

The Daily Courier

Established 1876
Phone 144

1891
William C. Hammer
1930

Published Daily, except
Monday and Saturday

Harriette Hammer Walker
Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier a Week—10c
By Mail, \$4.00 Per Year

Entered as second class matter
at the postoffice at Asheboro, N. C.,
under the Act of March 9, 1879.

Member Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively
entitled to the use for publication
of all news dispatches credited to it
or not otherwise credited to this paper
and also the local news published
herein.

All rights of publication of
special dispatches herein are also
reserved.

Foreign Representatives:
Bryant, Griffith & Brunson, Inc.
Member of North Carolina
Press Association

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1937

DOWN IN HISTORY

HISTORY records another Christmas—one that has been happy for most Asheboro and Randolph folk. Few tragedies have marred the joyous season and, looking back over the year, it has been a rather good period for most of us.

Good health, fair business, friends and such are priceless presents that have been given many of us and too few of us counted these things into our Christmas gifts. The shooting of firecrackers at Christmas season instead of the fourth of July has caused many to forget temporarily. But, all-in-all, Christmas in Randolph county has been a rather happy one even though the after-holiday-feeling is present in most of us and we find it hard to get back to the grind after enjoying friendships, relatives, visits, parties, Santa Claus, trips and the like.

Decorations are coming down, and will be laid away until another Christmas at which time Father Time will have turned a leaf on his calendar and probably made many changes for many of us.

ANOTHER '38 INTEREST

HEALTH insurance is said to be the next move in the social security program. Shortly after January 1st, the national program of "jobless insurance" will swing into force. The action will be staged on a broader front, according to news reports and will play over 22 states and the District of Columbia.

Many are the problems connected with this angle of social security and the plan will probably vary in the different states. But many are interested. The migratory worker is to be taken care of, which, in itself, is an item. The problem is whether several thousands of migratory workers will be taken care of in their resident states, should they lose their jobs. Or, would the state or states in which payroll taxes have been paid, be responsible for their living.

Then, there is the matter of workers who fall ill. The state laws vary here as to the amount and continuity of benefit payments. Here another question arises. What if the worker ceases to be employed by illness and cannot be placed in a job? Does he lose all his benefits due and payable? This is the case in New York state.

The social security act grew out of studies and recommendations made by the President's committee on economic security, stressing the importance of a health insurance plan, indicating that it would later submit a plan. No such plan, has been made public.

These are some of the matters of interest that face official Washington early in January and will radiate down into the states in due season. Verily, we are a people living on our government—almost comparable with the much-talked-of English dote.

TWO PETS

WAGES, taxation and like terms will be the theme song when Congress reassembles within ten days in the nation's capital. Business men predict a decided quickening of tempo and say we may expect this when Congress goes back to their task. This session is described by forward-looking eyes as "one of key importance to business."

During the first weeks of the session, the matter of taxation will be uppermost with some important amendments expected that will apply to 1937 earnings. It is also hoped by administration leaders, we are told, that they will endeavor to secure passage of tax changes before March 15th—which may be a day to many of us.

possibility of high penalties for unreasonable surplus accumulations. It is also expected that the federal housing act will be so amended to make home building more attractive during 1938.

As to the effort the White House—a new effort, in fact—to get a revised wage and hour control bill before the house, is said to be another test of strength. It is said of Mr. Roosevelt, except for his two pets, the wage and hour controls and a new farm control plan, there are no new reforms in his mind.

Washington Day Book

By PRESTON GROVER

Washington—Excitement over the sinking of the Panay has driven most other phases of the Chinese war off page one—but here is the status of the battle up to this point:

Draw a circle, and it represents a rough map of China. From near the top of the circle draw a line straight down so as to cut off about the right one-third of the circle. That one-third is the important part of China. It is the part the Japanese evidently are intent on conquering.

At the top or north end of that up-and-down line is Peiping—the Japanese now call it Peking again. Halfway down the line is Hankow, the new temporary capital of China. At the bottom of the line, on the south coast of China, is Canton. A railroad runs the full length of that line, from Peiping through Hankow to Canton.

Northern Conquest Completed
Now about one-third of the way down this rich piece of China we are talking about, draw a line across to represent the Yellow river. Virtually everything north of the Yellow river is this rich segment of China is already in the hands of the Japanese. They control the three railroad lines which drain it. They are setting up Japanese "advisers" to manage the local government.

As in Manchoukuo, far to the north, they likely enough will monopolize all commerce, simply by freezing out British, American and other competition. That part of the military campaign, so far as Japan is concerned, is already finished. The territory is conquered.

Now draw another line across this rich segment of China, about midway down. That line will connect Shanghai, on the east coast, with Hankow, 500 miles inland on the important north-and-south railroad. The cross line will roughly follow the line of the Yangtze river, passing through Nanking, the abandoned capital, and Wuhu.

Southern Threat
Already the Japanese have penetrated inland from Shanghai through Nanking and Wuhu, a distance of 20 miles. There is a temporary calm while the Japanese reorganize and supply their offensive army. No students of the situation here doubt that Japan will go straight on to Hankow, another 300 miles. Then it will control the north half of this major north-and-south railroad.

There is a large segment of unconquered territory between the Yellow river in the middle, but commercially it is largely dependent for outlet upon Shanghai and Peiping.

Now let us move into the southern half of this rich one-third of China. Already the Japanese have begun an enveloping movement southward from Shanghai. The plan is to take the nearby important city of Hankow (not Hankow) at the head of Hankow bay.

Reliable reports also indicate that the Japanese are sending a fleet of troop ships south along the coast in the direction of Canton.

Capture of Canton would shut off the important British port of Hong Kong from access to the inland trade territory. When (or if) that is done, Japan will control every important outlet from the Chinese interior. Shanghai and the Yangtze river yet are technically free trading channels for all hands; but if Japan controls the railroads which parallel the river and branch out into the inland, how successfully can outsiders trade?

Pets Get Burial Plot

In Masters Cemetery
Alamosa, Colo. —(P)—Thanks to Frank Barrow, cemetery caretaker, Alamosa pets will have a burial place not far from where their masters eventually may rest. He asked for donation of from \$1 to \$5 from animal lovers, and with the money prepared a plot near an Alamosa cemetery, constructed a fence about it and announced that henceforth pets would be buried there free of charge.

Already three dogs, two cats and a canary rest in the plot. Their graves are marked by small metal plaques.

Yellow And Black Lead License Colors

San Francisco —(P)—Yellow and black, praised by experts for clear visibility, are the most popular colors for auto license tags in 1938. Ten states have adopted them, according to the California State Automobile association. Black and white, most popular combination of 1937, are being used by only five states in the new year.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—The proposed Ludlow amendment to prevent Congress from declaring war without a permissive popular referendum is more than likely to be killed by the administration's recent mass attack upon it.

Nevertheless, some 218 congressmen have signed a petition to bring it up for a vote against the wishes of both the White House and the conservative House leadership, and the fight is by no means over. Jan. 10 is the date when Ludlow's resolution to initiate the referendum comes to the House floor, and it may be a good idea to show what the issue involved really is.

Confusion arises from the President's assertion that a referendum on war is not consistent with "representative government," and the fact that the Ludlow amendment as now written is not as clear as it will be when amended. The issue involved is simply whether Congress wants to tie the hands of the President and Secretary of State when they play international politics, or whether the President shall continue to have the privilege of getting the nation into war without the specific consent of the people.

The Constitution says the power to declare war shall reside only with Congress, but every student and authority on the question knows—and most of them have pointed out—that a President can create a war situation and actually wage war without congressional consent. A declaration of war by Congress without presidential approval is unthinkable. So is the idea of congressional refusal to declare war when requested to do so by a President who already has taken the nation's armed forces into war. As commander-in-chief

of the army and navy the President can order them about at will. Hence the war power actually resides with the President rather than with Congress.

There is no reason to suppose that Roosevelt plans to take the country into war. But there's every reason to suppose that he seeks to massage the public mind into a state where it would be receptive if he considered warlike gestures "necessary."

The Ludlow amendment simply would require a favorable referendum vote in advance of a congressional declaration of war, except in case of invasion. Ludlow's present version takes no account of the presidential power to get us into undeclared wars. It would require a referendum even in face of a fascist revolution in Mexico, financed and armed by foreign powers—an obvious menace to American security.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette's proposed referendum amendment is much more to the point, and if Congress adopts any such amendment it will follow the lines of LaFollette's or that of Senator Bennett Champ Clark, which is similar.

LaFollette's proposal would forbid the President to "wage war" without a declaration by Congress. Except in case of invasion or a military expedition against the United States or its possessions, or against any North American or Caribbean nation, the LaFollette amendment would require a referendum on the question of a declaration of war.

But there's only a chance in a hundred that the LaFollette, Clark or Ludlow amendment will get into the Constitution.

(Copyright, 1937, NEA Service, Inc.)

April 1937

Hitler Talks Nazi Needs For Those Lost Colonies

By Volta Torrey
News Review Editor,
The AP Feature Service

In 1937's April, 20th anniversary of Uncle Sam's entry into the World War, Grandpa Europe again wailed "boo hoo."

Foremost among the few war changes left was the fact Der Fuehrer had 800,000,000 fewer acres of land than he had when he came to power. He had agreed to sniff a peace-pipe if the man in Woodrow Wilson's spot would hand out around.

Franklin D. Roosevelt stuck to cigars. France and Britain turned to Belgium. There Premier Paul Van Zeeland from Princeton was trouncing the local nazi nuisance in an election. He agreed to go on the road and see how to make friends and influence business.

There was an "unhealthy flush of fever" (Doctor Hull's diagnosis) from history's worst case of rearmament. The President told government employes not to dabble in the rising stock mart, and added: "That's the wiser advice for the public."

The Wagner Act
Besides tossing out a baseball to open the season, Mr. Roosevelt pitched mathematics at America's millions: The nation's budget was farther from being balanced than anticipated. Congress would have to go easy.

Nearly everything was going up. WPA began cutting down. The President went fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.

In the Supreme Court's chamber, packed every Monday, New Dealers enjoyed "a pretty good day." The Wagner labor law was upheld, 5 to 4. Many thought that left no excuse for "court packing." "The constitution," others snorted, "has become what Justice Roberts says it is."

"Destiny," Senator Ashurst remarked, "is tolling her invincible bell."
Golden Gate Bridged
Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis, made peace after \$87,000,000 losses in wages and trade. Turning to fresh foes, CIO brawled with Ontario's peppery Premier Hepburn and lost a battle to farmers angered by a Hershey, Pa., chocolate plant sit-down.

Into Kentucky's "bloody Harlan" county, CIO advanced, too. Senate inquiries wondered how Sheriff Middleton, a \$4,460-a-year man who admitted close contact with coal companies, had invested \$104,728 since 1934. "I'm just as puzzled as you are," he told em.

Another flood flowed down the Ohio valley. Florida argued about a ship canal. The last San Francisco Golden Gate bridge rivet was driven; its golden head broke and fell in the water.

"Minority Stockholder No. 1" tried in vain to oust Charley Schwab from the Bethlehem Steel. Father Divine Harlem's "God" was held after a stabbing in "heaven." The Russian G-men's own chief was arrested in the red purge, and Leon Trotsky, safe in Mexico, tried to clear himself of blame for all the "treason," in an unofficial trial.

France Promises Victory
"Coronation Commentary" ap-

peared. Broadway warmed up to "Richard III." Hollywood released "The Prince and the Pauper." "Katie Anthony I" challenged King George VI's right to the throne.

Premier Baldwin prepared to resign, explaining: "It is far better to go when the people may still think of you as perhaps not incompetent than to stay until perhaps they know before you do that you are becoming incompetent."

Spain's royal family was betting its last cent on Insurgent General Franco. He was promising Moslems the choicest blossoms in "the springtime of victory."

British ships were attacked. And the Fattle for Bilbao began....

Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"This Is My Story," by Eleanor Roosevelt; (Harpers): \$3 "Everybody's Autobiography," by Gertrude Stein; (Random): \$3.

Once in a while one should put a book aside for a while before trying to say anything about it. When Eleanor Roosevelt's "This Is My Story" was published on November 15 this department extracted a news story from it, and then did a little thinking.

The longer we thought, the surer we became that this is one of the few really honest, really important books the year has produced. Until one tries, one cannot know how difficult being truthful about oneself is. When one is a public character in one's own right, it is worse. When in addition one's husband is President of what it, at least, the "key nation" of the world, at this time, the problem is nearly insurmountable.

Yet Mrs. Roosevelt has been truthful, even to the extent of confessing family failings and disagreements in a spirit of simple fact; not with even a vague suggestion of "paying back" anybody. Beyond this, she has confessed her own faults just as honestly, and at greater length. One cannot avoid the feeling that she knows perfectly well the ultimate value of her book lies in the way it shows a girl of "position" becoming aware of a changing, challenging world. And when she shows herself misunderstanding Louis Howe on trivial grounds, and later coming to accept him as both friend and mentor, she shows her reader the perfect symbol of the change in herself.

Without once trading on her position, and without peddling a single bit of political or other gossip, Mrs. Roosevelt has done a fascinating book.

So has that unpredictable and legendary person, Gertrude Stein. As everybody perfectly well knew, she can write as clear prose as any club reporter. She did it in "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," and now she has told the story of the last five years so simply that any normal adolescent can get the fact out of it, if not all the overtones. Or undertones.

Miss Stein's frank estimate of herself, in relation to America and her American tour, is engaging. A lot of people are sketched, some are "seen through," and a few are squelched. One of the most disappointing sketches is, incidentally, of Mrs. Roosevelt; one of the best is of one of the Roosevelt boys, not named by Miss Stein.

MANHATTAN

By GEORGE TUCKER

New York—Parties of four who plan to spend New Year's eve in any of the major hotels or night-clubs should count on shucking out anything from \$50 to \$100. There are a few places advertised at \$5 to \$7.50 a plate, but a majority are \$10 and \$15 a plate. One that I know of has announced its tariff as \$25.

This seems an exceptional fee for dancing several hours on a postage stamp floor while having one's ribs caved in. True, you get dinner, a 15 cent paper hat, a lot of confetti, and music, plus the tumult of a noisy, carefree crowd, but you can get this any other night for less than a third the holiday fee.

Drinks are always extra, and at 30 cents to \$1 a throw it doesn't take four people long to run through a \$20 bill. Wines and champagne will come from \$5 to \$15 a bottle. Add hotel accommodations, taxi fares, plus weekly salary sails right out the window.

Incidentally, the dancing space in the New York clubs is seldom larger than your living room. About 14 by 16 feet. For this there are from 500 to 1,000 dancers. Don't forget your shoulderpads. It's getting so now a body doesn't know which way to turn. For instance, Mr. Walter Winchell, the Broadway columnist, had this to say the other day:

"Freddie Bartholomew, whose soprano voice hasn't changed yet, sounds like a grown woman via the networks!"

Then along comes Miss Louella Parsons, the Hollywood columnist, with this announcement: "Freddie Bartholomew's voice is changing and they are in a panic at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, for 'Boytown' is set to go into production next month.... Personally, I think it would be charming to let Freddie play his part even if the crack in his voice becomes discernible."

Whither, Freddie, high C or bass? Many of the bars, clam stubes, and restaurants use sawdust on the floor. We often wondered where all the sawdust came from, sawdills being a rarity on the island, until Ganzi, whose Palm restaurant on 2nd avenue is a sawduster, explained: There's a fellow in New York who make a business of delivering sawdust in new York. He has a regular trade route and retails it at 50 cents a potato sack. He calls with the milkman twice a week and dumps the order on the sidewalk.

However, he doesn't have to import it or sweep up a sawmill to obtain his product. He gets all the sawdust he wants from the "bins" that dock in East River. These big freighters line their holds with sawdust because it makes good insulation for the shipment of fruit and produce. He started out with a pushcart and now has half a dozen trucks.

How's Your HEALTH?

Edited for the New York Academy of Medicine
By Jago Galdston, M. D.

Home Or Hospital?

A medical authority recently raised a good deal of rumpus, both public and professional, by declaring that most women would be better off if their babies were born at home instead of in hospitals.

Of course this contention is as hard to prove as to disprove. But either side can find many pertinent facts for its argument.

When American women began to have their babies in hospitals instead of their homes, the innovation was hailed as the solution to the problem of America's high maternal death rate. But experience has been disappointing. The maternal mortality rate did not shrink, and there is abundant evidence that a hospital confinement is not necessarily a safe confinement.

So far the argument seems to favor one side. But the "opposition" points out that hospitals must not be lumped together as if they were all alike, and also that "the maternity hospitals have a higher maternal death rate simply because they get more difficult cases to handle. In addition, cases which start at home and run into trouble are brought to the hospital and add to the hospital death figures."

So much then for pro and con. But what the prospective parents would like to know is the answer to the questions: "home or hospital?" and "if hospital, how can we be sure it is a good one?"

The decision as to home or hospital, must be as much with the obstetrician as with the family. Much depends upon the locality and availability of good maternity hospital service.

It is easily appreciated that economic factors also influence the choice of a place for delivery.

With adequate and competent pre-natal care (medical supervision, in relation to America and her American tour, is engaging. A lot of people are sketched, some are "seen through," and a few are squelched. One of the most disappointing sketches is, incidentally, of Mrs. Roosevelt; one of the best is of one of the Roosevelt boys, not named by Miss Stein.



sign of the woman during the period of her pregnancy), the physician can easily judge whether the case is suitable for home delivery.

The home is safe for the normal case. It is inadequate to meet the emergency that might arise. As to the quality of the hospital, a good judgment as to whether it is accepted by the American Medical College of Surgeons—or whether it meets the standards which these governing bodies have set up.

These standards, which are the minimum for safety, shall be discussed in tomorrow's column.

Gator's Pork Barrel Ruined by Federal Men

Jacksonville, Fla. —(P)—A scaly old alligator in a Florida swamp south of here has a store to settle with investigators of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit.

The nine-foot saurian was living like a lord on fat young hogs tipsy from bootleg still mash until the tax men wrecked his meal ticket. The investigators saw the cagy reptile slide into the water while they were demolishing the still. Nearby were remains of several half-grown hogs.

The still wreckers said it was obvious the alligator had been lying round the moonshine plant for an easy living. Hogs, they explained, frequent bootleg stills and

FARLOW FUNERAL HOME
HONEST SERVICE MODERATE CHARGES
MODERN FACILITIES
CAPABLE STAFF
AMBULANCE
SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT
T. R. FARLOW
PHONE 85—ASHEBORO, N. C.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD By William Ferguson



IN HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA, IS A VOLUME OF OMAR KHAYYAM, THAT WEIGHS ONLY ONE-FORTIETH OF AN OUNCE

KANSANS, HAVE A GREATER EXPECTATION OF LIFE THAN PEOPLE OF ANY OTHER AREA IN THE WORLD
IN Kansas, males have a life expectation of 59.82 years, and females 61.02. Utah is next with 55.39 and 58.61, respectively. The average for the entire United States is 55.35 and 58.61. India's is only 22.59 and 23.31.

