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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Ten Italian Planes Make Flight From Africa to Brazil at Cost of Five Lives—Doings in Congress—Unemployment Decreasing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Gen. Balbo

ITALY'S "air armada" conquered the Atlantic ocean, but at the expense of five lives. Of the fourteen big seaplanes that started from Rome for Brazil, ten made the flight across the sea successfully. Two crashed immediately after the take-off at Bolama, Portuguese Guinea; one man was killed in the fall of the first, and the entire crew of four perished when the second fell and burst into flames. The two replacement planes that were in the squadron were ordered into flight after these mishaps, and both of them were forced down by mechanical trouble not far from the Brazilian penal island of Fernando do Noronha. Their crews were picked up by Italian destroyers that were patrolling the route.

Of the ten planes that got across safely, the first to land at Natal, Brazil, was the one piloted by Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian air minister, who commanded the armada. The second was piloted by Colonel Maddaleni, holder of the world's distance and endurance records. General Balbo was highly elated by the success of the flight, saying it was greater than he had expected, despite the misfortunes at Bolama. The aviators were given a great welcome at Natal, and later in the week, when they flew on to Rio de Janeiro, were the recipients of a wonderful ovation in that capital city. The planes are all to be sold to the Brazilian government, but may first be flown to Buenos Aires and back. They are of the Savoia-Marchetti "55" type adopted as bombing planes by the Italian navy and on the transatlantic flight each carried four men and radio telephone and telegraph sets.

BEST news of the week was that many thousands of men were being put back to work, especially by the railroads and the automobile manufacturers. The tension of the unemployment situation was appreciably lessened. The Chicago & Northwestern system returned nearly 7,000 employees to their jobs in the mechanical and car departments which had been closed since December 24. These departments were reopened on a three day a week basis. The Monon lines took back nearly 800 men on a part time basis, and the Santa Fe and the Rock Island lines were preparing to give at least temporary jobs to hundreds. Other thousands, mainly shopmen, were returned to work by the Illinois Central, the Norfolk & Western, the Missouri Pacific, the New York Central and the Southern Pacific.

In Detroit and Cleveland the automobile factories were humming again. Twenty-two thousand men were recalled to the plants in the Detroit area Monday, and in the Ohio city not only the motor car makers but many other industries added to their pay rolls.

CONGRESS no sooner resumed its session after the holidays than the opponents of the administration resumed their troublesome tactics. These centered for the time being largely about the appropriation for drought relief. The house passed the bill Sen. Caraway carrying \$45,000,000 for this purpose, but the senate promptly amended it by adding \$15,000,000 for the purpose of loans to farmers for food, Senator Caraway of Arkansas sponsored this move. He declared he knew there was extreme suffering in the country districts of his state, and his assertions were strengthened by the reports that hundreds of farmers had rioted for food at England, Ark., and were appeased to some extent by gifts of food from the Red Cross.

John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross, in testimony before the committee on appropriations, denied there was a riot at England and said that 500 persons had been quietly fed after "about forty men came in with some excitement" and demanded food. The administration does not think congressional appropriations for food are necessary or wise. The radicals and perhaps some other members of

congress more than intimate that President Hoover and his advisers are cold blooded and heartless in this matter.

EIGHT United States marines were ambushed and killed by Nicaraguan bandits on New Year's day, and as a result the senate, on motion of Senator Johnson of California, called on the State department for a comprehensive report on the use of our marines in the Central American republic. Evidently the old question is to be debated again in congress. However, Secretary of State Stimson said the administration plans to keep the marines in Nicaragua at least until after the 1932 elections. This will be in accord with the wishes of the Nicaraguan government. President Jose Moncada stated he believed it would be unwise to withdraw the marines at this time; he added that he would like to insure additional co-operation of Nicaraguans with the United States force in an effort to stamp out banditry. His government, he said, is trying to obtain a loan of \$1,000,000, part of which would be used to strengthen the national guard for this purpose.



M.W. Littleton

RESPONDING to a resolution of the senate asking for information on the subject, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak reported that approximately 400,000 aliens are now illegally residing in the United States, and that of this total, 25 per cent, or 100,000, are deportable under the provisions of the immigration act. In order to facilitate the federal program of deporting undesirables who are illegally residing in the country, several suggestions were made by Mr. Doak for changes in the present law, among them one for strengthening the law relative to the deportation of those aliens "who are affiliated with organizations which advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States."

That last phrase, of course, means chiefly the communists, and it is interesting to note that a big anti-communist mass meeting, presided over by Martin W. Littleton, was held in Carnegie hall, New York city, Friday, at which a resolution calling for the exclusion of those disturbers was adopted. Representatives of the leading civic, patriotic, labor and church organizations of America took part in the meeting, and Congressman Hamilton Fish told something of the findings of his congressional committee of investigation into the activities of the Reds.

TREASURER JOSEPH R. NUTT of the Republican national committee told Senator Nye's committee that Robert H. Lucas exceeded his authority and made a mistake of judgment in pledging the national committee's special account to secure the \$4,000 he borrowed to finance his anti-Norris propaganda. But Mr. Nutt said he didn't blame Mr. Lucas for fighting Norris and added that he had loaned Lucas \$3,500 a few days ago to pay off the bank loan. The committee's special account, he said, was not a slush fund but was created to help out in certain congressional districts.

MORE trouble for the administration is brewing in the matter of immediate payment of the World war veterans' adjusted compensation certificates in cash. Representative Putman of Texas, sponsor of the bill for such payment, said it was likely the house would discharge Senator A. H. Vandenberg of Michigan, an administrator supporter, was actively seeking to bring about some sort of compromise. He favors legislation to permit veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent of the ultimate value of their certificates. But this doesn't



Senator A. H. Vandenberg

satisfy Putman. "Our nation," said the Texan, "is the wealthiest on earth. It owes less in proportion to wealth than any other country. It has given billions of dollars to other countries in recent years and much of it was used to pay their own veterans adjusted pay and bonuses up to \$7,000 each."

"We can pay the veterans in cash now by selling bonds at the lowest interest rate in the history of our nation and retire the last one of those bonds in three or four years. By diverting payments from the public debt, which is already overpaid up to this time, no increase in taxes will be necessary now or later."



Ricardo Alfaro

PANAMA started the New Year off with a bang and added that country to the list of Latin American nations that have set up new governments by force. This revolution, however, lasted less than twenty-four hours and was accompanied with very little bloodshed. When it was over Florencio H. Arosemena had given up his office of president and was under arrest at the home of a cousin who was one of the revolutionists, the government was in the hands of a Junta and Dr. Harimodio Arias was named acting president.

The office of president was at once offered by cable to Ricardo Alfaro, Panama's minister to the United States, asking him, if he accepted, to return at once from Washington. Alfaro took only four hours to decide, and then accepted the call and began to wind up his affairs in the American capital. He is a veteran liberal and has been minister in Washington for nine years. It was believed by the revolutionists that his close relations with the American government would tend to hasten the recognition of the new regime by President Hoover.

For a day or two it seemed likely that Panama City would be attacked by a small army of armed farmers from the Chepo district where is the country seat of Vice President Tomas Duque, an adherent of Arosemena. But the provisional government placed machine guns on the highways leading into the city, and the counter revolt faded into nothingness.

Secretary of State Stimson conferred with President Hoover on the matter of recognition, and, while no statement was given out, the indications were that the Alfaro government would be recognized after some delay.

MODIFICATION of the so-called consent decree of 1920, ordered by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme court, greatly loosens the restrictions imposed on the big packing companies. The Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson concerns are now permitted to engage in the manufacture and sale of nearly all classes of food commodities. But they are not allowed to enter the retail field. Justice Bailey holding that retail activity by the packers "would probably result in almost complete annihilation of the independent retail grocers."

ONE day after flatly denying the report that he was about to resign, George Akerson, secretary to President Hoover, handed in his resignation—to the considerable relief of the Chief Executive's supporters. As his successor prominent Republican in Washington are urging Representative Franklin Fort of New Jersey.



Franklin Fort

Mr. Fort will leave public life on March 4. He was the unsuccessful dry candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senate last spring, being defeated by Dwight W. Morrow.

NEARLY seven months of intensive and careful work by detectives and newspaper men has resulted in the arrest of the man who is declared to be the murderer of Alfred Lingie, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune. The law authorities in Chicago assert that mysterious crime that excited the entire country is now cleared up. The accused man is Leo Brothers, a gunman of St. Louis where he has a long police record. He was quietly arrested in Chicago on December 21, but the capture was kept secret while the officials completed their investigation.

Brothers, who in Chicago went under the name of Louis V. Bader, answers the description of Lingie's assassin and is said to have been positively identified by witnesses to the murder. The officials declare he was hired to slay Lingie, but refuse for the present to tell who hired him or to name the witnesses who identify him. Neither would they reveal any of the proof they say they have of his guilt. (© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Have You a "Double"?



Which is Lindy?

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

TAKE a look at the top two pictures shown above and answer the question, "Which is Lindy?" Now check your answer with this: The famous aviator is shown in picture No. 1. The young man in picture No. 2 who so closely resembles the "Lone Eagle" is Diedrick Ramke, twenty-three years old, who was graduated from Louisiana State university last year. Not only is he "Lindy's" double in appearance but also in courage, for despite the fact that he is stone blind it could not hinder him from his determination to get an education and as a result he ranked third in a class of 221 and was elected valedictorian by his fellow-seniors.

Now take a look at the lower two pictures shown above and answer the question, "Which is Buffalo Bill?" Whether you answer "No. 3" or "No. 4," you will be wrong for neither is a picture of the famous scout, Indian fighter and Wild West showman, despite the fact that both resemble Colonel Cody so strongly as to be able to pass for him among most people. No. 3 is Col. C. L. Alexander of Hastings, Neb., an old-time stage-coach driver and contemporary of Cody's. Now 4 is James Beitel, Civil war veteran who is spending his last days in the State Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Sandusky, Ohio. Several years ago Beitel attracted considerable attention by his claim that he was a friend of Cody's and that he often substituted for Buffalo Bill in the arena during Cody's Wild West show career.

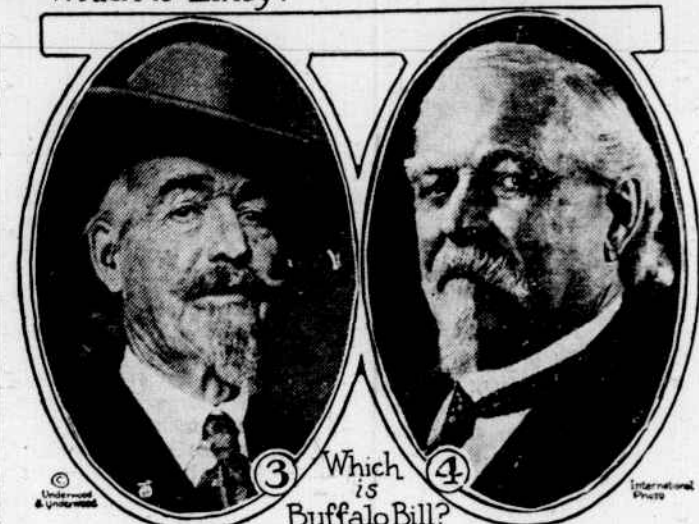
Interesting as are the above cases there's nothing especially remarkable about them for scientists tell us that every one of us has a double—somewhere. The only reason why that fact is not more commonly known is that our path, or the path of our friends who are likely to notice the striking resemblance, doesn't always happen to cross the path of our double so we don't know of his existence.

To account for such doubles, Doctor van Bemmelen, a professor at the University of Groningen, Holland, has advanced the theory that they are blood relations, though the family connection is often remote. In many instances of striking resemblance Doctor van Bemmelen established a common ancestry. He calculates that, going back eight generations, a man has 256 ancestors, and in 30 generations 1,000,000! Hence, there would not be enough forebears to "go around" unless many of us have the same ancestors in common.

But perhaps the most interesting case of a double in which Lindbergh is concerned is the striking resemblance between him and another transatlantic flyer, almost as famous as he. Only here it's a case of a man and woman being doubles, for this example of some one who "looks like Lindy" is Miss Amelia Earhart, sometimes referred to as "Lady Lindy."

Following Lindbergh's rise to fame and her own interest in aviation, Miss Earhart's friends often commented on her resemblance to the international hero of the air, and this may have acted as a stimulus to follow his flight.

If there is some connection between ambition to be like some one else and a physical resemblance between those two, then it may account for the unusual likeness that has been found to exist between Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion, and Max Schmelling, the Germany heavyweight. But how can this be applied to account for the resemblance between Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York and Senator Hiram Johnson of California. Did Mr. Copeland have



Which is Buffalo Bill?

an ambition to be like Mr. Johnson or vice-versa? Or does the fact that they are in the same calling, i. e. being a United States senator, have something to do with it?

Almost every famous man, it would seem, has a double, and some of them have more than one. Sir Charles E. Madden, former commander of the British fleet, is declared to be a "perfect double" for King George V of England, as is Sir Henry Whitehead, British textile manufacturer, who resembles the English monarch so closely that, arriving in New York some months ago, he had difficulty convincing shipnews reporters that he wasn't the king incognito.

A half block away from the rear of the Grand Central terminal in New York city, a man who is a "dead ringer" for Thomas A. Edison wears a porter's badge and pushes a baggage truck. A humble moujik was the double of the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, and a petty swindler of Count Leo Tolstoy, the great novelist.

Lincoln had a double in Colonel Elmer Loomis of Girard, Kan., whose presence on the streets used to send school children home declaring that they had seen Abraham Lincoln in the flesh.

He served in the Civil war and always appeared on the streets in a high silk hat and long coat, similar to that worn by the President. His friends had often commented upon his likeness to Lincoln.

"Out in Girard, where I lived for more than forty years," said Colonel Loomis once, "they called me 'Honest Abe!' They sent me for three terms to the Kansas legislature and I am proud of my resemblance to Lincoln. I try to live as Lincoln did."

There were several known doubles of President Roosevelt, L. M. Garfield, a manufacturer of Xenia, Ohio, used to be mistaken for Teddy and cabmen often referred his fare, saying they were repaid by the honor of driving him about, while in Chicago, when T. R. was scheduled to be in the city, newspaper men besieged Garfield in the hotel, insisting he was the President.

In Florence, Italy, Pietro Cassini, a woodcutter, used to put on spectacles of the kind worn by Colonel Roosevelt and delight American tourists with his imitation of Teddy's grin. He did not speak a word of English. The colonel's most conspicuous double was F. G. Huddleston, general manager of a mining company at Los Angeles, Calif. His travels in the western states caused many, even former Rough Riders, to think he was T. R. Incognito, as he had the same keen eyes, prominent nose, heavy jaws, wore his mustache in a similar manner and had many personal characteristics of the colonel.

Thomas Merton, a newspaper man of Canton and Pittsburgh, who reported McKinley's "front-porch" campaign in 1896, was often photographed as the candidate, and many of the daily and weekly magazines carried snapshots of McKinley which were really reproductions of Merton's face and figure taken with the tacit consent of McKinley, who once remarked that they were "just as lifelike and often better-looking than the real article."

Five hundred persons, all of whom knew Merton personally, saw him do his first posing of this sort. A famous publication which had always prided itself upon the accuracy of its pictures sent a corps of men to Canton in the early days of the campaign to get up a big pictorial issue. They arrived on Saturday afternoon, only to learn that the candidate was not feeling well. While bewailing this delay, the leader of the picture corps saw Merton passing and captured him by main force.

"I want you to get up on the porch and pose as Mr. McKinley," he shouted.

The newspaper men thought the fellow was crazy when he began to take off his Prince Albert coat. In a few minutes, Merton, dressed in the silk hat and coat, mounted the steps of the McKinley home and, while the future President was slumbering inside, he posed for pictures which afterward became famous. Mr. McKinley, when told of the incident the next day, laughed heartily and later declared that they were among the best he had ever had taken.

President Wilson enjoyed the luxury of several facial counterparts. A tremendous commotion was caused in New York city in the spring of 1916, when one of them, Deputy Fire Commissioner W. Holden Weeks of New York, dropped dead in the street. Grief-stricken crowds with bared heads blocked the thoroughfare. So pronounced was the resemblance to President Wilson that police had difficulty in convincing the people of their error.

Another Wilson double was a New York man named Fleming who, it is said, was refused a life insurance policy during the World war because his strong resemblance to the President made him a possible target for an assassin's bullet and therefore a poor "risk." The familiar features of Calvin Coolidge have a replica in those of Charles Hitz, a Philadelphia waiter whose resemblance to the former Chief Executive was so marked as to give him a chance to play the part of the President in a motion picture, and friends of George McKelvey, an attorney in Ohio, declare that he is the "very image" of the present head of the nation, Herbert Hoover. (© by Western Newspaper Union.)



ROSEMARY'S TRIP

It was the first time Rosemary had ever taken a trip on a sleeper. She was going to visit her uncle and aunt in a very large city. She had taken trips before in automobiles and on trains but she had always traveled in the daytime.

Oh, it was so exciting traveling at night. But she did find it very confusing when she wanted a drink of water.

She pressed the faucet with the warm water when she was getting a drink, and pressed the faucet with the cold water when she was bathing before she went to bed.

After she got in her berth she raised the curtain of the window and looked out.

Everywhere there was snow. The country looked just the same in each place as they hurried along through the night.

There were houses; lights could be seen from time to time, but everywhere the ground was covered with snow.

Then the scenery changed and they sped along by a river. There were chunks of ice in the river and snow had rested on the ice.

Soon the hills became higher and taller and larger and they looked so strange and so beautiful in the night light.

Rosemary wished she had brought her doll along with her. She knew her doll would have liked looking out



Soon the Hills Became Higher.

of the window as she did, but then her doll would wait for her and be taken care of very well, indeed.

She wouldn't have such a good time in the city as Rosemary would have, for Rosemary would go to so many places and see so many people and the doll couldn't go to all of them.

Yes, it had been better leaving the doll home, but she did know the doll would enjoy this part of the trip—being in bed and yet looking out into the night while the train sped rapidly along.

Her doll's name was Annette—named after her mother and her aunt. The doll had blue eyes and golden hair and long brown lashes and was quite a big doll. She could walk if Rosemary held her hand and helped her.

At last Rosemary fell asleep and the next thing she knew she was in the big city.

Oh, what excitements there were in the city. She rode in the subway, right under the ground.

And she went to the theater, and she visited so many people, and ate so many meals.

People lived so far away from each other but they didn't seem to think anything of the long trips they took to get here and there.

Nor did they think anything of riding in the subway. To Rosemary it was something unlike any other adventure.

It was certainly wonderful to have a lovely aunt and uncle to visit in the city, but when she went back home she decided that she was glad to go home, too, to her beautiful mother and to her doll Annette.

There was certainly something to do all the time in this jolly, nice old world.

That was what Rosemary decided, and Rosemary is very, very bright and clever.

Don't you agree with her, too?

His Go Was Gone

Donald had been on a shopping expedition with his mother since early morning. Along towards noon, in going from one store to another, he began to lag. She encouraged him with promises of lunch later. This solved the difficulty for once or twice more, but finally as she started to walk to another shop, Donald sat down flat on the sidewalk.

"Oh come on, I'm only going a little farther," his mother urged.

"I just can't," declared Donald, "my go is gone."