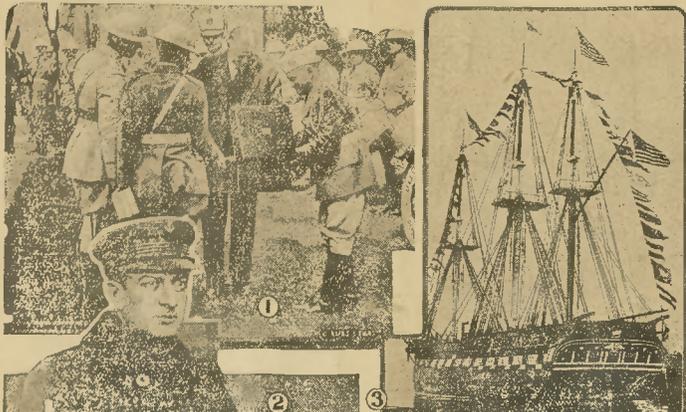


# THE BURNSVILLE EAGLE

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1—President Hoover receiving a humidor 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 should 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 Janney 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 meas-

ures 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 120,000 thus were added to the 357,000 unemployed men and women in the capital city. These workers out of work marched about 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 Stoeb, 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 bulletins said they were getting near that important city. The insurgents also were battling their way toward Rio de Janeiro, winning a battle only 150 miles northeast of the capital city.

The federal forces, according to the official notes, 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 *Pennacola* left Guantanamo for Brazilian waters to protect American interests.

SPAIN seems to be on the verge of a revolution, the first open signs of which were anti-royalist demonstrations by students of Barcelona university. The institution was temporarily closed. This, however, is said to be merely a symptom of the outbreak that is to come. The military, the republican federals and the Catalan separatists are alleged to have reached an agreement to work together for the overthrow of the monarchy, though the ultimate objectives of these groups are very divergent. Neutral observers in Spain, however, believe that the Berenguer government will succeed in suppressing the insurgents though the monarchy is seriously threatened.

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-stricken their 1932 allotments of its \$123,000,000 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 51 per cent.

MODIFICATION of the Volstead act legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer would create an add-

ed 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 unfair and unconstitutional. In urging farmers to reduce their production to domestic requirements, Smith said, Chairman Alexander Legge of the farm board made "a complete and subject 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 by announcing that he would not accept the Republican 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 in the senate on the new 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 state has 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.

MAL S. DAUGHERTY, brother of former United States Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, was indicted by a grand jury at Washington Courthouse, Ohio, on fifteen counts containing 37 separate offenses against the laws of the state of Ohio. He was arrested and held for \$40,000 bonds, which were arranged for by his brother, Harry, and his mother.

Daugherty was president of the defunct Ohio State bank, into the affairs of which state has been conducting an investigation since it was closed May 12.

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.

Other deaths of the week included those of Milton A. McAra, one of the founders of the Scripps-McAra newspaper league; Congressman C. F. Curry of California; Alexander Harrison, an eminent American painter who resided in Paris; Dr. Harry R. H. Hall, noted British archeologist; Rear Admiral Henry J. Ziegeler, commander of the Thirteenth naval district at Bremerton, Washington, and Sir Henry Wooding, an internationally known scholar and leader of British Jewry.

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. Loal, 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's commission on an American adviser. The document will be delivered in London to Ambassador Matsu-daira of Japan.

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

Two Catholic priests perished when the plane *Marquette*, recently taken to Alaska for use in mission work, fell and was destroyed.

## U. S. PLANS WAR ON WALL STREET RAIDS

### Congressional Investigation Under Consideration.

Washington.—Congressional investigation of the "bear" raids on the stock market is certain unless officials of the New York exchange are successful in stopping them. It was declared by leaders in congress.

President Hoover was said to have placed the responsibility for preventing manipulation of prices squarely upon the governors of the stock exchange.

He conferred recently with Eugene Meyer, governor of the federal reserve board. The President has been in frequent consultation with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

The campaign started by Richard Whitney and Lindley Allen, president and vice president, respectively, of the stock exchange, to discourage deliberate attempts to smash prices, is understood to have the approval of the White House.

In congress, however, many members are clamoring for a sweeping investigation. The administration is understood to hold that the exchange should first be given an opportunity to "clean house."

Publics have entered in the picture, with some charging that wealthy politicians were responsible for the "raids" on the market, with a view to fomenting hard times.

On the other hand, some contend that the steady decline in securities prices is a natural aftermath to the bull market which reached its fantastic peak last fall.

Senator Carter Glass (Dem.) of Virginia, one of the framers of the act creating the federal reserve system, is understood to be planning to start an investigation of the system's activities in November.

The senate has authorized a committee, headed by Glass, to make such an inquiry.

While the resolution is believed to be broad enough to permit an inquiry into stock market methods, the inspiration back of it was to devise ways to prevent an excessive amount of federal reserve credit from being absorbed in the stock market.

Senator Glass' committee look into the stock market, as now seems likely, others undoubtedly will demand that the "bear" raids also be examined.

2 Slayers Up for Life One Day After Murder Jackson, Mich.—Thomas E. Martin, thirty-eight, of Chicago, and James Gallagher, twenty-eight, of Toledo, Ohio, held up the Old National Bank and Trust company of Battle Creek, Mich.

Driving away toward Indiana, they met State Trooper John S. Burke. He tried to question them and was shot and killed. Other Michigan state police pursued the pair to Howe, Ind., where they caught them after a gun battle in which one of the bandits was shot in the leg. The pair had \$2,300 in loot in their pockets.

Within less than 24 hours after the double crime, Martin and Gallagher entered the state prison here to serve life terms. There had been no pleas for continuance, no writs of mandamus, no stalling of justice customary in criminal cases in some states. And a life sentence in Michigan means life, not the usual 14 years.

Packers Retail Sales Favored by Farm Board Washington.—Alexander Legge, chairman of the federal farm board, said the sentiment of members of the board is one of sympathy with the efforts of Chicago packers, to modify their 1929 packers' consent decree to enable them to sell products direct to the consumer at retail.

Mr. Legge said no formal action had been taken by the board, but he believed the members oppose marketing restrictions.

"The co-operatives," he added, "are almost wholly in favor of modification."

Minneapolis Girl, Man in Alaska Wed by Wire Minneapolis, Minn.—While the minister and bride stood beside a clicking telegraph instrument in Minneapolis and the bridegroom was in a cable office at Anchorage, Alaska, a Minneapolis couple were married by telegraph. They are William Kinseid, head of the motor equipment department of the government railroad in Alaska, and Miss Vivian Brown.

Farm Wages at Low 7-Year Level Washington.—Farm wages on October 1 had declined to the lowest level in seven years, it was revealed in statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

Kills Wife, Daughter and Self Los Angeles, Calif.—Herman Huebendorf, thirty-three, shot and killed his wife, Alice, their daughter, Maxine, four-year-old, and himself, the police reported after investigating the triple slaying at the Huebendorf home here.

Spanish College Closed After Riot Madrid.—The University of Barcelona will be closed as a result of disorders in which students burned a portrait of King Alfonso, the government announced.

Cuba Forbid Election Rallies Havana.—President Machado issued a decree forbidding political meetings throughout the republic until after the forthcoming elections. This action followed new clashes between police and students.

Japanese Naval Minister Resigns Tokyo.—Admiral Takekishi Takarabe, naval minister, resigned and Premier Hamaguchi announced the appointment of Baron Kiyokazu Abo to that post.

## WILBUR WILL STAY



Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

Washington.—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur will remain in President Hoover's cabinet as secretary of the interior during this administration, President Hoover formally announced. The announcement was made in denial of a statement in the *Stanford* university student publication that the board of trustees had decided he must either return to his duties as president of the school or resign. He was given indefinite leave of absence to serve in the President's cabinet.

## TO ASK HOOVER FOR LABOR RELIEF BODY

### A. F. of L. Fears Social Order Cannot Be Maintained.

Boston, Mass.—The American Federation of Labor to convention here, re-elected its entire set of officers headed by President William Green and selected Vancouver, B. C., as the 1931 convention city.

Boston, Mass.—Organized labor, through William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has served warning that the present social order cannot be maintained if industrial and financial leaders fail to live up to their responsibility to find a solution to the recurrent periods of unemployment.

Mr. Green's challenge to the leaders of industry to set the economic house in order unless they wished to see it tumble about their ears, was voiced at the annual convention of the federation. He spoke in favor of labor's combined program for an ultimate solution of unemployment and proposals for immediate relief. Adoption of the program was marked by severe criticism of the federal government and of the federal reserve board.

At the same time the convention, after vigorous debate, adopted the support of the resolutions favoring compulsory unemployment insurance under federal and state supervision to the executive council. The committee's report declared that, in line with labor's traditional policy, it was opposed to compulsory unemployment insurance.

As its long range policy for solving unemployment the convention adopted the suggestions of the executive council. This policy 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 and ask President Hoover to appoint a national committee which should 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.

\$1,000,000 for River Work Washington.—The War department has made an allotment of \$1,000,000 for continued improvement of the Missouri river from Kansas City to the mouth.

Italy Ratifies U. S. Treaty Rome.—The treaty of arbitration between Italy and the United States has been ratified by the cabinet.

Fisher Body Plant Resumes Cleveland.—The Cleveland plant of the Fisher Body company will resume assembly line production, which was discontinued last spring, and will give employment to 2,000 men immediately, it was announced.

Hoover to Attend Football Game Washington.—President Hoover is planning to attend the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven November 22, as well as the Princeton-Navy game October 25.

## QUIT 150,000 FARMS IN LAST TEN YEARS

### Depression in Agricultural Field One Chief Reason.

Washington.—Shift of farming land to industrial uses and the general depression in the agricultural field were given as the two major reasons for the abandonment of more than 150,000 farms in the United States since 1920 by the census bureau enumeration released the past week. The decrease, the bulletin said, was 2.3 per cent of the total number in 1920.

An analysis of the figures, which were gathered last April, indicated that agriculture is now making its most successful stand in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast, while in the Central West, the West and the eastern region of the southern states it is barely holding its own.

The encroachment of manufacturing was most noticeable in New England and middle and south Atlantic areas, where farms have been largely turned over to industries.

There were 6,448,343 farms in the nation in 1920, the figures showed. In 1925, the number had declined to 6,371,640 and in 1930, the year of the enumeration, the total had dwindled to 6,207,877. The more rapid shift from farm to city was indicated between the years 1920 and 1925, the rate during that period being 1.2 per cent against the rate for the entire decade of 2.3 per cent.

Iowa was the only state in the central area to have held its own in the number of farms. Comparative figures for the five states in this region are as follows:

State	No. Farms	Decrease	Per Cent
Illinois	1,211,871	27,210	2.2
Wisconsin	1,182,058	7,267	0.6
Indiana	1,182,092	23,824	2.0
Michigan	1,159,916	24,252	2.1
Iowa	1,126,941	2,933	0.3

States which showed a decrease in the number of farms and the percentage of loss were as follows: New Hampshire, 27.6; Connecticut, 22.8; Massachusetts, 20; Maine, 15.3; South Carolina, 13.1; Rhode Island, 17.6; Georgia, 17.5; New York, 17.1; Pennsylvania, 14.0; Ohio, 14.4; Vermont, 14; Michigan, 13.5; Indiana, 11.2; Maryland, 6.8; Illinois, 6.4; Kentucky, 5.7; Virginia, 3.2; West Virginia, 5.3; Iowa, 3.3; Wisconsin, 2.5; Tennessee, 2.7; Missouri, 2.6; Idaho, 1.

States with an increase in the number of farms and the percentages were: Arizona, 32.9; Louisiana, 19.2; California, 18; Mississippi, 14.3; Texas, 13.3; South Dakota, 11.4; Florida, 10.4; Oregon, 10.1; Nevada, 8.7; Washington, 7.6; Oklahoma, 6.4; Utah, 5.4; New Mexico, 5.2; Arkansas, 4.8; Minnesota, 3.9; Nebraska, 4.1; North Carolina, 3.7; Wyoming, 2; Iowa, 1.4; Colorado, 1; North Dakota, 0.5; Kansas, 0.5; and Alabama, 0.5.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

The constitutionality of federal regulation of radio broadcasting will be heard by the Supreme court next month in two cases.

The Treasury department was asked by the National Lumber Manufacturers' association to exclude convicted Russian lumber from the United States.

In seven years the American Red Cross has spent \$7,402,000 in aiding veterans of the World War, it is disclosed in the annual report of the organization.

United States industrial machinery exports for the first eight months of 1930 were only 2 per cent below the 1929 level, the Commerce department has announced.

West Virginia had 1,720,205 inhabitants on April 1, a gain of 13.1 per cent in the past decade, the census announced in giving final figures for the 1930 count.

Except for attending one or more football games at nearby cities, President Hoover will remain in the Capital until congress meets, the White House announces.

The Brazilian government has asked the United States government to approve purchase by the former of military airplane equipment here for use against the revolutionists in southern Brazil.

The Department of Justice desires a site, either in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or Missouri, for the erection of a hospital for the criminal insane and other defective delinquents, as authorized by the congress in May.

Italy Ratifies U. S. Treaty Rome.—The treaty of arbitration between Italy and the United States has been ratified by the cabinet.

Fisher Body Plant Resumes Cleveland.—The Cleveland plant of the Fisher Body company will resume assembly line production, which was discontinued last spring, and will give employment to 2,000 men immediately, it was announced.

Hoover to Attend Football Game Washington.—President Hoover is planning to attend the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven November 22, as well as the Princeton-Navy game October 25.

## BUTLER TO QUIT MARINES



Smedley D. Butler.

Washington.—Gen. Smedley D. Butler is planning to leave the marine corps in the near future. The colorful holder of two Congressional Medals of Honor, who leaped into the public eye in his attempt to dry up Philadelphia several years ago, is considering a lucrative offer in civilian life. General Butler now commands the Quantico (Va.) marine corps base.

## REPORTS CORN CROP IS UP 60 MILLION BU.

### Yield Is Increased Over Estimate for Last Month.

Washington.—Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture disclosed an improvement in the condition of the corn crop as compared with a month ago, with the result that the estimate of the yield is raised to 2,047,000,000 bushels, an increase of 64,000,000 bushels over the September figure. The total, however, is still 375,000,000 bushels smaller than that of last year and nearly 700,000,000 bushels below the five-year average.

Estimates of other grain crops also showed increases over a month ago. That in wheat was slight, amounting to only 2,000,000 bushels, indicating 242,000,000 bushels of spring wheat and 573,000,000 bushels of winter, or a total of 815,000,000 bushels. This compares with 807,000,000 bushels of wheat raised last year. Some increase in the winter wheat estimate is expected when figures are revised in the final report in December.

Oats crops in place at 1,411,000,000 bushels, being 20,000,000 bushels larger than a month ago and compared with 1,230,000,000 bushels last year. The estimate on barley is 328,000,000 bushels, which is 5,000,000 bushels more than in September and compares with a crop of 307,000,000 bushels last year. Estimate on production of tame hay is 84,100,000 tons, against 82,100,000 tons a month ago and 101,715,000 tons last year.

In its report the department makes the condition of corn crop 88.8 per cent compared with 51.0 a month ago and ten-year average or 78.1 per cent. Corn area this year was about 3,000,000 acres larger than in 1929.

The estimate on durum wheat is 82,000,000 bushels and other spring wheat at 160,000,000 bushels. Figures on corn was somewhat larger than indicated by trade reports.

Estimates France Must Import 10% Wheat Used Paris.—The ministry of agriculture has estimated that France must import in France at 210,000,000 bushels, an increase 315,000,000 bushels for last year. The department estimates, however, that it will be necessary for France to import 10 per cent of the season's requirement from exporting countries and from North Africa to make the total supply last throughout the season.

Coffee Arrivals Show Increase New York.—Coffee arrivals in the United States for the third quarter totaled 2,532,542 bags, compared with 2,518,440 bags in the corresponding period last year.

Bank President Ends His Life Frankfurt, Del.—Believed to have been brooding over ill health, Everett Hickman, sixty-six, president of the First National bank of Frankford, shot and killed himself in the bank.

State Treasurer Suspended St. Louis.—Governor Caulfield suspended Larry Brunk, Missouri state treasurer, as a result of an investigation by auditors of the affairs of the State Bank of Aurora, Mo., which failed some time ago.

U. S. Consul Injured in Spain Vigo, Spain.—Raymond Orel Richards of Appleton, Maine, American consul at Vigo, has been seriously injured in the derailment of a train near Carpo.