THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLVI — GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920 — NO. 6

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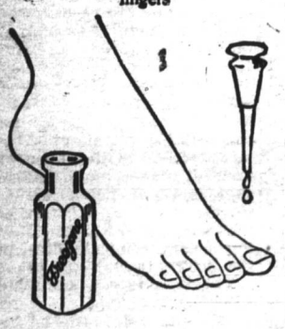

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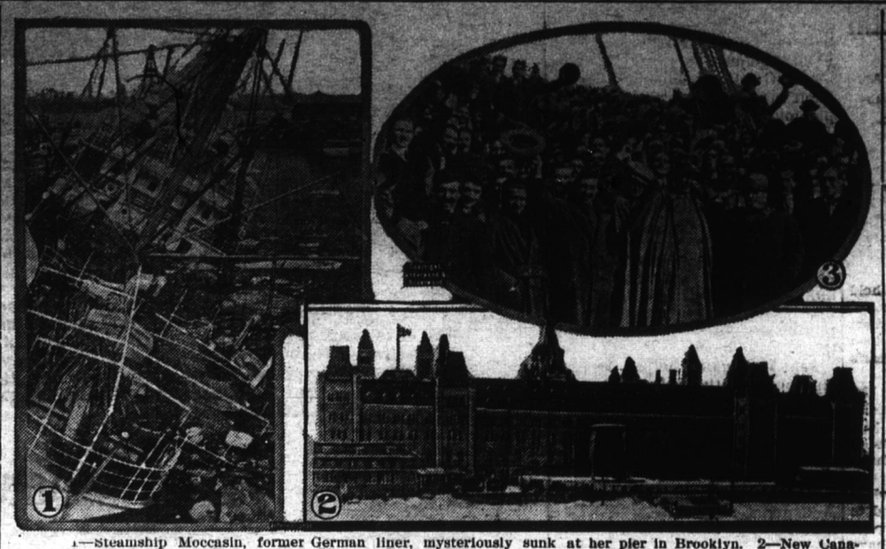

1—Steamship Moccasin, former German liner, mysteriously sunk at her pier in Brooklyn. 2—New Canadian federal parliament building recently opened by the duke of Devonshire. 3—Italian reservists returned to America after fighting through the war.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Conditions in Turkey Compel the Allies to Make Strong Showing of Force.

RUSSIA AGAIN SEEKS PEACE

Renews Offers to Warsaw After a Severe Defeat by Poles—Supreme Council on Economic Restoration—Another Final Struggle in Senate Over the Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Conditions in Turkey have been going from bad to worse until the supreme council of the allies has been driven not only to adopt drastic measures but even to plan for the temporary taking over of certain of the Turkish government activities, including the war department. If the Turks behave themselves better and cease the massacring of Armenians this control will be only temporary. Urged especially by Premier Venizelos of Greece, the council is said to have ordered the occupation of important points in Asiatic and European Turkey by allied military and naval forces in the belief that strong showing of military force would bring the Turks around to their senses. If this is not sufficient, it may be necessary to start operations against Mustapha Kemel Pasha, the Turkish commander in Asiatic Turkey, and it is believed these would be carried out by the Greek army of 90,000 men now in the Smyrna region.

Since the recent massacre in Marash similar outrages have occurred in a number of other places and it is reported that Turks, Kurds and Arabs are besieging Aintab, Urfa, Diabekr, Mardin and other towns. In all these places there are American relief workers who are in danger, and many days ago Consul J. B. Jackson at Aleppo asked our state department to send a squadron of warships to Port Alexandretta. The French garrisons, however, are the chief objects of attack and considerable French reinforcements have been sent to Cilicia.

The trouble in Turkey, which is said to be directed from Berlin and supported by the bolsheviki, is a part of the general fight being put up in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and other countries by so-called nationalists who are attacking the British rule. Dispatches from Turkey assert that Prince Feisal of the Hedjaz kingdom is implicated in it and has suggested a possible union of Turkey, Syria and the Hedjaz. The situation is becoming almost as complicated and difficult to understand as that in Russia some months ago.

What was heralded as a great drive against Poland by the Russian bolsheviki was turned into a decisive defeat of the latter when the Poles took two important railway junctions and a large number of prisoners, including an entire division staff. Immediately thereafter Tchitcherin, soviet foreign minister, sent another peace note to Warsaw, asking when and where the peace delegates of all the border nations might meet with the representatives of the bolsheviki. He asked Poland to refrain from further hostilities and explained that the soviet operations on the Lithuanian and White Ruthenian fronts, which the Poles had broken up, were inspired by fear that the Poles intended to start a drive against the Ukraine. President Pilsudski's position in Poland was greatly strengthened by the victory of his troops and the attitude of the Moscow government.

The Roumanians and the bolsheviki are in a fair way to make peace, negotiations now being under way at Dorna-Watra in Bukowina. As a preliminary the Roumanians demand that the soviet troops be withdrawn from the frontier and that commercial relations be resumed. It now appears likely that Roumania will succeed in her great purpose of annexing, or recovering, Bessarabia.

The supreme council of the allies, taking note of the distressing state of the world in general, has issued a memorandum on economic conditions that is welcomed by all serious minded persons. For the preservation of civilization it urges, as might be expected, the early and complete restoration of peace conditions, with normal economic relations, reduction of armies to a peace footing and limitation of armaments; the encouragement of larger and better output by workers everywhere; the suppression of extravagance, and deflation of credit and currency; and assistance for countries that are now unproductive for lack of raw materials. Without any suggestion of mitigating the treaty terms it is stated that Germany and especially Austria must be enabled to obtain foodstuffs and raw materials in order that they may recover enough to pay the indemnity demanded of them, and it is declared that the total of the reparation must be fixed at the earliest possible time. There is even a suggestion that Germany should be allowed to raise an international loan to meet her immediate needs. In this proposed line of conduct toward the vanquished nations the supreme council is facing the facts with business calculation, not with sentimental feelings.

If there had been any tendency toward treating Germany with more tenderness it probably would have been dispelled by the many attacks made last week by Germans on army officers and others of the allies in the country on official business. These outrages took place in Berlin and several other cities and were deliberate and seemingly planned. The Berlin government deplores them and promises to punish the offenders, among whom is Prince Joachim Albrecht, cousin of the former kaiser.

Minister of Defense Noske has been telling correspondents how scrupulously Germany has been carrying out the terms of the treaty by reducing her military and naval strength, but there are other things the government has not done yet. Among these is the application of the promised penalties for the outrages suffered by officers of the interallied commission of the Baltic states during the German evacuation of that region. The conference of allied ambassadors has sent to Berlin a firmly worded note demanding that this pledge be carried out at once.

At frequent intervals the opposing forces in the senate have entered on what is described by the Washington correspondents as the decisive struggle over the peace treaty of Versailles. At this writing they are engaged in another of those combats, and the prospect is that this time it really will be decisive. Early in the week President Wilson, rather than to confer with a representative of the compromisers, wrote a long letter to Senator Hitchcock in which he reasserted his old position regarding the treaty, condemned the reservations as a nullification of the League of Nations covenant and pleaded for consideration of the needs of humanity instead of "special national interests." He demanded that article 10 be accepted unchanged and asserted that to refuse to accept the moral obligation required by it would be a breach of good faith. If the United States cannot enter the league with full responsibility, he said, it should retire gracefully from the great concert of powers. Article 10, said the president, represents the renunciation by the other great powers of their old imperialistic ideas and aims, and its doctrine is the essence of Americanism. He continued:

"Militaristic ambitions and imperialistic policies are by no means dead, even in the councils of the nations whom we most trust and with whom we most desire to be associated in the tasks of peace." And then he added the surprising statement that the militaristic party of France which was prevented from getting the upper hand during the peace conference is in control there now. In evident allusion to Vincent Grey's letter, he says he is "not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from things which it has suffered."

Quite naturally, Mr. Wilson's references to French policies annoyed the French government and enraged the French people. It was reported that Ambassador Jusserand had been instructed to ask our state department for a more explicit explanation of the president's meaning.

That the president's letter sounded the knell of the treaty was the general opinion, for while there were some further feeble efforts at compromise, the senators prepared themselves for a final fight in which it was believed enough Democrats would be rallied to the support of the president to prevent ratification with reservations, provided the "irreconcilable" Republicans voted with them.

The insurgent Democrats, most of whom are up for re-election this year, are inclined to think Bryan was right when he said the party could not afford to go before the country on the issue of article 10, yet that is the prospect that confronts the Democrats. And if that is made the issue, it is predicted that Mr. Wilson will be compelled to reconsider his reported decision not to seek a third term. Of the administration Democrats who are after the nomination Attorney General Palmer is the only one who is trying to capture instructed delegations, and of course if his chief determined to run again, Mr. Palmer would have to stand aside. The others, like McAdoo, have been contenting themselves with keeping their names before the public and advising the sending of uninstructed delegates to San Francisco.

Many of the Republicans welcomed the chance to make article 10 the issue of the campaign, the irreconcilables especially being pleased. The situation served to boost the stock of Senator Hiram Johnson considerably. Two of his colleagues, Kenyon of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska, promptly announced that they would support his candidacy. "The president has made the issue," said Kenyon. "It is article 10. Let the fight come. Let the Democrats nominate Woodrow Wilson under the white flag of internationalism and the Republicans nominate Hiram Johnson under the Stars and Stripes of Americanism."

So far, however, the main contestants for the Republican nomination remain as before, General Wood and Governor Lowden. Both have made considerable progress and also their managers have succeeded in stirring up a good deal of bitterness in some states, notably Illinois, where the Lowden men thought the Wood forces were trying to trespass on their preserves. When Frank Hitchcock became actively engaged in the Wood campaign it was believed this would assure for the general the support of all the southern states, where Hitchcock built up a smooth-working machine when he was postmaster general. But this idea received a jolt last week when the North Carolina state convention indorsed the candidacy of Judge Peter C. Pritchard.

Herbert Hoover has done something to make clear his political affiliations. In a letter to a California admirer he says it is well known that he was a progressive Republican before the war, and that he is now an independent progressive.

The president's commission for settlement of the coal mine labor troubles was unable last week to formulate a unanimous report as Mr. Wilson requested, but one was forwarded to the White House, signed by Peale, representing the owners, and Robinson, representing the public. White, representing the miners, refused to concur. This disagreement was over the question of hours, Mr. White holding out for a seven-hour day while the others insisted on an eight-hour day. The majority report was that the bituminous miners should be given a 25 per cent increase in wages, this including the 14 per cent increase granted them when the strike was called off last fall.

The Supreme court of the United States dealt the national treasury rather a severe blow last week when it decided that stock dividends of corporations are not taxable as income. The government will be compelled to return a huge sum—maybe as much as $100,000,000—already collected. Many corporations that have been accumulating big surpluses have been awaiting the decision to "cut melons."

Pardoned By Governor.

Thomas Williams, who was sentenced to three years on the county chaingang for forgery, received his pardon from Governor Bickett. He had served about 30 days of his sentence when the county physician recommended that he be pardoned as he could be of no use to the county. He has tuberculosis.

To Attend Traffic Conference.

Washington.—(Special)—A committee of 15 from the Southern Traffic league will join in a body the Foreign Trade conference of the South Atlantic states.

They will co-operate with the manufacturers, producers, shippers and commercial bodies throughout the four South Atlantic states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Young Celebrates Anniversary.

Insurance Commissioner James R. Young, celebrating his 20 years as commissioner, entertained in the departmental offices several hundred visitors representing all sections of the state.

The commissioner, who will not run in the 1920 primary, made no announcement of his retirement and it is not improbable that he will serve out his official days.

In his incumbency the office has become a great revenue maker and this year raised $650,000. It is the clearing house for fire prevention and has made that one of its biggest features. It has prosecuted 2,000 violations and convicted 300 of burning property.

SEVERAL VIEWS ON BONUS ACTS GIVEN

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS TAKES EXCEPTION TO CERTAIN STATEMENTS.

WAS NO INTENTIONAL INSULT

A Witness Says It Is Only Human to Accept a Bonus if Government Can Be Persuaded to Grant It.

Washington.—The frank statement by a witness that members of Congress would support soldier relief legislation in order to get votes started a rumpus in the house ways and means committee, considering a multitude of bills dealing with the subject.

Frank P. Keech, a New York broker, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the inspector general's department, opposing additional compensation, for former service men, declared some legislation might be expected because of political pressure.

The inference that members would be swayed through fear of losing votes was characterized by Chairman Fordney as an insult to the committee.

Keech replied that his statement was not intended to be insulting, but that it was nevertheless true.

George M. Rushmore, a member of the American Legion, said members of his post did not think the legion "ought to club Congress into giving a bonus," but he added "it is only human to take it if the government is willing to give it."

FREIGHT RATES INCREASED ON SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND

New York.—Freight rates on foodstuffs shipped to England in British vessels have been increased 20 cents a hundred pounds—from 45 to 75 cents.

PASSPORTS TO CUBA MAY BE HELD UP FOR A SHORT TIME

Washington.—Passports now being issued at the rate of from 450 to 500 a day may be held up until it is determined who is the head of the state department.

CUTTING THEIR WAY THROUGH THEY MARCHED 2,000 MILES.

London.—Thirty thousand non-bolshevik Russians, after cutting their way through the bolshevik forces in Siberia and marching 2,000 miles, have arrived at Verkhne-Udinsk.

VETERAN NEWSPAPER MAN HAS DIED AT HOME IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va.—Henry Aylett Sampson, veteran newspaper man and poet, died at his home here after an illness of several months. He was a great grandson of Patrick Henry.

MANY STILLS ARE CAPTURED IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Talladega, Ala.—Federal prohibition officers in Alabama destroyed 103 illicit distilleries with a total capacity of 7,194 gallons during February, according to figures announced from the office of state enforcing agent.

UNITED STATES IS BLAMED FOR TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

London.—Blame for the troubles that are being experienced in settling the Turkish problem were laid at the door of the United States by Earl Curson, the foreign secretary, in explaining the peace conference's negotiations to the house of lords.

APPROXIMATELY 50,000 OF OUR DEAD TO BE SENT HOME

Washington.—The bodies of about 50,000 of the American dead in France will be returned to the United States while between 20,000 and 25,000 will remain permanently interred overseas, Secretary Baker said.

SUFFRAGE ACTION OF WEST VIRGINIA TO BE CONTESTED.

Washington.—The West Virginia senate in ratifying the suffrage amendment after unseating Senator Montgomery "simply made the alleged ratification a matter for the courts to decide," the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage declared in a statement.

Refusal to seat Senator Montgomery was said to be a violation of "the constitutional provision for a two-thirds vote to expel a member."

SYRIAN CONGRESS DECLARES SYRIA INDEPENDENT STATE.

Beirut, Syria.—The Syrian congress, at Damascus declared Syria to be an independent state. There were fireworks, and Beirut celebrated its independence. It is reported Prince Feisal, son of the king of Hejaz, will be crowned king. Palestine, Lebanon and northern Mesopotamia are included in the districts where the Arabs are voting freely, apparently with the purpose of forcing the peace conference to recognize Syria.

Meetings at Junaluska.

The summer program for the Southern Methodist assembly grounds at Lake Junaluska, near Waynesville, has been announced; the first meeting to take place June 25, when the older boys' camp conference convenes. Boys from all sections of the south will be in attendance and during the summer season it is estimated that at least 40,000 people will visit the assembly grounds.

RETIRING SECRETARY A "SHIRT-SLEEVE" BOY

©Mishkin, N. Y. COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH — © HARRIS & EWING FRANKLIN K. LANE.

FRANKLIN K. LANE TO "FOLLOW ON"

Accepts Invitation to Become National Chairman of Salvation Army's Annual Appeal for Funds.

WASHINGTON'S BEST BELOVED RESTARTING LIFE AT 55.

Former Cabinet Officer Before Entering the Oil Business as an Executive for the Doheny Interests Will Lend His Great Abilities to the Church Militant Organization.

Franklin K. Lane, referred to far and wide as "Washington's best loved man," is undertaking two notable innovations at an age when most men think mainly of retiring to the quiet of private life. One is to "earn enough money to support my family and keep my bills paid," and the other is "to step down from a high place to resume my place among the shirtsleeve boys and give them a hand if I can!"

Two history making statements from a man of Mr. Lane's attainments and station in life! And the remarkable part of it all is that he puts the shirtsleeve matter—the thing about helping his neighbors—ahead of that other thing—making more money in order the better to underwrite the Autumn of his life!

Few men reach a higher niche in the affections and confidence of the public mind than has this remarkable man from the West, who was once an editor, then a lawyer and finally a member of the President's cabinet and who withdraws from public life to "earn a better living" after rendering a service to the government the extent and value of which would be impossible to estimate. Still fewer men are called to such responsible places as Franklin K. Lane will now occupy. He will enter the oil business as an executive for the Doheny interests and will be established in New York city for that purpose by April 1. But the rosy prospect of making "a living wage" after several years spent in struggling along on the salary of a cabinet officer has not blinded Mr. Lane to another opportunity—that for striking a few powerful blows on behalf of the "man who is down, but never out!"

Franklin K. Lane has accepted an invitation from Commander Evangeline Booth to become the national chairman for the Salvation Army's annual appeal for funds in 1920. He is already on this job, although Wall Street does not greet him as an oil well executive for another month.

"It is a genuine privilege to find opportunity for encouraging a work so direct and practical and so valuable to the masses of the people as the work of the Salvation Army," said Mr. Lane at his office in Washington the other day. "When Commander Miss Booth asked me to take the responsibilities of national chairman for the 1920 appeal of that organization," continued the secretary, "the first thought that flashed across my mind was, How can I spare time for such work when I am entering upon a commercial task of great responsibility?

"And then there flashed across my mind a vision of the things the Salvation Army does—the help it gives to men and women and little children just when and where they need it most—and I thought to myself that after all there could be no more important thing than this. So I accepted—along with the other job—and I am trusting to the generosity of my new employers to indorse my action in the matter.

"I believe every right thinking man and woman in America owes the Salvation Army some of his or her time every year. And I am going to pay my share. I am going to get my shoulder squarely behind the movement for human that can win the hearts and the confidence of the common people like this Salvation Army has won them in recent years. I am going to pull off my coat and do some real work that will show where I stand when it comes to weighing the homely, unostentatious and highly practical relief methods of this amazing band of workers. I heard the call. The problems of the poor are there to be solved, and they can use my poor efforts perhaps, so I have answered the call.

"I won't do much talking in the coming drive. I will do real work, and when I do talk I don't want to talk to anyone but actual workers. There will be no speech making by me to those who might be curious to hear a former cabinet officer in action, but who are not interested in the work of the Salvation Army. I shall talk to workers and only to workers. The day for oratory in such matters has gone. We are down to brass tacks.

"I think I owe it as a citizen of America to show my understanding and appreciation of the helpful work the Salvation Army is doing in its rescue homes, maternity hospitals, free clinics, industrial homes, fresh air farms and tenement house relief work.

"My testimony is not needed, however, in this matter. There are 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of young Americans who went into the recent war either unaware that the Salvation Army existed or having no use for its methods if they did know of it. So far as I can learn these men came out of that war unanimous on one subject—and that was that the Salvation Army understood the average man, knew how to deal with him and simply 'delivered the goods' on the 100 per cent basis.

"There is no division of opinion on that one subject. There could have been no greater test for the Salvation Army than the test it received in the war. So after all I am merely adding my voice to the mighty chorus I have referred to when I say that the Salvation Army has long since won the right to make an appeal to the rest of us for its maintenance, and I am sure it will not make that appeal in vain.

"The Salvation Army one year ago abandoned its old custom of begging in the streets the year around so that its workers could devote all of their time and attention to the poor. It makes an annual appeal each May. Personally I know of no greater bulwark that could be raised against the rising tide of human unrest than to strengthen the hands of this band of self sacrificing Christian toilers who have the confidence of all men and women, regardless of race, creed, color or position in life. I think it is important for the interests of our advancing civilization that such a practical and wholesome work be stimulated and maintained to the utmost.

"They say there are no 'down and outers' any more. Personally I do not believe it, or if I did believe it I would know that the abnormal times have swung the pendulum back too far on one side—and that it will swing far to the other side directly. There will always be a bottom to society. The poor will always be with us. We owe it to our fellow men to know our neighbor and share his troubles and problems, and only by that method can we, in all fairness and righteousness, keep the scales even in this life.

"I am proud to face the problems of the poor with the Salvation Army in such a trying hour, and I hope that American men and women will stand with me in the work ahead of us. But they must be workers. I shall have no time to entertain mere observers."

Both for the organization that gives aid and relief to the poor and for the poor themselves, the high cost of living has been a troublesome factor in recent months. Money does not go far these days, but there's no one in the world who can get more worth-while work out of a dollar than can the Salvationists. In this country they gave away 3,699,767 meals in the twelve-month ending last September 30, and provided 371,334 meals besides at approximate cost. They supplied free beds for 1,181,547 night lodgings and 1,498,887 at a merely nominal charge. And in addition to all this and to all that was done for thousands in the Army institutions they gave temporary relief to 709,351 persons.

VERY FIRMLY WORDED NOTE TO BE FORWARDED GERMANY.

Paris.—The conference of ambassadors have decided to send the German government a very firmly worded note demanding immediate application of the penalties promised for the outrages suffered by officers of the inter-allied commission to the Baltic states during the German evacuation of this region.

Greensboro,—A. C. Bonkemeyer, sales manager of the Gate City Motor company here, was almost instantly killed here when the powerful automobile he was driving turned over.

Lillington,—Charles R. Ross, a leading lawyer and business man in Harnett county, has been chosen by Robert N. Page to direct his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the June primary.

No Gray Hair.

It seems so unwise to have gray, faded or lifeless hair these days, now that Q-ban Hair Color Restorer will bring a natural, even, dark shade, without detection, to gray or lifeless hair.

Have handsome, soft, lustrous hair in abundance without a trace of of gray. Apply Q-ban—guaranteed harmless—50c a large bottle—money back if not satisfied. Sold by the Hayes Drug Co., and all good drug stors. Try Q-ban Hair Tonic, Liquid Champoo and Soap.

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Mr. Weaver followed the advice of Dr. LeGear, Graduate Veterinary Surgeon of 27 years experience, and is money ahead. Here is the Doctor's offer to you: Get a package of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders from your dealer; feed it to your horses, milk cows, steers, hogs and sheep as per direction and after a thorough trial, if results are not satisfactory, just return the empty carton to your dealer and your money will be cheerfully refunded.—Dr. L. D. LeGear Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of L. A. Boone, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of Feb., 1921, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

This Jan'y 23, 1920.

ISAAC HOLT, Adm'r of L. A. Boone, dec'd.
John J. Henderson, Att'y. 2jan6t

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It was quite grandiloquent of the ex-crown prince to tender himself as a vicarious offering, but our recollection is that black sheep were never considered appropriate for sacrificial purposes.