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## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Smith of Illinois Is Barred From the Senate—More Money for Army.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FRANK L. SMITH, senator-elect and senator-designate from Illinois, is not to be permitted to take a seat in the senate, at least until the committee on privileges and elections has passed on his qualifications. By a vote of 48 to 33 the senate on Thursday withheld the oath of office from him. Twenty-nine Republicans and four Democrats voted in favor of seating Smith, and 15 Republicans and 32 Democrats against him. Mr. Smith appeared in the senate chamber Wednesday and submitted his credentials in the form of an appointment by Governor Small. Senator Deneen of Illinois at once moved that Smith be sworn in pending reference of the charges against him to the privileges and elections committee. Senator Reed of Missouri moved that the oath be withheld temporarily, contending that Smith's disqualification already had been established by the investigation of the Illinois primary slush fund scandal conducted by the special committee of which Reed is chairman.

General debate on the matter was thus opened, and for hours the senators discussed the problem, some holding that the senate had no power over Smith until he became a member, and others demanding that he be refused the oath of office. Constitutional points were argued and precedents brought forward; and while naturally no one defended Smith's acceptance of campaign funds from Sam Insull, public utilities magnate, the number of those who defended his right to be sworn in was rather surprising. Next day the debate was resumed and a vote taken, with the result noted above. The committee's inquiry may not be completed for several weeks, possibly not before March 4, so there is little chance for Smith to get in this session. The vote seemed to make it certain he will be barred also by the new senate.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S economy program for the army was knocked sideways by the house, which approved appropriations totaling \$298,612,674 for the strictly military activities of the War department. This makes available \$6,477,000 more than was recommended by the budget bureau. One provision maintains the enlisted personnel strength of the army at 118,750. Other sections increase the army ration allowance from 33.74 cents a day per man to approximately 40 cents a day by adding \$2,688,539 to the budget's estimates, provide for the purchase of 1,500 more horses and 725 more mules than the budget would have allowed, provide \$942,530 more for National Guard activities, \$446,578 more for the organized reserves, and \$382,410 more for the operation of citizens' military training camps than the budget recommended.

"Big navy" advocates in the senate appropriations committee carried on the fight for construction of three light cruisers, that was just barely lost in the house, and the committee amended the house navy supply bill by including that feature, increasing the total voted by the lower chamber by \$5,267,854.

This was highly pleasing to the strong national defense advocates, but word came promptly from the White House that the President would veto the bill if it went to him carrying the provision for building additional cruisers this year. He still feels that this would be a step toward precipitating another naval armament race and would be a violation of the spirit of the Washington arms treaty.

BY a vote of 50 to 34, six short of the necessary two-thirds, the senate rejected the Lausanne treaty with Turkey, for the ratification of which a long and earnest campaign had been carried on and which had been debated for many hours in executive session. The treaty was sponsored by the administration and supported by

Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee. Senators Swanson and King led the opposition, contending that the pact gives up historic guarantees of justice for Americans in Turkey without securing adequate safeguards in their place, that it in effect acquiesces in the Turkish refusal to recognize American naturalization laws in so far as they affect Turks who return to their native land; that it fails adequately to protect the charitable and philanthropic enterprises of Americans in Turkey, and that it abandons Armenia, notwithstanding pledges that its independence would be secured.

Nearly all other nations have made similar treaties with Turkey, and there have been warnings of retaliatory action against American interests in that country if the treaty were not ratified.

DECLARING that governmental assistance is necessary in dealing with the agricultural problem, the house committee on agriculture reported favorably the Haugen farm relief bill. Speaking for the committee, Chairman Haugen said: "The big problems of American agriculture today are beyond the power of individual farmers or of their relatively small organizations to solve. These problems arise because the prices of farm products are uncertain and unprofitable due (1) to seasonal variations in yield and (2) to competition with the products of European and Asiatic peasant labor and of new lands with low production costs.

"The best judgment is that the remedy will be found (1) in carrying products over from fat years to lean years and equating a price based on supply and demand over a period of years rather than for one year, and (2) in managing the surplus so as to make the tariff on agricultural products effective when necessary to maintain stable markets.

"To do these things requires a reservoir of money and credit after the manner of the capital stock of the federal reserve banks."

REVERSING the finding of an Ohio Federal District court, the Supreme court of the United States in a unanimous opinion affirmed the right of the senate to compel the appearance of witnesses before its committees, to force the production of books and records and to punish for contempt those witnesses who refuse to testify. The opinion was in the case of Mal S. Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, and he was remanded to the custody of the senate's sergeant at arms. Members of the senate interpreted the finding as ample grounds for the punishment of Samuel Insull, utilities magnate; State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, and Edward H. Wright, colored member of the Illinois state commerce commission, all of Chicago, for their refusal to testify during the investigation of the recent Illinois senatorial primary.

WHATEVER may be the outcome of his other troubles, President Calles of Mexico has succeeded in one of his aims. He has conquered the hitherto unconquerable Yaqui Indians of Sonora. Their leaders, including Chief Luis Matus and eight governors of pueblos, presented to General Manzo, commander of the federal troops, a document offering to surrender unconditionally, to give up their arms and to support the government in its fight against its enemies. This offer was accepted by President Calles and Minister of War Amaro. The Yaquis, who were short of money, food and ammunition, said they had been deceived by the De la Huerta party and by agents in the United States and induced to rebel. The war against them lasted six months and the government built a great military road 300 miles long that completely surrounded the Indians in the Bacatete mountain region.

Catholic rebels in the state of Jalisco sustained a severe defeat by the federal troops under General Ferera at Atotonilco and lost that town. It was asserted in Mexico City that these rebels were led by Bishop Orozco y Jimenez of Guadalajara, but this is doubted by the close friends of the prelate. In the state of Zacatecas the rebels were reported as making a strong attack on Nochistlan.

This matter of the "Catholic rebellion" caused a lively debate in the United States senate when Heflin of

Alabama made an attack on the Knights of Columbus, asserting they were trying to involve the United States in war with Mexico because of that country's treatment of the Catholic church. His charges were strongly assailed by Walsh of Massachusetts, Ransdell of Louisiana and Ashurst of Arizona, all Democrats and all Catholics; by Bruce of Maryland and Reed of Missouri, who also are Democrats.

The senate also took cognizance of the dispute over the Mexican oil and land laws. Senator Robinson of Arkansas offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the senate that the dispute should be settled by arbitration, and Secretary of State Kellogg promptly issued a statement declaring that he welcomed Robinson's suggestion and had already been considering the possibility of applying the principle of arbitration to the question. The Mexican government accepted arbitration "in principle."

Alberto J. Pani, Mexican minister of finance and the close friend of Wall Street leaders, resigned his portfolio last week after a long struggle against the more radical men in the Calles government. It was understood he would be appointed ambassador to Paris.

DISPATCHES from Nicaragua say Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, leader of the liberal rebels of Nicaragua, has rejected an offer from President Diaz for a peace conference. Reports from Puerto Cabezas, the liberal headquarters, are that the revolutionists are planning new attacks against President Diaz' forces along the Escondido river. Possibly to head off this movement, Admiral Latimer landed more American marines under the command of Capt. John W. Thomasson, the author of "Fix Bayonets." Sacasa said his troops had defeated the conservatives at San Pedro. In an interview he termed ridiculous and absurd the statements that he has bolshevistic tendencies.

ANTI-FOREIGN sentiment in China is increasing to an alarming extent and the foreigners are being removed from the danger zones as rapidly as possible. The week started with a serious riot in Foochow where foreign women were beaten and dragged through the streets and several ministers were roughly treated. All the foreign schools, churches and hospitals were plundered, and a lot of Chinese orphan girls were abducted. The British government is frankly apprehensive and is hurrying large reinforcements to Shanghai. Assurances have been given that France will cooperate in the defense of the foreign concessions there and elsewhere. The French concession in Shanghai houses more than a thousand Americans. Preparations are being made to withstand a native strike and boycott like that at Hankow. The northern troops under Marshal Sun still control Shanghai and its environs but probably cannot stand against the attack which the Cantonese are planning to make immediately. So far the American naval forces over there have only been called on to rescue endangered Americans.

FEDERAL JUDGE WILKERSON in Chicago approved the sale of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and control of the company passed from federal receivership and into the hands of the National City company of New York and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The court also approved the reorganization plans but these must have the consent of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Coincident with Judge Wilkerson's decree, announcement was made by Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern railway, that plans are being concluded for a closer alliance among the Great Northern, the Burlington, and the Northern Pacific roads, so-called Hill lines, dominated by the Morgan financial interests.

ALMOST before it was in print, the prediction that Doctor Curtius would fall in forming a German cabinet was fulfilled. He gave up the attempt and President von Hindenburg again called on Doctor Marx to undertake the job. He accepted, despite the open opposition of the Nationalists under the leadership of Count Westarp, who have renewed their fight against the republic. On Thursday Marx told the president that his efforts had been fruitless.

Even the jewels and semi-precious stones which embellished the granite tombs have been removed, leaving only the holes in which they were set.

The historic edifice built by Peter the Great and containing all of Russia's imperial dead from the time of that monarch to Czar Alexander III, has been converted into a museum by the bolshevik authorities, who charge the public 10 cents admission. But the public is little to see in the cathedral there is little to see in the cathedral beyond the mouldering bones of sepul-

### THREE IN THE PLOT

By THOMAS J. SMITH

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"THE trouble with you, my dear, is that you have a temperament," said John Stevens to his pretty wife Lillian.

"Oh, I wish I knew whether you loved me," she sobbed. "I wish I knew."

"You don't think I am a liar, do you?" inquired her husband, biting off the end of a cigar.

"No, but you just can't help changing. I know you're changed. You haven't told me you cared for me for a whole week."

"When I change I'll let you know," said John calmly. He took his hat and went up to Lillian to kiss her good-by. But she repulsed him.

"I don't want you to kiss me ever again," she said. "I know I'm nothing to you. You can go and leave me. Maybe there will be somebody who will care for me some day."

"Well, if you find him, don't forget to tell me," answered her husband, letting himself out of the door. His face grew rather serious as he went down the street. He was devoted to his wife of two years' standing, but as he had said, Lillian had a temperament. She was forever imagining things. She was the type of a woman who would never be quite happy. He was puzzled; he wished he knew what to do to make her life happier and more serene. Yet the only thing seemed to be to wait and hope that in time Lillian would come to see things differently.

"I wish I had Jim's advice," he muttered. "I've half a mind to go and talk things over with him. Jim understands women, and he understands Lillian—he ought to."

Jim Davis and Lillian had been engaged for nearly a year before John Stevens butted in and won the girl away. Jim had never resented it, and the two men had become fast friends. It was a curious situation, and only the strongest friendship could have endured it. But John never had the least doubt of his friend's loyalty.

When he had gone Lillian sat down and gave way to a flood of tears. She did not believe her husband cared for her. Because he did not tell her so every minute of the day, as he had done when they were married, seemed an infallible proof to her.

"I'll make him realize what he has lost," she said.

She wished that she had some woman friend in whom she could confide. But since her marriage she had given up nearly all her friends. Who was there? Jim, who had adored her, Jim whom she ought to have married. With a sudden impulse she went to the telephone.

"Jim," she called. "I am in great trouble. Won't you come round and see me and help me?"

"Sure, Lily," answered Jim.

He came into the room half an hour later, big, stalwart, honest-looking. She offered him a chair.

"What's the trouble, my dear?" he asked.

"John doesn't love me any more," sobbed Lillian.

"Oh, I guess you've got that wrong," said Jim. "I know he does."

"No, he doesn't. He thinks now he's got me it doesn't matter how he acts. And I'm going to give him the lesson of his life. And I want you to help me."

"Well, I don't mind playing a trick on old John," said Jim. "Spell it out, Lily."

"I want you to pretend to elope with me. I mean to leave a letter saying I've run away with you. Then we'll just go to the station together about the time he's coming home, and if he e-cares for me, he'll follow and bring me back."

"And shoot me, maybe," said Jim meditatively.

"Of course, if you're afraid," said Lillian scornfully.

"No, I'm not afraid," answered Jim. "But suppose he doesn't come for us?"

"Then I shall take the train to mother, and you'll go home, and I'll never, never see or speak to John again as long as I live."

Jim reflected. "It's a sort of low game to play," he soliloquized. "Lily, dear, are you dead sure you've got John correctly? You know he isn't much of a hand to show his feelings, but he's got 'em, all right."

"I know he doesn't care for me, and I'm going to show him that he's lost me."

"All right," said Jim finally. "Now about the details. John gets back about—?"

"Half-past five."

"Suppose we start at five, then, and wait at the station till seven. That will give him time to catch us. Say in your letter that we are leaving on the six-forty, for—where do you say?"

"San Francisco," gulped Lillian.

"That's good enough. And I guess you'd better have a real trunkful of clothes, in case he doesn't come and you have to go to your mother."

Jim went away, leaving Lillian in a flood of tears. Outside the house he stopped and shook his head regretfully.

At half-past five John arrived home with a box of fresh candy, to find Lillian gone. He read the letter upon the table. She was gone with the man who had always loved her, she said, and she had made the biggest mistake in life in marrying John. The train for San Francisco left at six-thirty, and he needn't try to find where she had gone, because he would never see her again.

John put the letter down calmly and looked at his watch. Then he took down the railroad guide. There was no train for San Francisco at six-thirty.

John washed and did his hair, put on a clean collar, selected his favorite walking stick, and went into the street and took a car to the station.

At six o'clock Lillian paced the platform beside Jim in anguish. What would John do? She was beginning to grow afraid. She had never seen John angry, except once, when he kicked an impudent plumber out of the house. He had seemed terrible then. What would he do? There might be murder.

She went up to Jim. "I think you had better go," she said. "You aren't really necessary, you know. John won't know who the man was for sure. If you stay here he may shoot you."

Jim looked scared. "You think so, Lillian?" he asked in a hollow voice.

"It would be terrible," said Lillian, sobbing.

"I have a hunch John won't come," said Jim.

"What do you mean?"

"He must have got your letter an hour ago, almost. It's twenty-five past six. I am sure he isn't coming. Probably he is glad to be free."

"Jim!"

"And you're happy to be rid of him," continued Jim. "He's a worthless scamp. Lily, dear, suppose we convert that program into a reality?"

"Jim, have you lost your senses?"

"No, I've just found them, dear. I've always loved you. Let us really go to San Francisco, dearest, and be happy the rest of our lives."

"How dare you insult me!" cried Lillian furiously. "And how dare you insult my husband? Oh, you traitor! I never dreamed you were so wicked. Leave me at once. Oh, John, John, why don't you come to me?"

She turned away from Jim, who hesitated, and then, with a hopeless expression on his face, went up to her.

"I'll go, then, Lily," he said. "But say you forgive me. It was your beauty fascinated me and threw me off my balance. Let me take you home."

"There's John!" cried Lillian aghast.

It was John, strolling amiably along the platform. He nodded nonchalantly to Jim, and raised his hat to his wife.

"Just in time, dear," he said. "What a joke to play on your poor old husband! I'm grateful to you, more grateful than I can tell, Jim, for finding her."

"It wasn't a joke!" cried Lily. "And Jim didn't find me. Jim was coming with me."

John smiled. "Well, he's coming back," he said. "Do you think you can make a nice Welsh rabbit for supper, Lily? Jim loves 'em—don't you Jim?"

Lily, in despair, suffered her husband to take her by the arm, and soon the three were comfortably ensconced in a taxi. At the door, however, Jim turned away.

"I guess I won't come in tonight, old man," he said.

And, as John turned toward him: "I guess it'll be all right now, won't it?"

John gripped his hand. "You were a trump, Jim," he said. "I'll never forget it. The program worked?"

"Admirably."

Upstairs Lily began to cry her heart out. But John put his arm about her. "What is it, dear?" he asked.

"I don't know whether you knew it was just a pretense, or whether you didn't care," she sobbed.

John kissed her. "My dear, you don't think I'm a liar, do you?" he asked. "When I've stopped caring for you I'll tell you so. See?"

And Lillian did see, more clearly afterward when the truth leaked out. At first she was furious with Jim, and even now she is a little cold toward him. But as John sensibly says, "It doesn't do any harm to have one's wife cool to one's best friend. You never can tell how far a joke will go."

### How to Economize

Revise the weather and save \$500,000,000 a year, says one university professor. Revise the alphabet and save \$1,000,000,000 a year, says another university professor. But abolish them both and save the whole cost of living and learning.—New York Evening World.

## Russia of Today



Russian School Girls of Today.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

LITTLE has been noticed of the real test which is going on inside Soviet Russia in recent years because the clamor of theory and proclamations has filled the ears of the world. Theories have been universal in humanity, unwritten rules of life and trade which have developed through the ages, and world laws which centuries have formulated for nations.

Russia is the world's largest country, stretching across two continents, and when theory and practice reach a balance, the test of a new system of government will have world-wide effect.

Politically, it is divided into six constituent republics; they in turn comprise 33 autonomous units, each differing ethnologically and culturally. Most of them have their own language, their own customs and costumes, and the babel of tongues becomes even greater from the tribes who are as yet too backward for self-government.

Cities and villages string along the railroads and rivers over all that vast territory. As one rides over the Siberian steppes the plains seem unending. Then a peasant's cart is seen in the distance, the inevitable dog trotting behind. Soon appear other carts, all going in the same direction.

Then a village of log houses, with perhaps a public building and a departed aristocrat's brick house, always painted white, and the ever-present church, with its five Turkish-shaped towers, the large one in the center for Christ and the smaller ones on the corners for the four Gospels. The train vanishes again over the unending plains, varied only by stretches of forest or hills, which seem to come and go as suddenly as the villages.

### Moscow a Huge Village.

Moscow, metropolis and capital of Russia, is the largest village in the world. Moscow has its trolley cars, electric lights, tall buildings, theaters, stores, motor busses, and other outward metropolitan manifestations, but at heart it is a village. Leningrad, Odessa, and even some of the cities of the interior have an appearance and an atmosphere of western Europe; Moscow is the heart of Russia and it changes slowly.

Moscow is sprinkled with what is new, but everywhere it speaks of age, from the weather-beaten walls of the Inner City to battlemented monasteries on the outskirts. Broad thoroughfares radiate from its center, but around each corner the streets are narrow, with sidewalks no wider than footpaths.

Fires have wiped it away, invaders, from Tatars to Napoleon, have destroyed it, governments have come and gone, but Moscow, stubborn and dull, has persisted. It symbolizes Russia.

It is only a step from Moscow, overcrowded and teeming with its peoples of many races, with rules for every movement and police to enforce them, into the wild, wide-open spaces. Wolves and bears still roam in the Moscow district, and when the dull winter dusk comes at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the country is under its white mantle of snow, hunger drives them to prey on mankind.

In daylight hours a constant human stream jostles through the towered Iberian gate in Moscow in the wall between the Red Square and the Place of the Revolution outside the Kitai Gorod (Fortified City). Men in sheepskin coats, the greasy leather outside

and the fur inside; clerks in glossy leather jackets; officials with beaver collars, brief cases under their arms; women in felt boots; girls in slippers, with bundles, babies, and carts, were tramping through the slush.

### Beggars and Robber Gangs.

Begging is a lucrative profession in Moscow except for the few days of sporadic police round-ups. Beggars are of all types and both sexes, from infants who toddle underfoot while an older head directs them from the sidelines, to husky rascals faithful to a vow of "I won't work."

Differing from the whining beggars are the 200,000 to 300,000 homeless children, pariahs of the social order, ragged, sooty-faced from sleeping in the embers of street repair gangs' furnaces, dirty, diseased, dope-poisoned, and desperate. They run in packs.

A gang straggles through the gate, hugging the curb, eyes alert, the world a potential enemy, its plan of action decided. The leader grabs a woman's handbag, a man's fur cap, and overturns an unwary peddler's basket of apples. The basket is picked clean, and with wild screams the gang is gone, scattering through the streets, policemen and pedestrians in vain pursuit.

In several cities homes are maintained by the government for these young vagabonds—heritage of war and revolution, but augmented every month by wanderlust—with baths, clean coats, clothes, food, and a caretaker to give them instruction and advice. Personal liberty goes amiss with this social group, too young to appreciate civic responsibility even if they had been taught it. Police and social workers periodically round up the wild, untamed children and put them in the homes.

The crowds elbow through the white-painted brick gates, in and out of the Red Square, between a gauntlet of vendors. Baskets and clumsy little wagons are on the curb; also flabby, brown, frozen apples for a cent and fat ones, carefully sheltered under blankets, for 40 cents; stands of cigars, each with one and a quarter inches of tobacco and three inches of paper mouthpiece; oranges for 70 cents; cheeses, cut and weighed while you wait; candies collecting dust; dried sunflower seeds, two cents a glassful.

### Phases of the Social Movement.

The goal which Soviet Russia has set is to industrialize the country until it can supply its domestic needs. It will then be independent of the outside world. The United States is taken as a model, not the countries of Europe, which have developed industry by colonies and foreign trade. Until that goal is reached, or abandoned, no wars of Russia's making need be anticipated.

The social movement in Russia may be divided into three phases: First, to arouse the workers to a revolution; second, to instill the idea in their minds that they were the rulers of the country; third, to impress them that they must produce.

The third stage has now been reached. More and more emphasis is laid on the fact that the worker must produce results and devote less time to theorizing and talking. Stalin recently in one of his rare speeches declared too much time was given to celebrations, meetings, and anniversaries. As practical illustration he cited that the marketing of the grain was costing 13 kopecks a pood when it should cost 8.

### Soviets Make Coins

Gold and silver from the famous cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is replenishing the Soviet's coffers.

Many articles of the metals, including the intricately wrought wreaths of pure gold, representing funerary offerings to the royal dead from the Russian people and from foreign sovereigns, have been removed by the state authorities and have all been melted into coin.