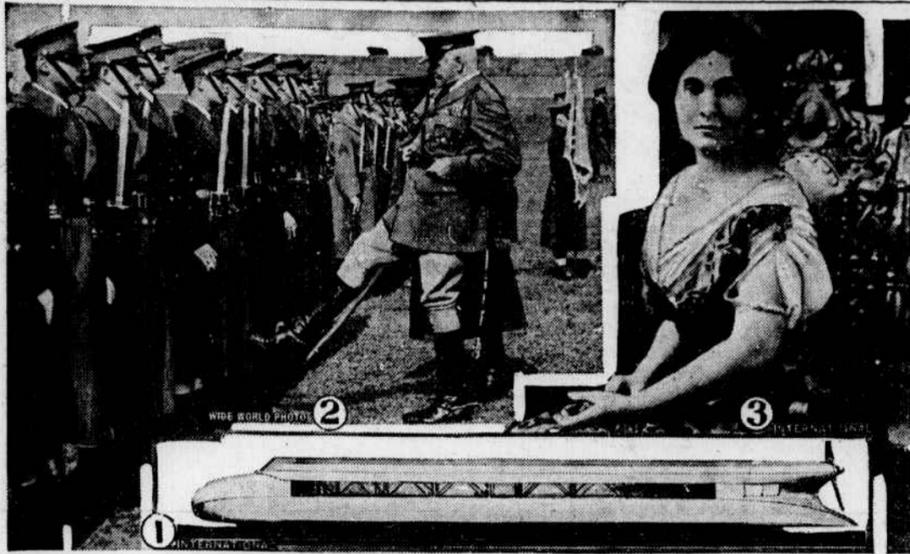


THE ALAMANANCE GLEANER

VOL. LVI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1930.

NO. 41.



1—New German machine, known as the "Zeppelin on wheels," which made a speed of 94 miles an hour in tests at Hanover. 2—Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commander of the second corps area, pauses during his inspection of the crack Sixteenth infantry at Governors Island, N. Y., to find fault with the length of a private's coat. 3—Mrs. Otis T. Wingo of Arkansas, who was elected to the seat in congress left vacant by the death of her husband.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

What the Great Democratic Landslide Means and What Caused It.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BUSINESS depression, hard times, unemployment, dissatisfaction of the farmers with farm relief, local political conditions, and last, but not least, the wet and dry issue, all contributed to the Democratic landslide on election day. The Democrats declared the people of the nation had thus registered their emphatic disapproval of the administration of President Hoover. This the Republicans denied. Take your choice.

In the new congress, it appears neither party will have a constitutional majority in the senate, and the same condition may prevail in the lower house. The Republicans will have 48 senators, the Democrats 47, and the Farmer-Laborites 1. If the last mentioned, Shipstead of Minnesota, votes with the Republicans, they can organize the senate. Otherwise it would take the deciding vote of Vice President Curtis.

Unless a recount gives the Eighth Indiana district to Vestal (Rep.), instead of to Ball (Dem.), the membership of the house will stand: Republicans, 217; Democrats, 217; Farmer-Labor, 1. A constitutional majority is 218.

In both houses the progressive or radical Republicans will hold the balance of power in matters of legislation and by coalition with the Democrats can continue successfully their habitual course of hampering the national policies of their party.

NINE gains of senate seats which the Democrats are sure of in this writing were made in Massachusetts, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Colorado. They lost one seat, in Iowa, where Representative Dickinson defeated Senator Steck. Three administration senators who were beaten were Allen of Kansas, Robison of Kentucky and McCulloch of Ohio. However, two anti-administration senators lost out—Pine of Oklahoma and McMaster of South Dakota. Two administration senators who were victorious in hard fights were Metcalf of Rhode Island and Hastings of Delaware. Hastings ran as a dry in a notoriously wet state, and against him was all the influence the anti-prohibitionists could muster, but he decisively beat Thomas F. Bayard, former senator, wet and a Democrat.

There was much rejoicing among the wets. They elected four new wet senators: Lewis of Illinois, Bulkley of Ohio, Coolidge of Massachusetts and Gore of Oklahoma, and they claim Metcalf of Rhode Island will vote wet. However, three dries replace as many wets: Dickinson of Iowa, Huey Long of Louisiana and White of Maine. As for the lower house, the wets claimed a gain of about 70 members. Of course the dries will continue to control both houses by heavy majorities, but the leaders of the wets assert the election presages the eventual repeal of the Eighteenth amendment.

Heavy wet majorities were shown in each of the three states, Illinois, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, where there were referendum votes on various phases of the prohibition question.

SOME of the election results were spectacular. For instance, in New York state Franklin D. Roosevelt,

Democrat, was re-elected governor by the unprecedented plurality of 725,000 votes, completely swamping his Republican rival, Charles N. Tuttle. The "Happy Warrior" thus becomes the outstanding figure of the Democratic party and a potential candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1932. He supplants Al Smith as a getter of Empire state votes both metropolitan and rural. There was a Tammany tidal wave in New York city, but Mrs. Ruth Pratt, Republican, was re-elected to congress, defeating her Tammany rival and Heywood Brown, columnist and Socialist; and Representative La Guardia, also Republican, retained his seat.

James Hamilton Lewis, picturesque and able Democrat, swept Illinois like a prairie fire, having a plurality for the senatorship of about 720,000 over Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican, who straddled the liquor issue, and Mrs. O'Neill, independent dry, who was a very poor third. This was the climax of one of the most interesting campaigns in the country. The Democrats also captured almost all the offices in the state and in Cook county, which includes Chicago.

Pennsylvania clung to its rock-ribbed Republicanism and Gifford Pinchot, radical and ardently dry Republican nominee for the governorship, was elected despite the defection of many of the party leaders and the adverse vote of Philadelphia. Ohio seemed to indicate its witness by electing Robert J. Bulkley, wet Democrat, to the senate; but on the other hand George White, Democrat, who was chosen governor, is a dry. Wisconsin, as usual, went La Follette, electing young Philip F. of that family its governor. Like his brother, Senator LaFollette, he is nominally a Republican. Democrats of Indiana elected nine congressmen, four Republicans; among the latter is the veteran Will R. Wood who has represented the Tenth district for many years. Mrs. Otis T. Wingo of Arkansas easily won the seat in congress held by her late husband.

THERE will be no sorrow in Washington or the country at large over the elimination of Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama. Forced from the Democratic party because he opposed Al Smith two years ago, he ran for re-election as an independent and was thoroughly beaten by John Bankhead, the Democratic nominee. His peculiar role in the senate, as the source of sensational news stories, may be partly taken by Huey P. Long of Louisiana. Mr. Long intimates that he will complete his term as governor of his state before taking his seat in the senate.

Among the new senators of quite different caliber will be Dwight W. Morrow who was elected by New Jersey Republicans; Secretary of Labor Davis, sent to the senate by Republicans of Pennsylvania, and Robert J. Bulkley, the choice of Ohio Democrats. Mr. Morrow and Mr. Bulkley, both wets, are looked on as Presidential possibilities two years hence.

Thomas J. Walsh, Montana's veteran senator, was returned to the upper house, but he had no easy time defeating Judge Albert Galen, the Republican aspirant.

California escaped the Democratic flood and James Rolph, Jr., known sometimes as "Sunny Jim" and sometimes as San Francisco's perennial mayor, captured the governorship with little difficulty.

Nebraska's new governor is Charles W. Bryan, brother of William Jennings Bryan. He held the office once before and was the Democratic vice presidential nominee in 1924. He defeated Gov. Arthur Weaver by a rather narrow margin. Senator George W. Norris, progressive Republican, won re-election without great difficulty.

COMMENT by some of the party leaders is interesting as representing widely divergent views depending on party affiliation.

Chairman Fess of the Republican national committee said no outstanding issues controlled the results, which he viewed as a "crazy quilt." It was to be expected, he added, that the Republicans would lose 35 seats even without the disturbance caused by the economic depression.

John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, termed the Democratic sweep a "notable victory on clean-cut political issues." He announced he would do everything in his power to have the Democratic party view the tariff as an economic rather than a political question, "thus removing from business minds all cause for alarm and uncertainty as to how business will be treated in the event that this election and future elections give control of congress to our party."

Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican national committee, asserted that "everything considered, the result must be taken as a vindication of the national administration." Explaining this, he said no administration had ever gone into a congressional election under such adverse conditions. The results, he added, were "convincing evidence of the abiding faith of the thinking people of the country in the leadership of Herbert Hoover."

The view of Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, was:

"The Democratic campaign was conducted on the issue of the failure of the administration to meet its responsibility and carry out the promises on which it obtained election two years ago. Embraced in a subsidiary to this main theme were such items as the enactment of an indefensible tariff and the breakdown of the farm-relief plan of the administration, which had pledged itself to rehabilitate the agricultural industry."

IN FORMAL ceremonies lasting but a few minutes, Dr. Getulio Vargas assumed office as provisional President of Brazil; and immediately announced the members of his cabinet, all the factions of the revolutionary movement being represented. His minister of finance is Jose Maria Whitaker, of English descent, who has been a strong opponent of Washington Luis' coffee marketing scheme. His appointment means the certain reorganization of the government's financial policy, and especially the revocation of artificially sustained coffee values.

SINCLAIR LEWIS, American novelist, has been awarded the Nobel prize in literature, specifically for his novel "Babbitt," which is regarded in Sweden as his masterpiece. The money value of the award is \$46,360, and Mr. Lewis, interviewed in New York, said he would accept it "with a feeling of the biggest honor, gratification and pleasure." He intimated he would spend the money on himself and his family. The presentation ceremony takes place in Stockholm on December 10.

GAS explosions and fire in a mine of the Sunday Creek Coal company at Millfield, Ohio, entombed 96 men, of whom 76 were killed. The others were brought out alive and taken to hospitals, many of them seriously burned. The disaster occurred just after an inspection party had descended to the lower levels, and all its members were among the dead. They included William Tytus, president of the company; Howard Upton, field manager; Hubert Lancaster, chief engineer, and other officials.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FLOWERY CHATTER

The whispering of the flowers in the garden made the air so fragrant and so sweet.

That was really not at all surprising, for they were whispering secrets of how much they loved the sun and the garden, and how well looked after they were, and how many buds they thought would open the next day.

"I'm going to the big ball tonight," one was saying.

"What big ball?" asked another.

"I am being saved for the great ball," repeated the rose which had just spoken a moment before. "I'm not sure which ball or what ball, but I hear it is going to be a very fine one."

"I am being saved for the girl who loves us so much, and who spends so much time over us."

"Yes, I am going to be worn by her. I am to give color to her dress, so she said."

"She is to wear a white dress, and as I am dark and red, I will make her look quite dressed up."

"That was what she said! Think of the honor of making some one feel dressed up at a splendid ball!"

"Whatever do you mean by saying you are being saved for the ball?" asked the little flowers which had grown up from seeds planted early in the spring.

There were candy-tufts, mignonettes, poppies, and many others.

"We mean," said two of the roses together, "that we will not be picked until a certain time, and then for a great entertainment such as the rose who spoke to you about, the ball."

"Well," said one of the little mignonettes, "we try to be as sweet as can be. We, too, try to look our best. We hope we are liked."

"Indeed you are," said the roses. "You are loved so much and you be-



"I Never Can Make Up My Mind."

long to a dearly loved garden such as the one in which we live.

"They love to pick you and have little vases filled with you in the old house."

"Yes," said the nasturtiums, "and they say they like our gay colors, too. They tell us they like our brightness—for we're not so fragrant, but we do try to be as gay and colorful as possible."

"Oh, yes, you're very gay and bright and colorful," the little mignonettes told the nasturtiums.

Just then two little girls came out in the garden. They each had a pair of scissors and were picking flowers for the old-fashioned house.

"I never can make up my mind," said the first little girl, "just which flower is my favorite."

"One day I say that I have decided on three, and the next day I have chosen three more."

"After all, I think I love them all the same. For they are all sweet or bright or lovely in some way, and they make me so very, very glad to see each one of them."

"Yes," said the second little girl, "I am the same way, but I have decided that no one flower is my favorite, but that all flowers are my favorites."

And the flowers in the garden each nodded their pretty heads in thanks, and not only looked, but felt their very best!

RIDDLES

What is always behind time? The works of a clock.

Why is a dull boy like a wild pig? Because he is a bore (hoar).

Nothing outside, nothing in, nothing covered by a skin? A bubble.

Why is a motor car like a sleepy boy? Because both are tired.

What is it you can keep after giving it to somebody else? Your word.

Why is the letter T like a frog? Because it is found in earth and water.

Our Thanksgiving Not Unique



Thanksgiving in New Amsterdam

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
Drawing by Ray Walters

ALTHOUGH it is true that Thanksgiving day, which we will celebrate on November 27 this year, is "a distinctively American institution" in the way in which it is observed, our celebration of a "Thanksgiving day" is not unique. As a matter of fact, the fundamental idea of the day as a feast day may be traced back to ancient times. Read the Book of Judges in the Old Testament and there you will find this description of a practice of the Canaanites, from whom the Children of Israel derived some of their customs:

"And they went out into the fields and gathered their vineyards, and trode the grass and held festival, and went into the house of their god, and did eat and drink."

This vintage or harvest festival appeared later among the Hebrews as an act of worship to Jehovah and was called the Feast of Tabernacles. In Deuteronomy, Moses gave specific directions for its keeping.

Pagan Greece and Rome, too, had their thanksgiving season in honor of the harvest deities. At Athens, in November, this feast, called Thesmophoria, was celebrated by married women only, and two wealthy and distinguished members of the sex were chosen to prepare the sacred meal, which corresponded to the Thanksgiving dinner of today. The Romans on October 4 worshipped Ceres, their goddess of the harvest, with processions in the fields, music, rustic sports, and a feast at the end of the day, which was called Cerelia.

In the modern world, England for centuries observed an autumnal festival called the Harvest Home, which traces its beginning back to the Saxons. In 1258 A. D. "solemn fasts and general processions" were held in England and were thought to have helped a backward harvest in that year. The Englishman has always followed the custom of setting aside days to commemorate public blessings. The discovery of the Gunpowder Plot was thus observed and Guy Fawkes day was established as a day of "public thanksgiving to Almighty God." This happened only a short time before the Pilgrims left England for Holland, so it is easy to see how they later carried to the New world the idea of a day for giving thanks.

Insofar as all the familiar pictures of the first Thanksgiving day in Plymouth show Indians taking part in the Pilgrim feasting, we have come to associate the red man with this holiday particularly. Few of us realize, perhaps, that the American Indian contributed more to our Thanksgiving day celebration than we realize. For the many American families which will

gather around the loaded Thanksgiving day tables this year to enjoy their roast turkey will be observing a custom that prevailed before the Pilgrims landed on the rocky shores of New England.

The records of the Smithsonian institution in Washington, records which bridge the gap between the aboriginal civilization of thousands of years ago and ours today, show that the Indians of the Southwest domesticated turkeys and fattened them for the choice morsels at their ceremonial feasts. The practice of such feasts, however, had been established long before by the cliff dwellers who raised turkeys and when they wanted a nice, fat bird for one of their ceremonial feasts, all they had to do was to go out to a pen where they kept the fowls and get one.

Although we look upon the English settlers of New England as the originators of our Thanksgiving day, we should not forget that the Dutch who settled the New Amsterdam which became New York also contributed something to the day. For there is no doubt that the Pilgrims, while they lived in Leyden and observed the manner in which the Dutch celebrated on October 3 the deliverance of their country from Spain with much feasting and in a spirit of thankfulness, were somewhat influenced by the character of this celebration in establishing their own Thanksgiving day after they came to America.

Then, too, Thanksgiving as it is observed in New York city today is in many respects so different from the New England Thanksgiving as to cause the stranger in Gotham to inquire into the Mardi Gras nature of the day, and the answer is that it is a survival of an old Dutch custom. For New York holds a great number of "New York Thanksgivings," that is to say, juvenile New York does. For while their elders are going to church to acknowledge their blessings and housewives and cooks are busy preparing the Thanksgiving dinner, the youngsters are engaged in blacking their faces and turning their clothes inside out, or converting themselves into clowns and caricatures of movie actors and hobgoblins.

As a matter of fact not one New York boy or girl in a thousand can tell the stranger in the city the origin of the custom. All that most numbers seem to know of it is that they "always go out for Thanksgiving."

However, the researches of a New York woman, Esther Singleton, into ancient Manhattan history recently disclosed the fact that mummum on Thanksgiving day has been practiced in that city for nearly three centuries. Under the Dutch, the Dutch Reformed church in this colony endeavored to stop popular observance of ancient Catholic festivals by legal interdiction. Shrove Tuesday celebrations

—still continued in Holland as "vas-ten avond"—were found irrepressible mainly because the children liked them.

Children persisted in their pre-Lenten masquerade. "They walked the streets," says Miss Singleton in her "Dutch New York," "carrying the rommel-pot, a pot covered with a tightly stretched bladder. In the center was a hole through which a stick was jammed. When moved up and down the stick would make a dull rumbling noise. Children went from door to door singing (in Dutch):

I've run so long with the rumbling-pot
And have as yet got no money to buy bread.

Herring-packery, herring-packery,
Give me a penny and I'll go by!

"They wore masks and false faces and sometimes a 'devil's suit of clothes.' This masking and dressing up still survives in New York on Thanksgiving day."

Manhattan's Thanksgiving is now one hundred and eighty-six years old. Director General Keft of the Dutch West India company instituted the first on March 4, 1643, as a day of fasting and prayers of thanksgiving for a temporary cessation of Indian outbreaks, excited by tribal resentment against the sale of rum by the Colonists to young braves. Hostilities were soon resumed, lasted till 1645, and then on September 6 came another thanksgiving day for "peace with the savages."

After the surrender of the colony to England a generation later and the final adoption in New York of the Thanksgiving day instituted at Plymouth and Massachusetts bay, the New York children transferred their Shrove Tuesday mummum to the autumn holiday, preserving the custom among themselves even though their elders had long lost track of what it meant and whence it locally derived.

It is also worthy of note that the state of New York saw the first official proclamation of a Thanksgiving day as an annual custom which has been observed without interruption for more than 110 years. In 1817 Gov. Dewit Clinton officially proclaimed Thanksgiving day, and ever since that time New York governors have followed the precedent. It was also followed by governors of other northern states, but it did not become a general national holiday by Presidential proclamation until 1863. The first Presidential proclamation was issued by George Washington from New York city, then the Capital of the nation in 1789. Several later Presidents issued such proclamations from time to time, but it remained for Abraham Lincoln in 1863 to fix the last Thursday in November as the national day of thanksgiving.

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