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1—Monument to Col. Patrick Ferguson, who fell in command of the British at the battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, 150 years ago, which was dedicated by President Hoover. 2—Police of Kansas City driving children from public playground in enforcing the infantile paralysis quarantine. 3—British light cruiser Danae, commanded by Capt. E. R. Bent, in the Washington navy yard for a week's visit.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hoover Talks of Problems and Policies in Three Speeches.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THREE public addresses in two days gave President Hoover opportunity to say a lot of things about our problems, our institutions and our prospects. His utterances on each occasion were dignified and well considered; they were praised by his admirers and fellow Republicans, and belittled by some Democrats and others who do not agree with his national policies.

Speaking before the convention of the American Legion in Boston, the President told the Legionnaires that the ideals and purposes of their organization must be translated into cold realism of the day to day task of citizenship; and he reminded them that the Legion is consecrated by its constitution to the high purpose of upholding the laws of the country. He touched on preparedness, and said that real peace in the world requires something more than treaties, that all international good will is founded on mutual respect among the nations.

Mr. Hoover expressed warmly the nation's gratitude to the men who served in the World war and its sympathy for wounded and disabled veterans.

LATER in the day the President appeared before the American Federation of Labor convention and gave the workers of the nation a message of hope and encouragement. He said that co-operation resulting from conferences which he initiated had materially minimized the adverse effects of the business depression, that wage levels have been generally maintained, that industrial strife has been reduced to a minimum and that some of the slack in employment has been taken up by the speeding up of public works construction. He called for nation-wide teamwork to pull the country out of the slump and set it once more on the high road to prosperity.

Referring to the displacement of as many as 2,000,000 workers by labor saving devices and a breakdown of wages on account of destructive competition, Mr. Hoover said that one key to a solution of the problem lies in reduction of this competition possibly by a revision of regulatory laws. This was interpreted as a suggestion for amendment of anti-trust laws.

FROM Boston the President traveled down to the northern border of South Carolina and participated in the celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Kings Mountain, which was a crucial engagement in the Revolutionary war.

In his address he dwelt on the institutions, the ideals and the spirit of America, and took the opportunity to score the Reds.

Likening the American "system" to a race, with the government as an umpire, Mr. Hoover said that "Socialism or its violent brother, Bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally," while "anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire," and "despotism or class government picks those who run and also those who win."

But all the menace does not come from without, the President said, adding that "there are always malevolent or selfish forces at work which, unchecked, would destroy the very basis of our American life."

Mr. Hoover defended the conservative policies of his administration,

and denounced governmental interference in business as "a destruction of equal opportunity and the incarnation of tyranny through bureaucracy."

THIS is the favorite season for national conventions, and some of the most important last week heard and considered some vital propositions. Delegates to the A. F. of L. meeting received the report of their executive council dealing with means for alleviation and removal of unemployment causes and with effort to carry forward attainment of political objectives of unions; with the campaign to unionize the South, and specific details of national policy toward immigration; judicial action in industrial disputes, and the approach of more intimate industrial association with enterprise and organization of other countries. President William Green dwelt especially on the campaign for the five-day week. Among the resolutions submitted was one for change in the federation's prohibition policy from modification to repeal. Another asked the federation to support unemployment insurance legislation.

ENGLAND'S huge dirigible, R-101, largest in the world, crashed and exploded near Beauvais, France, soon after its start for India, and 48 men perished, only seven of those aboard surviving the disaster. Among the victims were Lord Thomson, minister of air; Sir W. Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation, and many other leading air experts and airmen. The ship was flying low through a dark, stormy night and apparently dived so far that it struck a hill. The bag ripped and sparks from the motors set off the inflammable hydrogen gas.

Following a day of official mourning in France decreed by the government, the bodies of the dead were taken to London and placed in state in Westminster hall. A solemn national funeral service was held and the remains were then interred in a common grave at Cardington, the home port of the ill-fated dirigible.

Before the National Association of Manufacturers, in session in New York, President John E. Edgerton of Tennessee proclaimed the "unashamed resistance of organized industry" to governmental pensions for the aged, insurance for the unemployed and similar legislation. He declared nothing has happened to weaken the confidence of understanding minds in the soundness of the American economic system or scheme of government.

James A. Emery, general counsel for the association, upheld lobbying for and against legislation as a private right and a public duty. He sounded a warning that public expenditures, unless checked, soon will consume one-fifth of the national income.

FOLLOWING the lead of their fellow Latin-Americans in other countries, Brazilians took up the revolutionary movement, seeking to overthrow the government of President Washington Luis and to prevent the inauguration of President-Elect Julio Prestes. They asserted Prestes was elected by fraud and that new elections must be held. Such rapid progress was made by the revolutionists that their complete success may be a matter of history before this is read. On the other hand, the federal government declared the revolt would be suppressed. The rebellion started almost simultaneously in several of the most important states, notably Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Minas Geraes and Pernambuco. By the middle of the week the important city of Pernambuco had been captured by the revolutionists after two days of fighting, and large armies were converging on Sao Paulo, center of the vast coffee-growing region. Numerous smaller cities and towns were occupied without bloodshed.

Of course the rebels were not having their own way everywhere, for the federal armies and the navy were active, and two classes of reservists were called out. Measures were taken to protect Rio de Janeiro from attack. It was feared the food problem in the capital city might become serious.

BY A resolution adopted by the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association in annual convention in Chicago, an organized attack was started on the federal agricultural marketing act.

The resolution "calls upon and implores the leaders of representative units of this industry to lay aside all other considerations and join a movement to perfect an organization with prestige and power enough to carry on a determined fight" against the farm act and any other "radical legislation in general and that affecting our own industry in particular."

The officers of the association, whose industry is estimated by them to approximate a volume of a billion dollars annually, are instructed by the resolution to "accept it as a mandate to proceed with all possible force and dispatch."

Mr. Hoover defended the conservative policies of his administration,

industries for the sake of Great Britain. All of them, however, expressed hope that Great Britain would buy more of their agricultural products, and there were covert suggestions of a British tariff on foreign food, against which the present British government is pledged. Premier Bennett of Canada voiced what seemed to be the general opinion of the dominions when he said flatly: "In our opinion empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible."

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

—MARY GRAHAM BONNER
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

MR. GIANT

You have heard of the Every-Day-Nice Club. Now some of the elves had been complaining of the weather. It was neither sunny, nor was it rainy.

"What is this we hear from some of our club members?" roared old Mr. Giant.

He did not sound cross but his voice was very loud and powerful and well suited to his great body and big head.

The elves who had been complaining—Edie and Elfie Elf particularly—hung their heads in shame.

Would they be turned out of the club? They wondered. They feared they would, and yet they did so hope they wouldn't.

"Oh, Mr. Giant," said Elfie, "I am so sorry. It was all my fault. I started breaking the rules. I complained of the weather.

"Edie only followed my bad example."

"Oh, I grumbled just as much," said Edie. "Yes, Mr. Giant, if it hadn't been for me, Elfie would have made the most of the weather and enjoyed herself."

"And I said the weather was not the right kind at all. I was much more harsh about it than she was."

"No," said Elfie, "if anyone is to be blamed."



"What Is This We Hear?"

put out of the club, it should be myself."

"No," screamed Elfie, "please, Mr. Giant, make it Edie and not Elfie."

Mr. Giant was smiling. He was very happy.

"You both did break the rules of the club," he said, "but there are many things worse than that."

"If you had told on each other and had been tattletales, then you would both have been put out of the club."

"But each was ready and willing to take the blame."

"Yes," agreed Witty Witch, "if there is one thing I hate, it's a tattletale."

"Such a person is a coward and wants to be praised, while another is blamed."

"Ugh—" And Witty Witch shivered at the very thought.

"And so," continued Mr. Giant, "you will both be kept in the club, and neither of you will lose your badges."

"You will simply have to get up a very nice and jolly party this evening to make up for complaining of the weather."

"What is a lovely punishment," said Elfie and Edie together, as they hugged each other, for they felt that each had been a real and true friend to want to take all the blame.

"Ugh—" And Witty Witch shivered at the very thought.

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