

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—Miss Edith Edna Kell of Pittsburgh being crowned Queen Oceana XXII to reign over the baby parade and carnival at Wildwood, N. J. 2—Some of the forty Acadians from Louisiana who were received by President Hoover on their way to Nova Scotia to celebrate the anniversary of the deportation of their forebears 175 years ago. 3—Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative leader, who has become premier of Canada.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### American Bar Association Upholds Referendum on the 18th Amendment.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROHIBITION laws and their enforcement were to the fore at the opening session of the fifty-third annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago. George W. Wickersham, chairman of the President's enforcement commission, was the chief speaker of the day, and naturally he spoke mainly on that topic; but what he said would give small consolation to the dripping wets of the country. "Good citizenship," said Mr. Wickersham, "must acquiesce in the law as it is, for the time being. A society which has adopted the inventions and applied science of the last quarter of a century and has taken into its midst millions of aliens from every country in the world, must resort to legislation in order to regulate its life, preserve order, and, so far as possible, suppress acts and habits injurious to its welfare.

"That the individual and minority groups must accept and abide by the restraints so imposed is obvious. Otherwise lawful government breaks down and we have anarchy. The remedy of those who object is to appeal to the same authority as that which enacts, for rescission or modification. There can be no individual right to elect what laws one will or will not obey." The commission, said its chairman, had opposed the Jones law and the Dyer act, believing "that a speedy prosecution of minor offenses and the imposition of penalties having some relation to the character of the offense would be more likely to induce respect for law than the creation of penalties so disproportionate to the gravity of the offense as to induce resentment in reasonable minds."

MORE exciting than any speeches was the battle over an attempt by some of the members of the association to halt the referendum vote on the Eighteenth amendment. Secretary W. P. MacCracken, Jr., reported that the executive committee had rejected a petition to recall the postcards sent out for this vote. Judge James F. Allshie of Idaho offered a resolution that the submitting of the question was not in accord with the objects and purpose of the association and contrary to its constitution and by-laws, after the committee's report had been accepted. President Henry U. Sims sustained a point of order that the right of the executive committee to take such action was specifically granted in the constitution and ruled that the action of the committee could not be recalled by the delegates. An appeal from this decision was voted down by a majority of about fifty to one.

The convention also upheld the executive committee in rejecting the report of the American citizenship committee which contained a bitter attack of the federal farm board, declaring its appointment was the first step toward state socialism and that this effort to aid the farmers was foredoomed to failure. The section on criminal law and criminology also refused to adopt a report on "lawless enforcement of law" and ordered the committee to continue work for another year.

In his opening address President Sims asserted that constitutional liberty in this country is in no danger whatever, "and that the visions of so-

cial strife supposed to be impending are but plantasmagoria of morbid brains." The sessions of the association were attended by a number of distinguished lawyers and jurists from foreign countries, and many American notables were among the 2,000 delegates.

GENEROUS rains fell over much of the corn and wheat belts, but they were too late to save the crops from at least partial ruin, and the plans of the government and the states for relief of the farmers in the drought areas were not halted. President Hoover appointed a federal relief committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and including Chairman Alexander Legge of the federal farm board; Paul Bestor, chairman of the federal farm loan board; Roy Young, chairman of the federal reserve board; John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross; Under-secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills; Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, and R. H. Ashton of Evanston, Ill., president of the American Railway association.

Governors of the various states reported to Washington that they were moving rapidly in the creation of their organizations.

FIRST action of the federal committee was to lay plans for financial relief with the federal intermediate credit bank system as the principal unit. The plans called, first, for the creation of state and local credit corporations by bankers and business men through which farmers may obtain seed and feed loans. The corporations will sign the notes over to the credit banks, which will advance the capital obtained from the flotation of debentures on the investment market. Secretary Hyde estimated roughly that a maximum of \$20,000,000 will be required of the credit banks, whatever more is needed coming from private sources.

Mr. Hyde announced that the Department of Agriculture will make available for seed loans approximately \$800,000 remaining from a \$6,000,000 appropriation provided by congress. The use of this money, however, is limited to specified areas and will be distributed largely in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri and Montana.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, said that his organization has \$5,000,000 available for emergency work and does not contemplate an appeal to the public, at least until the fund is exhausted. In order to furnish employment for farmers without livelihood as a result of the drought, the Department of Agriculture has made immediately available to the states \$121,857,000 in federal aid road funds which ordinarily would not have been apportioned until January 1. This action was taken at the urgent request of President Hoover.

The federal farm board announced the extension of \$5,000,000 credit to the Inter-Mountain Live Stock Growers' association, which will facilitate the shipping of live stock to pastures.

VAN LEAR BLACK, wealthy publisher of the Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun, was drowned at sea in the night, having evidently fallen from his yacht Sabalo when it was steaming outside the outer New York harbor on the way to his summer home on the Chesapeake. When it was discovered he was missing from the boat, the alarm was sent out and for two days vessels and airplanes and the navy dirigible Los Angeles searched for him, but in vain.

Mr. Black, who was fifty-five years old, was an enthusiastic aviator, and in 1927 began a series of flights that

took him around the world, all over Europe, to the Dutch East Indies and to South America.

Other notables taken by death were Thomas B. Slick of Oklahoma City, known as the richest independent oil operator in the world; and Louis Bourgeois of Chicago, noted architect and sculptor.

INTEREST in aviation centered in Chicago, where the national air races opened and toward which men and women contestants in the air derbies were racing from various parts of the country. Nearly every prominent American aviator was there, and so were some of the best flyers of Europe. A varied program of speed contests, stunt flying, and other exhibitions was offered; the immense throng of spectators that flocked to Chicago from all parts of the Union.

DALE JACKSON and Forest O'Brine, St. Louis endurance flyers, didn't stay in the air for a thousand hours, as they threatened, but descended when they had established the new mark of 647 hours 28 minutes and 30 seconds. Their motor developed trouble, forcing them to alight.

UNITED Spanish War Veterans held their thirty-second annual encampment in Philadelphia and had a fine time fighting over again the battles in Cuba. The feature of the affair was the parade on "preparedness day." Edward S. Matthias, former judge of the Ohio Supreme court, was elected national commander, and New Orleans was awarded next year's encampment.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has decided to go to Boston on October 6 to deliver an address before the American Legion. He will then take a special train for the South and speak again next day at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain. Though his vacation plans are still unsettled, it may be that he will take a trip in October either to Mexico or on the Caribbean. Among the tasks now on his hands are the selection of the five members of the tariff commission and the completion of the 1932 budget.

CHINESE press dispatches reported the slaughter of 4,000 Communists by provincial troops in western Kiangsi province and the capture of 2,000 rifles. The Communists, however, gained possession of Wusueh in Hupoh province, an important Yangtze river port 25 miles above Kiukiang. The terrified inhabitants of the town abandoned their property and fled.

IF GERMANY asks the League of Nations next month for revision of the Versailles treaty in regard to Germany's frontier, France will put up a strenuous opposition. Herr Treviranus, German minister for the occupied regions, recently made this demand in a speech, and soon thereafter the German ambassador to Paris hustled back to Berlin to warn his government that the Stresemann policy of conciliation was being jeopardized.

It is reported that the French foreign envoy bluntly told the German envoy that France does not regard as acceptable proposals for revision of the Polish corridor. At the same time France is urging Poland to abandon her belligerent attitude and to drop the tariffs in force along the borders of the corridor, preventing free passage between Prussia and the rest of Germany.

The name of Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state, was presented to the League of Nations by the American group as candidate for justice of the World court.

## The Right to Work

EDWIN MARKHAM

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,

To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den.

Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;

It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but leave to labor for the taste of life's delight,

For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight.

They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands,

They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,

Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy,

For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,

And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

## LABOR FACING SOLEMN DUTY

By MATTHEW WOLL, Vice President American Federation of Labor.

Again Labor day comes to us—and all too many of us will go out to have a good time and let it go at that. The good time should be had; that is one of the purposes of a holiday. But in addition we must think of serious problems. Over and above all things, we have the duty to see that trade unionism is made the instrument by which a fuller measure of democracy is brought into our industrial life. Without freedom in industry there is no complete freedom. Without democratic measures there is no guarantee of freedom, no means for making it effective. And, viewing the abuses of great corporate power, we know that unless we have democratic cures for the evils, we shall have to submit to the attempted cures of politicians, working more or less in ignorance and practicing likewise a bureaucracy which we fear, but may have to tolerate.

America is great because of its freedom, its justice, its democratic institutions. Trade unionism can create an even greater America. It has been said that we stand on the verge of the abolition of poverty. That is true only if we properly use our national natural and manufactured wealth. But it can be made true. Let us also add that we stand on the verge of a greater, fuller and nobler freedom—and then let us make both of these visions come true. Let us have done with little things. It is the age of great things!

## TRUE ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY

By FRANK DUFFY, Veterans Labor Union Executive

Claims that Labor day was originated by the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor or the Central Labor union of New York city are open to argument, as proved by the history of the day.

At a meeting of the Central Labor union of New York city on March 8, 1882, Mr. McGuire proposed that one day be set aside and designated as Labor day for a general holiday for the working classes. Other holidays represented the religious, political, civil and military spirit of the people, but there was none to represent the industrial spirit, he argued.

The first Monday in September was selected to fill the wide gap between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day, and the first Labor day parade was held on September 5, 1882, in New York by the Central Labor union, with 10,000 persons taking part in the parade, and 20,000 in the picnic which followed.

Two years later the project was taken up by the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, and later by state legislatures. The day is a legal holiday in every state but Wyoming, where the governor each year declares it a holiday by proclamation.

The day was originally dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumph of industry. It was celebrated by street parades and a picnic or festival held in some grove or park, and the proceeds were divided among the organizations participating.

## COLLECTIVE ACTION IMPERATIVE

By DANIEL J. TOBIN, President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Working people regard labor and service as a most valuable and sacred thing. It cannot be classed as a commodity compared with tangible, perishable products manufactured and created by industry. Labor is life because workers give their lives and their minds when they work with their hands. Because of the deep appreciation of the importance and value of labor and service the trade unions are constantly endeavoring to elevate the standards of life and living. They seek to make life worth while; to create opportunities for development of the body and mind; to regulate the hours of labor so that all may enjoy leisure and ease from exacting toil. The ultimate objective of labor is the realization and enjoyment of a higher and better life.

This high and noble purpose cannot be realized except through the power and influence of collective action. The aims of labor are so noble and its motives are so lofty as to invite and secure the support of all those who believe that it is the inalienable right of men and women to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

## BEAUTIFUL LISBON



Open Air Elevator in Street in Lisbon.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

LISBON, capital of the Republic of Portugal, where a move to restore the monarchy was recently nipped in the bud, has a strange appeal for the seeker for quaint and individual places. This port of Portugal, which has very aptly been called the kernel of the country, saw the commercial pride of the Phoenicians and heard the fervent prayers of Vasco da Gama before he set out on his perilous voyage in search of India, the land which had lured navigators for centuries.

Lisbon's ancient name was Ulisipo, which caused many Greek scholars to try to connect it with the wanderings of Odysseus, but the name probably originated from two Phoenician words meaning Pleasant Bay, which is made doubly plausible because the mouth of the Tagus just beyond the city widens into one of the best harbors in the whole of Europe.

The Romans knew Lisbon as Felicitas Julia, and it grew to be the second city in Lusitania, that famous district of Hispania in time of the Caesars. Its temple and theater ruins attest its occupation. Successfully it has been seized by the Alans, the Visigoths, the Moors and the Crusaders. The kindly influence of the English Crusaders who mingled with the Portuguese masses left its mark, and has shown itself in the friendly relations that have, practically ever since, existed between the two nations.

What the City is Like.

Commercially the city has natural advantages in its harbor, which can accommodate the largest vessels, and an advantageous position on the Atlantic. At present its trade is confined chiefly to exporting cork, wine, olive oil and tropical fruits and to importing coal, wood, corn, rice and manufactured articles from England, Brazil and its own African colonies.

Along the Tagus vegetables, fruits and flowers are piled in high heaps to tempt the eager marketers, boats of every description from the dingy little fishing smack to the ladylike Atlantic liner are loading and unloading their cargoes, and the fish peddlers who are to be seen everywhere in the Lisbon streets are raucously bargaining for their stock in trade with the fishermen along the wharves.

Then house above house in ever-ascending terraces the city proper rises above the water front, its white buildings gleaming in the sunlight. In the hills near the city there is a limestone as white and soft as chalk which becomes hard upon exposure, and this has largely been used as building material. Many of the buildings are faced with colored tiles, and others are washed pink or blue, but there is a softness in the general impression nevertheless, which is very pleasing. The old tiled roofs which are warped and curving, with their grass-grown furrows are delightful.

Lisbon is interesting to visitors not only because of its setting and its architecture, but also because of the conglomerate population within its limits. Here may be seen representatives of all the various nationalities which, fused into homogeneity, characterize the urban population of Portugal today.

Traces of Many Peoples.

The prolonged visits of the Phoenicians, Visigoths, Romans, Moors, and Spanish had little effect or influence on the stock of the Celtic-Iberian folk in the interior and mountainous districts of Portugal, while along the coasts the cities absorbed all those strangers into its urban life. The conquerors fell victims to racial absorption.

Consequently in Lisbon, often invaded and brought under alien rule, are found types which distinctly betray their origin from one or another of the shifting dominant races. Pure Celts from the hills are met on the streets, their pugnacious visages markedly Bretoneseque, their costumes like all Celtic raiment, and their side whiskers just as bristly. Traces of imported negro slave blood are distinguishable, as also are Jewish types, descendants of the refugees from Spain.

One marvels at the strength of limb and neck of the basket-peddler girls, whose profiles, complexions, hair, and stature find a parallel in the descriptions of the Phoenician women of old.

Striking Moorish types are also often seen, dark-skinned, with the black-brown hair, large, brilliant black eyes, and pearly teeth of their ancestors. They lack, of course, the thick lips and flat noses of the African types from more tropical regions than the Mediterranean coast.

But by far the greater number of people on the streets are "Portuguese," a race in which is combined something from each of a long list of descendants of successive invaders. They are clean-limbed, regular-featured, medium-sized people of fine appearance. Portuguese of the upper classes are among the most cultured and gracious people of the world. Hospitality is a characteristic, generosity also, and the arts, sciences, and ethics of civilization are appreciated and employed. Portuguese men engaged in business and commerce are cosmopolitan in the range of their operations and in the compass of their influence.

Ancient and Modern Mingle.

All the linguistic inheritances and racial divergences of the Portuguese have a direct influence on the life, architecture, and economics of the city. The most ancient of customs and the most antique of implements are found side by side with electric cars, automobiles, modern banking houses, luxuriously furnished homes, and ultra styles.

Yet so perfectly natural and unaffected are the people that nothing seems strange or out of place. The city is a mosaic of civilization; harsh and glaring antagonisms have melted into the picture. Because earthquakes have shaken the city disastrously in the past, an architecture has been developed to resist earth tremors. The best examples of such construction lie in the business section of the new city, the Cidade Baixa. The business buildings which house the banks, jewelry stores, trading shops of all kinds, and offices are built of light materials, with walls covered with ceramic tile. Base stories are frequently constructed of stone, but one sees four and six-story buildings lighter than the average two-story loft building in America.