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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Foreign Policy Holds Spotlight In Both Houses of Congress; Reciprocal Trade Act Studied

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
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AT HOME: Eyes Overseas

Foreign affairs superseded domestic problems on the congressional calendar. The senate foreign relations committee postponed again its consideration of a proposed arms embargo against Japan, while a subcommittee discussed the resolution of Iowa's Sen. Guy Gillette to invoke the neutrality act in Asia's war. Main reason for delayed action was the rumor that Britain and Japan were about to sign a treaty which would give Tokyo a free hand in China, provided Japan keep hands off British possessions in the Orient.

Foreign policy discussions in the house centered around Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program. Up for passage was a resolution continuing the state department's trade treaty power, but there was a strong G. O. P. fight to restore the senate's ratification right over such treaties.

Both politics and the war entered into this question. Should the house adopt the resolution (a virtual certainty), Secretary Hull's presidential aspirations would be furthered. Moreover, G. O. P. hopeful Robert Taft, senator from Ohio, was expected to defend his opponent's program from the senate floor. Reason: Tafts have always opposed congressional participation in trade treaties.

How the state department feels about its program with regard to Europe's war was indicated at Chicago, where Assistant Secretary Henry F. Grady addressed a for-



SECRETARY GRADY
The benefits of cooperation . . .

ign trade convention. Said he: "The results of the trade agreements programs have demonstrated . . . the benefits . . . of such cooperation . . . Shall we, as a great neutral power, continue to uphold the principles of economic cooperation . . . or shall we renounce the cause under pressure from special interest groups?"

Other news from Washington: Emil Shram, chairman of RFC, told the house inquiry into the National Labor Relations board that NLRB had tried in nine separate cases to make RFC refuse loans to companies accused of not conforming with the Wagner labor act.

The advisory council of the federal reserve system okayed a bill by Delaware's Sen. John Townsend Jr., calling for repeal of the administration's foreign silver purchase program. Reasoning: It is a direct subsidy to foreign governments which must be borne by U. S. taxpayers. Next day Nevada's Sen. Key Pittman suggested that silver bullion should be coined to delay approach of the national debt limit. His reasoning: Since the monetary price of silver is fixed by law at \$1.29 an ounce, and since the treasury now pays about 35 cents an ounce on the world market, the reserves could be turned to a good advantage.

The house banking committee deferred its vote on senate-approved legislation to boost the Export-Import bank's working capital by \$100,000,000, thus making \$20,000,000 available for non-military purchases by Finland.

At Madison, Wis., it was indicated both Senators Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and Robert Taft of Ohio would enter the April 2 presidential primaries to stop another G. O. P. hopeful, New York's Tom Dewey.

ABROAD: Spreading Warfare

Hard-pressed Finnish troops continued retreating on the Karelian isthmus, where the Russian invaders were pouring men and machines extravagantly into a mighty campaign against the Mannerheim line. Moscow claimed capture of Koivisto, western anchor citadel of the Finnish defense system and guardian of the Reds' immediate objective, Viipuri. As a blizzard swept down to immobilize opposing armies for the time being, the desperate Finns called up men of 45 and 46—their last reserves.

If aid was coming from France and Britain, it took a long time to get there. Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax told the house of commons that munitions were being sent to supplement the British volunteers passing in a steady stream through Norway and Sweden.

In Scandinavia

Denmark remained aloof from complications, apparently through a peculiar arrangement between Britain and Germany. But Norway and Sweden had no such luck.

Norway continued protesting Britain's action in raiding a German supply and prison ship, the *Altmark*, within Norwegian territorial waters. About 300 British prisoners of war were freed in the raid, Germany complaining that Norway should have protected the *Altmark*. Britain, on the other hand, wondered why Norway had allowed the ship inside her territorial waters. German wrath cooled when Norway in-



MINISTER CROSS
. . . were not appreciated by Italy.

dictated the incident might be turned over to the League of Nations.

Sweden's position was even more delicate. Fearful lest a Soviet victory in Finland would place Sweden next in line for a Russian invasion, the Stockholm government nevertheless hesitated to send aid for fear of angering Russia's partner in crime, Germany. But it was hard for the Swedes to close their eyes when Russian planes crossed the northern frontier and showered 40 bombs on Pajala, a town of 3,000 population.

In the Mediterranean

Britain's disregard for Scandinavian neutrality was also being felt by Italy, heretofore the recipient of many an allied favor. But Italy has consistently refused British-French trade offers; hence the allies decided to apply blockade restrictions against Italian purchases of German coal. Said Ronald Cross, British minister of economic warfare: "A period has been arranged to enable Italy to negotiate to obtain its coal from other sources (meaning England), and this period will come to an end shortly."

Another Mediterranean state, Turkey, prepared to insure Balkan neutrality with force. Said Istanbul's *Yeni Sabah*, authoritative newspaper: "Turkey will enter the war the day a foreign power marches into the Balkans."

What happened the next day looked bad for Balkan peace. As if acting on the Turkish threat, several hundred Russian technical experts employed in Istanbul industry, got orders from Moscow to hurry home. Meanwhile, Rumania rushed mobilization of 1,000,000 men, presumably to safeguard her Bessarabian province from a Russian attack. But equally important was Germany's challenge of a Rumanian ban on export of aviation gasoline.

NEWS QUIZ

Know your news? Answer all these questions and your score is 100. Deduct 20 for each question you miss. Score of 60 or above is average to excellent.



1. Map shows East Caicos island in the Bahamas. Who lives there?
2. Choice: The newly selected Democratic gubernatorial nominee in Louisiana is (a) Earl K. Long; (b) Sam Houston Jones; (c) James A. Noe; (d) Oliver Twist.
3. What happened to Cole Brothers circus wintering at Rochester, Ind.?
4. Choice: The king of Sweden, who made news by refusing military intervention in Finland, is pictured above. His name is (a) King Christian; (b) King Gustav; (c) King Haakon; (d) Emperor Jones.
5. True or False: U. S. trade with Japan has dropped sharply since the U. S. abrogated its trade treaty with the Tokyo government.



by refusing military intervention in Finland, is pictured above. His name is (a) King Christian; (b) King Gustav; (c) King Haakon; (d) Emperor Jones.

News Quiz Answers

1. Nineteen Californians have just started life anew on the deserted island.
2. (B) is correct. Jones wrecked the Long machine.
3. It burned up, trapping and burning 150 jungle beasts.
4. (B) is correct. King Gustav feared intervention would mean war with other powers in addition to Russia.
5. False: The decrease was small. Japan buying \$231,405,000 in goods. Only two better customers were Canada and Britain.

RELIGION:

Top-of-the-World

At Lhasa, in far-away Tibet, a six-year-old boy arrived from the tiny village of Taerhssu. While Buddhist priests nodded in approval, he was dressed in red silk robes and given a gold crown. Then he was placed on a throne, to reign over the "land at the top of the world," Tibet. As such, young Ling-Erh became dalai lama, so-called reincarnated civil and religious ruler who was reputedly born the moment his predecessor, the thirteenth dalai lama, died on December 17, 1933. For six days Lhasa celebrated with abandon, then settled down for three months of milder celebration. Most evident among those who came to pay tribute was the Chinese delegation sent from Chungking, hoping to establish better economic relations with its Tibetan provinces. Purpose: To open up new trade routes and tap Tibet's vast mineral resources.

COMMERCE:

Kim Crisis

Several weeks ago the Russian freighter *Kim* caused a mild U. S. sensation. Docking at San Francisco, *Kim* dumped a cargo of Soviet gold bullion, much to the consternation of congressmen who feared Russia was trading the gold for munitions. A couple of weeks later *Kim* returned to the news, probably verifying congressional fears. At Mexico's Pacific port of Manzanillo she took aboard 12,000 tons of copper which had been mined in the U. S. and sent to Mexico for transshipment to Vladivostok. From there, observers learned, it will be carted across the Trans-Siberian railroad to Germany.

Informed of this, the commerce department expressed official doubts that such Russian imports would get to Germany. Nevertheless, the department had to admit that 90 per cent of Russia's purchases here since last September have been essentials for war.

MISCELLANEOUS:

More Power

At London, the government announced a 20-year program costing \$80,000,000 to check industrial strife and economic deterioration in the British West Indies.

At New York surgeons "fished" with wires in the arteries of Smith Reavis, noted Associated Press writer, to remove a blood clot in the abdomen.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Roosevelt Bandwagon Is Rolling, And Party Foes Really Fear It

Steam Roller Drive Is On for Third-Term Nomination and Only President Himself Is in Position To Apply Brakes.

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

WASHINGTON.—Some of the anti-Roosevelt Democrats have begun to get frightened. It is no joke to say that they fear they may get run over by the Roosevelt bandwagon on its way to the third term. There is a real drive under way to give the Democratic nomination to Mr. Roosevelt, again, and anybody who laughs it off is just foolish.

I am not saying in this dispatch that Mr. Roosevelt is sure to be nominated. I am not even convinced yet that he will run at all. The story this week deals, on the contrary, with the gigantic, steam-roller type of effort that is being put forward by Mr. Roosevelt's supporters who are with him, right or wrong. The subject is discussed again only because there is nothing quite as live here in the national capital as the Roosevelt third-term movement.

Mr. Roosevelt is the only person in a position to put on the brakes of this bandwagon. He has not done so. More than that, we are informed from Hyde Park where he was spending a week-end at that

time who still are members of the senate today. Some of them are among the main shouters for a Roosevelt third term, and it strikes me that the laugh is on them, this time. Some of the number, however, can show a most consistent record as a result of the vote they cast 12 years ago. Tydings of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Harrison of Mississippi or King of Utah, Glass of Virginia or Wheeler of Montana—each of these can properly oppose a third term for Mr. Roosevelt because they voted against another term for Mr. Coolidge.

Supporters of 1928 Resolution Are Now 'On the Spot'

But just where will the boys land who voted against a third term in the 1928 resolution and now are shouting the loudest for Mr. Roosevelt. Among these is Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader and Roosevelt spokesman in the senate; Wagner of New York, who has pushed more of the Roosevelt social legislation through congress than any other man and has been a Roosevelt right-or-wrong supporter, and there is the great popper-offer, Senator McKeellar of Tennessee, Senator Pittman of Nevada, president pro tempore of the senate, the Roosevelt leader in foreign policy surely will not find it easy to explain his support of Mr. Roosevelt; that is, it will be more difficult for him to stick by the President on a third term issue than it will be for Sen. Walter George of Georgia to oppose a third term. Senator George was among those to be purged, in the 1938 elections, it will be recalled.

In connection with the heavy artillery that is blasting away to bring about a third term nomination for the President, there is much talk in Washington that links his current "peace offensive" with politics. I do not regard this as sound. It may not be denied that a strong effort towards establishment of peace in Europe, if successful, or only partially successful, would produce support in undreamed of character for Mr. Roosevelt.

President's Peace Efforts Seems Devoid of Politics

At the moment, however, I repeat I do not place too much faith in the talk that the President is doing these things purely for political purpose. He has named Myron C. Taylor, former United States Steel corporation president, as his personal representative to the Vatican. Mr. Taylor will work with the pope in whatever way is possible in promotion of peace.

Next after that came the appointment of Sumner Welles, undersecretary of state, to go on a mission to England, France, Italy and Germany. The nature of Mr. Welles' mission has not been clarified beyond the fact that he is to gather information wherever he can find it with respect to methods of an approach to peace among the belligerents.

If one couples the dizzy activity of the Roosevelt third-termers in a dozen states with the "peace offensive" and combine the two with the vast machine built up by patronage and billions of federal expenditures—if one thinks of the scene in that light, it is not difficult to recognize why some of the old timers are fearful of being hurt by the Roosevelt bandwagon.

There is against that proposition, however, the known determination of many important leaders to oppose a third term to the limit of physical endurance. Many times, of course, Washington is the worst place in the world from which to appraise public sentiment, but when astute warhorses—fellows who have battled for votes time after time on the hustings—say that a third term for Mr. Roosevelt will destroy the Democratic party definitely and finally, you have something that approximates the fervor of religious warfare. Those fellows will not take their licking lying down.



LOS ANGELES.—"It may be a long time," Ty Cobb told me the other day, "before anyone breaks up that Yankee pennant march. They still have too much all-around stuff, anywhere and everywhere you look—I mean pitching and catching, infield and outfield, offense and defense, power and speed."

"I know there is a feeling here and there that after four years of success a team is sure to start slipping. But it so happens that most of the Yankees are young men and young players—Gordon, DiMaggio, Rolfe, Keller, and several of the pitchers—they are a young team."

"It might be different if the Red Sox could dig up better pitching. But few on the outside understand today just how hard it is to find good pitching—to locate any good pitchers not already in big league harness. They are scarcer than they ever were."

Coming On

"In addition to the present Yankee team, everyone knows about the number of star junior Yankees coming up from the Yankee farms. These will be good enough to replace any open gap. Several of them are good enough now."

"The club's hardest job should be replacing Bill Dickey when Bill decides it is time to step out. This will be no easy job, but Bill isn't stepping out yet—not by several years. He has a good aid in Rosar also."

"Why was it that old-time pennant winning clubs began to crack up after two or three good years?" I asked Ty. "The Tigers began fading after three straight. Neither the old Cubs nor old Athletics could make it four straight either."

"We had more all-around opposition then," Ty said. "And we never had the younger replacements ready when some of our veterans began slipping. We had no such quantity of talent on hand. You can't find a single weak spot in the Yankees. And maybe they have more ambition, as a team, than some of the others had. From what I understand the Yankees keep in just as good physical shape as any college football team. That helps a lot, when you are headed for any long stretch."

About Young Keller

There is a good chance that young Charlie Keller of the Yankees will be one of the 1940 sensations—out there giving Red-Sox Williams a tough scrap for the sophomore honors.

"I've never seen an athlete work harder or train harder than Keller does," one of his mates from the University of Maryland told me. "Charlie Keller used to get up early



CHARLIE KELLER

and do several miles of road work when he was in college. Nothing could make him break training. He was keen to learn and his natural co-ordination was amazing. We figured then he was going a long way."

One of the most unusual features of Keller's ability is the tremendous strength of his hands and forearms. "You almost have to have strong hands and strong forearms," Keller said, "when you start milking 18 cows at the age of eight. There's nothing like milking to build up hand strength."

Keller is now one of the game's most powerful hitters. He may not keep pace with Ted Williams in this respect, but he won't be far away. He can use a little more polishing in his outfield play, but this is sure to come from a young star so willing to learn his trade.

Speaking of Sports

New Interest Awakened Heavy Ram

By ROBERT McSHAN
(Released by Western Newspaper Union)

WHEN iron-jawed Arturo Godoy Chilean white hope, won 15-round route with Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis, he did that carve a niche in boxing of fame for himself. He revived distinctly waning interest in the game.

Prize fight patrons have growing more and more again. Heavyweight championship gate \$100,000 or less are indicating their lack of interest. They have burning desire to see a close encounter, the outcome of which never in doubt. Fight fans realize that theirs was the opportunity to see one of history's greatest bouts in action. But they realize, too, that chances were very few they would see more than three rounds of fighting.

Godoy surprised the world his game, courageous stand. In the fight by a clear—but not overwhelming—margin. Two of judges, as you remember,



ARTURO GODOY

Louis 10 rounds, Godoy five, third judge gave Godoy 10 rounds five.

Those closest to the sport almost unanimous in forecast—knockout by the champion. gave Godoy a chance to go than six or seven rounds. Ty did it history. That he paved way for more profitable heavy title fights is just as certain. fighters have the same chance long as the public knows it, fights will be well patronized.

Louis is no longer looked up invincible. His crown isn't quite as well. In his own words Godoy match was the "we fight I ever fought." The Lou fought Godoy on his feet and in the fight at the end of 15 wasn't the Louis who w Schmelzing, John Henry Lew Jack Roper. He was a cut-buffed fighter, trying to solve orthodox style. He failed.

Always a Chance

In failing he injected new life in his profession. Now that the knows Joe isn't all-supreme start the turnstiles clicking celebrated speed again—each time that there's a chaw Brown Bomber may end up canvas. Where there's there's hope.

There's no question but that opposition is weak, and that a great fighter. As for his it's a little more in doubt of the outcome of the Godoy. His next opponent will be Paycheck. He should win inside of six rounds. Paych stand up and box, and the what Louis appreciates. I fight with Braddock, Lou measure his foe and wait opportunity to send his right to its mark.

Then there's Lee Savold, fighter who must meet Bob before he gets a chance champ. He probably does that high, but will get the Pastor doesn't stop him. Baer, Max's young brother, matched with Valentin Cam the winner is promised a d Tommy Farr and Tony are still possibilities. F went the limit with the ch Galento made life very in for a few rounds. There the chance that he might do only with more force.

Billy Conn may some d Louis plenty of trouble, he can gain much-needed Conn is a really good fig may grow enough in the s or two to be a real main kiggins. He is clever enough fuse the champ.