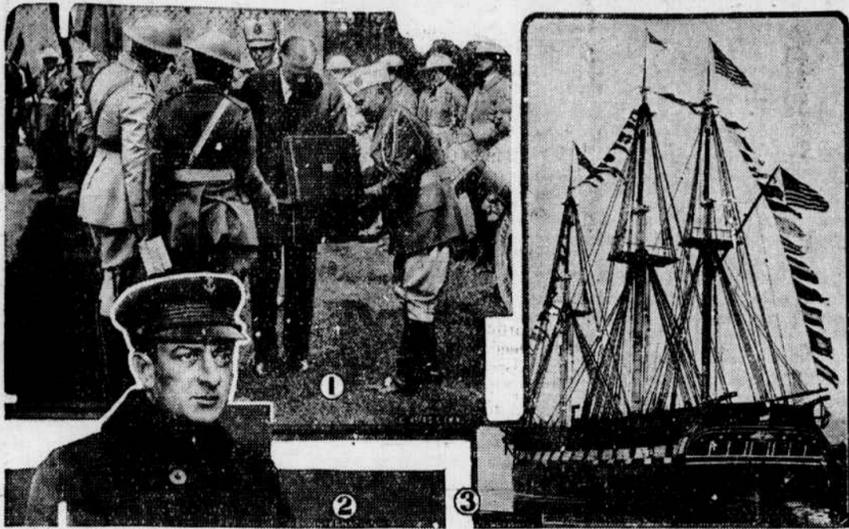


THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—President Hoover receiving a humid box of fine cigars from the American Legion Post No. 5 of Tampa, Fla., on its way home from Boston. 2—Col. Juan Alberto Barros, leading figure in the Brazilian revolution and commander of an insurgent army that moved on Sao Paulo. 3—U. S. frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides), restored, with all her flags flying for the rededication ceremonies in Boston harbor.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Grave Warning Concerning Unemployment Is Issued by the A. F. of L.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UNLESS America's financial and industrial leaders live up to their responsibility to devise a solution for the problem of recurrent periods of unemployment, the present social order cannot be maintained.

Such is the dictum of the American Federation of Labor as expressed by President William Green at the convention in Boston. Labor's combined program for an ultimate solution of unemployment and for immediate relief was favored by Mr. Green and was adopted after a debate in the course of which the federal government and the federal reserve board were severely criticized. This program, suggested by the executive council, provides for the following:

Reduction in hours of work, stabilization of industry, efficient management in production and sales policies, establishment of a nation-wide system of unemployment exchanges, adequate records on employment, use of public works to meet cyclical unemployment, a study of all proposals for relief and education for life.

To meet the immediate problem of relief the delegates instructed the federation's executive council to go to Washington at the conclusion of the convention and ask President Hoover to appoint a national committee which shall recommend measures that may be put into effect at once—such plans to be carried out by private and quasi-public agencies, departments of the federal, state, and municipal governments, counties and school districts.

The executive council was also instructed to call upon all state federations of labor and all affiliated central bodies to request their respective governors and mayors to co-operate with the national committee by state and city committees.

The committee on resolutions reported that, in accord with labor's traditional policy, it was opposed to compulsory unemployment insurance, and at its suggestion all resolutions favoring this were referred to the executive council.

DURING the debates Secretary of the Navy Adams was charged with working contrary to President Hoover's policy of maintaining public work at present wage levels, particularly at the Philadelphia navy yard and the Newport torpedo base. In Washington, however, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Jahncke denied any plan to reduce wages.

The federation's committee on shorter work day and week reported that the shorter work week was necessary but in view of the tremendous economic and social questions involved in its establishment proposed that the executive council give the matter of the shorter day its immediate consideration, "secure all available statistical information related to the problem," and then report to next year's convention on how short, in its opinion, the work day should be. Labor is already pledged to the five-day week.

"While this shortening of the work day may seem a radical change, it fails to parallel the drastic change which has taken place in industry which has so enormously increased per capita production," the committee report stated.

Communists of Boston undertook to stage a demonstration just outside the

convention hall where the federation was in session, and when the police tried to disperse them the worst riot the city has had in many years resulted. Hundreds of men and women fought the police desperately.

Monthly figures issued by the Department of Labor show that employment in September was 1 per cent greater than in August, and that pay roll totals were 1.4 per cent greater. But with winter coming on the situation is decidedly gloomy, and measures for temporary relief are being taken by many state and municipal governments.

IN GERMANY the unemployment situation is probably more immediately critical than elsewhere. The government is determined to enforce a policy of drastic economy and in line with this the official arbitrator recently ordered a cut of 6 per cent in the wages of the metal workers of Berlin. The union ordered a strike in protest, and last week 126,000 thus were added to the 357,000 unemployed men and women in the capital city. These workers out of work marched about in large groups and tried to reach the parliament building, but were driven off by the police and firemen.

Sessions of the reichstag were exceedingly stormy. Dr. Paul Loebe, Socialist, was re-elected speaker despite the opposition of the Fascists and Communists. Franz Stoehr, Fascist, was chosen first vice president. The first Fascist threat to the government was beaten off when Ernst Scholz, Fascist candidate for speaker, lost to Loebe on the second ballot. The Fascist might have driven a wedge between the government and the Socialists if Loebe had been defeated, for the life of the cabinet depends largely on support from the Socialists, numerically the largest party in the reichstag.

BRAZIL'S civil war was marked by fierce and continuous fighting on many fronts. In their communiques both sides claimed victories, but the preponderance of evidence was rather in favor of the revolutionists. The main efforts of the rebels were directed toward the capture of Sao Paulo, and their bulletin said they were getting near that important city. The insurgents also were battling their way toward Rio de Janeiro, winning a battle only 130 miles northeast of the capital city.

The federal forces, according to the official notice, have maintained their lines established in the state of Minas Geraes, in no case are retreating, and in a number of instances are making considerable gains, chief among these being the defeat of Minas Geraes insurgent troops at the Mantiqueira tunnel.

Secretary of State Stimson announced in Washington that the United States would permit the Brazilian government to purchase munitions of war in this country, and that arms shipments to the revolutionists would not be allowed. The cruiser Pensacola left Guantanamo for Brazilian waters to protect American interests.

RELIEF for the unemployed farmers and others in the drought stricken regions is forthcoming to some extent through the action of the federal government. At the instance of the national drought relief committee, the government has made immediately available to drought states their 1932 allotments of its \$125,000,000 appropriation for aid to highway construction.

J. B. Kincer, Agricultural department meteorologist, says the drought has been the most prolonged and widespread in the history of the nation's weather records. The average rainfall of the country between January and September was reduced to 87

per cent of the normal, and during the growing season from March to August it amounted to only 81 per cent.

MODIFICATION of the Volstead act legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer would create an added market for 100,000,000 bushels of small grain annually, according to B. T. Dow of Davenport, Iowa, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National association. He made the statement at the association's annual meeting in Chicago, and then commented on a recent announcement of Fred Pabst, head of a Milwaukee brewing concern, that his company is expending nearly a million dollars on new equipment in anticipation of a possible modification of the dry law.

In the grain men's convention the federal agricultural marketing act was attacked by F. Dumont Smith as futile and unconstitutional. In urging farmers to reduce their production to domestic requirements, Smith said, Chairman Alexander Lezge of the farm board made "a complete and abject confession that the whole scheme and purpose of the farm relief act had utterly failed."

DWIGHT W. MORROW, in his opening speech of his campaign for election to the senate from New Jersey, removed himself from the picture as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1932—which is disappointing to a considerable number of wets. Said Mr. Morrow:

"I look forward with pleasure and confidence to the opportunity of voting two years from now for the re-nomination and re-election of Herbert Hoover."

The United States Supreme court in effect upheld the Jones five and ten law when it denied two petitions for review of cases from Missouri in which the law was attacked as violating the principles of the Constitution. The court gave no reason for its action. In another case the Supreme court assured the right of federal agents to act as state enforcement officials where there is no state dry law.

JOSIAH H. MARVEL of Wilmington, Del., president of the American Bar association, died suddenly from a heart attack. Recently he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, losing to Thomas F. Bayard.

CARRYING the document of Japan's ratification of the London naval treaty, Lieut. Irvin A. Woodring, army flyer, flew at top speed across the continent from Vancouver, B. C., to New York. There it was turned over to Pierre de L. Boal, assistant chief of the division of western European affairs of the State department, who sailed for London on the Leviathan to attend the Geneva session of the league commission as an American advisor. The document will be delivered in London to Ambassador Matsudaira of Japan.

Lieut. W. W. Caldwell, also an army aviator, was accompanying Woodring in another plane, but crashed in rough country north of Laramie, Wyo., and was killed.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

MIST GRANDCHILDREN

One day the little tiny children—the Mist grandchildren of the King of the Clouds said:

"Oh, granddaddy, listen to the birds."

The King of the Clouds had a guilty conscience and he pretended not to hear. He knew the birds had been crying for rain but he had been too lazy to give it to them.

You see a guilty conscience is a feeling deep inside of a grownup or child, or an animal, or the cloud king, which says that we know we have done wrong and yet hate to admit it.

But the grandchildren of the King of the Clouds insisted upon his listening.

"The birds are crying for water," they said. "Shall we give them some?"

"We hate to hear them cry and the fairies called on your royal presence several days ago to ask you if you wouldn't give them water."

"I know it, but I have been very busy," said the King of the Clouds in a rather cross, impatient voice that creatures use sometimes when they put off things and have made others miserable and yet do not want to own up to it.

Then it is that they make excuses like the Cloud King did.

"But you haven't been too busy to hear the sad chirp of the little birds?" asked the grandchildren.

"I have been busy," repeated the King of the Clouds.

"But we're not busy," said the grandchildren. "May we do a little work?"

"You are too young, too frail," said the King of the Clouds. "I will get at it very soon."

"But granddaddy, you have been



The Birds Want Water.

saying that, and the birds want water, and still they don't get it."

"Oh dear," said the King of the Clouds, "what a nuisance you children are."

"Very well, go ahead. Give them drinks of water, but they won't get much from you children."

"Tell them I'll be down, soon."

The grandchildren of the King of the Clouds hurried away. Now perhaps you do not know that the Cloud King's grandchildren are the little drops of mist—or rather the mist which is made up of tiny raindrops that come down to the earth.

It is the grandchildren of whom we speak when we say there is a mist outside that is almost like rain—but so fine a rain that it can hardly be seen from the windows.

You see, they are only very little, very young raindrops.

But oh, how glad the birds were to see them. The moisture they gave did not amount to a great deal, but it cooled the beaks of the little birds.

Then the King of the Clouds came down and gave them a gorgeous amount of rain.

But it had been the little mist grandchildren who had started the good work.

The Game of Sly Fox

In this game one child must be the "fox" and the rest are the "hens."

A space is marked off in which the "hens" cluster, and have to be there until the "fox" steps over its boundaries. As soon as he does so, and not before, the "hens" can scatter and run, the "fox" of course chasing and trying to catch one of them.

The one who is caught has to stay in the marked-off space and one by one they are touched by the "fox" and put there. Each time one is caught all the rest have to cluster there again until the "fox" steps over the boundary.

When there is only one "hen" left, all the "hens" can try and stop the "fox" stepping over the border line.

For as soon as he does so the last "hen" is caught without having to be chased or touched by the "fox," and that last "hen" takes the fox's part.

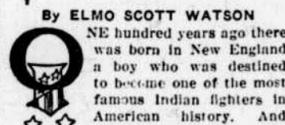
Famous Fighter, and Friend, of the Indian



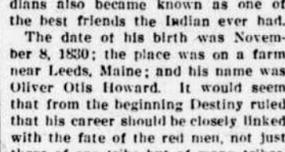
Washokie, the Shoshone



Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce



Gen. O. O. Howard



Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE hundred years ago there was born in New England a boy who was destined to become one of the most famous Indian fighters in American history. And paradoxical as it may seem, this fighter of Indians also became known as one of the best friends the Indian ever had.

The date of his birth was November 8, 1830; the place was on a farm near Leeds, Maine; and his name was Oliver Otis Howard. It would seem that from the beginning Destiny ruled that his career should be closely linked with the fate of the red men, not just those of one tribe but of many tribes.

As a boy he heard from the lips of his grandfather stirring tales of Indian warfare during the Revolution. When he went to West Point as a cadet at the United States Military academy he came in contact with many army officers who had served on the frontier against the wild tribes beyond the Mississippi, among them Maj. George H. Thomas, who had received three brevet commissions for gallant conduct in Indian fights and who, as General Thomas, was to be hailed as "the Rock of Chickamauga" in the Civil war.

Howard himself rose to the position of major general of volunteers in the Civil war, and repeatedly distinguished himself during those four years. He left his right arm on the bloody field of Fair Oaks during a gallant charge at the head of the Sixty-first New York Infantry and won for himself the medal of honor. He received the thanks of congress for his "skill and heroic valor" at Gettysburg, and for his gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ezra Church and during the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., he was brevetted major general in the regular army.

His contact with the red men began almost immediately after he was graduated from West Point in 1854. In December, 1856, he was ordered to report to Gen. W. S. Harney, a distinguished Indian fighter, in Florida, where a remnant of the Seminoles who had refused to go west with the main portion of the tribe after the close of the second Seminole war, were continuing their raids on white settlements under their leader, Chief Billy Bowlegs. Howard was placed in command of an expedition to round up these recalcitrants and although it failed of its immediate object, it resulted eventually in the surrender of Billy Bowlegs and permanent peace in the Everglades for the first time in many years.

Howard was next detailed to duty at West Point and was there when the Civil war began. At the close of the war he was made commissioner of the bureau of freedmen and refugees and served in that capacity until 1874. Then with the inauguration of President Grant's "Indian Peace Policy," Howard was detailed as a special commissioner to Arizona and New Mexico and especially to make peace with the Chiricahua Apaches under Chief Cochise whose reign of terror



Manuelito, the Navajo



Geronimo, the Apache

was a series of councils with the Colville Indians, the Spokanes, the Okanagans and the Coeur d'Alenes whose high regard he won by his efforts to right the wrongs which they had suffered at the hands of the whites. The attitude of Chief Lot of the Spokanes toward Howard was typical of the Indians of that region. When he learned that the general had been ordered east he protested against it. "You must not go; you cannot go," entreated the Indian chief with tears in his eyes. "You are the Indians' friend. If you stay everything will go on right, but if you go the white men around me will get my land and there will be trouble. You must not go!"

No doubt many another Indian leader would have concurred in Chief Lot's words, for until General Howard's retirement from the army in 1885 and his death in 1909, he was looked upon by most of the red men with whom he had had any contact as one white man whom they could trust. In his wide experience with the Indians and their confidence in him he has probably only two rivals—Gen. George Crook and Gen. Hugh L. Scott.

But it is doubtful if either Crook or Scott knew personally so many noted red men as did Howard. To read his two books, "My Life and Experiences Among Our Hostile Indians" and "Famous Indian Chiefs I Have Known," is to call the roll of more than forty years. In addition to those already mentioned in this article, the list would include Washokie, the great chief of the Shoshones; Geronimo and Natchez of the Chiricahua, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crow Dog and Short Bull of the Sioux, Pasqual of the Yumas, Antolo and Antolito of the Pimas, Santos and Eskimteen of the Aravipas; Pedro, Tsketesela and One-Eyed Miguel of the Apaches, White Bird and Looking Glass of the Nez Perce, Moses of the Yakimas, Sarah Winnemucca, daughter of the great chief Winnemucca of the Piutes, Egan and Ovtis of the Umatillas, Homili of the Walla Walla and Cut Mouth John, a Umatilla, who served as his scout during the Bannock and Plute war in 1875 and with the forces under Howard during the Sheepwater campaign a short time later.

No sooner was the Nez Perce war over, however, than Howard was again in the field against the Piutes and Bannocks in the campaign of 1878 which was nearly as arduous as was that of 1877. This war resulted in the death of two important chiefs, Egan and Buffalo Horn, and Howard was again the victor in another conflict with savages. His next service



Buffalo Horn, the Bannock



Geronimo, the Apache



Buffalo Horn, the Bannock

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