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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

### Entire World Is Thrust Into Battle As Democracies Unite to Fight Axis After Germany and Italy Join Japan In Declaring War on United States

(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.)

#### WAR:

##### Around the World

Germany and Italy were only four days behind Japan in declaring war on the United States but Washington was even faster in its reply to the Berlin-Rome challenge than that given Tokyo.

For on the very same day, within a few hours after Hitler and Mussolini had announced their nations at war with the United States, congress heard the President's new war message and passed—without a dissenting vote—formal recognition that a state of war existed.

Congress followed this declaration of war with a swift and unanimous vote authorizing selectees and the National Guard to be sent anywhere in the world and likewise extending their terms of service for the war's duration.

When the formalities were over and the United States found itself at war it meant the real beginning of the second "World" war of the Twentieth century. For the conflict has now spread to six continents of the globe.

##### Disaster First

The war with Japan, which had completed the missing parts of a true World war, started on a note of disaster at sea.

Following her age-old technic of war, the Japanese had struck viciously and with force at six major points of American tenure in the Pacific while her envoys of peace were still in communication with the American state department.

Her answer to President Roosevelt's last-minute plea for peace in the Pacific had been to swoop down out of leaden skies on a Sabbath dawn and deal death and destruction to Pearl Harbor, the United States' mid-Pacific stronghold.

The government declined to give full details of what happened other than to say that the "casualties were large"—1,500 killed and about the same number wounded, and the "damage was extensive," though



Rear Admiral Isaac Campbell Kidd, commander of a battleship of the Pacific fleet was the first high ranking officer of the navy to be reported killed in action during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

definite losses consisted of one battleship capized and a destroyer sent to the bottom.

President Roosevelt went to the nation with an address in which he explained that the government had been unwilling to give out all the details until it was sure that the Japanese knew them, hinting that to do so would "aid and comfort the enemy."

This did not minimize fears that the disaster at Pearl Harbor was a major one.

At the same time the Japanese launched a strong attack on the Philippines, also on the British in Malaya and in the waters around Singapore. The Japanese were apparently super-confident, and reckless of their deployment of fleet and airplanes.

In one 48-hour period following the war's beginning the U. S. announced the sinking of a Japanese battleship, the serious crippling of another and the sinking of one cruiser and one destroyer. This was the first American answer to the Pearl Harbor surprise blow. A report also from Manila indicated that in the first surface clash between the two fleets the Japanese were forced to flee under the cover of darkness and this battle ended "without result."

#### RAIDS:

##### New Fever

Evidence that the Pacific coast could not consider itself safe at all from air raids, and that even inland points or the Atlantic coast might be attacked was seen in a triple appearance of Japanese planes over the Golden Gate, reports that others were seen off Alaska, Oregon, lower California and the coast of Panama, and other unverified rumors.

Chief reaction to these warnings was the realization on the part of the people of their utter unpreparedness for anything of this sort. There was little evident inclination to panic



This air raid warden Edgar Lee (Vice Commander of a New York American Legion post) is shown as he phoned an alarm from New York City's Empire State building observation post that he had spotted two planes. He phoned his alarm to "army flash" to put aviation fields on the alert and to warn the civilian population.

and disorder, but rather a reckless disregard of the dangers of being unprepared.

San Francisco, though the planes were actually over the harbor entrance, went through a half-hearted blackout, and the co-operation was so spotty that the defense chiefs were outraged and railed at the people, one actually saying it would have been better if the planes had gotten through and dropped their bombs.

Perhaps the best evidence of unpreparedness came from New York, where a simple query about a rumor of a plane sighted out to sea bounced back and forth until nearly 300 planes at Mitchel field took off and criss-crossed the approaches to New York, and a goodly portion of New England's war production industries evacuated with considerable loss to production.

The originator of it all turned out to be an identifiable civilian who was absolved of all blame. New York, however, realizing how tenuous its preparedness was, proceeded to carry through a program of test warnings designed to get the machinery in order.

#### GERMANS:

##### Winter Slow-Down

The costliest failure in the history of human warfare was the decision of Germany to abandon the central and northern Russian campaigns for the winter.

Berlin frankly admitted that the weather had gotten the best of them, and that there would be no further attempts to advance until spring.

Men were unable to fight in those low temperatures, said the Nazi high command, and fuel oils and gasolines were ruined by freezing conditions, halting the mechanized forces.

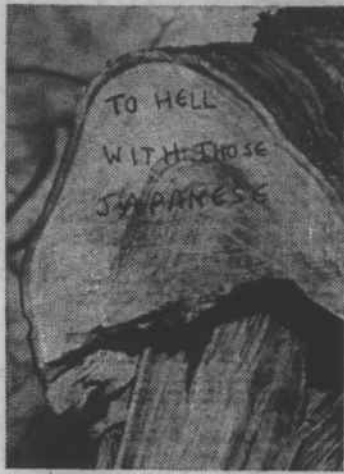
The Russians calmly announced that the Germans had lost 6,000,000 men in the campaign, and went on fighting.

Town after town, village after village had been recaptured, and there was no apparent diminution of the scale of the Russian effort.

If the Nazis planned to "dig in" and simply cease the war of movement during the cold weather, it was evident that the Russians aimed to make this policy even more costly to the invader.

Important had been the report of the capture of Tikhvin, vital communication center 110 miles east of Leningrad, a city so closely menaced by the Nazis only a short time before.

## Bygone Friendship



Four Japanese cherry trees, symbols of bygone friendship between the United States and Japan, were cut down by zealous patriots near Washington, D. C.'s famed Tidal Basin during a temporary blackout of Potomac park while power company workmen were installing new electric circuits. The superintendent of parks said "the only thing accomplished was the destruction of beauty in Washington." Lettered on the stump of one tree is "To Hell With Those Japanese."

#### SPIRIT:

##### Now United

First and most salutary reaction of the attack by Japan on the United States and the subsequent declaration of war by a practically unanimous congress was the vanishing of all controversy, and the unity of the people as to our war aims.

President Roosevelt's speech in which he outlined the U. S. aims as "victory in war and victory in peace" met with universal approbation, even from those who had been his sternest critics.

The President was firm in aligning Germany and Italy inseparably with Japan, solemnly warned the people to be ready for a long and difficult war, and for reverses at the outset.

To all this most thoughtful persons agreed, and from America First, and all other isolationist and non-interventionist groups came an outburst of patriotism, willingness to serve and a general all-out reversal of their former tactics.

In this spirit joined Lindbergh, Nye, Wheeler and the rest, and Representative Fish of New York said he was going to offer his services to the armed forces as he did in the last war.

#### LATINS:

##### Climb Aboard

Latin-America, as a whole, was swift to rally around the American banner, and though there were exceptions as to a whole-hearted declaration of war, even these nations assured the United States that they were with us at heart.

Mexico made arrangements to rush her troops around through American territory into Lower California to present a defense front there against a possible Japanese land invasion.

Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica and others went all the way in support of this country, and Argentina, which said she would remain neutral, declared she would consider this country a non-belligerent, thus permitting us to refuel or repair war vessels in her ports without time limit.

The Pan-American Republics decided it would be a good thing for all the foreign ministers to meet and to map out a united front for this hemisphere against the enemy.

To the north Canada, its West coast sandwiched in between the United States and Alaska, girded itself for the conflict, the United Kingdom having followed this country promptly with a declaration of war against Japan.

President Roosevelt truly pointed out that "four-fifths of the people of the world are on our side," and in this hemisphere the groundwork done during the past year and a half was bearing fruit.

#### BRIEFS:

##### From War Fronts

Mexico City: President Avila Camacho urged that Mexico increase production as far as possible, stressing that as the best way in which the nation could help the United States.

Washington: Congress had set in motion a bill providing for the sending of an American Expeditionary Force to the Far East for immediate service. The bill, it was said, might reduce the draft limit from 21 to 18.

New York: Army, navy, marine corps and coast guard enlistments were at new highs following the war declaration, the services reporting, respectively, in one day, 1,500, 1,200, 700 and 985.

## Food Dearth in France Serious

### Search for Substitutes Is Urged; Lack of Edible And Other Oils.

VICHY, FRANCE.—The search for substitutes continues to develop in France on account of the dearth of standard commodities. While legitimate in some cases there are people who plead for more reflection.

"It is all very well," they urge, "to grind a miscellaneous assortment of husks and call the result coffee. But surely it is going too far to propose building a plant for the process. The war must end some day and coffee will return. What will you do with your plant then?"

It may happen also that the discovery of a substitute brings no alleviation but merely causes scarcity of the raw materials entering into the composition of that substitute. The stock reply to such arguments is to recall that it was during the Napoleonic wars that beet sugar was devised to replace cane sugar and that now beet sugar holds the field.

#### Weak Points Appear.

This is irrefutable but it brings the retort that immediately after the armistice there was much talk of sugar from daffodils and chocolate from beechnuts and that nothing has come of it.

The weak point about some proposed substitutes is inconsistency on the part of those who propose them. Thus, one man wants to heat homes by burning wastepaper soaked in water for two days and then dried out. He forgets that there is a law whereby all wastepaper must be salvaged so that it may be used for making new pulp.

Then there is the question of oil, both edible and lubricating. Farmers are urged to sow colza and rapeseed, while the production of olive and walnut oil is encouraged.

All these sources of supply have been more or less neglected ever since the development of the peanut oil industry in the French African colonies. In some of them the peanut is the staple crop and the main source of wealth. The dearth of oil is due solely to difficulties of importation.

#### Real Progress Here.

But the greatest progress—and probably the most lasting—has been made in the realm of plastics, in which pre-war France had been greatly outdistanced by the United States and Germany. The latest product is known as "rhodoid." Its composition is not revealed but it is to be used for making fountain pens, bicycle handlebars, automobile windshields and cinema film, among other things.

It was announced that the government is experimenting with substitutes for tobacco. Private citizens have forestalled it. Ever since the cigarette ration was brought down to four a day men have been trying the leaves of various trees, including eucalyptus, corn silk and several medicinal herbs. The field is unlimited.

More activity on the part of the "economic police" is foreshadowed in an official announcement regarding the shipping of "family packages" of foodstuffs. The "economic police" consists of agents of the ministry of supplies, who may enter all eating houses and investigate every shipment of goods. Then the minister, without any other process of law, may order the closing of any restaurant or the confiscation of any shipment.

Nevertheless, it is conceded that in France individual inconveniences must give way to the common good.

#### Lodge Sends Ambulance

For an Injured Member  
ROSEVILLE, CALIF.—Mrs. A. H. Swan, chaplain of the Rebekah lodge in Roseville, fractured her ankle in a fall in her bathtub and was sitting at home wishing she could be at the lodge initiation that night.

To her surprise, an ambulance rolled up the driveway. The driver, George Lambert, was a fellow lodge member and said he had volunteered the ambulance service so she could participate in the initiation ceremony.

#### Women Win Divorce and Swap Their Husbands

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Two women who got divorces last June have swapped husbands.

Mrs. John B. Mooney divorced her bank clerk husband on grounds that the union was injurious to her health, while Mrs. Charles G. Emery, wife of a navy yard employee, won a divorce on grounds of incompatibility. Mrs. Mooney then became Mrs. Emery, and vice versa.

## Europe Turns to Wood Gas for Cars

### Various Types of Choppers Devised to Cut Fuel.

VIENNA.—Center of interest to tens of thousands of visitors to the Vienna trade fair this fall was a wood chopper, which within the next few months may be a common sight in many parts of Europe.

The wood chopper, one of several types exhibited at the fair, is the chief part of the equipment of gas-wood filling stations for trucks and tractors now being constructed along many of the Old world's highways.

With the assistance and under the supervision of the German government, 700 such stations have been established and plans approved for 1,500 others.

Under ideal conditions this wood chopper hacks almost 300 cubic feet of cord wood an hour into small chunks and blocks which wood-gas generators require as fuel.

For pleasure cars it is not likely that either wood or coal gas will ever prove a satisfactory substitute for gasoline. For utility vehicles and stationary motors, however, a new adapted type motor with its own wood, coal or peat gas-generator appears to have a bright future.

To this potential market nearly 40 German firms exhibited at the Vienna fair one or more machines or spare parts which have passed the efficiency tests required by the government before any motor or vehicle can be offered to the public.

In Greater Germany and those parts of Europe now occupied by the German army, according to an official announcement, approximately 150,000 generator-gas trucks are in service. Through their use Germany saves each month more than 11,000,000 gallons of gasoline for military purposes. In some of these trucks coal or peat is the generator's fuel, in others it is wood.

#### 'Flying Harvest-Hand'

##### Now Preps for Army Role

PASCO, WASH.—George W. Shoemaker, the "Flying Harvest-Hand" of eastern Washington's wheatfields, has discovered a unique way of earning his commercial flying license.

He flies over huge tracts of wheat, searching for overlooked clusters of sacked wheat, and tells the farmers where to find them. This year the demand for his services rose a notch, because wheat had grown unusually high and therefore was being topped high. This makes it difficult to spot the sacks from the ground.

Because he doesn't have a commercial license, Shoemaker is paid by farmers to walk around the field looking for sacked wheat. He doesn't find any, but he gets paid for it—whereupon, he climbs into a rented plane and finds the sacked wheat from the air.

Shoemaker's income pays for the rent of the plane, but he gets his hours in the air. The farmer is happy; he gets his lost wheat.

The 23-year-old pilot hopes to become an instructor, then present himself to the army air corps or the Royal Canadian air force.

#### French Show Germans

##### What Red Tape Really Is

LONDON.—French civil servants are competing with one another to "misdirect orders, muddle commands, and lose instructions," a newspaper in German-occupied Paris complained in an article quoted by the British Broadcasting corporation.

The newspaper described the methods as a "new kind of sabotage" and said they were being employed by all civil servants, "high and low alike."

"The chaos which results is caused by the fact that these people (civil servants) are Marxists, De Gaullists, democrats or Christians influenced by Jews—or all these things at once," the newspaper said.

The British Broadcasting corporation did not name the newspaper.

#### Britain Bans Hot Water

##### In Government Buildings

LONDON.—Whitehall, whose civil servants are the most carefully protected workers in Britain, may soon become known as the Street of Dirty Faces as the result of a new government order.

The edict has gone out that there will be no hot water in government offices this winter. The new rule applies to 400,000 civil servants in 18,000 government buildings throughout the country.

Night workers are exempt from this Spartan order. Stokers have been instructed by the office of works to supply warm water—of a strictly limited temperature.

## Washington Digest

### Changes Are Proposed In U. S. Sugar Quotas

#### Administration Holds That Revision of Present Arrangement Would Represent a Slap at America's Good Neighbor Policy.

By BAUKHAUS  
National Farm and Home Hour Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

#### Sugar Quota

##### And 'Good Neighbors'

In 1934 "after long and extensive hearings," as the Congressional Record puts it, a sugar law was passed. The law stabilized the sugar industry by establishing quotas to be raised, imported and refined and provided for benefit payments to growers for following certain agricultural and labor practices. Again, in 1937, after long and extensive hearings it was renewed. Behind that phrase "long and extensive" lies the story of a ferocious battle on the part of the sugar interests to defeat the administration measure. Each time they failed, but early this month in 40 minutes and in the teeth of the state department, the department of interior, the department of agriculture and the White House, the law was so rewritten by the house of representatives as to amount to defeat of administration wishes.

The senate is as yet to act, after studying reports from the above named departments. The bill as originally written authorized the secretary of agriculture to estimate the amount of sugar required by American consumers for a definite period. Then, according to a prescribed scale, it apportioned quotas among the producers of continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and other foreign countries.

As passed by the house, the present measure would increase the amount of sugar purchased from the beet and cane sugar growers on the mainland and reduce the amount of raw and refined sugar purchased from other growers.

This step, if finally enacted into law, says the administration, would be a slap in the face of good-neighborship: Cuba alone would have her quota cut by 50,000 tons of raw and 75,000 tons of refined sugar. And it would completely dislocate the computations of Secretary Wickard who thinks that the sugar quotas and benefit payments for certain practices have kept the sugar situation pretty well in hand.

The only lobby I ever heard the President mention by name is the "sugar lobby." It is one of the most powerful pressure groups in the capital.

#### Speaker Rayburn

##### Has Power, Energy

I looked down from the radio gallery of the house of representatives the other afternoon on a large pink globe in the well of the chamber. Every eye in the house was centered on it. It seemed to glow, to radiate power and energy as well as a rosette hue.

It was the all but hairless head of Speaker Sam Rayburn, and out of that head came the energy which directed the action which saved from defeat the administration's measure to revise the neutrality law. It was that energy which jammed through the Security Exchange law against stone wall opposition. It was that energy which carried out an idea starting in that same head when it was on callow shoulders and finally made him speaker of the United States house of representatives.

A barefoot boy curled up in the corner reading biographies of the country's great men was the avatar of this congressman. And he was still a schoolboy when he announced the fact that he was going to run for the state legislature as soon as he finished his law course, that he was going to be speaker some day and after that run for congress. And that's just what he did. And he had to start with \$25 and his father's blessing.

Young Sam Rayburn was 1 of 11 children, whose forebears came by way of Tennessee from Virginia to a borderline county in Texas (he was born in Bonham) and there turned the virgin furrows in a neighborhood that still wins its bread from the soil.

The country schoolhouse was the community center of the times and here on many a festival day the Rayburn buggy was tied while the whole family heard the local politician's oratory, or attended the recitations or spelling-bees and discussed the latest news in the weekly editions of the Courier-Journal.



When Sam had absorbed all that the country school had to offer either in its regular sessions or when some visiting pundit proclaimed his views, he went to his father and said he had to go to college. The father was in favor of the motion but regretfully explained that there was nothing in the till for racoon-skin coats or flivvers or the local equivalent of the day. He did, however, present his ambitious son with \$25 in coin of the realm and escorted him to the station on the branch line that was to take him to the Texas normal college.

The boy was a good student, bright and determined to learn all that there was taught him. But when he finished his course and since he was, as we have noted, already on his way to congress, the next step was naturally the State university law school.

His shingle was hardly floating on the Bonham breezes when he was already ready for the legislature. At 24 he was elected. He was a member for four years and then, as per schedule, was elected speaker and served in that capacity for two more. Meanwhile in the summers he practiced law. Then one day in 1912 the county paper announced in blackface headlines: "Stores Closed All Day and Everybody Out to Hear Fannin County's Gifted Son Who Is Candidate for Congress."

Just how this specialist in measures dealing with some of the most intricate and abstruse principles of political economy translates his record into votes for his constituents would seem difficult to fathom. His purely agricultural district is far more interested in stock with four legs and a moo than it is in a stock exchange, and a transportation act to them is chiefly the act of transporting a bale of cotton from hither to hence. But he gets things done for the folks and they seem to take him and his other achievements at their face value.

Written in large letters of achievement against his name are the Securities Exchange act, the Holding Company act and the Rural Electrification act, all, and especially the first two, representing long and bitter battles.

The pressure exerted on Representative Rayburn during the battle for the securities and holding company laws was terrific. The President knew this would be the case and that was the reason the Texan was chosen to handle them. Everybody knew that once he got his teeth into the measures neither fine words nor offered favors nor threats would make him let go.

It is still Sam Rayburn—now stepping down from the speaker's rostrum—who is picked to lead some of the President's biggest battles on Capitol Hill.

#### Mrs. Roosevelt's Plan For U. S. 'Farmerettes'

You can take the city girl out of the city but can you take the city out of the girl?

That will be the problem of the Office of Civilian Defense if Mrs. Roosevelt's idea, which she discussed at one of her recent press conferences, goes through.

The idea is to create a "land army" of women to help the farmers handle their crops next year when male hands will probably be scarce. If an unpaid land army of volunteer women workers is created, Mrs. Roosevelt's idea is that the Physical Training division of the Civilian Defense organization undertake the training of the "farmerettes." This division is headed by the famous athlete, former Olympic scull star, John Kelly. Obviously skill practice is necessary for contestants on an agricultural team. Mr. Kelly has as his assistants Alice Marble and Mary Brown, tennis stars, to say nothing of the advice and counsel of former heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey and the famous sports writer, Grantland Rice.

Undoubtedly Mr. Dempsey, who has tossed many a haymaker in his day, would be an excellent trainer for the ladies who hope to emulate Maude Muller. Grantland Rice knows his baseball. It seems logical that if you can criticize the way a man pitches a ball you ought to qualify to coach a lady pitching fertilizer.