

1—Monument to Col. Patrick Ferguson, who fell in command of the British at the battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, 150 years ago, which was dedicated by President Hoover. 2—Police of Kansas City driving children from public playground in enforcing the infantile paralysis quarantine. 3—British light cruiser Danae, commanded by Capt. E. R. Bent, in the Washington navy yard for a week's visit.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Hoover Talks of Problems and Policies in Three Speeches.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THREE public addresses in two days gave President Hoover opportunity to say a lot of things about our problems, our institutions and our prospects. His utterances on each occasion were dignified and well considered; they were praised by his admirers and fellow Republicans, and belittled by some Democrats and others who do not agree with his national policies.

Speaking before the convention of the American Legion in Boston, the President told the Legionnaires that the ideals and purposes of their organization must be translated into cold realism of the day to day task of citizenship; and he reminded them that the Legion is consecrated by its constitution to the high purpose of upholding the laws of the country. He touched on preparedness, and said that real peace in the world requires something more than treaties, that all international good will is founded on mutual respect among the nations.

Mr. Hoover expressed warmly the nation's gratitude to the men who served in the World war and its sympathy for wounded and disabled veterans. He continued:

"In addition to hospitalization, rehabilitation, war risk insurance, adjusted compensation, and priority in civil service, the government has undertaken through disability allowances to provide for some 700,000 veterans of the World war. Our total outlays on all services to war veterans are now nearing \$300,000,000 a year and to veterans of all wars nearly \$900,000,000 per annum.

"The nation assumes an obligation when it sends its sons to war. The nation is proud to requite this obligation within its full resources. I have been glad of the opportunity to favor the extension of these services in such a manner that they cover without question all cases of disablement whether from war or peace.

"There is, however, a deep responsibility of citizenship in the administration of this trust of mutual helpfulness which peculiarly lies upon your members, and that is that the demands upon the government should not exceed the measure that justice requires and self-help can provide. If we shall overload the burden of taxation we shall stagnate our economic progress and we shall by the slackening of his progress place penalties upon every citizen."

LATER in the day the President appeared before the American Federation of Labor convention and gave the workers of the nation a message of hope and encouragement. He said that co-operation resulting from conferences which he initiated has materially minimized the adverse effects of the business depression, that wage levels have been generally maintained, that industrial strife has been reduced to a minimum and that some of the slack in employment has been taken up by the speeding up of public works construction. He called for nationwide teamwork to pull the country out of the slump and set it once more on the high road to prosperity.

Referring to the displacement of as many as 2,000,000 workers by labor-saving devices and a breakdown of wages on account of destructive competition, Mr. Hoover said that one key to a solution of the problem lies in reduction of this competition possibly by a revision of regulatory laws. This was interpreted as a suggestion for amendment of anti-trust laws.

FROM Boston the President traveled down to the northern border of South Carolina and participated in the celebration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Kings Mountain, which was a crucial engagement in the Revolutionary war. In his address he dwelt on the institutions, the ideals and the spirit of America, and took the opportunity to score the Reds.

Likening the American "system" to a race, with the government as umpire, Mr. Hoover said that "Socialism or its violent brother, Bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally," while "anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire," and "despotism or class government picks those who run and also those who win."

But all the menace does not come from without, the President said, adding that "there are always malevolent or selfish forces at work which, unchecked, would destroy the very basis of our American life."

Mr. Hoover defended the conservative policies of his administration, and denounced governmental interference in business as "a destruction of equal opportunity and the incarnation of tyranny through bureaucracy."

THIS is the favorite season for national conventions, and some of the most important last week heard and considered some vital propositions. Delegates to the A. F. of L. meeting received the report of their executive council dealing with means for alleviation and removal of unemployment causes and with effort to carry forward attainment of political objectives of unions; with the campaign to unionize the South, and specific details of national policy toward immigration; judicial action in industrial disputes, and the approach of more intimate industrial association with enterprise and organization of other countries. President William Green dwelt especially on the campaign for the five-day week. Among the resolutions submitted was one for change in the federation's prohibition policy from modification to repeal. Another asked the federation to support unemployment insurance legislation.

Before the National Association of Manufacturers, in session in New York, President John E. Edgerton of Tennessee proclaimed the "unshamed resistance of organized industry" to governmental pensions for the aged, insurance for the unemployed and similar legislation. He declared nothing has happened to weaken the confidence of understanding minds in the soundness of the American economic system or scheme of government. James A. Emery, general counsel for the association, upheld lobbying for and against legislation as a private right and a public duty. He sounded a warning that public expenditures, unless checked, soon will consume one-fifth of the national income.

FOLLOWING the lead of their fellow Latin-Americans in other countries, Brazilians took up the revolutionary movement, seeking to overthrow the government of President Washington Luis and to prevent the inauguration of President-Elect Julio Prestes. They asserted Prestes was elected by fraud and that new elections must be held. Such rapid progress was made by the revolutionists that their complete success may be a matter of history before this is read. On the other hand, the federal government declared the revolt would be suppressed. The rebellion started almost simultaneously in several of the most important states, notably Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Minas Geraes and Pernambuco. By the middle of the week the important city of Pernambuco had been captured by the revolutionists after two days of fighting, and large armies were converging on Sao Paulo, center of the vast coffee-growing region. Numerous smaller cities and towns were occupied without bloodshed.

Of course the rebels were not having their own way everywhere, for the federal armies and the navy were active, and two classes of reservists were called out. Measures were taken to protect Rio de Janeiro from attack. It was feared the food problem in the capital city might become serious.

GREAT BRITAIN'S hope to revive her declining trade by the institution of free trade within the empire was definitely shelved in the imperial conference. After J. H. Thomas, dominions secretary, had given the facts and figures of England's distress and asked if something could not be done about it, the representatives of one

dominion after another arose and declared in effect that they would not give up the protection of their own industries for the sake of Great Britain. All of them, however, expressed hope that Great Britain would buy more of their agricultural products, and there were covert suggestions of a British tariff on foreign food, against which the present British government is pledged. Premier Bennett of Canada voiced what seemed to be the general opinion of the dominions when he said flatly: "In our opinion empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible."

ENGLAND'S huge dirigible, R-101, "largest in the world, crashed and exploded near Beauvais, France, soon after its start for India, and 48 men perished, only seven of those aboard surviving the disaster. Among the victims were Lord Thomson, minister of air; Sir W. Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation, and many other leading air experts and airmen. The ship was flying low through a dark, stormy night and apparently dipped so far that it struck a hill. The bag ripped and sparks from the motors set off the inflammable hydrogen gas.

Following a day of official mourning in France decreed by the government, the bodies of the dead were taken to London and placed in state in Westminster hall. A solemn national funeral service was held and the remains were then interred in a common grave at Cardington, the home port of the ill-fated dirigible.

Most of the fatalities in this disaster were due doubtless to the use of hydrogen gas in the bag. Helium gas, which is used in American dirigibles, is not inflammable; but the United States has the only unlimited supply of that gas and its export is forbidden by law. It is likely this ban will be removed by the next congress.

One of the big Lufthansa passenger planes of Germany was caught in a violent squall at Dresden and was dashed to earth. Six passengers, the pilot and the mechanic were killed.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the betrothal of King Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna, daughter of the king and queen of Italy. The official organ of the Vatican denies a report that the Vatican had consented to an arrangement by which the first son of this union would be reared in the Bulgarian Orthodox church and any other children would be brought up as Roman Catholics.

CHICAGO'S underworld "pulled a fast one" the other evening which caused Police Commissioner Alcock and his men much embarrassment. Four young thugs held up the automobile of Mrs. Thompson, wife of the mayor, at the door of her residence and took all the jewelry the lady was wearing, as well as the gun of her policeman-chauffeur. It may have been sheer bravado or, as the police suggest, a frame-up to have Alcock ousted so that a man more lenient to organized crime in Chicago might have his place.

The campaign to jail the Chicago master criminals or drive them from the city is progressing slowly and not so surely. Several of the worst gangsters have been arrested on vagrancy charges and held in heavy bonds; but unscrupulous lawyers and magistrates who are over-observant of technicalities may frustrate the best efforts of the crusaders.

BY A resolution adopted by the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association in annual convention in Chicago, an organized attack was started on the federal agricultural marketing act.

The resolution "calls upon and implores the leaders of representative units of this industry to lay aside all other considerations and join a movement to perfect an organization with prestige and power enough to carry on a determined fight" against the farm act and any other "radical legislation in general and that affecting our own industry in particular."

The officers of the association, whose industry is estimated by them to approximate a volume of a billion dollars annually, are instructed by the resolution to "accept it as a mandate to proceed with all possible force and dispatch."

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Big Toll Taken By Cloudbursts

Freaks of Weather, Overloaded Thunder Showers Change Landscapes.

New York.—Despite the widespread drought of recent months, the present year's weather record provides no exception to the rule that cloudbursts, with their attendant floods, cause the loss of many lives and several million dollars' worth of property in the United States every summer, says the New York Times. An outstanding event of this kind was the recent disaster at Nogales, on the Arizona-Mexican border, when about a score of lives were lost and many houses were wrecked by a cloudburst flood; and another case sufficiently striking to make news for the nation occurred later in the month at Bingham Canyon, Utah, close to the world's largest open-pit copper mine.

The term "cloudburst" used in connection with such events is a misnomer, but it is so firmly rooted in our language—and words of identical meaning are so well established, with the same application, in other languages—that meteorologists do not hesitate to describe exceptionally heavy local falls of rain under this name. Unfortunately the term tends to perpetuate the erroneous idea that clouds sometimes actually burst and discharge their entire water content instantaneously upon the earth.

This idea is centuries old. It is discussed with much display of erudition by a German writer named Out-hof in a Latin work published at Groningen in 1721. This authority gravely asserts that "the breaking of clouds takes place when the higher clouds, gravid with rain, and more dense and heavy than the dissolving clouds below them, being violently agitated, are torn asunder, divided and broken, and so, in a very great mass, suddenly fall and at a single outpouring vomit forth a tremendous power of water."

The heavy showers described as cloudbursts are also sometimes known as "waterspouts," and at one time a certain number of scientific authorities ascribed these torrential downpours to the action of true waterspouts or tornadoes in condensing and carrying aloft in their vortices great quantities of rain, which were subsequently allowed to fall when the vortex of the storm was broken up or weakened; as, for example, by striking the side of a mountain.

It is now recognized, however, that most cloudbursts are merely violent thunder showers. The rising air currents of a thunderstorm are so strong at times as to prevent any rain from falling. If these currents are weak-

ened at some point a large accumulation of water is permitted to fall at one time. This is especially likely to occur when a traveling thunderstorm, which is fed by rising streams of air from overheated ground, passes over the cooler surface of a mountain, so that its supply of warm air is temporarily cut off. Thus is explained the special frequency of cloudbursts in mountainous regions.

Difficulties in Measuring.

The extreme intensity of rainfall occurring in cloudbursts is as much a matter of speculation as is the extreme force of the wind occurring in tornadoes, and in both cases the uncertainty is due to the lack of instrumental records. The cloudburst, like the tornado, is limited to a small area, and it rarely happens that a rain gauge is placed at the point of heaviest rainfall in one of these showers. Moreover, an ordinary rain gauge, even if suitably located, would give no indication of the rate of fall during short periods of time. Such information can be obtained only with an automatically registering gauge which makes a continuous record of the rainfall, minute by minute, and gauges of this type are, as a rule, found only at the more important meteorological stations and observatories.

One of the fastest showers ever measured with an automatic rain gauge was that of May 1, 1908, at Porto Bello, on the Isthmus of Panama, in which 2.47 inches fell in three minutes. This record of intensity was surpassed on April 5, 1926, at Opids' Camp, on the Isthmus of Panama, when 1.02 inches of rain (115 tons of water to the acre) fell in one minute. This deluge was caught by two automatic rain gauges, standing side by side, and their records agreed, so that the figure above given is altogether trustworthy.

That decidedly heavier downpours than those just mentioned sometimes occur is inferred from the great amount of soil-washing observed in connection with certain cloudbursts. This phenomenon has been noticed not only in hilly and mountainous country, where the flow of the storm water is concentrated by the effects of slope, but also in comparatively level regions, where huge cavities are sometimes made by the mere impact of the falling water.

One such cavity resulted from an afternoon thunder shower in 1916 on a moor in the county of Durham, England. Eleven years after the shower its effects were still strikingly visible. On a gentle slope the top layer of grass and peat had been washed away to a depth of about four feet over an area of about twenty by forty yards. On the Cheviot hills in July, 1883, the upper layer of peat over an

area of from thirty to forty acres was plowed up by a cloudburst to a depth of some five feet and piled an enormous mass. John Glasspoole, an English meteorologist, has recently recorded a large number of these remarkable "cloudburst cavities" in the British Isles, and even more striking examples could doubtless be found in some other parts of the world.

Witnesses of cloudbursts have often described the water as coming down in masses or streams rather than in drops. This characteristic is said to have been observed in the celebrated cloudburst of July 26, 1819, at Catskill, N. Y., when 13 inches of rain fell in three hours.

Effects of Terrific Rains.
"In some places," writes I. E. Houk of this storm, "the streams were so concentrated and of such magnitude that gullies ten to forty feet deep and several rods long were washed out where no drainage channels or depressions had ever before existed. One man stepped from his door into water which he supposed to be about two feet deep and was drowned in ten feet of water."

Actual streams of falling water were also observed in Carter county, Tenn., on June 13, 1924, when the rainfall amounted to twelve inches in three hours, and where gullies of the same sort were formed.

Probably the most disastrous cloudburst on record was one that occurred in the Kil peninsula of southern Japan on August 19, 1888, during the passage of a typhoon. The resulting flood drowned more than 1,500 persons and ruined about 400,000 houses. Nearly 9.5 inches of rain fell in two hours.

With Dog Days Passe, Cat Days Hit Venice

Venice.—Dog days will be cat days this year. Alarmed at high rate of feline fecundity and at the annoyance caused summer visitors thereby the hygiene section of the municipal council has ordered the systematic destruction of all cats. A cat hunt has been organized. Dog catchers have been made cat catchers and they will do their work at night in order to avoid interference by many citizens who have special sympathy for cats.

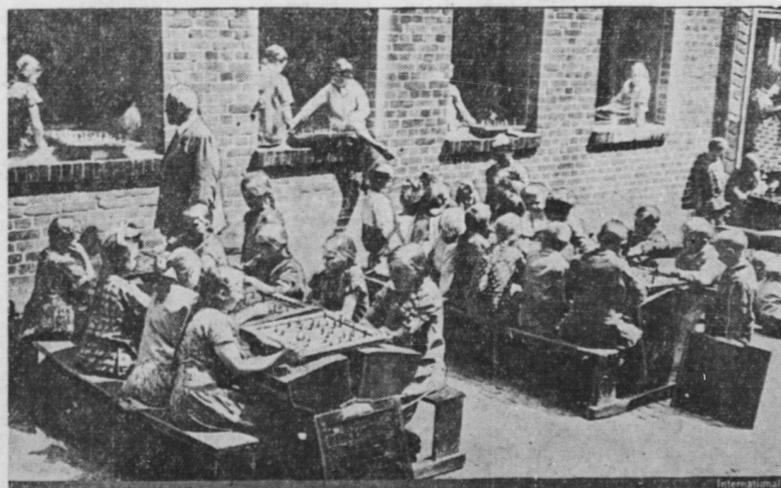
The cat catchers stretch nets across the narrow Venice streets and then organize a beat-up as in big game hunts.

When the cats are caught they are taken to the cat pound, where they are asphyxiated.

Famed Jail Breaker at Large Third Time

Baton Rouge, La.—Steven J. Beck, notorious New Orleans desperado, who in 1928 led a spectacular break from the Angola penitentiary, resulting in a gun fight in which six men died, is at large for the third time. Beck disappeared while at work on a painting job at the prison.

Everyone Plays Chess in This German Village



These school children of the ancient village of Strobeck, Germany, are in the midst of one of their open-air lessons in chess. The game is played by young and old of the village, where Count Gunzelin is said to have played it with the villagers back in the Eleventh century, when he was a prisoner in what is now known as the Chess tower.

BUREAU TELLS ORIGIN OF YELLOWSTONE PARK NAMES

Record of Federal Geographic Board Will Satisfy Curiosity of Tourists.

Washington.—Thousands of Yellowstone park tourists who have wondered whence and by what authority came such names as "Old Faithful" geyser and "Broken Egg" spring will find their curiosity gratified by explanations accompanying recent decisions of the United States geographic board.

Settling permanently all place names in the park from Abiathar peak to Young Hopeful geyser, and chronologically from the earliest French trappers to the latest dude tourists, the board's collected decisions tell a strange story of explorers' adventures and tourists' imagination.

The park itself derives its name from the Yellowstone river, known to the Minnetaree Indians as "Mi tsi a

da zi," meaning "rock yellow river," and adopted by early French explorers as "Roche Jaune" or "Yellow Rock."

"Old Faithful" was applied to the most reliable geyser of the upper basin by the Washburn party in 1870, and was the first geyser in the park to receive a name.

The Washburn party also named the "Beehive," because of the symmetry of its cone, the "Castle," because its cone resembled a partially ruined old feudal castle, and the "Grand."

The Gardiner river, from whence the official northern entrance to the park takes its name, was "probably named for a trapper."

Tourists' whimsicality is shown in the naming of "Factory hill," 9,500 feet, supposed to resemble on a frosty morning a factory in an active factory town; and "chocolate pots," thermal springs having small cones coated with

algae and iron, said to look like chocolate.

An Englishman, the earl of Dunraven, is formally recognized in "Dunraven peak," 9,700 feet high, named by the United States geological survey in 1878 for the earl, whose European publications on the wonders of the park made them known to the world.

Names which recall famous Americans are Gallatin range, named for Albert Gallatin, a distinguished statesman in early American history; Mount Sheridan, 10,250 feet, named by Capt. J. W. Barlow in 1871 for Gen. P. H. Sheridan, who vigorously supported the effort to preserve the wonders of the park, and Mount Washburn, after Gen. Henry Dana Washburn, leader of the Washburn party, 1870, who climbed the mountain alone to discover the direction of and route to Yellowstone lake.

Big Rattler Snared
Roanoke, Va.—Samuel Burton captured a rattlesnake with 12 rattles and a button near here.