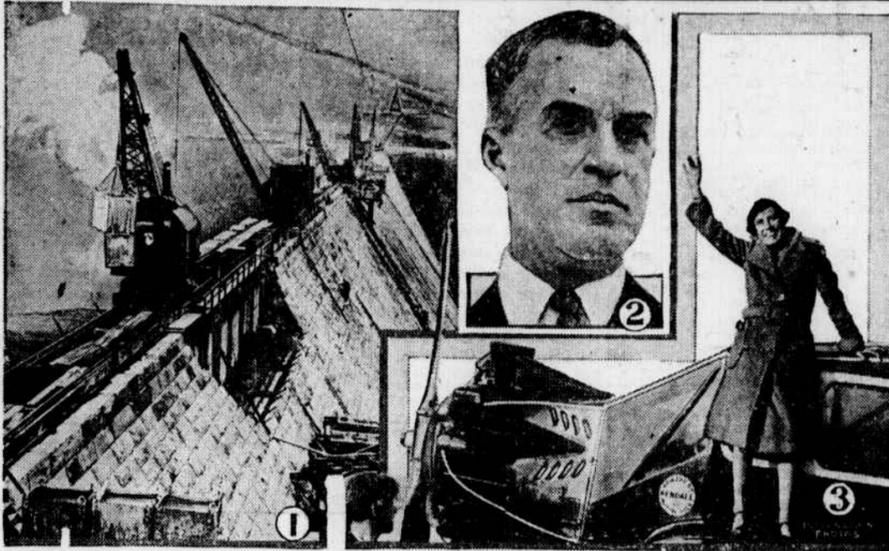


THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—Ten million dollar dam near Bradford, Yorkshire, third largest in the world, which is nearing completion. 2—Col. Arthur Woods of New York, who is chairman of the President's emergency committee on relief of unemployment. 3—Mrs. Keith Miller of Australia, veteran aviatrix, at the completion of her flight from Los Angeles to New York in 21 hours and 47 minutes, a new record for women flyers.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Dr. Getulio Vargas Becomes the New President of Brazilian Republic.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREETED everywhere by cheering throngs and showered with flowers, Dr. Getulio Vargas made a triumphal progress from southern Brazil, through Sao Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, and assumed the presidency of his country. This was the culmination of the revolutionary movement which he had so skillfully led. The military junta that took over the government in Rio when President Washington Luis resigned under compulsion speedily settled the impending quarrel among the various leaders of the rebellion and selected Vargas as the new President. He was a candidate for that office in the last election, in which Julio Prestes was victorious, and his supporters claimed he was defeated by fraudulent count of the votes.

Following Vargas up to Rio were thousands of his revolutionary troops, mainly gauchos, rough cavalymen, unshaven, tanned and clad in khaki and wide brimmed hats. The other armies of the movement also gathered in the capital city and plans were made for a great military parade on November 15, the forty-second anniversary of the republic.

A proclamation issued early in the week said in part:

"The government headed by Doctor Vargas will direct the republic of Brazil without any promises and in accordance with the program of the Liberal alliance. The duration of Doctor Vargas' government, which will be as constitutional as possible, will be for an undetermined period, until the public life of Brazil has been reconstructed."

The final hours of the revolution were marked by considerable violence and disorder. In Rio a detachment of troops tried a last resistance which was quickly quelled with bloodshed. There was much rioting in various cities, especially in Sao Paulo where mobs burned Cambury prison and liberated all the prisoners and also the gambling places and political clubs.

WITH understandable indignation President Hoover denounced as "infamous" the oil shale land charges made against the Department of the Interior by Ralph S. Kelley who was an employee of the land office, which charges were declared unfounded by the Department of Justice after an investigation. The President asserted the whole affair was "an attempt to charge odious scandals to this administration," and he was especially severe on the New York World which published Kelley's story in serial form. The publication, he said, was purposely delayed to be made in the midst of the political campaign, though Kelley negotiated the sale of his story to the World in the summer.

"As a piece of journalism it may well be that the newspaper involved was misled," went on the President. "It certainly does not represent the practices of better American journalism. As a piece of politics it is certainly far below the ideals of political partisanship held by substantial men in that party."

COINCIDING with the celebration of Navy day in the United States, the London three-power naval treaty was put into effect with the formal depositing of the ratifications of the sig-

natory powers in the British foreign office. Prime Minister MacDonald, Foreign Minister Henderson, American Ambassador Dawes and Japanese Ambassador Matsudaira took part in the ceremony, while the French and Italian ambassadors looked on. To mark the event, President Hoover and the prime ministers of Great Britain and Japan exchanged felicitations, which were broadcast to the world by radio. Mr. Hoover expressed the hope that the limitations effected at London would be followed soon by further reductions in naval armaments; and both he and Mr. MacDonald urged France and Italy to an agreement so the pact can be made a five-power treaty.

FRANCO-ITALIAN relations were not improved during the week, for Premier Mussolini took advantage of the eighth anniversary of the march of the Fascisti on Rome to indulge in another of his provocative attacks on his neighbors. He said Fascist Italy is surrounded by enemies and that a state of "moral warfare" already has been declared against it in preparation for military war. He displayed a little book in which, he said, "is noted down the day by day military preparations of 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 against Italy, long before my speeches at Leghorn, Florence and Milan. Here is a complete list of batteries placed, forts constructed and armaments created and put in place."

This, of course, referred to the formidable chain of fortresses and machine gun nests which the French are constructing on their eastern frontier, recently described in dispatches from Paris. In the course of his speech the duce clearly revealed the fact that Italy has lined up with the nations that were its enemies in the World war in their demand that the peace treaties be revised and the League of Nations covenant be reshaped.

EUROPE, and especially Great Britain, was deeply interested in a conference in Angora participated in by President Kelam Pasha of Turkey, Premier Count Bethlen of Hungary and Premier Venizelos of Greece. While the parley was looked upon as a good augury for future peace in the near east, it also was thought the three nations might be getting ready to join the concerted action for revision of the peace treaties. Greece and Turkey, it was said, were discussing a treaty of naval limitation and would sign friendship and commercial pacts.

ADDIS ABABA, capital of Ethiopia—better known to us as Abyssinia—was the scene of a gorgeous ceremony on November 2. Ras Tafari, self styled "Inheritor of the Throne of David, King of Kings and Anointed of God," on that day mounted the throne as Emperor Haile Selassie I, being the 336th sovereign of that empire. A few days previously he had killed a lion, for Ethiopian tradition is that no man is fit to rule the state or command warriors until he has performed that feat.

For a week or more deputations from other nations and tourists from many lands had been gathering and the state and religious officials had been preparing for the great event. Ras Tafari spent \$2,000,000 of his own money for crowns, robes, carriages, triumphal arches and other paraphernalia, and the expenditures of the government were as much, so there was no lack of splendor or entertainment. Many other rulers sent handsome coronation presents. President Hoover's gift, in accordance with the American custom, was an autographed photograph of himself. Modern Abyssinians claim their first king was Ori, or Aram, son of Shem

and grandson of Noah; and Emperor Selassie traces his descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, making his dynasty the oldest royal house in the world.

IT WAS roughly estimated last week that funds totaling nearly a billion dollars had already been mobilized to relieve the unemployment situation by providing work for the jobless. By sections, the Pacific coast leads with about \$475,000,000, and the Middle West comes next with \$285,000,000. For its part the government is pushing ahead many public works projects, ordered the employment of some 250,000 extra men by the Post Office department during the holiday rush and stopped the dropping of employees at naval stations. The President's emergency committee on unemployment, headed by Col. Arthur Woods, is hard at work co-ordinating the efforts of all governments and organizations.

The size of the job confronting federal, state and municipal agencies dealing with unemployment was indicated in a forecast by the American Federation of Labor that 5,000,000 persons were threatened by idleness this winter. On the basis of this estimate the federation said 20,000,000 persons— one-sixth of the entire population—were threatened with acute need during the cold months.

LEADING pharmacologists of the world gathered in St. Louis and held a two-day celebration of the tercentenary of the first recognized use of quinine. The bark was used in 1630 to cure the malaria of Juan Lopez Canizares, a Spanish statesman. Among those attending the meeting was Dr. M. Kerbosch, director of the government cinchona plantation in Java and considered the world's expert on natural sources of quinine.

SAVAGE head hunters who inhabit the mountainous region in the center of Formosa have revolted against their Japanese rulers and gone on the warpath. Recent dispatches say they have killed many scores of Japanese and peaceful natives and destroyed some villages. The war office in Tokyo sent large detachments of troops to help the island police, but they had a difficult job on their hands, for it was almost impossible to get at the savages in their strongholds.

HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, one of the best known and best liked of America's wealthy sportsmen, died at his home in New York after an illness of several weeks, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Whitney inherited a large fortune from his father, who amalgamated surface railways, and by assiduous work increased this to a vast fortune—possibly \$200,000,000. He also devoted much time and money to yachting, racing and polo playing. Others who passed away were Mrs. J. R. McKee, daughter of the late President Benjamin Harrison; Dean W. H. Hutton, of Winchester, England a noted scholar; Rear Admiral C. W. Dyson, U. S. N., famous designer of marine engines, and Edward H. (Snapper) Garrison, once the premier jockey of America.

THIRTY men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at McAlester, Okla., most of them being entombed beyond hope of recovery. In Germany a similar disaster near Fried richstahl was fatal to 107 miners.

MRS. KEITH MILLER of Australia, an aviatrix of much experience, set a new mark for women flyers to aim at when she flew from Los Angeles to Valley Stream, N. Y., in 21 hours and 47 minutes. One of this lady's previous flights was from England to Australia.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

EARL AND ALIDA

Their names were Earl and Alida and they had been named after two lovely children by these names.

Earl was a splendid boy, and Alida was a most attractive little girl, two years younger than her brother. She was four years old while he was six. But the two I am going to tell you about whose names were Earl and Alida were two pigeons. Their mother had heard the children called by these names when she had been in a park one day, and had thought the children so nice that she had said she was going to name her two baby pigeons by these names.

There were other pigeons, too, with other names, but these two proudly bore the names of the children.

All the pigeons were having a lovely bath in the morning sunshine. The sun was shining brightly and the people were walking along when, just as people were passing under some eaves on the side of a building, a great deal of water fell down on their heads.

"Co-o-o-o," said the pigeons, "this is fun."

The people looked about them, for they couldn't understand at first how the water came down on them when the sun was shining so brightly, and when it was such a nice, clear day.

But when they saw the pigeons and the water in the eaves they remembered that they had had a heavy shower the evening before and that now the pigeons were bathing up there.

The pigeons hadn't noticed the people. They were all enjoying their bathing in the eaves so much that they didn't notice anything else.

And if they had noticed, they might have thought they were giving the peo-



"This is Fun."

ple a treat in letting them have some of the delightful water to sprinkle over them, too.

Now Mother Pigeon was talking to her children, particularly to her children, Earl and Alida.

"Alida," said her mother, "be sure you wet your feathers. Now! A good shake. There, that's the way!"

Then the mother pigeon would give herself a good shaking in the water to show Alida how to do it.

Daddy Pigeon was saying to Earl: "There, Earl! That's the way. Don't be afraid of the water. A bath will do you good."

"The day is warm, the sun is shining, and we'll get good and warm after this. Our feathers will be dry in no time!"

Now Earl and Alida Pigeon were being told just how to bathe in the best way. But it was not hard for them to learn. They had lots of fun splattering each other, and they played all sorts of games.

It was not long before they had really bathed enough, and, oh, the many, many people who had had their little share, too, of the dropping water which came down every once in awhile so unexpectedly.

After they were really through bathing and had shaken their feathers, they began to get dry in the hot sun.

Earl and Alida Pigeon were quite sleepy after their playing, bathing, splashing and spattering, and they began to coo very softly and then went to sleep.

But just as they were dozing off, Mother Pigeon said:

"Perhaps those nice children after whom I have named you, my loves, will leave some bread crumbs for us some day when they go to the park again and when they see us flying around."

"We'll try to look at them in such a friendly way that they'll be able to recognize you two as Earl and Alida!"

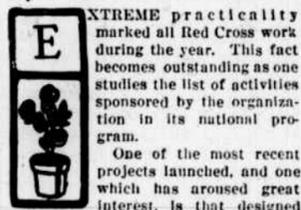
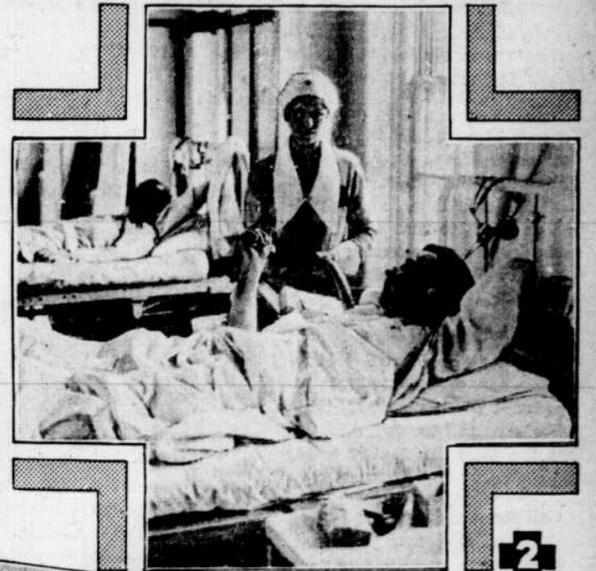
Sounds Reasonable

Small Boy (to tourist)—Say, mister, this is the healthiest country in the world. When I came here I was so weak I could not walk and had to live on a fluid diet.

Tourist—And how long have you lived here?

Small Boy—Huh? I was born here.

The Work of the Red Cross



EXTREME practically marked all Red Cross work during the year. This fact becomes outstanding as one studies the list of activities sponsored by the organization in its national program.

One of the most recent projects launched, and one which has aroused great interest, is that designed to curtail automobile accident tolls. The utility of that service is too apparent to need "selling." It is an undertaking which requires careful development though, and Red Cross leaders have not stressed speed so much as thorough attention to every necessary detail.

Only Red Cross chapters which have adequate resources, as to size and qualified personnel, are encouraged to undertake such a duty in their territory. Nevertheless, progressive communities are collaborating with their Red Cross organizations in providing this novel protection for their own, and transient, automobile traffic.

As may be known to some, the plan contemplates establishment of Red Cross first aid posts adequately manned, either by volunteer Red Cross members trained in first aid, or equivalent staffs, and provided with emergency first aid equipment and facilities for obtaining medical and hospital service in addition.

To insure success, the Red Cross has invited co-operation from national, state and local authorities; automobile trades and associations; the medical profession, insurance companies, and other nationally important bodies. Obviously it is a program requiring time and public co-operation; equally obvious, it is a pioneer step of first importance to all groups mentioned and to every one who drives an automobile.

Approximately 650,000 people have qualified under the Red Cross in first aid and life saving so that, of that number, it is certain that many volunteers will be available for the posts as they are established in the various communities in which these experts live.

Since the World war, to mention another practical work, the Red Cross has assumed, as required by its charter, certain responsibilities toward service and serve men, particularly the disabled. The peak of this service had yet to be reached when new and sweeping legislation at the last session of congress made it apparent to the Red Cross branch engaged in this field that their already heavy

1. Red Cross workers at a military hospital discuss soldiers' needs.
2. Red Cross "Grey Lady" ministering to disabled veterans.
3. Red Cross volunteers making surgical dressings.
4. Learning to give baby his bath, with Red Cross help.

duties were about to be vastly augmented.

Sick and disabled veterans are aided in presenting their cases to the necessary governmental bureau, a process which is often beyond the abilities of the individual; emergency needs are met for certain veterans hospitalized while awaiting compensation, or with deferred claims of one kind or another.

Its work in this field has met such approval that in certain communities, reports indicate, there is a tendency to have work for their veterans and service men centralized under the local Red Cross chapter, in collaboration with other agencies interested. Wherever the problem of the disabled service man, or his family, exists to any extent, this activity of the Red Cross has proven its value.

The country, as a whole, has been comparatively free from severe cataclysms of nature such as earthquake, tornado, or flood, in the recent past. Taking advantage of the lull, Red Cross disaster relief forces are organizing through their local chapters and with the backing of state and municipal authorities, comprehensive plans for those communities in event they should be swept by some unexpected calamity requiring prompt relief measures.

No attempt is made here to list all Red Cross chapters and the communi-

ties they represent, which are prepared for disaster relief work among their people. However, approximately 400 Red Cross chapters in the midwestern area of the country are taking an active interest in this procedure. In general, substantial progress has been made by Red Cross chapters in New England, in the southeastern states, and a high degree of preparedness exists in the larger centers of Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee.

Provision is now being made to make fullest use of every modern facility. The airplane has proven invaluable on a number of occasions already, and now the vast radio communication resources of the country's amateur stations are being organized in connection with the local Red Cross chapters, to insure emergency communication in case the established telephone or telegraph systems are temporarily made useless, despite all efforts.

The Red Cross, through its nutrition service, has for years preached the importance to the individual of studying his food requirements scientifically to get the best results in health. It has done more than preach, it teaches; and in this modern day when every one is talking "diet" a correct knowledge of what to eat is essential to individual and national health.

In the field of national health, an important contribution is made each year by the Red Cross. Its several hundred public health nurses assigned to communities all over the United States co-operate with school authorities, with local health departments, and the medical profession, in quelling and building up public health.

Instruction in individual care of the health, of the sick in the home, the latter instruction intended to supplement the efforts of the family doctor in speeding the patient's recovery, are other phases of Red Cross health work.

First aid and life saving is a popular and well known science taught by the Red Cross, enhancing its value to the industrial world; to athletic departments of schools and colleges; and municipal recreational authorities respectively.

The annual invitation extended by the Red Cross to join its ranks, this year between the dates of November 11 and 27, is the opportunity to share the Red Cross. Its work is made possible because so many thousands feel that way about it, and join every year.