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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

King Carol II of Rumania Abdicates As Fascist Iron Guard Effects Coup; House Votes 60-Day Volunteer Plan Before Launching of Peacetime Draft

(EDITOR'S NOTE—These opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

BALKANS:

Coup

Shots fired at the palace of King Carol of Rumania followed anxious days in the Balkans, during which Rumania accepted a Berlin-Rogge dictated agreement transferring part of Transylvania to Hungary. Included in the agreement was a guarantee to Rumania by Germany that its shrunken borders would be guaranteed against further demands by anyone. With a "Who, me?" expression, Soviet Russia looked over the fence from Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, which it earlier had seized from Rumania.

Even this did not satisfy the king's enemies. Two days later King Carol II announced the appointment of Gen. Ion Antonescu as the new military dictator of the country. Carol retained only a few unimportant governmental tasks.

But still crowds of angry rioters shouted in the public square around the Rumanian palace and the political "outs" clamored for more changes. Finally it was announced that King Carol had abdicated. Stepping down from the throne he was succeeded by his son Michael, 18 years of age, who once before ruled his nation as "the boy king" when his father renounced the right to the throne in 1925.

The coup against Carol was by Fascists who sought to take over Rumania at once and liquidate the entire situation.

M-DAY:

Men

Effects of the war will be brought to hundreds of thousands of American homes this month. For the first time in U. S. peace time history young men will be called from their jobs and schools to serve at least one year in the nation's military forces.

First is the National Guard, 80,500 officers and men from 26 states being the initial cadre going on active service beginning September 16. Later more will be called until 250,000 are in the field.

Meanwhile 11,000,000 will have registered under the conscription measure. Once set up, the draft machinery will turn fast. First call will be for a gradual enlistment of 400,000. An additional 500,000 will follow before spring.

A few days after the senate had approved the Burke-Wadsworth bill which would call up these first U. S. peacetime conscripts, the house of representatives tacked an amend-

houses, kitchens, drainage systems, gas and electrical lines. Erection of wooden barracks must wait congressional appropriation.

Sixteen camps were built during the World war. Most of these have been dismantled but the government still owns the land. If the same sites are selected, new barracks will be built at Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Dix, Wrightson, N. J.; Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.; Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Munitions

In some lines of equipment, where sufficient material cannot be constructed by existing industry, the government will build its own factories or lend money to private firms to expand.

With an eye to safety, however, none of these new facilities will be erected within 250 miles of an ocean or foreign border. This may develop a shift in the nation's industrial life.

HISTORY:

War Swap

In an agreement declared to be the most momentous in American history since the Louisiana Purchase, the United States traded war-

ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON

His opinion "made it legal."

ships to Great Britain for Western hemisphere air and naval bases. To the U. S. came:

Ninety-nine-year leases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, and British Guiana.

Promise that if Britain loses the war it will not turn its fleet over to Germany, nor scuttle it.

To Britain goes:

Fifty old-age destroyers, of which we have 123.

From a strategic and financial standpoint it was an excellent deal for the United States. The smallest base, at Antigua, one of the Leeward Islands in the Caribbean, is considered worth more than the entire cost of the destroyers. Total worth of the bases is estimated at about half the cost of the entire United States navy. From the naval view, the trade gives America a line of fortifications unparalleled in protecting the Panama canal, the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts. Dependence of the British navy means America's one-ocean navy can be kept in the Pacific.

More important than the material aspects are those of prestige. The trade served notice on the world that America will not see Great Britain go down under the blows of a dictator. Spain, Turkey, the wavering French colonies, even Russia will be impressed. So will Japan. Latin America will feel the Act of Havana implemented.

Reaction at Home

Congress was given no part in the negotiations. President Roosevelt notified them merely of the accomplished fact, and cited legal opinions from Attorney General Jackson upholding his power to make the deal.

While there was general acceptance that the United States defense position had been greatly advanced, the President's methods are due to be given a raking criticism.

TREND

... how the wind is blowing ...

Business—New York will inherit from Amsterdam the title of world's diamond market, said Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of two corporations which control 95 per cent of the world's production.

Canada—If Britain is forced to evacuate London as its capital, the government will move to Toronto, not Ottawa. Quarters already have been selected for the royal family.

Banks—Treasury officials alarmed at an increase in hoarding among individuals, are urging banks to prohibit large withdrawals where the need for the money is not clear.

POLITICS:

Issues Appear

Whether the government shall be given power to seize industries where owners refuse contracts for national defense production may turn into one of the major issues of the campaign. A clause to that effect, introduced by Senator Russell (D., Ga.) was included in the conscription bill before it passed the senate. Opposition developed in the



SENATOR RUSSELL
Mr. Willkie didn't like his amendment.

house which has a less drastic idea. Final decision may be reached by conference.

Wendell L. Willkie, G. O. P. presidential nominee, denounced the Russell amendment less than 24 hours after its enactment. He said it was a move to "socialize and sovietize" industry. "If our enterprises and assets are to be taken over by the government," he asked, "what are we to defend?"

He also called upon the President to name a co-ordinator of national defense with full executive power to handle the nation's \$11,000,000 arms program. Such a move, he said, was advocated in the 1939 report of the national resources board.

Answer came quickly in the senate, where it was pointed out that 10 Republicans were among the 69 senators who favored "industrial draft." Senator Russell said Willkie was willing to conscript lives and careers of young men but not wealth.

WHEAT:

World Crop

The bureau of agricultural economics said indications are that about the same wheat acreage will be planted for the 1940 harvest. There were 62,000,000 acres allotted for seeding for the 1941 crop under the Agricultural Adjustment act, the same as for the 1940 crop.

The bureau estimated that 1941 production will total about 750,000,000 bushels and leave about 80,000,000 bushels for export or addition to carry over. The total carryover would accordingly be about 300,000,000 bushels at the close of the 1941-42 season.

World acreage, exclusive of Soviet Russia and China, the bureau said, is expected to remain approximately the 275,000,000 acres harvested in 1939. The bureau said that world wheat supplies, exclusive of Soviet Russia and China, for the year beginning July 1, 1940, may be about 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago when they totaled 5,445,000,000 bushels, the largest stock on record.

MISCELLANY:

Healthiest Baby

Sharon Ray Conn, whose parents are on direct relief, was named the state's healthiest baby at the Iowa state fair at Des Moines. Doctors gave her 99.4 points, the highest on record.

South Carolina Democrats in a primary election indicated their preference for prohibition's return. The score was: For legal liquor sale, 162,540; against legal sale, 110,994.

Washington Digest

Germany Holds Japan in Check; British Approach Nazi Airpower

German Air Losses Are High; Harold Ickes's Showing on 'Information Please' Program Annoys Senator Carter Glass.

By CARTER FIELD
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

WASHINGTON.—There is no way of confirming, either in Washington, in Berlin, or in Tokyo, the most interesting report that comes out of China—that Hitler has refused his permission to Japan to grab French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies. The general idea of the report is that Hitler is unwilling to permit Japan to seize such a large percentage of the fruits of his victory over France and Holland, in view of the fact that Nippon has contributed so little to the Nazi effort.

The report further states that, some time back, when the Germans approached Japan about sending her navy to join those of Italy and Germany, with a view to annihilating the British fleet, the Japanese preferred watchful waiting. Now, the report goes on, the Nazis feel that they have victory within their grasp without calling on Japan, and they do not propose to see Japan make the same sort of territorial profit, only on a much larger scale, that she made from the last World

war. That time, also, the Germans remember bitterly, Japan paid a very small price in military effort for her gains.

But while the report, for obvious reasons, cannot be confirmed, there is an inclination in official circles here to accept it at almost face value. It is too logical to be utterly untrue.

Further, there is another reason why the Germans might view with alarm Japanese aggression in the Dutch East Indies. They remember the amazement with which the whole world heard the sharp caution of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that this country would be much disturbed at any change in ownership of the Dutch East Indies.

Berlin Distrusts U. S. Defense Preparations
At first blush it might seem that, if the Germans are worried about the possibility of the United States getting into the war, they might welcome a diversion in the Far East calculated to keep Uncle Sam very busy until the war in Europe is over. This, of course, might be the German reasoning, but it is not thought here that it is.

Berlin is extremely distrustful of every move Washington is making toward preparedness. There are indications that the Nazis do not want the United States on a war basis, entirely aside from any fear that this country might actually enter the European war.

The administration in Washington, of course, believes that Hitler intends activities in Latin America after he has won the Battle of Britain, but that he has always calculated that pacifist sentiment in the United States would prevent this country from being able to do anything to stop him before it was too late.

All of this seems far afield from the Dutch East Indies, but the Nazis know that once in the war, even if it were against Japan alone and not directed primarily at Europe, it would be a very easy step for this country to go all the way.

German Pilots Suffer From Insufficient Training
One of the reasons why the British have been able to bring down such a heavy toll of Nazi fliers in proportion to their own loss of air-

planes, according to Capt. Harold H. Balfour, British undersecretary for air, is that the Nazis have been sending aviators into battle without sufficient training. Another is that the British fighting planes are very much superior to any of the various German types. Still a third, when it comes to big aircraft, according to Captain Balfour, is that the Germans cramp their crews, and actually interfere with their effectiveness, in order to have the individual men close together physically. This is thought necessary by the Germans in order that the physical closeness may aid in maintaining morale in emergencies.

Germany has been prodigiously wasteful of the lives of her aviators, Captain Balfour thinks, sending them out not only with insufficient training, but with inadequate information as to the objectives. Britain's "luck" in losing so few bombing planes attacking objectives in Germany and along the channel, he thinks, is due to infinitely better training, superior planes, and most important of all, that the training permitted night instead of day raiding.

In fact, Captain Balfour is highly optimistic about eventual victory, this largely because of some inherent weakness in the direction of the Nazi air force. With every passing day, he says, the only superiority the Germans have, of numbers, is being decreased.

Whether Captain Balfour's reasons are accurate or not, and there is no obvious flaw in them, it is apparent that, despite German official claims, the Germans are losing a very heavy percentage of the planes they send out to "pulverize" England, and so far, according to U. S. official sources of information, the damage has not been important from a military standpoint, horrifying as it may be from the humanitarian aspect.

Harold Ickes Appears On 'Information Please'

Sen. Carter Glass, despite his fiery temper and the ease with which it can be aroused, has never committed murder. This is a record, considering his 82 years, which his friends commend very highly, in view of the number of times they were unable to understand how he was able to restrain himself.

But the old man is getting soft, or perhaps it is the mellowing influence of his honeymoon, for Harold L. Ickes is still alive as this is written. The point of all this is that, in an effort to demonstrate to the country that making a showing on the "Information Please" radio hour is not much of a stunt, and that folks are attaching entirely too much importance to the showing, Wendell L. Willkie made over the air and in the news-reels in his unrehearsed performance as co-star with John Kieran and F. P. A.

So Honest Harold appeared, with the two stars just mentioned and Kenneth F. Simpson, the New York Republican leader, as a fellow guest. It is tough to admit but Ickes did not show up very well, and in his polite but misguided efforts to help the prominent New Dealer out, Clifton Fadiman, the interlocutor, did not help things any.

The question was in the administration of what President the federal reserve act was passed. Ickes had his hand up right away, and, unfortunately for the feelings of Senator Glass, Fadiman ignored John Kieran, who KNEW, and called on the secretary of the interior. Ickes promptly said this happened in the Harding administration.

In the roundtable discussion which followed it appeared that both Fadiman and Ickes seemed to have gotten the notion that Wilson followed Harding in the White House, instead of the other way round. Stage fright, probably, on Ickes' part, for he certainly knew better.

But the trouble about Senator Glass' reaction is that, of all the things he has done in his long and useful life, the one he is proudest of is that he fathered the federal reserve act. It was he who was chairman of the house banking and currency committee at the time of its passage, and his colleagues in both house and senate have always given him more credit than any other man for piloting it through not only the house of representatives, but through the conference committee which adjusted the differences in details of the bills as they passed the house and senate.

SPEAKING OF SPORTS

By ROBERT McSHANE
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

ONE of the least known managers in big league baseball is Del Baker, who two years ago succeeded Mickey Cochrane as manager of the Detroit Tigers. The spotlight focused on him only once—when he took over Cochrane's job in a surprise move. Since then he has remained in the background.

Baker's anonymity is unusual. Early this season the Tigers were rated as the team to grab the American league pennant—providing the Yankees failed to snap out of their slump. Even then Del didn't get the publicity one would expect.

It is true that he is not accustomed to the headlines. He spent most of his playing days in the minors. When he served as aide to Cochrane he was almost eclipsed by that colorful individual's personality. But he did his work well and proved a valuable asset to the team. That was proved when he was named to replace Black Mike.

Popular With Players

Visitors to the Tigers' dugout probably don't notice Baker. They watch Dick Bartell, Bobo Newsom, Hank Greenberg and the other stellar attractions of the club. All of which seems to please Baker just as much as it does the more brightly shining stars.

The Detroit ball players like and respect Baker. They favored his selection as manager. Things weren't running very smoothly with



DEL BAKER

the club when he took over. Cochrane and his men weren't always on the best of terms and a great many of the stories concerning dugout and club house conflicts were true.

Baker's calmness and cool judgment appealed to the players. He was in direct contrast to the excitable Cochrane. The Tigers' slump was checked and they rose from the second division to fourth place, in which position they finished the season. Last year the Tigers finished fifth. This was no reflection on Baker as many of the players were slipping. In fact, fifth place wasn't at all bad. The Tigers had been in last place during one stretch.

Shifts Draw Fire

At the opening of the present season Baker engineered a trade of Bill Rogell to the Chicago Cubs for Dick Bartell. He assigned big Hank Greenberg to the outfield and Rudy York to first base. He was criticized for the shifts, but subsequent events proved his foresight.

The Tigers do not look like pennant winners this year. Their pitching is too spotty and their defense a bit too loose. Beseet all year with injuries, they were forced to function too long without the services of Charley Gehring, veteran second baseman. Pinky Higgins, third baseman, was out for several weeks with something that resembled the mumps, Dick Bartell and Buck Newsom were both incapacitated and Pitcher Tommy Bridges picks up a blister on his pitching finger every now and then.

Baker still thinks the Tigers can cop the pennant if they get a "few good breaks." Opinion is by no means unanimous on that score, but a Detroit victory would be universally popular.

And baseball fans then could learn a little more about this man Baker.

Surprise Move

JIM FERRIER, champion golfer of Australia, still must find himself somewhat baffled by a recent edict of the United States Golf association.

Ferrier, who has been in this country for six months, was threatening to carry the national amateur championship back to his native sod. He was a ranking favorite to win the Mamaroneck, N. Y., tournament, having previously captured the Chicago Open, the St. Paul Open and the Milwaukee Open.

Then, as a surprise move, the U. S. G. A. decreed that he was guilty of a rules infraction by writing "instructional golf" for a book published in Australia.



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON SAYS:

DRAFT MUST BE CLEAN
NEW YORK.—In a matter in which you have given your heart, especially when you were very young, you are likely to take yourself too seriously. Maybe I am doing that about selective service. But on that subject I feel sometimes the agony that David Warfield made so clear to everybody in "The Return of Peter Grimm."

You remember that the gentle old florist had left some advice and directions to his children before he passed into the realms of infinite knowledge.

There he learned the tragic error of those bequests. In the effort of his disembodied spirit to come back and avert disaster he suffered because, although he could mingle unseen with his beloved, he couldn't get his message to their ears. I think two of the most poignant words I have ever heard on our stage are his unvoiced cry of anguish, "Hear me!"

I feel a little that way about the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill. As I have written before, it makes the classification, selection and deferment of men a matter of personalized executive discretion. There is something of a technicality here, but it is not an unimportant one. It is at the very heart of the democracy and public confidence and success in this effort.

The bill as written, and even as amended by the senate, does not repose in the exclusive and uncontrolled jurisdiction of the selective service boards the absolute and final decisions as to which men shall be taken for military service and which shall be selected for civilian service. That could convert the whole effort from a perfect use of our democratic institution of local self-government to a possible hogpen of favoritism, influence and perhaps of political patronage and pressure.

Now I know that this is the wish of neither the President, nor Mr. Willkie, nor any member of congress or politician with influence in this effort. One of the most inspiring things about this legislation is the effort on all sides to take it out of politics. I know that Mr. Roosevelt wants to keep it clean. I know that, apart from the undoubted patriotism of this wish, it could ruin any administration or any politician not to keep it clean. This legislation will, sooner or later, affect, directly or indirectly, and, much or little, every home and family in this country in the most sacred of relations. It can't have even the color of unfairness or favor.

This understandable oversight is a simple result of the slap-dash fashion in which this bill was put together. There are other errors clearly revealed by experience. They can be corrected later without great harm. This one can't.

I called this fatal oversight to the attention of some senators who seemed to sense its importance without argument. An amendment reported in the press from the house committee, at least as reported, does not cure the fault.

If, in the present rush for passage, nobody else gives attention to this grave error, I hope the President himself will do so. I sometimes suspect that he does not altogether enthusiastically approve of some of the issues in this column. On this particular subject, however, I am sure that he concedes its importance, experience and his intense common purpose with even this columnist, no matter how far he speaks, de profundis, from the official dog house. It is an essential matter of national defense.

PRODUCTION PROBLEM

NEW YORK.—The delay about getting the armament program going and this dangerous talk about industrialists hanging back on accepting contracts because they want exorbitant profits is almost wholly due to bad planning of the effort in the beginning and bad organization and direction of it now.

This business of contracting to make an absolutely new unit—like a tank—is a fearful and intricate thing. Laying out a production plan for a standard type of automobile, for example, is duck soup in comparison.

In the latter case you can figure very closely on the cost of those parts of the final assembly that you will not make yourself, but buy from perhaps as many as 300 suppliers. You can figure that because those parts are near enough to standard for the manufacturer of them to know and tell you to the fraction of a cent the price you must figure in your cost.



Here is a scene typical of armories throughout the nation as the national guard prepares for mobilization. This picture was taken in the rifle room of the 244th coast artillery armory, New York national guard as soldiers checked over weapons as one of the first steps in arrangements to answer their "call to arms."

ment to the bill which provided that voluntary enlistments be given a 60-day trial before the draft was begun. Under the terms of this amendment, if the army's quota was not filled within 90 days the draft would automatically go into effect to make-up the difference between enlistments and the required number of soldiers. Thus the bill was shuttled back to the senate for consideration of this amendment.

Barracks

To get these men into the cantonments the President also acted without waiting for congress. Some months ago he was given \$250,000,000 to be used at his own discretion. He set \$25,000,000 of this aside for construction of water mains, bath-