

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

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1—Panoramic view of the Anglo-Indian round table conference in London, with Prime Minister MacDonald in the chair. 2—Team from the Oklahoma A. and M. college which won the live stock judging contest at the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago. 3—Speaker Nicholas Longworth welding the gavel at the opening of the short session of congress.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Hoover Asks Congress for \$150,000,000 to Provide Work for Unemployed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CONGRESS, in its short session, was asked by President Hoover on Tuesday to appropriate from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for the acceleration of public works construction in order to provide employment for men out of work. It was asked also to make this emergency fund distributable upon recommendation of a cabinet committee approved by the President. With that amount available, the President said it would be possible to expend a total of \$650,000,000 upon construction of all kinds in the next 12 months.

"Our immediate problem," said the message "is the increase of employment for the next six months, and new plans which do not produce such immediate results, or which extend commitments beyond this period, are not warranted."

The President also urged that an appropriation be made to the Department of Agriculture to be loaned to farmers for the purpose of buying seed and feed for animals. He said congress should complete legislation, already started, in respect to Muscle Shoals, bus regulation, relief of congestion in the courts, reorganization of the border patrol in prevention of smuggling, and law enforcement in the District of Columbia. He said there was need of revision of the immigration laws and that the deportation laws should be strengthened.

Surveying the finances of the country, Mr. Hoover more than intimated the income tax reduction could not be continued on 1930 incomes. The estimated treasury deficit for the present fiscal year is about \$180,000,000, and he declared that "most rigid economy is necessary to avoid increase in taxes."

**NEXT** day President Hoover sent in his annual budget message, in which he warned congress not to undertake any expansion of governmental expenditures other than those required under the proposed unemployment and drought relief programs, and said he regretted he could not recommend a continuance of the income tax reduction. The budget he submitted provides for total expenditures of \$4,054,519,200 for the fiscal year 1932, exclusive of postal expenditures paid from postal revenues, as compared with estimated expenditures of \$4,014,941,900 in the fiscal year 1931 and actual expenditures of \$3,904,152,487 in the fiscal year 1930.

To the senate the President submitted the World court protocols, as he had promised, together with a message urging American ratification. There were indications that the question would not reach final settlement this winter.

Nominations sent to the senate included the name of William N. Doak of Virginia to be secretary of labor in place of James J. Davis; George Otis Smith and Frank R. McNinch as members of the power commission, and a long list of recess nominations made during the summer.

Senator Nye, chairman of the campaign fund investigation committee, believed he had uncovered large unreported expenditures in behalf of the Davis-Brown ticket in Pennsylvania, so he asked the senate to defer the swearing in of Jim Davis as senator.

This would have meant that Joe Grundy would continue to occupy the seat, and many senators don't like him, so they voted 58 to 27 to seat Davis. On Wednesday both Davis and Dwight W. Morrow took the oath, and the senate was then complete, with 53 Republicans, 42 Democrats and 1 Farmer-Laborite.

**I**N HIS message on the state of the Union the President said nothing about prohibition, but in the budget message he made it clear the administration intended to continue its policy of vigorous enforcement of the dry laws. He recommended an increase of more than three million dollars in the funds allotted to the prohibition and industrial alcohol bureaus.

This was highly pleasing to the dry members of congress, but it only stirred the wets to more energetic plans for attack on prohibition. These latter decided to try to knock out the bureau of prohibition increase, which Director Woodcock intends to use in employing about five hundred new enforcement agents. The wet leaders also resolved to make a fight on alcohol poisoning and for a vote on a beer modification bill. Senator Dingham and Representative Goss, both of Connecticut, already had introduced a per cent beer and medicinal liquor bills.

**SENATOR TASKER L. ODDIE** of Nevada has introduced a bill that will have considerable support in congress, even if it does not pass. It is designed to bar the entrance of products from Soviet Russia into the United States, especially lumber, pulp wood, wood pulp, matches, glue, coal, manganese ore, etc., which have allegedly been dumped into this country at prices below the cost of production here.

**OVERPRODUCTION** is the chief threat against American agriculture today, and if the farmers would avoid ruin they must all unite to curb it. So declared Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in his yearly report. He said:

"I want to emphasize the need for equitable, intelligent, systematic and collective action to bring supply into better relationship with demand."

Citing the particular overabundance of wheat, the agriculture secretary said producers of that grain could expect federal help only if they made a practical approach to the task of combining to adjust output to needs.

Lower farm incomes from the production of 1930 as compared with the previous year were predicted by the cabinet officer. He estimated the aggregate gross income from 1930 crops at about \$9,950,000,000, or about 16 per cent less than in 1929. He attributed the current slump in agricultural prices to continued overproduction and "the worldwide business depression," resulting in lessened demand.

**ESTIMATES** put out by the American Federation of Labor set the number of American laboring men out of work in November at 4,800,000. President William Green predicted that at the present rate of increase the jobless would number 7,000,000 by February. Neither figure covered office workers or farm laborers out of employment.

It was announced in New York that John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had made a joint contribution of \$1,000,000 to the local emergency employment committee's fund for the unemployed. This was a handsome gift, but not anywhere near so large, proportionately, as the contribution of any one of many thousands of citizens to the same cause.

**"JIMMY,"** a little black Aberdeen Angus bred by J. F. McKenny of King City, Mo., was declared the grand champion steer at the International Live Stock show in Chicago. He was sold at auction, bringing only \$2.50 a pound. Herman Trelle, bringing a sample of hard red spring wheat which he grew at Wembley, Alberta, 1,200 miles north of Chicago, was crowned wheat champion; and Herbert C. Watson of Tipton, Ind., won the national corn championship. Purdue, the University of Illinois and Iowa State college took most of the blue ribbons for sheep and swine. Collynie Clipper Star, a Shorthorn bull owned by F. W. Hubbell of Des Moines which has been winning first prizes all his life, took the senior and grand champion ribbons in its class. Fourteen hundred boys and girls of the 4-H club were guests of the exposition and special awards were given 452 of them for their agricultural achievements. A team from Oklahoma A. and M. college won the trophy for the best live stock judging, outscoring twenty-two other college teams. The intercollegiate meat judging contest was won by a team of students from the University of Missouri. Individual honors in this event went to Miss Eva Buel of Nebraska university.

**GERMANY** has caused uneasiness throughout Europe by a protest to the League of Nations over the alleged terrorism against German minorities in Polish Silesia. The accusations made by Foreign Minister Curtius are serious and it is evident the German government intends to force an examination of the matter by the League's council during the meeting which opens January 19. The situation is made more grave by France's attitude, inasmuch as the Paris government is pledged to defend the integrity of Poland with the same determination as the Rhine, and military action between Germany and Poland ipso facto would draw French armed intervention against Germany.

**PREMIER TARDIEU** of France, who had resisted the attacks of his opponents for months, finally was defeated Thursday when the senate passed a vote of non-confidence, 147 to 139. Of course Tardieu and his cabinet resigned, and the result was described as the most serious governmental crisis in many years. One of the chief factors in the downfall of Tardieu was the fact that several members of his cabinet were involved in a huge financial scandal, the failure of Alfred Oustric. He also was accused of trying to make himself a dictator.

**MISSING** for several days and given up for lost after she started a flight from Havana to Miami, Mrs. J. M. Keith-Miller of Australia turned up safe and sound on one of the Andros Islands of the Bahama group. She had been driven far out of her course by a gale and made a forced landing on the islet when her gas gave out. A fishing boat took her to Nassau. She planned to return for her plane and fly it to Miami.

**ONE** definite decision has been made by the Indian round table conference in London. It is that Burma is to be separated from India and set up as a dominion of the British empire at the earliest possible date. Burma has a population of about 13,250,000. Its capital is Rangoon.

**MRS. MARY JONES**, known as Mother Jones, who had been the militant friend and advocate of the laboring man, died near Washington, after an illness of more than a year. She was 100 years old last May. (© by Western Newspaper Union.)



### VEGETABLES

They were very small but were all coming up in a box in the schoolroom, and they were talking.

The geranium plant was fully grown but the onions and lettuce were only beginning to grow.

"You commenced to say something," said the lettuce to the onions.

"Why not finish?"

"Sometimes I get too discouraged to finish," said the onion speaker. "We all feel that way at times."

"Why?" persisted the lettuce.

"For you it is different, little lettuce leaves," said the onion.

"You are a salad when you grow up. You are considered a luxury and treat."

"Don't people enjoy eating you?" asked the lettuce.

"Yes," said the onion, "they often enjoy eating us. But they won't give us any praise for it."

"They eat us when they're off by themselves as if they were a little ashamed of eating us."

"I have often heard folks say," continued the onion: "Oh, I am ashamed to admit it, but I do like fried onions."

"Then another will say: 'Just imagine, little Henry likes to eat raw onions when they are small.'"

"Oh, things like that cut us so," said the onion. "We like to be eaten. All vegetables do, but we would like to be appreciated."

"If you weren't appreciated and liked," said the lettuce politely, "you wouldn't be planted and grown."

"They use you all the time—to season food, to make things have a nice taste and flavor."

"Ah," said the onion, which was doing the talking for the family, "that is true."

"But listen to what they always say. They explain that they like to put a little onion in the soup—not so the soup will taste of onion—oh my, no—but just to give it a little flavor."

"That is what we do. We flavor many a dish, but we don't get the credit."

"Folks won't say: 'Onions are so necessary and good.'"

"No, they will even talk harshly of our nice onion perfume. It hurts us sadly at times."

"Don't you think they like onion perfume?" asked the lettuce.

"We're sure they don't," said the onions mournfully.

"Well," said the lettuce, "you're far more useful than the geranium plant here in the schoolroom."

"To be sure it gives beauty and that's very, very important, but you can be eaten, and you are eaten, and you are needed most of the time."

The onions felt quite cheered up. The lettuce was a kindly family—always so cheerful and willing and nice.

**Rainy Day Game**  
This is a good game to play on rainy days for two boys. Get a pencil and paper. First one of you write the name of some one you know, cover it up and right under it the other person writes the name of some one else, covers it up, and in turn you write what they do, where they do it why they do it, and when they do it.

The object of this game is not to let each other know what you write. Undouble this paper and read what is written on it. It is often very funny.

**At It Again**  
Billy asked his mother what caused the fog and she told him it was made by the mist fairies. One day he entered a room in which his father had been smoking and ran in great haste to his mother.

"Hey, mother!" he shouted excitedly. "Those doggone mist fairies have been at it again!"

# The Story of the Christmas Seal



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

**W**HEN you buy a big sheet of Christmas seals, does it ever occur to you that there's an interesting story back of the addition of these little "scraps of paper" to the list of symbols of Christmas time? And do the names of Einar Holboell and Emily P. Bissell come to your mind when you stick one of these gayly-colored little stamps on a Christmas package and send it away to carry its message of Yuletide cheer as well as the message that you are thus helping in a great humanitarian work? If not, they should, for it is to a Danish postal clerk and an American Red Cross worker that we owe the idea and development of the Christmas seal.

Back in 1903 a man named Einar Holboell, a postal clerk in the post office at Copenhagen, Denmark, was busy in the division of outgoing mail. It was Christmas week and he was literally buried in cards and letters.

For a moment he paused in serious thought; then his face brightened. "These Christmas cards and letters should have an additional stamp—a benevolent stamp or seal at a small price within the reach of all. Why not call it a Christmas stamp?"

"Even a 'two ore' (about one-fourth of a cent) stamp on all these cards and letters would create a mighty sum if the plan could only be realized. Christmas is a time of generosity and good will, when we send a kindly thought even to those whom we neglect the whole year through. Two ore each on every greeting would mean a sum to be reckoned with—well then, to the task!"

He went with his plan to the head of the postal service and others with influence and authority. And so, when the first Christmas seal committee was formed, including, among others, six representatives from the postal department, the interest of the postal employees was insured from the start.

In 1904 the committee met to discuss the purpose and use of the possible income from the Christmas seal, and it was decided that the first object was the erection of a hospital for tubercular children, and, in general, the income from the seal should always be for the fight against tuberculosis, in one form or another.

Upon application to the then King Christian IX, Holboell secured the permission to have a likeness of the deceased Queen Louise on the first Christmas seal, and the king became so interested that he himself selected the picture which he wished used.

Naturally, Mr. Holboell and his committee felt some anxiety over the outcome of their first venture—an anxiety which proved to be without foundation. The success was overwhelming. The first printing of 2,000,000 was immediately increased to 6,000,000 and over 5,000,000 were sold. Since that time a capital of 3,000,000 kronen has been realized, which has been used for the erection of large number of sanitariums and convalescent homes for tubercular patients. Holboell, the modest postal assistant, became postmaster at Charlottenlund,

near Copenhagen, and a Danish cross of knighthood was his badge of honor. He died of heart trouble in his sixty-second year on February 23, 1927, and, as was fitting, the Danish Christmas seal for 1927 bore the picture of Einar Holboell, whose idea has spread over the entire world.

The story of how Miss Emily P. Bissell's name came to be associated with the Christmas seal was told in an article by Leigh Mitchell Hodges which appeared in The Survey last year and which has been reproduced in pamphlet form by the National Tuberculosis association. His story of "The First Christmas Seal" follows:

December, 1907—the World war seven years ahead, but a deadlier war at flood—tuberculosis taking one-tenth of all who died from disease—folks everywhere wondering what could be done to stem the tide.

Noontime, December 9, 1907, in Wilmington, capital of little Delaware, two pretty girls in Red Cross uniforms taking their place at a table in the post office corridor, asking a quarter each for little pay envelopes thus labeled:

**25 CHRISTMAS STAMPS**  
One Penny Apiece  
Issued by the Delaware Red Cross, to stamp out the White Plague.

Put this stamp with message bright on every Christmas letter. Help the tuberculosis fight. And make the New Year better.

These stamps do not carry any kind of mail, but any kind of mail will carry them.

Mid-morning, December 11, 1907, eighteenth floor of the North American building in Philadelphia, a day member of the staff in his cubby-hole. "A lady to see you," passing a card engraved "Miss Emily P. Bissell." "Is she good looking?" "Sure." "Show her in."

Enter the secretary of the Delaware Red Cross on unofficial business. She had come to ask a favor of the editor. She wanted him to run a little story about this, taking a sheet of stamps from her handbag. Delaware was worried about tuberculosis, needed a few hundred dollars to start caring for poor patients. She had read Jacob Riis' story about the Danish Christmas Stamp in the Outlook, wondered if Delaware couldn't issue one and sell enough to build a small shelter—here it was, but she was afraid—

Downstairs went the occupant of the cubby-hole, two steps at a time, to the office of E. A. Van Valkenburg, president and editor of the paper that had been first to dispense the doctors by proposing publicity as the weapon to use against the white plague.

"Here's the way to wipe out tuberculosis," half-shouted the man from upstairs, as he waved the sheet of stamps under the editor's nose!

"What the hell do you mean?"

A brief explanation. "Tell Miss Bissell the North American is hers from today."

"How soon can we have 50,000 of the stamps?" was asked of the lady from Delaware. She gasped and said she'd telephone from Wilmington that evening.

Ten o'clock the morning of December 13, 1907, a few thousand of the stamps, they were so-called at first, on sale in the publication office and a few more at a booth in Wanamaker's. Also a top-of-column five-bank head on page one of the North American.

Next day a seven-column "spread" on page one, and on December 13, with the stamps selling fast.

The presses in Wilmington couldn't print them fast enough, so a Philadelphia printer was enlisted. Through its Washington correspondent, the newspaper got the postmaster general's permission to put up a booth in the Philadelphia post office lobby.

From Jacob Riis, on December 19: "Good for you and for Philadelphia and the North American. Keep it up. I am glad the little seed I sowed in the Outlook last summer has borne fruit."

Five days before Christmas the governor of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania branch of the National Red Cross endorsed the stamp. Four days before Christmas an editorial urged that "A Million Mercy Messengers" be bought by the people. Two days before Christmas "Happy New Year" was added to the stamp design.

Then a flight of signed indorsements from Washington, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Root, Secretary of War Taft.

Meantime, the National Red Cross stopped, looked and listened, at an annual meeting, to Miss Bissell and the cubby-hole man, and decided to get behind the stamp.

On November 12, 1908, the first gun in the second campaign was fired by the North American, a page-one promise to sell 1,000,000 of the 1908 stamps, and one month later to the day it ordered its fourth million. Meantime—

Every day from November 12 to January 1, the Red Cross Christmas Stamp was a matter of first-page moment, and many a day it was given precedence over all other news in the North American.

"It is splendid," said President Taft at the meeting of the Red Cross in Washington, December 8. Two days later the first page of the North American came out with a border of the stamps in red and a three-column facsimile likewise colored. Other newspapers in many parts of the land were joining the procession. When the curtain was rung down on this act, in January, the net result of the stamp sale throughout the nation was \$135,000.

"I never could have believed it," said Miss Bissell.

Annual sales of Christmas seals amounted to \$53,000,000 to date, from this source alone. Yet the money is the least part of it. The message is what has counted most. Between them, the death rate from tuberculosis has been cut in half. And it is still going down. Its fate is sealed.

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