an indication of the size on the basis of a compari-son. Such an incident came in the news recently and, unfortunately, very little attention was paid to it in daily newspapers of the nation.

Here is the basis of comparison, and it tells its own story as to the size of our national governmental

machine: As of July 1, 1938, the director of the scensus estimated there were 130,215,000 persons living within the continental United States.

During the year 1938, citizens and corporations within the United States were compelled by law or regulation or special orders to file with federal government agencies a total of 135,000,000 reports, information forms, questionnaires, sta-tistical facts and other required

That total is the official calcula-tion by Chairman Stuart A. Rice, of the central statistical board, who had made a survey of all federal had made a survey of all federal agencies upon orders of President Roosevelt. The President wanted to know whether there was a real basis for the thousands of complaints and editorial criticisms about the tre-mendous burden that has been placed upon every kind of business, including individuals, by their gov-ernment. ernment

Then Began an Expansion

There are 20 or 30 boards and bu-resus and commissions in the gov-ernment today that were created for "temporary" purposes, but which continue to convince members of congress that unless the agency is continued thousands of persons will suffer-maybe die. Of the Federal Government Of the Federal Government Shortly after the World war ended and the federal government 'got back to normal in the matter of size and the functions it was perform-ing, there was a time when the popu-lace raised loud shouts because their government was spending a billion dollars a year. There were some hard times along in 1919 and 1920 and a year or so more, and there was the call of the suffering for help from their national govern-**Too Much Burden Placed** On Every Kind of Business there was the call of the suffering for help from their national govern-ment. There were, too, numerous ideas being fomented and allowed to ferment. Each one contemplated something new in the way of gov-ernment functions. Well, each one contemplated some additional fed-

eral expense. In this way, there began an ex-pansion of the federal government that has carried on with an everpansion of the federal government that has carried on with an ever-accelerating pace until the New Deal took over, six years ago. Then, we really went to town in expand-ing the number of arms and legs and eyes and ears of the federal government. Yes, and with that ex-pansion there came additional ex-pense-expense, not in millions, but in billions. Recently, you know, President Roosevelt asked congress to appropriate more than \$9,000,000,-000 for the government year begin-ning July 1, 1939. That total is not all. There will be other and addi-tional sums called for as each one of these agencies, or many of them, fails to live within its appropriation and goes back to congress to ask for more money. The relief admin-istration came in a few weeks ago and asked for \$375,000,000 more to run it until July 1 when congress believed in May, 1938, that it was voting enough funds to meet the needs of relief until the coming July. But to get back to Mr. Rice's surneeds of relief until the coming July. But to get back to Mr. Rice's sur-vey. I am not informed as to de-tails, or whether the figures have been segregated to show how many of these 135,000,000 reports are filed with each of the several agencies. Certain of the great offenders in the matter of demanding reports can be enumerated, however, to show the trend. It is necessary obviously in some cases for an agency of the government to have all details of businesses over which it has super-vision; yet, I can not help wonder-ing whether it is necessary to have such supervision in the first in-stance.



A N AGONIZED glance at the crop of current heavyweight contenders leads the average fight fan to believe that Ferdinand the Bull-who never learned how to fight, and who sat all day long un-der the cork tree, content merely to smell-has not received half the credit due him. While many of these ring hope-

credit due him. While many of those ring hope-fuls are a distinct odoriferous men-ace, they are not satisfied, like Ferdy, with the birds, the bees and the flowers. No, indeed. They in-sist that all they need is one (or one more) crack at Joe Louis and a new heavyweight champion will be crowned.

a new heavyweight champion will be crowned. It is gratifying to note that Shuf-fin' Joe is not cringing in terror, usually termed abject. In fact, the loud - spoken and oft - repeated threats of his contemporaries leave him cold, even frigid.

Another 'Killer'

how many can be abandoned with benefit, both in the matter of sound government and in the elimination of useless expense to the taxpayers and the individuals or corporations required to meet government de-mands? My guess is that at least a third of our present government structure is of no value; that at least that portion could be elimi-nated and everyone would be hap-pier, and that if a large chunk of these functions were forgotten, liv-ing wouldn't be so complicated and certainly not so costly. It must be remembered that every time cost of government is increased, there is more than the outlay for govern-ment expense involved. Every time a government agency gets alimy fin-gers into business, just then does there arise an added cost of living. It is not hearsay with me when I Another 'Killer' Two Ton Tony Galento, beer guz-zling brawler from Orange, N. J., has threatened, of course, to mur-der "dat bum" Louis. As a self-admitted potential murderer Galen-to has no equal. He is the only fight-er in the ring not designated as a bum. His rigid training on cigars and beer have endeared him to the hearts of brewery owners and to-bacco growers. His fine, carefully developed paunch speaks well for his ability to consume huge quan-tities of groceries, in the manner of all well-known athletes. In addition, he is easily as graceful as Donald Duck. gers into business, just then does there arise an added cost of living. It is not hearsay with me when I say that high pressure groups force additional government expenses upon the nation. I have watched their operation year after year. I have sat in the galleries of congress and observed the operation of lobby-ists who have checked and re-checked their lists of members; I have seen their propaganda, their threats of dire consequences at the polls and I have seen cowardly sena-tors and representatives capitulate to the pressure. A million or so, or several hundred millions, are voted; a new federal agency is created and starts spending money. The per-sonnel that gets on the payroll at the start begins immediately to look for ways to keep its jobs and the agen-cy establishes a "liaison" with con-gress in order that congress can be "informed."

he Du

Max Baer, whose manner of breaking even the loosest training rules is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, is outstanding in his lead-ership of that cult which thinks Max Baer is a dangerous threat to the



dusky king of the heavyweights Baer has been a good fighter, but as few as rowboats in the Sah as few as rowboats in the Sahara. Elimination fights between Galen-tr and the Brothers Baer might do much to clear up the cloud which envelops the heavyweight field. Galento, incidentally, is rated No. 1 contender by the National Boxing association, a distinction not award-ed him by the fans. Lou Nova can be taken more se-riously. A little more experience will see him a better fighter than he was in his past few encounters.

ly in New York . . . Babe I Jonathan Stone will be too ill to resume his on position with the Washington Babe Ruth

position tors next season. © Western Newspaper U/



Ruth, the late Miller Huggins, Joe McCarthy, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMag-gio and many others. Best known of all the stars to play under the brewery owner's banner was Babe Ruth. Ruppert paid Boston the then unprecedented sum of \$125,000 for him. of \$120,000 for him. The Colonel was always ins on winning and ever discome when his team lost. Sportame on all points, Ruppert demand winning team. All told, the Yau in Ruppert's regime won 10 is pennants and seven world series Sport Shorts

COLONEL JACOB EUPPERT

Sport Shorts MORE than \$6,077 boys took part last year in games conducted by the Toronto (Canada) Public School Athletic association . . . Babe Buth, who recently suffered a mild heart attack, denies that there is anything the matter with his health. The Bambi-no states that he was in the hospital just to "see what if was all about" ... James Farrell, veteran golf profes-sional and elder brother of Johnny Farrell, died recent-ly in New York ... Babe Buth

ds oll ' in S

"hands off" in Spain. Meanwhile, despite disastrous losses in northeastern Catalonla, Spain's Loyalists felt their cause was not defeated. Authoritatively reported from Paris was the fact that Loyalists had reached an un-derstanding with the Vatican, aided by a growing Catholic opinion that Rebel Generalissimo Francisco Franco may be using the religious issue merely as a cloak for his fun-damental Fascist aims.

Agriculture

Agriculture When commodity prices drop, U. S. farmers co-operating in the AAA crop control program receive parity payments, designed to maintain farm purchasing power. Under the first AAA parity payments came from processing taxes, later out-lawed by the Supreme court. Un-der the second AAA parity pay-ments merely increase the federal deficit since last winter's congress made no provision for them. This made no provision for them. This coming was brought to con-attention in President Roosegress' attention in President 1 velt's recent budget message.

velt's recent budget message. But even the President has failed to suggest means of financing the payments, having merely stipulated that no new taxes shall be levied which increase the consumers' bur-den. Processing taxes would do this but Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace favors pulling this trick from the bag once more, hop-ing a liberalized Supreme court will approve the idea. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, whose department must handle the deal, opposes processing taxes.

Depute of financing cur-ies in no mood to take to its may well be that . e on a method of finan Observers thought income tax ex emption could be repealed easily nut were less confident about tax Ot

TREASURY'S HANES "The time for action has come."

of State Defense: Tax yield would not approach the immediate treas-ury estimate of \$70,000,000 a year. Moreover it would work hardship on states and municipalities by increas-ing financing costs. The statutory procedure would be unconstitution-al. Most important, once congress' power to tax income of state and lo-cal securities has been established, a situation could arise in which con-gress would attempt to tax state revenues. Argued the U. S. Confer-sion of Mayors, in a similar vein; Federal and state governments may recoup from income taxes the high-er costs to municipalities in interest on their bonds. of State Defense: Tax yield would not approach the immediate treas-

'Last summer oppressed China begged the League of Nations to ap-prove sanctions against Japan. This was done, but only by resolution sug-gesting that league members take whatever action they saw fit. Noth-ing happened until a non-member, the U. S., began applying pressure against export of arms to Ja-pan. Great Britain followed suit in small measure. Last su sed China pan. Great Brit small measure,

small measure, Showing typical Oriental resigna-tion to fate, China's Dr. Wellington Koo, ambassador to France, has again broached the boycott issue in Geneva. His proposal: That an in-ternational "co-ordination commit-tee" be named to unify world action against Tokyo. Membership would include both league and non-league nations. nations

Only result of Dr. Koo's plea has Only result of Dr. Koo's plea has been to focus attention on the league's weakness, also to point out that only Britain, France and Russia now hold that badly battered organi-zation together. The Chinese diplo-mat knew he could get no Anglo-Franco-Russian support without first winning U. S. support.

Religion

In prosperous years church mem-bership and attendance remains even or shows a very slight in-crease. During depressions mem-bership and attendance will rise through a return to religion. Fore-most among U. S. religious statisti-cians is Rev. Dr. Herman C. Weber, whose report for 1937 has just been released.

eleased. Salient facts and figures: Total membership early in 1938 was 64, 56,805, church members having in-reased 960,000 in 1937 (twice as ast as the population). Churches increased by 1,743. A traind to hurch unity was evident, since 97.3 of the total U. S. church population sciengs to the 50 larger bodies.

How Many of These Agencies Can We Get Along Without? Hence, the Rice survey calls at-tention to something much deeper than just the burden that govern-ment places on its citizens. It sug-gests the question: how many of

Surely, Mr. Rice has corroborated the contention that government is placing too much of a burden on every kind of business by demand-ing and obtaining all of these re-ports-daily, weekly, monthly, an-nually. Of my knowledge, I can point to a hundred small businesses that have had to hire extra account-ants and other experts to do noth-ing but make out reports to the fed-eral government-and answer cor-respondence from some squirt here in Washington who tells them they have not filled in the proper items have not filled in the proper items on line 87, etc. It has happened to me, personally, more than once, and all there is to my office is myself and my secretary.

There are 20 or 30 boards and bu

Surely, Mr. Rice has corroborated

I imagine that farmers got a taste of this business of reporting to Washington in connection with the agricultural adjustment program. In wandering around the department of agriculture I have seen hundreds of persons checking and rechecking farm contracts, reports of agents and inspectors, county committees, etc. Those farmers who did not en-counter demands for statements about this, that or the other still have something to which they can look forward, because they will get such demands sconer or later. I imagine that farmers got a taste

Why So Many Different

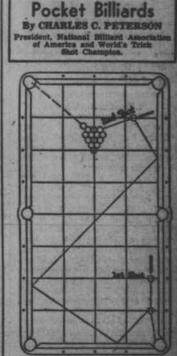
Why So Many Different Agencies Doing Same Work? From the standpoint of effective administration — assuming that many of the government activities are proper—why is it necessary for the government to have 11 different agencies interested in housing? Why should the departments of com-merce, labor, and agriculture, as another example, be asking the same business man to make reports to each one on the same subject? same business man to make reports to each one on the same subject? Why should there be a federal de-posit insurance company, a board of governors of the federal reserve system and a comptroller of the currency all concerned with one in-dustry-banking? Why should each of these agencies have examiners or investigators, doing very much the same thing, making investigations and examinations and reports to their respective agencies? And I for-got this one: the socurifies and ex-change commission also forms into bank management every now and then!

will see him a better fighter than he was in his past few encounters. Another lad, Patrick Edward Comiskey, who has reached the ripe age of 18, will bear watching. The Paterson (N. J.) youth stands 6 feet 3½ inches, and weighs 198 pounds. He has fought only six pro-fessional fights, winning five of them in the first round. He slipped sad-ly in his sixth fight, failing to get a knockout until the second stanza.

The Comeback Trail

The Comeback Trail To make bad news even worse comes the announcement that Phil Scott, ex-heavyweight champ of Great Britain, is planning a come-back. To American fans, who re-member him as Fainting Phil, the British horizontal champ, this news is, to say the least, remarkable, as they cannot remember his having been any place—at least in the up-per circles of the U. S. boxing fra-ternity.

per circles of the U. S. boxing fra-ternity. Phil, at 38, is flabby fat, weighing 192 pounds. He works out daily in a London gym, determined to get back that slim, lisson figure which used to decorate various convases to attractively. We have enough trouble at home, however, without worrying about the British heavyweight mituation. And in the meautime, Louis merrily con-tinues on his way, deaf to the bab-bling of hopeful aspirants. All of which shows good sense.



Lesson No. 15. Diagram 15 shows a two-to follow abot.

This shot is of great in to the novice because of t sity of making the ball in 1 and bringing the ous ba a simple combination g No. 1 shot I wish layer to definitely be used and strike cus is