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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

### Army Preparing for New Recruits; Tension in Balkan States Increases As Britain and Axis Exchange Blows; U. S. Community Chest Drives Open

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

#### THE WAR: New Scenes

The Balkans blossomed out as the new critical area in the European struggle. German troops who earlier entered the country to seize the rich oilfields were increased and took over more territory. Ten divisions of Nazi troops, 150,000 men, as well as numerous aircraft, arrived. Neutral sources said the actual goal was Greek and Turkish ports which control access to Asia Minor oil lines.

Turkey and Greece are allied to England as non-belligerents. Turkey also has an alliance with Russia and expected help from the Soviet if the situation came to a showdown. Russia, meanwhile, made a vast military zone of Bessarabia, which it seized early this year from Rumania. Many tacticians believe Russia was ready to oppose Germany in the Balkans, but others were less sanguine. They believe Russia already is outflanked in that theater.

A drive to Greece and Turkey also would give the Axis powers a base on which to move toward Suez from another angle, causing a pincer movement with the Italians moving east along the Egyptian coast.

Africa still was a gem for conquest. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free France" forces, based himself at Duala, in the Cameroons, in tropical West Africa. His arrival coincided with a reception at Dakar for Gen. Maxime Weygand, representative of the Vichy forces. Neutral sailors escaping from Dakar reported the Senegal sector had been taken over by German authorities. Washington looked at the news apprehensively. Officials there believe the Germans soon may use that air base for commercial flights to South America.

#### Air War

Over England, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany furious air battles continued. The fight always was "the same as yesterday—but more violent." Each side daily stepped up bombings of enemy territory. The great St. Paul's cathedral in London was damaged. Many died each night under the debris of stores and apartments. The Germans used a new bomb, combination explosive and incendiary.

Berlin, like London, while able to deliver tremendous blows on its op-

day other British warships claimed to have sunk the third Italian ship. The British said they also had learned through neutral sources that two Nazi transports had been sunk by RAF planes in the French harbor of Lorient. Three thousand Germans were reported drowned.

#### Burma Road

Britain opened the road through Burma to Nationalistic China, closed three months earlier in an attempt to appease Japan. Japanese since then have invaded Indo-China and established bases within easy raiding distance of the road and its stations. The British and Chinese had landed thousands of American trucks in Burma to aid transportation of munitions to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The situation yet may bring Japan and the British into open conflict and the resulting snarl easily can involve American interests. Indo-China and the outlying Dutch East Indies are the chief sources of America's supply of rubber and tin.

#### THE ARMY: Awaits Recruits

While men between the ages of 21 and 35 wondered which 700,000 of them would be first called into camp under the selective service act, the



Senator Rush Doolittle of West Virginia, who voted against the draft, displays his selective service registration certificate indicating that despite his opposition he complied with the law. Although he is 35 years old, he is exempt from service as he is a member of Congress.

army was pushing with every degree of speed the preparations for their reception. There still were indications many would not be ordered to report to camps on the date originally set, November 15. Barracks, kitchens and sanitation facilities had not been completed in many camps and until these are in operating order, many summoned may be sent to southern stations where they will be able to live under canvas, to begin their toughening up process.

In three months time the average soldier is expected to be able to carry pack and equipment weighing 54 pounds and 8 ounces on a 20-mile hike. This consists of a rifle and bayonet, weighing 10 pounds, 8 ounces; helmet of 2 pounds, mess-kit, 1 pound; raincoat, 2 pounds, 4 ounces; half tent, 2 pounds, 8 ounces; blankets, 4 pounds; haversack, 2 pounds, 8 ounces; trench tools, 2 pounds; toilet articles, 1 pound, 5 ounces; canteen and cup, 3 pounds, 8 ounces; clothing, 10 pounds, 8 ounces; first-aid kit, 4 ounces; gas mask, 5 pounds; cartridges and belt, 6 pounds.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, former city manager of Cincinnati, has been named head of the draft administration by President Roosevelt. His salary will be \$10,000 a year, which is half of what he received in Cincinnati, and \$5,000 less than he was getting as president of the University of Wisconsin. He has a leave of absence from the school.

President Roosevelt will pick the first numbers from the "goldfish bowl" indicating which men will be called first. He will be blindsided by Col. Charles Morris of Elizabeth, N. J., the same man who blindsided President Wilson for the same job in 1917.

#### LOOKING AHEAD: Coming Events

**Movies**—The motion picture industry is expected in the near future to announce another prize campaign somewhat like last year's "Movies Are Your Best Entertainment" drive.

## Youngest Senator



Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota newspaperman just appointed to the Senate of United States to succeed the late Senator Ernest Lundeen of that state, will be the youngest member of that body when he takes his desk in Washington. He is 34 years old and delayed his trip to Washington so that he might register for the draft.

## FUND RAISING:

### President Speaks

Community Chests in thousands of communities taking part in the 1940 Mobilization for Human Needs opened their drives for funds. The first gun fired was a speech from the White House by President Roosevelt. "The ancient injunction to love thy neighbor as thyself," the President said, "is still the force that animates our faith—a faith that we are determined shall live and conquer in a world poisoned by hatred and ravaged by war."

## WASHINGTON: Defense

The capital is filled with rumors of impending changes in the defense commission setup following the election. One rumor has it that if Roosevelt wins, he will offer Wendell L. Willkie, his Republican opponent, the position of commission chairman.

A more likely routine is that William A. Knudsen will be elevated to the position of "chief of staff" and that Donald T. Nelson, former Sears Roebuck executive expert, will be "co-ordinator" between the commission's several divisions.

## Secrets

Leaks in information supplied by the army to congressmen has irked defense officials. It was indicated there will be a general tightening up. Two recent events were the final straws. First, members of the house appropriations committee made public details of an airport program that the army was guarding and asked he kept secret. Then Rep. Van Zandt (R., Pa.) made an array of figures of arms equipment, although Chief of Staff Marshall was said to have requested the tables be treated as confidential.

Otherwise on the Washington front:

Secretary of State Hull made public denial of rumors that he would resign.

American diplomatic missions in Rome and Berlin were ordered home in what was described as a personnel shift.

Rumanian owned funds and securities totaling \$100,000,000 were "frozen" in U. S. banks during the Balkan disturbances.

## LABOR:

### New Regulations

With the federal law reducing the maximum hours of labor from 42 to 40 now in effect, Federal Administrator Philip B. Fleming announced regulations exempting thousands of "white collar" workers from the provisions. To these the law will not require that overtime wages be paid. Overtime for all others will be time and one-half time.

The regulations are the result of months of study and hearings by the wage-hour division. They decided that an executive is one whose duty consists of management of an enterprise of "sub-division" at a salary of at least \$30 a week. He also must have the power to hire or fire.

## MISCELLANY:

Col. Fulgencio Batista, once an obscure army sergeant, was inaugurated president of Cuba. For years he was the strong man back of a long line of presidents. Batista decided he could better carry out his program from the presidential palace. He was elected in July. Of peasant stock, Batista wants education for the illiterate thousands. He has built schools, laid out an agricultural program and advanced public health.

## Washington Digest

### World Bristles With War Talk As America Arms for Defense

U. S. Trains Conscript Army and Prepares for Action; Germany, Italy, Japan Present Solid Front, Assume Militant Attitude.

## By BAUKHAGE

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Baukhage, NBC commentator, whose voice on the Farm and Home Hour is heard daily by many of our readers, is the author of the following Washington column. Soldier, writer and broadcaster, for the last quarter of a century, Baukhage has covered foreign and domestic news from all parts of the United States and principal capitals of Europe.

WASHINGTON.—It is just about as far from the executive offices of the White House on Pennsylvania avenue to the broadcasting studio as it was from our house on Spruce street back home to the store where my mother used to send me for a loaf of bread (and a stick of "lickerish" if I had an extra penny). It was on my way to the store one day that I first saw a live man wearing the uniform of the United States. It was my Cousin Ned just starting off for the Spanish-American war in his sailor suit.

I've seen a lot of uniforms since, on the avenue in Washington, too, but I couldn't help thinking as I walked along the other day scuffling the dried leaves that had fallen from the immemorial White House elms, that a lot of nine-year-old kids and older ones, too, are soon going to be seeing plenty of uniforms for the first time, on the streets of the home town, just the way I did, 40 years ago.

Right now that is something that Washington and every other city, town and cross roads in the country have in common. In the corridors of the marble buildings beside the Potomac they are talking about the same thing that they are on Main street and at the general store. I wouldn't be surprised if certain gentlemen in certain foreign capitals were talking about the same thing, too: Our new citizen army.

## Need for Conscript Army in Peacetime

There are certain things about conscription that people are thinking about. According to a lot of letters I get, what many people want to know is why we need a citizen army in peacetime.

I put that up to a military man and this is the way he answered me:

"Speed is what counts in an army today. We aren't calling out these boys to fight anybody. We are calling them now to train them so they'll be ready if we ever need them. The United States can always raise a big army if war is ever declared. But neither we nor any other country can raise a trained army over night—and a lot can happen in the night these days. What we want to do is train men for a reserve. They will still be a part of our defense after their active training is over."

"If this war ends and a disarmament agreement is reached with all nations we won't need to train anybody any more. Meanwhile these men when they are through their year's service will go home and slip back into their niches in civilian life. But if a war comes they can step into the ranks over night as they would if we were in danger anyhow. But they will step back as trained soldiers, not raw recruits."

That seemed to me a new way of looking at it. It explains why there is a need now. A fire engine wouldn't be much use if you had to teach the firemen how to use it after the house started burning.

## Triple Alliance Powers

### Have Belligerent Attitude

Is our house actually in danger of catching on fire now?

Well, I am a reporter, not a prophet. The profit motive isn't overemphasized in the reporting business. Furthermore right now the air in these parts is so full of political speeches and other war-talk, just as it is out your way, that you can hardly see across the Potomac on a clear day. The political speeches are so belligerent and the war-talk, especially what we are getting from Rome, Berlin and Tokyo is so political, it takes a fine-tooth comb to separate them.

A dispatch from Rome says the axis doesn't want to get us into war and wants to stop our aid to Britain.

Berlin says that if we attack Japan, Germany and Italy will attack us. That would get us into the war which Rome says the axis doesn't want.

Tokyo says that if we don't let

her do what she wants in Asia, Japan will attack us.

Certain people in Washington say if we get into war with Japan we can't help Britain. And so it goes.

## Washington Emphasizes Defense, Not Offense

Just now Washington isn't as war-like as it sounds. The emphasis is on defense, not offense. However, there are conflicting views as to what we ought to do.

I talked with an official who isn't what you would call a fire-eater. He expressed a view which some of the people in the state department agree with.

"Japan has declared herself our enemy. The time to strike is now, not delay the way Great Britain did. We could get it over without a long war."

Another man who speaks for another group which is supposed to reflect White House opinion, said this:

"The United States has to play a cautious game. Our job now is to keep out of war. Aid Britain all we can. As long as the British navy controls the seas Japan can't hurt us."

If that policy is followed, and I think most observers here believe it will be no matter who is elected President, we will simply reply to any further unfriendly moves on the part of Japan by economic measures. We have cut off some of her vital needs. We can cut off more.

And heaven knows what the ladies could accomplish if they suddenly quit buying silk stockings. That's Japan's chief income—raw silk—and if they couldn't sell it to us, the Japanese would have to let their silk-worms turn up their toes and die—and you know something pretty bad is supposed to happen when a worm turns.

## French Ambassador

### Has Hard Job

It is hard to find out whether you are at war and if so, with whom, these days. Of course, we are at peace with France. At least we recognize the French ambassador, the suave and amiable Henri Haye.

He has a very hard job because, as everybody knows, the government of Vichy has about the same relationship to the French people as French perfume has to a piece of Limburger cheese. The dachshund's tail wags the French pooch.

And the United States government, which can't admit officially that this is true, acts just as if it knew it all the time. It has frozen French financial holdings in this country. It is as hard for the French government to draw on funds invested here as it is for a Hollander or a Belgian or the citizen of the other occupied countries to get their money—which doesn't make them angry either. Some Hollanders instructed their agents here not to pay out their funds to anybody even if they themselves write letters ordering this done. For, of course, the Nazis could force the owner to order the securities sold and then confiscate the funds and use it themselves.

Well, one of the many ticklish assignments of Monsieur Henri Haye is to try to get the government to loosen up on those French investments. Of course, some funds can be drawn upon for special purposes such as the expenses of the embassy. And there has been a worried rumor that the United States government might have to turn the entire amount over.

## Predict Balanced Budget for 1943

With congress and the defense commission bent on seeing that the money appropriated for national defense gets put to work, all the talk is about what's going out and very little about what's coming in. You haven't heard a thing about balancing the budget recently, have you? Well, you will soon. Perhaps before this item meets your eye. For the experts say that we are going to have a \$15,000,000,000 budget in 1943 and what is more we are going to be able to balance it.

How will this feat be accomplished?

Simply through normal taxes, they tell us. Production and national income will mount so fast owing to pyramiding defense expenditures that normal taxes will bring in enough money to get the dizzy old budget.

This statement comes, not from starry-eyed optimists but from fishy-eyed financial experts who are paid to get the low-down for their no-less fishy-eyed banker clients.

## SPEAKING OF SPORTS

By ROBERT McSHANE  
(Released by Western Newspaper Union)

WITH the World Series of 1940 already written into the record books, American league fans still are wondering how it all happened.

Deacon Bill McKechnie, pilot of the world-champion Cincinnati Reds, knows most of the answers. He knows, for instance, that the Red pitching staff was superior to anything the Tigers faced during the current season. Derringer, with his smartness and control—with that famed side-arm curve—was a man to be depended on, despite a weak start. The Kentucky sharpshooter handed out very few gifts.

## The Old Master

Twice, with Hank Greenberg on base, Derringer blanked Rudy York in the final and decisive game. In three innings, with the Tiger lead-off man on base, "Oom Paul" took a notch in his belt and held the damage to one unearned run. When it was over, Paul had allowed exactly as many hits as did Buck Newsum—seven—but he held the winning ticket in the matter of runs. It was the third time in 10 years that a World Series went seven games, and the fourth National league victory in the last decade. When the Cards last won, six years ago, two pitchers, like Derringer and Walters, each won two games. Those two pitchers were Dizzy and Paul Dean.

As one baseball writer put it, the series was a matter of pitch and punch. It was a duel between the salary whip of Cincinnati's pitchers and the war clubs handled by the



BILL McKECHNIE

Tiger sluggers. Cincinnati called the turn by hitting at a better clip than the Tigers. That, plus superb pitching in the clinches, put the National league on top after a long span of desolation and sadness.

The Reds were ripe for a series victory this year. The team paid no attention to the fact that they were beaten four straight by the Yankees in 1939. That fact alone was supposed to spell defeat. Instead of being disheartened, the Reds proved to be a better ball club than they were last year. Much of the credit goes to Bill McKechnie, one of the most popular managers of the present baseball era.

## No Forgotten Man

Del Baker, however, hasn't been forgotten in the rush. Early season dopesters had the Tigers resting in fourth place at the season's end. Many of the baseball-wise gentry had them fighting for top billing in the second division. How the Tigers managed to win a pennant still baffles most old-time baseball players. The infield was slated to fold when the going got tough. York, Gehring, Bartell and Higgins weren't names to conjure with. But they did have the courage to carry on through days that meant real physical suffering on the ball field.

It was a spot where experience made up for the lack of youth. That experience came very close to carrying the Tigers through to victory.

Dossens of reasons have been advanced for the Reds' victory. Some of them undoubtedly were contributing factors. But the principal reason for Cincinnati's grip on the world championship rests in the pitching arms of Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters. They helped prove that a cagy, capable pitching staff is more to be desired than an array of sluggers.

Deacon Bill McKechnie is the authority for that statement.

Three other men who should not be overlooked for their share in the Reds' success are Joe Beggs, Lombardi and Bill Werber. While they weren't outstanding in the series, their consistent work throughout the season made it possible for Cincinnati to compete for the crown—and that's just as important.



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

Washington, D. C. FAR EASTERN 'CRISIS'

What is the great crisis of the east of China which so plainly threatens us with war with Japan?

It is that Japan, Germany and Italy have agreed that if any other nation makes war on any one of them, the three will join to defend each other. There is nothing new about that kind of defensive alliance. That is the kind of agreement that France and England had with Poland which brought on this new world war when Germany attacked Poland. That turned Hitler's threat west when it was headed east. It is the kind of agreement that France had with all the small nations around Germany which were created by the Treaty of Versailles—the so-called Cordon Sanitaire, which didn't work except to destroy Europe.

But now it is said that a war between us and Japan is immediately threatened because of this very usual, but not very sensible, triple alliance. Why? Because our people want to fight a war against yellow men in Asia? Ninety-nine per cent of them don't, 80 per cent wouldn't even know what the issues are.

We are told that our great danger is eastward, in Europe, that Hitler is our menace. Yet here is a "situation" that threatens to embroil us 12,000 miles from the heart of that danger—6,000 miles westward from our own coasts.

What American interests are threatened there? Principally some Standard Oil properties and, so far as China is concerned, not \$200,000,000 altogether—that plus an insignificant annual trade total. Our principal trade is with Japan. Such a war would cost us that and uncounted billions more, and get us nothing. Our flag is in the Philippines—with our promise to the Filipinos made at their request, to withdraw it. Our interests there are almost negligible. The argument of our dependence on Indo-China and Malaysia for rubber and tin is a light makeweight for war, recently greatly discounted or completely exploded.

Why then are we being shoved to the edge of war without the will of the people or congress, and with no more reason than has been stated here; largely on the support of a few cocky professional admirals and a few amateur military kibitzers?

Reasons other than "political expediency" are advanced. Our great naval strategist, Walter Lippmann, calls what is going on the battle of oceans. Mr. Winston Churchill seems to assume a British-American naval alliance already in being. Several others of like mind say it is up to us to destroy the Japanese navy before it can grow further or receive aid from any other navy.

Why? We are committed to a navy large enough for hemisphere defense. England may need absolute naval supremacy not only in a hemisphere but around the world. She needs it because the "Sun never sets on the British domain." She needs it to keep weaker peoples in subjugation. Is it our policy to do that for ourselves?

## ELLIOTT'S CAPTAINCY

Elliott Roosevelt says I am a "disgusting old man," and now, in the same connection, Ernest Lindley says I am a Mexican jumping bean. In criticizing the appointment by obvious favoritism of draft-alligible young Elliott to a soft, non-combatant job as kiwi air captain, I didn't call any names. I didn't even assess any blame to any of the Roosevelt family except inadvertence. This column has opposed attacking the President for the errors of his kin and has consistently defended the latter.

I still insist that Mr. Roosevelt did not originate the error of Elliott's appointment. For one reason, he is too good a politician to permit this bitter and unnecessary affront, directly or indirectly, to almost every home and mother in America.

Even that political conclusion is a little bit unfair. F.D.R. likes to emulate T.R.'s boys, who in 1917 or before, rushed to combat service. Some served in England's armies before 1917. I forget the exact record, but, as I remember, all saw front-line service; all, I seem to recall, came away bearing honorable scars; one, I think, was wounded three times; one was gassed, and one, I know—the youngest and best-beloved—shot from the sides in flaming death, lies buried by his chivalrous enemies in the fields of France. When they sought to bring the honored little that was left of him home to his mother, T.R. wrote Gen. Peyton March, who had also lost a son, "Where the tree falls, there let it lie."