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HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President and Household Are Established in the Black Hills.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE, two colliers, five canaries and all the necessary household attendants are now established for the summer in the South Dakota State Game Lodge, in the Black Hills. And the executive offices of the national government are established in the new high school building at Rapid City, 32 miles away. Even though Mr. Coolidge should not regard the favor of the farmers—and he is not unlikely to—he will certainly have a delightful and restful vacation in surroundings that are entirely to his taste. The lodge is on the shores of a lake surrounded by picturesque mountains, and is so secluded that comparative privacy is assured. The Chief Executive planned to make the automobile trip to Rapid City frequently to attend to the more pressing business of his office.

On his way west the President stopped a few hours in the Calumet region of northwestern Indiana to help in the dedication of Wicker park, the war memorial of Lake county. In his address he spoke of the prosperity and growth of the country in a material way, but he mildly chided the nation for delinquencies.

"In spite of all this progress," he said, "we are still a great distance from what we would like to be. Our delinquencies are sufficient to require us to put forth all our efforts to work toward their elimination. Although our government is sound and our courts are excellent, too many of us disregard the obligations of citizenship by neglecting to vote, and violence and crime are altogether too prevalent. The number who are lacking in religious devotion is altogether too large."

"While we have reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation of the wealth of the nation."

One of the bursts of applause greeted the President's reference to Col. Charles Lindbergh when he said:

"The ideals which we seek must be practical. We are lavish in our admiration of realities. When one of your Western young men is the first to fly from America to Europe our country hails him with a popular acclaim so spontaneous, so genuine, as to disclose the true values of our national character."

South Dakota as a whole welcomed the President warmly as the special train made its way across the broad prairies, hesitating at the farm centers long enough to give the inhabitants a glimpse of the Chief Executive and his charming wife. The official welcome was staged at Pierre, the capital, where the President and Mrs. Coolidge were prevailed upon to change their program slightly, leaving the train and taking their place at the head of a parade which went through cheering crowds in the business section. Governor Bulow, Senator Norbeck, Representative Christopher, newspaper editors, farmers, and business men from all the central section were on hand to greet the President and escort him from town to town.

NEW YORK went completely daffy over Col. Charles Lindbergh when he flew there from Washington. The city gave him a reception never before equalled. As the young master of the air said, it was "the reception of Paris, Brussels, London and Washington rolled into one." Millions of the inhabitants of the metropolis stood in a line stretching from the Battery to Central park as the pretentious parade passed, madly cheering the hero and struggling for opportunity to see him. From all the buildings along the route paper confetti was hurled until it appeared as if the marchers were passing through a heavy snow storm. At the city hall Mayor Walker greeted

the colonel as the son of one immigrant to the son of another, and pinned on his coat the city's gold medal of honor; the aviator talked briefly to the throng through the microphone; his mother was called to the front and introduced to the roaring crowd, and the procession resumed its march to Central park. At the Eternal Light at Madison square there was a pause while Lindbergh laid a wreath at the base of the memorial. At the Mall the colonel was met by Governor Smith who presented him with the state medal of valor.

Colonel Lindbergh spent most of the week in New York and was entertained extensively, though he found some time to rest. Early Thursday morning he unexpectedly flew down to Washington and returned to New York in a few hours with his transatlantic plane, and on Friday he flew in it for St. Louis, where another rousing welcome was accorded him lasting three days. Lindbergh says he hopes to visit many American cities in the "Spirit of St. Louis" for the purpose of boosting commercial aviation. To date he has signed only one contract—for a book describing his flight to Paris.

Chamberlain and Levine spent a jolly week in Germany waiting for their plane to be repaired. They visited various cities and were handsomely entertained. Commander Byrd had his Fokker monoplane America all ready at New York for a flight to Europe with Bert Acosta as his companion but was delayed by adverse weather conditions. Hope for the rescue of Nungesser and Goll sprang up when reports came that flares had been seen in the wilds of northern Quebec, but unhappily the stories were soon discredited. Commander De Pinedo, Italian "four continent flyer," completed his tour, returning from the Azores to Italy via Portugal and Spain.

Leuts, F. B. McConnell and C. Anderson of the army were killed during air maneuvers at Langley field when their plane crashed and burned.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S rage over the murder of her ambassador to Poland, following the break with Great Britain, was enough to cause grave concern to European statesmen, and it was aggravated when the Polish court before which the assassin of Volkoff was tried found the youth, Boris Kowode, guilty but sentenced him to life imprisonment instead of death and requested the President of Poland to commute the sentence to fifteen years. Kowode's lawyers turned the trial into one of bolshevism and its terrorist activities rather than one of the slayer. The Soviet rulers seem actually to be trying to intimidate the enemies of communism, for they are executing scores of men many of whom they accused of being spies in the pay of other governments, and then gloatingly announcing the executions to the world. They also decided to exile many thousands to Siberia. The Russian territorial army reserves, numbering some 300,000, usually called out for three weeks' practice, have been notified they are to stay in the service four months, and as most of them were being concentrated along the Polish frontier Poland was frankly alarmed. Members of the League of Nations council, which met in Geneva, considered taking formal collective action denouncing Russian communistic propaganda abroad, but abandoned the plan at the request of Poland.

THE league council discussed the prospects of the projected disarmament conference and decided the second reading of the preparatory plan should be held early in November. Only Herr Stresemann, German foreign minister, criticized the lack of progress.

"I regret the inability to advance a solution for the problem, and even if the second reading does not result in failure, a solution seems delayed to the distant future. The convenant of the league says all nations must reduce their armaments," insisted Herr Stresemann, voicing the German government's thesis that if the rest of the powers cannot agree to reduce their armament to the level imposed on Germany by the Versailles treaty, then Germany should be permitted to arm herself up to the same general standard as her European neighbors.

Germany notified the ambassadors' council that the forts on its eastern frontier had been demolished, as required, and demanded that the Rhine-land occupational forces be reduced accordingly. France agreed to this provided Marshal Foch be permitted to examine the forts and found the German statement to be correct.

WHILE negotiations for a compromise between Chiang Kai-Shek, Chang Tso-lin and the governor of Shansi province were proceeding, the Nanking Nationalist army continued its advance toward Peking and captured the important city of Hanchow near the Shantung border. The southerners, according to reports, "committed robbery and outrage in wholesale fashion." Gen. Feng Yu-shiang has pledged allegiance to the Hankow faction of the Nationalists and has been given command of its drive on Peking. Roger Green of the Rockefeller Foundation at Peking, accompanied by 29 physicians and nurses, has gone to Hankow to help in the care of some 12,000 wounded soldiers gathered in hospitals from the Hanchow battlefields. Antagonism against the Japanese is steadily increasing in southern China and it is still feared they are planning to recapture Shantung province in order to prevent the Nationalists from driving out Chang Tso-lin. Representatives of the Japanese communities in Manchuria have sent to Tokyo demands that the government prevent the civil war from entering Manchuria and Mongolia and that all Japanese investments and nationals there be protected.

IN THE recent elections in the Irish Free State the government secured 46 seats, a net loss of 7, in the Dail Eireann; Fianna Fail (De Valera's party), 44; the Sinn Fein, 5; Labor, 22; Farmers, 11; Independent, 14; National league, 8, and Independent Republicans, 2. President Cosgrave will have only seven fewer seats than at the dissolution. It is believed he will annex ten members from the farmers and independents and be stronger than before the election. Eamon De Valera says his 44 will refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the king. If they hold out, another election is probable.

WEDNESDAY was a busy day for Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury. He took in almost \$400,000,000 in income and other tax payments, due on the completion of the second quarter of the calendar year. He took in about \$89,000,000, paid by the debtor nations of Europe on American war loans. He sold \$249,598,200 of new treasury 3% per cent bonds. Then he paid off maturing short term securities aggregating \$378,000,000 and paid \$70,000,000 in interest on various issues of the Liberty bonds.

The receipts went to swell the \$600,000,000 surplus for the fiscal year expiring June 30, next, and the retirement of Liberty bonds and refinancing involved in the transactions means the reduction in the annual interest on the public debt many millions of dollars. Great Britain turned in \$67,575,000, which was its ninth semi-annual payment of interest. France paid \$10,000,000 "on account," Italy paid \$5,000,000, and smaller payments were made by the other debtor nations.

NOBLES of the Mystic Shrine gathered in great numbers at Atlantic City for their annual meeting, and 100,000 wearers of the fez took part in a mammoth night parade along the five-mile Boardwalk that was said to be the finest procession ever seen in the resort city. Clarence M. Dunbar of Palestine temple, Providence, R. I., was elevated to the office of imperial potentate to succeed David M. Crossland.

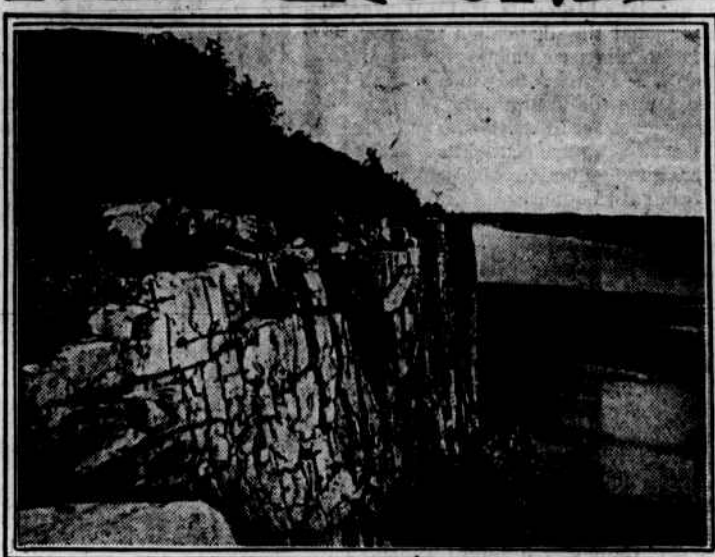
THIRTY-EIGHT of the 203 cadets graduated from the West Point Military academy last week have requested service with the air corps, the War department has announced. Under a department interpretation of the air corps act, commissions cannot be granted in time of peace to any person not a qualified flyer and the 32 cadets, therefore, will undergo training before receiving the second lieutenant commissions bestowed upon them at graduation.

they would not have dumped the larger part of the crop upon the market in a few brief months."

Despite agricultural figures which "the financial writers gloat" over, under the present system "a surplus, no matter how slight, seems to have the effect of depressing the price with a total disregard of the cost of production of even the absolute necessities of life," he declared.

Collective marketing is "progressing," he said, and predicted it would some day "cover the entire field."

OUR PLAYGROUNDS



Palisades of the Hudson.

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

FEW years ago "park," meant a relatively small city breathing space of lawns and flower beds. Then it came to mean also a great preserve by the federal government, where some major scenic wonder was dedicated for the people of the nation. Now the term also includes the growing number of reservations by states where scenic beauties, points of historic interest, or quiet woodlands or meadows are saved from private exploitation and set apart for the pleasure of everyday folk in search of an hour's or a day's or a week's vacation and enjoyment of Nature.

Forty-three states have now established more than six hundred state parks and forests. Scattered all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf and Republic of Mexico, they range in size from a modest homestead, a military camp site, and an old trading post in western states, to New York's huge Adirondack park, more than 1,550,000 acres in extent. Thus there is growing up in the United States a graded system of parks owned by towns and cities, counties, states, and the nation, so that the traveler is seldom out of easy reach of a publicly owned recreation place.

Leads in State Parks.

New York has gone farther than any other state in furnishing recreational and conservational areas. Its far-flung parks and forests constitute the greatest state park system in the country, covering approximately 2,150,000 acres. The state owes its forward position in the park field to its large population and wealth, its congested cities, whose people demand breathing space, and to the early growth of public opinion and governmental understanding.

The first scenic state park in the East was created in New York in 1885 when the American side of Niagara falls was set aside for a public reservation. Thus set to thinking about conservation, the state took a second important step the same year by putting an end to the sale of its forest land in the Adirondacks. This marked the beginning of the great wilderness park now over two million acres in extent.

Strangely enough the Far West, where there was no urban population, had led the way toward the establishment of state parks many years before. Other states had set apart memorials early in the Nineteenth century. But the first large-scale park planned to preserve natural beauties was the Yosemite valley, made into a state park by California in 1895. This remained the premier state park until 1895, when it was taken over by the federal government as a national park.

Park-to-Park Highways.

Just now the idea of park-to-park highways is receiving attention from park and conservation boards and highway commissions, and doubtless before many years it will be possible to map out innumerable tours and circuits that require from a day to several months, on which one may enjoy each day or perhaps every few hours the facilities of some state or national park. A number of the states are recognizing the value of the parks to motor travelers.

Like the federal government in its national parks, several states have seen the desirability of adding to the comfort of visitors to state parks by building in each a small well-equipped hotel, with moderate-priced accommodations. Such hotels have been built in practically all Indiana parks, and

Kentucky is building a hotel at its Natural Bridge park.

Even now it is possible for a motorist striking west from the Atlantic seaboard to add interest to his trip by visiting numerous parks along the way. Starting from New York city, he may almost immediately enter the Palisades Interstate park along the Hudson. Farther along the Catskill park may be visited, and in the center of the state are numerous small parks in the Finger Lake region. Westward in Livingston and Wyoming counties is 1,000-acre Letchworth park, including the three famous Portage falls. Southwestern New York's wilderness park, many thousands of acres in extent, is in Cattaraugus county.

If a route is taken through Pennsylvania the traveler enters the second among the states in areas of public land devoted to conservation and recreation. In this state the forest reserves are the backbone of the system. They include 1,131,277 acres. Within the forests are special tracts known as state forest parks maintained for tourists and picnickers. These are scattered over the state near the principal highways. Valley Forge, of course, has been set aside among the points of historic interest as a state park.

In the states farther south parks are not numerous. Maryland has six state forests, some of which are in the extreme western portion of the state. Only the Patuxent State forest, a few miles west of Baltimore, is so situated that it is accessible to large numbers of recreation seekers.

Virginia Has Only One.

Virginia has yet to build a system of state parks. At present it has only one, a forest 588 acres in extent, near the center of the state, in Prince Edward county. The establishment of the proposed national parks among the mountains of the state will doubtless stimulate the growth of subsidiary parks.

North Carolina has only two state parks, one, the summit of Mount Mitchell, highest peak east of the Mississippi, and the other the remains of Fort Macon, together with two miles of ocean beach. Georgia has no forests or parks, but has created a state board of forestry, which will acquire lands.

If the Lincoln highway is followed after crossing into Ohio several of the state "reservoir parks," formerly connected with the canal system, will be found within easy reach. The two largest of these are in western Ohio, one southeast and the other southwest of Lima.

Indiana has a state park and forest system which conserves exceptional types of scenic beauty of the Middle West. Most notable is an area of the remarkable sand dunes at the south end of Lake Michigan. The Lincoln highway and various other highways entering Chicago pass close to this unique park.

In Illinois only Dixon blockhouse, a relic of the Indian days, is located directly on the Lincoln highway. It is worth while, however, swinging south from Chicago, to include Starved Rock park, about 100 miles southwest of the city. This is Illinois' largest and most important state park. In Iowa is an excellent park system. Palisades park in Linn county, the gorges of Ledges park in Boone county, and the Wapsipalicon park in Jones county are near the Lincoln highway. Where this highway passes through Nebraska it does not touch any of the three state parks. The single state park in Wyoming is also off the chief transcontinental highway, and this route does not touch the many large national forests in the state.

THE PATCHED STOCKINGS

(By D. J. Walsh.)

MIRA SANFORD drew a long black silk stocking over her slender hand, looked at it through her glasses, pursed her lips and shook her head.

"No use, Margaret won't wear them again," she said to herself. "So I will take them. I don't mind darning."

She began to ply her needle deftly. Beside her stood a work-basket which was packed with stockings, silk and finest Hise, and all in need of mending. Gray, brown, black stockings interspersed with lighter shades in blue, nude and orchid; stockings to match every gown that Margaret possessed, and she had a great many.

To Mira it seemed a piece of woful extravagance on the part of her daughter. As a girl she had never possessed even one pair of silk hosiery and as a middle-aged woman she wore only those which Margaret discarded. Indeed, she wore all Margaret's castoff things, dyeing them, remodeling them as best she could to make them appear suitable to her graying hair. She had not had a new thing in years.

Of course, Margaret earned her things. She had a fine position and she kept all her money for herself. Mira never asked for one penny and naturally Margaret, being Margaret, didn't offer it. But Mira managed beautifully on the small income her husband had left her. They say there are forty ways to cook an egg. Mira Sanford must have known forty-two. She was like that in everything.

Her great object was to keep the home for Margaret. It was a large house whose upkeep was increasingly expensive, but somehow Mira kept it going without a cent of aid from anybody. And, because she did not take roomers or boarders (Margaret objected to having any one besides themselves in the house) the neighbors thought that her means must be ample. In reality she came out even every month, in spite of the fact that she herself cared for the lawn, the garden, tended the furnace and never hired an hour's work for anything.

A door slammed and Margaret ran in bringing a spring freshness and brightness with her. She had just alighted from a car and the stimulation of pleasure gave her that look of buoyant happiness which always intensified her clear, blond beauty.

"Mother," she began, "I've asked Herbert Dean to supper."

Mira's work fell into her lap and she gazed at her daughter. Uncovered, her eyes were quite as lovely as Margaret's, although darker, thickly lashed, gracefully browsed, scarcely a line about them.

"Herbert Dean!" she breathed dizzily.

"Yes, Herbert Dean," Margaret laughed flippantly. "Didn't you see him? He just brought me home in his car." Margaret did not say that Mr. Dean had called at the office to see her employer, who was an old friend, that Mr. Pritchard had introduced them and then suggested that as Miss Sanford was just leaving, Mr. Dean see that she got home through the rain that threatened her new spring toggery.

"I didn't know he ever intended coming back here," Mira said, unconsciously.

"Well, he is back, for a time at least. He said he knew you and father, and intended to call on you. That was why I asked him to supper; I knew you would manage."

"Oh, yes, of course," Mira murmured. "How about the stockings?" Margaret bent to look.

"I think I can repair most of them, so that you will get a lot of wear out of them yet. This pair though—"

"Yes, You take them. I hate darning. Oh, by the way, I fancy Mr. Dean is rich, don't you?"

"He must be—by this time."

"And he's ever so good looking. I'm going up to bathe and do my hair and rest a bit."

Mira put away her work. She glanced at the clock and sighed. All day she had been thinking about Herbert Dean, and here he was back again after many years' sojourn in far countries. She had not seen him after she married Joe. He had been a friend of Joe's, one of the young set that had played about together for a few happy years. She had liked him very much and had had a foolish fancy that he really cared for her. But she had been vain in those days and happy-happier than she had ever been since. For Joe—well—Joe was gone these half-dozen years. That fact must settle forever the whole question of his usage of her.

Herbert Dean was back! He had brought her daughter home in his car and was coming to supper! Of course, Margaret had charmed him; she charmed everybody. It would be strange if, after all these years, Her-

bert Dean should—should choose her daughter for the wife he had so long delayed in taking.

But she must think about her supper. Even with her ability to cook eggs in forty-two ways she must get something else before this particular guest.

In the kitchen she deftly puzzled with the contents of her cupboard and her refrigerator. Then in desperation she snatched coat and umbrella and ran to the corner grocery for fruit and ham. Her purchase emptied her purse. And it would be three days before she received her quarterly dividend.

Margaret met Mr. Dean at the door and gaily referred him to her mother, who waited near, flushed with stove-heat, but controlled and looking very nice in a pair of sheer black silk stockings, strapped shoes, white blouse and dark skirt—all discards of Margaret's. The stout man with gray hair and firm, friendly mouth looked at his hostess closely through his glasses as he took her hand.

"You seem quite unchanged, Mira," he said.

"Oh, do you know mother well enough for that?" she exclaimed.

"Well enough for what?" Herbert Dean turned to the girl.

"Well enough to call her by her first name."

"Your mother and I are very old friends," she smiled at Mira. "Didn't she ever tell you about me?"

"I never heard her mention your name," Margaret answered.

The supper was excellent: broiled ham, creamed potatoes, fruit salad, rolls baked that day. Margaret's favorite cake served with preserved pears. Afterward Margaret entertained Mr. Dean while Mira did the dishes, brought up coal and put things to right.

She was bending over the stove when Margaret entered the room hurriedly.

"Mother! One of my stockings has laddered dreadfully. I've got to go up and change. Can you look after Herbert for a moment?"

Mira snatched off her apron and went into the parlor. She surprised the guest, who was standing beside the phonograph listening in abstraction to a record which was just playing the last bars of "Say, Au Revoir." At the small sound of Mira's entrance he turned and looked fully at her with the reminiscence and tenderness aroused by the air discernible in his face.

"Well, Mira," he said. He led her to the sofa and sat down beside her, keeping her dishwasher-soaked hand in his big cool one. "That's a good old song, isn't it?" he said, and murmured under his breath: "I loved you then, I love you yet. Of course, you know that I've come back on your account. I lost you once, to Joe. I'm not going to lose you again, my dear."

The music had ceased. The phonograph was grinding in defiance of the automatic stop. But the couple on the sofa did not hear it. They were only conscious of each other as they sat there, looking hopefully, yet wistfully, into each other's faces.

Throwing the Shoe

The custom of throwing old shoes is as old as the hills and common to many countries. The popular idea is that it is lucky to do this, not at weddings only, but when the desire is to give success to the person in what he is about to do. On the east coast of England the shoe is thrown at the bride couple as they are leaving for the church to be married. In other countries the shoe is tossed when they are leaving for their wedding trip. When the whale ships leave port in Yorkshire the wives and friends throw shoes at the vessels as they pass.

En Suite

Little Mary was taken to the country and, of course, they showed her the barn and all the interesting things it contained—little pigs, a tiny calf and old black Tabby with her three little kittens busily getting their breakfast. Mary was enraptured and turning to her mother, exclaimed, "Do you suppose we could get a set like this for our house?"—Los Angeles Times.

Country Without Trees

Iceland is assigned to the Western hemisphere. It is a large, volcanic and treeless island in the North Atlantic ocean. Its most northern point is 66 degrees 33 minutes north latitude. Its estimated area is 40,497 square miles, so that Iceland is somewhat larger than Ireland. The population numbers 95,000. The capital of Iceland is Reykjavik, containing a population of about 20,000.

Brief, but Appealing

The prize for brevity in a court plea was garnered by Raymond Anderson in a Hartford (Conn.) police court. Asked if he wished to say anything before he was penalized for speeding, he stammered a little and then blurted out: "Financially speaking, your honor, I'm married." Judgment was suspended by Judge Schatz.

Organization Urged as Farmers' Great Need

Thorough organization to help an agricultural situation in which a meager crop may be worth more than a bumper one was urged by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Farmers' League Co-operative Association, Inc., he advocated the growth of farmers' co-operative organizations to a point where they are nationwide and federated. He

also voiced his faith in the proposed federal farm board.

Deploping the perplexity in which the farmer finds himself when a rich crop brings him less returns than a poor one, Mr. Lowden cited the 1924 corn crop. It was worth about \$750,000,000 more than that of 1923, although about 20 per cent smaller, he explained.

"If the corn growers had been organized and found that the market would not receive their corn at what it cost to produce it," he continued,