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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE **Expanding Soviet Domination** Presents Threat to Germany; Afghanistan Drive Predicted

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



RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE BALTIC

must go on until Hitlerism crushed.

No one expected anything new in the reichstag speech. Word got around that Hitler would end the

war on terms including: (1) removal of international trade restrictions;

rate regime for Jews.

There would be no peace.

PAN AMERICA:

CANADA

Insulation?

(See Map).

RUSSIA:

Kiss of Death?

A welter of confused comment came sharp on the heels of Russo-German partition of Poland, trade agreement and promise to co-operagreement and promise to co-oper-ate for European peace. Even Japan, long friendly to Germany, attacked the Refch in its press. Sum total of comment was that Russia's Dictator Josef Stalin is interested, only in himself, and that Germany must eventually discover it has kissed death.

Baltic. Heavy was the activity here (See map). The Russian bear's big red paw reached into Estonia and made it a virtual protectorate harboring

Soviet na wal and air bases. Next it reached into Latvia ior the same purpose, so unexpectedly that Foreign Minis-ter Vilhelms

Munters scooted off VILHELMS MUNTERS to Moscow a treaty. Next it sideand sign swiped Lithuania, nominally within Germany's sphere of influence, appriating transit privileges from the Baltic seacoast to inner Russia.

No commentator needed to stretch his imagination to see the reason: Russia, not trusting her Nazi acplice, is merely strengthening her Baltic position. Two Balkan question marks were left. First, Finland wondered wheth-er she would be called to Moscow, like her Baltic neighbors. Second, the Soviet made arrangements to rent Finnish, Danish, Norwegian and

sh boats to haul timber from the White sea to Britain in defiance of the Nazi blockade. Balkans. Having intended to stay

in Moscow only three days, the Turkish delegation headed by For-

CONGRESS: Oratory Minus the strength of his convic-Minus the strength of his convic-tions is the man who can be swayed by oratory. This purpose, however, stood as a ghost beside every man who shouted in the U. S. senate chamber, which, in the first days of October's bright blue weather, was over-run with oratory. The issue: Neutrality; whether to keep the arms embargo now enforced against Europe's belligerents, or to substi-tute "cash-and-carry," in which bel-ligerents could buy what they pleased, taking it away in their own ships. ships.

One by one the flower of the senate's far-famed oratory club rose and pleaded that the one sure way of getting the U. S. into war is to (1) getting the U. S. into war is to (1) repeal the arms embargo, (2) re-tain the arms embargo. Idaho's Borah, Nevada's Pittman, Michi-gan's Vandenberg, Texas' Connally, Washington's Schwellenbach and

Washington's Schwellenbach and North Dakota's Nye. Sample repeal talk (by Connally): "Unless the act is changed the Unit-ed States will be brought to the brink of war, perhaps plunged into its dark and cruel depths." Sample anti-repeal talk (by Van-denberg): "I do not say that repeal precipitates us into the war... in the long view. I do not believe we

the long view, I do not believe we can become an arsenal for one belligerent without becoming a target for another." it

Q.

After a week of this sort of thing some trends. amazingly, were ap-parent. Majority Leader Alben Barkley claimed repealists had picked up "one or two votes." Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain More important, however, the told the house of commons the war once vague issue was sifting down and its rough spots were becoming apparent. Among them: Should 90 days' credit be allowed? Shouldn't



TEXAS' CONNALLY

credit restrictions be applied against residents of belligerent nations as well as the nations themselves? How were "belligerent waters" to be defined; would they include ports of Canada, Australia, Hongkong and



It probably is an impossibility to "legislate" a nation into being neu-tral. It is like legislating people into being good. If they want to be good, or if they want to be bad, they probably will be just that way, regardless of what kind of a law the brain trusters in a legislative body put together. And, in the in-stance at hand-the so-called neu-trality bill-there is ample evidence of mistakes that can be, and are being, made. WASHINGTON .- As the full dress debate of the so-called neutrality bill continues in the senate, numerous phases and angles and incidents have cropped up and demanded at-tention. It is easy for one side to say that the thing must be accepted by the senate and the house and the country, without so much as a crossed "t" or a dotted "i" and it is equally easy for the oppositionists being, made, say that we should have none of Friends of the program of em at all. The truth is neither side bargo repeal mistakenly assume that substitution of the cash and carry provisions will let us rest in completely correct, and Mr. John Public must remember that in forming his own conclusions. peace. It is perfect, they say. Op position sentiment can see only hosts of marching men and shipt

The bill that was reported by the senate committee on foreign rela-tions, I believe, must be accepted as a sincere effort. Sixteen of the twenty-three members of the committee believed it, or believed it should have a chance to be dis-cussed fully and freely. There was no division along the lines of Demo-crats or Republicans; seven senators voted against sending the bill to the senate because they are opposed to repeal of the embargo against shipments of arms to any belligerent powers, while President Roosevelt and the majority members of the senate committee want to get rid of the embargo.

filed by shipping and air transport companies serve as an example. Publication of the text of the bill. companies serve as an example. Actually, as originally presented, the cash and carry sections would have kept many businesses from dealing further with British and French possessions in the Caribbean sea. They would have halted buy-ing and selling in some quarters of South Amagica like the Caribbean Publication of the text of the bill, however, shows some provisions that have gone far to load the guns of those who want to keep an arms embargo in force. Some of the members of the group opposing re-peal were sufficiently wrought up to accuse the administration-Mr. to accuse the administration—Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and others—of having misled the country in telling what they think ought to be done, by way of legis-lation, to keep the country out of war. It is a condition of bad tem-per and it is likely to cause dam-per and it is likely to cause dam-South America, like the Guianas; air lines from the United States could not have stopped there; regu-lar North and South American ship schedules would have been disrupt ed. Well, the committee made hasty changes, but it remains to be seen whether even these will work age all around. Nevertheless, until the senate committee finished writin practice. ing the bill, all of the discussion was whether to repeal the arms em-bargo; since publication of the bill, it is shown that not only is re-peal of the embargo sought, but per-Monroe Doctrine Must Be **Given** Consideration phases of the problem are matters that concern only "business inter-ests," and big business interests, at that. Such, unfortunately, is not the mission would be given for exten-sion of credit to those belligerent ns that want to buy here.

Many Object to Giving **President Extreme Power**

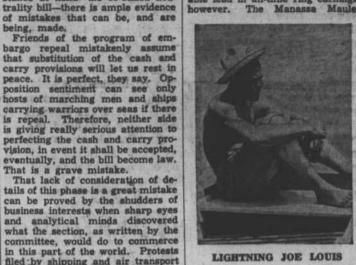
that. Such, unfortunately, is not the case. Since every one of those points of difficulty lie in the west-ern hemisphere, consideration must be given to the application of the Monroe Doctrine. Our trade with nations and possessions in the west-ern hemisphere, therefore, is con-siderably different than with Great Britain and France, themselves. Yet, with all of the close commer-cial ties with those possessions, with due recollection of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, there remains the fact that congress, under the Another section of the bill that was not well advertised in advance is a section giving President Rooseis a section giving President Roose-velt additional authority during threats of war. It allows the Presi-dent to define "combat areas," and to forbid American ships and Amer-ican citizens from going into those zones. That provision is highly pro-vocative. For there are many who believe no Chief Executive ought to be clothed with such extreme power. I doubt that it ever will be misused or abused, yet it has that possible danger within it. Having such po-tential danger, the section is being vigorously opposed by men just as vigorously opposed by men just as anxious to keep the nation out of war as those who say that only re-peal of the arms embargo will keep us from being embroiled in Europe's Debate has made it appear, thus far at least, that the original "cash and carry" sections constitute a strong bulwark against our entanstrong bulwark against our entan-glement. But there surely is ground for objection to that part which was added—that part which will give buying nations 90 days in which to pay. A buying nation can come to our shores, load down many ships and go away with the cargoes with-in 90 days—and say at the end: "We have not the money to pay." Of course, it will not be as raw as that. The purchasers did that dur-

-Speaking of Sports-**Brown Bomber** Well on Way to Second Million y ROBERT MCSHANE

HEAVYWEIGHT Champion Joe Louis, the lad who has been forced through lack of opponents to fight has beens and second-rates to fight has beens and second-ratars since winning the crown from Jim-my Braddock in 1937, is well on his way to the financial heights at-tained by Jack Dempsey and Gene

Tunney. The Brown Bomber, a Golden Gloves champion, turned profes-sional in 1934. Since that time he has earned a grand total of \$1,669, 722 by knocking out 37 opponents, gaining decisions over 6, and being knocked out by one.

Jack Dempsey still has a comfort able lead in all-time ring earnings, however. The Manassa Mauler



Op-only

LIGHTNING JOE LOUIS

earned the amazing total of \$2,712,-079 in nine fights, thus completely dimming Louis' record. In addition, Dempsey earned some \$2,000,000 more during his ring career. Most of this came from exhibition tours and for his services as a referee.

Dempsey's Record

Dempsey's fight-by-fight ring earnings are worth listing. Present-day conditions are not conducive to \$1,000,000 gates, but as a means of comparison here are the totals as compiled by Frank G. Menke, an

outstanding sports authority: (Fig-ures represent Dempsey's cut of the receipts for nine battles.) Opponent Jess Willard Billy Miske Year \$ 27,500 1919 1920 1920 100,000

Bill Brennan Geo. Carpentier Tom Gibbons 300,000 265,000 1921 1923 1923 1928 470,000 Luis Firpo Gene Tunney Jack Sharkey 350,711 425,000 1927 1927

\$2,712,079 It must be remembered that It must be remembered that Dempsey's era was the halycon days of boxing. On September 22, 1927, the Tunney-Dempsey bout in Chicago drew an attendance of 104,943 people who paid \$2,658,660 at the box office. Louis' biggest share of any gate amounted to \$349,228, when he knocked out Max Schmel-ing in the first round of their New York bout on June 22, 1938. Since winning the championship, the Bomber has received only four purses of more than \$100,000. more y made it **Tunney Retires** Gene Tanney. carned: \$1,715,000 in the ring. His fortune was made in the short space of three years, dat-ing from his first victory over Demp-sey in 1926 until he retired in 1928. sey in 1926 until he retired in 1928. Tunney won the championship from Dempsey in Philadelphia, Sep-tember 23, 1926, on a 10-round deci-sion. He gave Dempsey a return match in 1927 and retained his crown by again winning a 10-round decision. On July 21, 1928, Tunney scored a technical knockout over Tom Heeney, an Australian fighter, and announced his retirement. and announced his retirement. It is extremely unlikely that Louis will ever reach Dempsey's all-time total. Dempsey's huge income was increased by his personality. One of boxing's most colorful charac-ters, he commanded big prices for exhibition tours and from all extra-entricular activities. Louis can't do that. He hasn't the showmanship and perhaps the inclination. Lethar-gie and stolid outside the ring, he's fully as glamorous as an old shoe. On April 1, 1938, after he had an-nexed the heavyweight crown, Louis earned \$16,659 by knocking out Harry Thomas in the fifth round. There's more than one reason for There's more than one reason for such a small championship purse. To begin with, money isn't as plen-tiful as it was back in the twenties. Perhaps the major reason is that Louis hasn't had a good match for far too long.

Sport Shorts cky Harris had a or November 10, 1910, 415 ended the next day . . . En tenth ranking woman temhs is Gem Hoahing, a Chinese g has spent most of her 18 y Great Britain . . . Lee 1 Great Britain . . . Lee 1 ice knocked out by L ach boxers at San Die llege this fall. He'll al

Feller has av uts per ga date at the native of I U. S. 10 7 berg of the

No. 36

Bob Feller

baseball today. Joe DiMa be the highest salaried . . . Paddy Driscoll of M

1:58 for the mile, established by I Axworthy 25 years ago ... Ein Layden of Notre Dame rates Day Pond of Yale one of the finest around men he has met in foott ... Oklahoma football teams, der the guidance of Tom Stidhe have won 15 games, lost three a tied two since he took charge i years ago ... Spain's seven, s viving golf professionals have pealed to the pros of other nati-for clubs, bags and balls. Equ-ment is unavailable in Spain ... Fifty sets of curling stones, c signed to Canadian curlers, w down with the ill-fated Athenis ... Max Baer, who probably abould is wearily climbing the comeb-trail ... Tarzan Taylor, M trail . . . Tarzan Taylor, Mar quette's line coach, has a standing order with a florist to deliver cu flowers to his desk twice a wee . . George Halas predicts that Jo Maniaci, Chicago - Bear fullbach will prove as great a field goal kick er as Jack Manders . . . Larr French, veteran left hander, I week hit his first home run in years of major league competiti . . . Bill Terry is said to be im ested in buying a minor league te as a personal venture.

Gridiron Topnotchers

football coaches r mental peregrination and players like Lou Bro their m due university sen runs, kicks, pas punts, is a fine bl due uni the playing field.

ford, Kan., and at the very of his sopho-



(2) creation of some form of Polish state under German supervision, and readjustment of the Czechs' status; (3) general disarmament. But the speech itself was far less specific. There was a plea for armproblem must be solved it would be reasonable to start . . . before mil-lions . . . have sacrificed their lives." There was no capitulation over Poland. In substance: Poland's fu-ture will be determined by Germany and Soviet Russia alone. A Polish state may be created, also a sepa

into its dark and cruel depths."

other Franco-British possessions?

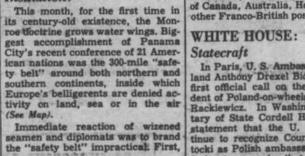
In toto, the 90-minute harrangue offered nothing new. On the west-ern front, French soldiers merely tightened their belts and sighed.

WHITE HOUSE:

Mere seizure of territory, however, does not extinguish the legal exist-



Statecraft In Paris, U. S. Ambassador to Po-land Anthony Drexel Biddle paid his first official call on the new presi-dent of Poland-on-wheels, Wladisław Backiewicz. In Washington, Secre-tary of State Cordell Hull issued a tary or State Cordell Hull issued a statement that the U. S. will con-tinue to recognize Count Jerzy Po-tocki as Polish ambassådor, and re-fusing to recognize that nation's sei-zure by Germany and Russia: "Po-land is the victim of force used as an instrument of territory . . .



eign Minister Sukru Saracoglu remained two weeks, apparently rep-resenting all Balkan states. Any-body could guess what was in the but many observers believed air, Russia sought to neutralize the Black sea, control the strategic Dardanelles and thus assure herself a free hand to move against Afghani-stan and thence to India, both with-in Britain's sphere of influence.

THE WAR: No Peace

Consigned to the inside pages of U. S. newspapers were reports of actual knife-to-knife combat in Europe's war. Germany laughed over a British claim that bombers had "raided" Berlin with propaganda leaflets. German troops were beat-en back a bit in the Saar, one en-gagement featuring point-blank shelling between tanks. Armed with his "kiss of death"

pact with Russia (see above), Adolf Hitler proposed to force peace upon the allies, proposed further that the mediation should come through his erstwhile friend to the south, Benito

To Berlin went Italy's Foreign ister Count Galeazzo Ciano for what was reputed to be a stormy conference in which the Reich was charged with introducing the Soviet threat into Europe and thereby caus-ing Italy to lose faith in the axis. Meanwhile, Der Fuehrer got the answer to his speech in advance.



'NO TRESPASSING' ZONE lation is expensive stuff.

each American nation may decide for itself whether to refuel bellig erent submarines. (Argentina will, thus inviting violation.) Second most of the patrol responsibility fell on generous Uncle Sam, who thereon generous Uncle Sam, who there-by found himself minus ships to safeguard his own waters. Third, shippers decided the safety zone would permit German ships now ha-vened in American ports to continue their inter American ports to continue their inter-American trade.

Meanwhile, the U. S. planned to make hay in South America. For more than a month business men have waxed enthusiastic over new trade possibilities below the equa-tor now that European factories are busy making cannon. To his press conference, President Roosevelt indicated he will ask congress to in-crease the Export-Import bank's credit authorization from \$100,000,-000 to \$500,000,000 next January.

ence of a government." By the same token, the U. S. said nothing about Poland's \$179,000,000 war debt, which Germany and Russia wouldn't pay anyway. When Austria was seized by the Reich, the U. S. promptly blundered by handing Austria's war debt bill to Herr Hitler, not realizing this con-stituted recognition of the seizure.



How the wind is blowing . RADIO-Banned, all broadcasts **BADIO**—Banned, all broadcasts by spokesmen of controversial is-sues except in the public forum manner, by action of the National Association of Broadcasters. Reason: Too many religious attacks and counter attacks. Hurt by and counter attacks. Hurt by order: Detroit's outspoken Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, New York's Judge Joseph J. Ruther-ford and Toledo's Rev. Walter Cole

LABOR-At Washington, the U S, circuit court of appeals held the department of labor had "illegally and arbitrarily" exceeded authority in determining minimum wages for the iron and steel industry. BELIEF-Of \$250,000 appropri-ated for European war relief by the American Red Cross, \$50,000 has been sent direct to Germany, and \$25,000 to Switzerland, to care for Polish refugees.

the Monroe Doctrine, there remains the fact that congress, under the urge of the administration, is seek-ing to legislate neutrality, a neutral-ity that works one way with the parent nation and another way with the colonies—the children—of the bel-legement patien. It is quite artifect ligerent nation. It is quite evident, indeed, that whatever law is finally enacted will contain many imperfec-tions, some loopholes and some dan-gerous principles. A blanket can not be laid over a straw tick wit revealing unevenness, bumps, in the straw. It should be said to President Roosevelt's credit that, thus far, he has not openly put the pressure on his congressional leaders for passage of the bill without changes. **Pan-American** Conference <text> Does a Worth-While Job

Now, it might be said that these

ly bright by breaking into the starting Boilermaker up as running mate to the famous Cecil Isbell. Brock's sen sational runs runbacks 5 5 5 punts last seaion had Purfans Lou Brock to theming selves. Opposing coaches grant that his great play was one of the chief factors in Purdue's past great; sea-He is noted principally for h running and kicking, along wi blocking, but is also a dang passer. The offensive setup of several games last year was completely changed when Brock pulled Purdue out of deep holes with a great punt return and then a return punt to coffin corner on the succeeding series

As for running, Brock averaged more than six yards each attempt against such lines as Minnesota, Fordham, Ohio State, Iowa, Wis-consin, Detroit and Butler. Against Ohio State he gained 95 yards in the attempts 12 attempts.

Twenty-one years old, Brock trands exactly six feet tall and weighs about 190 pounds. (Beleased by Western Newspaper Union.)