

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LIV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1928.

NO. 33.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Maine Election Notable for Size of G. O. P. Majorities; Smith Nails a Lie.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
THOSE who still place faith in the old saying "As Maine goes, so goes the nation" are now free to place their bets on Hoover; for the Republican ticket won a sweeping victory in the state election last week. However, no one had doubted that the G. O. P. would elect its candidates, and the significant features were the size of their majorities and the total vote. The former was a surprise to even the most optimistic Republicans. William T. Gardner defeated E. C. Moran, Jr., for the governorship by nearly 85,000 votes; and Senator Frederick Hale's majority over Herbert E. Hoimes was approximately 80,000. The Republican majority was more than double what it was four years ago and four times what it was in 1926. The total vote was about 35,000 less than it was in the last Presidential year, but analysis shows that the loss was mostly sustained by the Democrats. The Republicans had made an especial effort to get out their vote and the Democrats were frankly apathetic. The Republicans elected all four of the state's congressmen.

Naturally, Republican National Chairman Work rejoiced in the Maine outcome and found in it presage for a Hoover victory, asserting that the campaign in the Pine Tree state was waged largely on national issues. On the other hand, Democratic Chairman Raskob saw no omen in the result, saying his party had made no special effort there and no national issues were decided by the Maine election. He was "surprised the Republicans did not poll a larger vote."

The records show that since 1840, in 15 out of 22 Presidential election years, the result in the Maine state election has correctly foretold the outcome of the Presidential election.

TEXAS provided an exciting incident in the campaign when its state Democratic convention opened in Dallas. A motion that only those delegates loyal to Al Smith be seated started the rumpus. The anti-Smith crowd, led by former Governor Coquitt, promptly bolted, and as they retired from the hall there were innumerable fist fights. The regulars proceeded with their business, "cordially endorsing" the national platform and Smith and in the same set of resolutions calling upon "all officers of the government and all members of the party" to rally for the "destruction of the traffic in alcoholic liquors."

The bolters, about 300 in number, held a separate meeting and adopted resolutions characterizing the nomination of Smith as an unfortunate error. They left the direction of their future activities in the hands of an executive committee headed by Alvin S. Moody of Houston.

WHILE Senator Robinson, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, was making a whirlwind speaking tour through the South, Governor Smith gave such time as he could spare from state duties to conferences with party leaders and to further refutation of charges made in the deplorable "whispering campaign." Informed that he was accused, in a letter, of being "disgustingly intoxicated" at the New York state fair at Syracuse, he issued a formal denial of the charge, which denial was backed up by the statements of men who were close to him all during the day of his visit to the fair. One of his defenders was one of the governor's political opponents, State Senator Fearon of Syracuse. Others included the newspaper correspondents who accompanied the governor. The letter was said to have been written by a woman of Syracuse to one in Parkersburg, W. Va. Republican Chamberlain Work has strongly repudiated the whispering campaign as an offense to common decency equally harmful to the candidate maligned

and to his opponent. He says Hoover is also the object of scurrilous and false attacks. The Post Office department has taken steps to stop the sending of the vicious statements through the mails. In one instance a lot of post cards were confiscated.

Plans were completed for Governor Smith's tour of a fortnight, September 16-30, during which he speaks in six western cities.

HERBERT HOOVER had a long conference with President Coolidge immediately after the latter's return to Washington, and while there was no announcement of the part the President would take in the campaign, it was said he probably would make one or more addresses in New England. Mr. Hoover is now directing the organization work of his campaign. The radio part is already in operation. The candidate's first real campaign speech was ready for delivery at Newark, N. J., Monday.

National officers of the national Woman's party met in Washington and decided to support Hoover because, they stated, his position is in advance of that of other Presidential candidates. They said they opposed Smith "because he opposes equal rights for women in industry and has had a long record of opposition to equal industrial opportunity for women and has actively sponsored laws handicapping women in earning their livelihood."

WHEN Hoover, praising the Kellogg anti-war treaty, hailed it as one of the great achievements of the Republican administration, Secretary Kellogg showed signs of displeasure for above all things he does not want the pact dragged into partisan politics pending action on it by the senate. Said he: "I do not think the treaty for the renunciation of war should be made a party issue in either the campaign or the senate, and I cannot conceive that it will be." Reservations to the treaty, by the senate, will be vigorously opposed by both Mr. Kellogg and Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. They believe there is nothing in the treaty that imperils the Monroe Doctrine or other vital interests of the United States.

Despite the fact that most of the nations of the world have accepted the Kellogg pact, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur believes the United States should go right ahead with its navy construction program. He said as much after conferences with naval officials in which both the Kellogg treaty and the mysterious Anglo-French agreement were discussed. Other officials said the Navy department would concentrate on senate approval of the sixteen-year bill and later would try for the adoption of a large building program.

FORMAL negotiations looking toward complete evacuation of the Rhineland and final settlement of reparations were opened in Geneva by the representatives of Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The first discussions of Germany's plea were promising, although an earlier speech by Premier Briand, attacking Chancellor Mueller's statements of German fulfillment of her pledges, had created some doubt of ultimate agreement. London dispatches said Great Britain and France were in accord on these points:

First, perfect co-operation among the allies.  
Second, implicit recognition of the fact that the occupation must continue unless the Germans give other guarantees for the payment of the reparations.  
Third, a political guarantee by Germany that the plan for the union with Austria will not be pursued.

Fourth, the consent of Germany to the control of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland for 25 years.  
Fifth, the Germans to take the initiative by presenting concrete proposals.

GENERAL Primo de Rivera, premier of Spain, uncovered another plot against his dictatorship and caused the arrest of several hundred revolutionists who were hatching a coup d'etat. The dictator in a statement to the press said those taken into custody were politicians and others who "live and prosper by provoking disorders," and declared the condition of public order in Spain

could not be better in all the country. Another dictator has been offered a crown, but probably will decline it. This one is Marshal Pilsudsky, who was offered the crown of the "Polish empire" by 1,500 delegates of the monarchists of that country. He already has refused a like honor several times.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES was elected a member of the permanent court of international justice by the League of Nations to succeed John Bassett Moore, resigned. Mr. Hughes accepted, saying he deemed it a privilege to serve on the court. Since the United States is not a member of the world court, Mr. Hughes does not officially represent this country on the tribunal.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday last Thursday and Secretary of War Davis took the occasion to present to the famous soldier four foreign decorations conferred upon him since the World war. These were the Order of the White Lion, class 1, conferred by the President of Czechoslovakia; a medal commemorating the first centenary of the battle of Ayacucho, conferred by the President of Peru; knight commander's cross of the Order of Virtuti Militari, conferred by the President of Poland; and a Venezuelan "Bust of Liberator," two lapel buttons and an album of photographs conferred by the President of Venezuela.

JOHN COOLIDGE, son of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, has obtained a position as a clerk in the general offices of the New York, Haven & Hartford railroad in New Haven, Conn., and last week began earning his own living. William Wood, secret service operative, will continue to act as bodyguard of the young man until March 4. Miss Florence Trumbull, daughter of the governor of Connecticut, returning from a motor trip through Europe, admitted to reporters that she was likely to become John Coolidge's bride sometime next winter though not before Christmas.

EARL ROWLAND of Kansas won first place in class A of the aerial derby across the continent from New York to Los Angeles. He drove a Cessna monoplane and was in the air 26 hours and 30 minutes. Most of the planes in all three classes made the transcontinental trip safely, and the finish was a great sight for the crowds gathered at the Los Angeles field for the air races and exhibition.

Of the nine planes that started in the nonstop race across the continent not one completed the trip except that piloted by Art Goebel, and that noted aviator had been forced to stop at Prescott, Ariz. The contest was therefore declared a race.

One of the aviators taking part in the local exhibition was Lieut. J. J. Williams of the army. He crashed early in the week and died of his injuries, whereupon Col. Charles Lindbergh reported at army headquarters there and asked to be assigned to take the place of his dead friend. Thereafter the "three musketeers" in little Boeing fighters were led by Lindy in their maneuvers.

HIGHLY successful tests of the new submarine safety device called the "lung" were held off the coast of Maryland. Three navy divers went down 155 feet in a diving bell, and equipped with the "lung," crawled out and made their way to the surface safely and with no discomfort. It was made known that several scores of these devices are being constructed and their final test, that of being used for actual escape from a flooded submarine in 225 feet of water, will be made next month by the same divers. The naval officers expressed a belief that last week's successful test will result in the equipping of all of the 78 submarines in the United States navy with "lungs" for each member of the crew to be placed in the escape compartments of the undersea craft.

PORTO RICO was struck by a tropical hurricane that caused damage of several millions of dollars, mainly in San Juan which bore the brunt of the storm. Tornadoes in Nebraska and South Dakota killed fourteen persons and ruined thousands of dollars worth of property.

frontier are on display there, ranging all the way from the forester's ax and saddle to Indian skulls and tepees, from the primitive hearse of the pioneer to the crude but touching trundle bed carved out of logs. Admission is free to the public, as the museum is supported by the E. K. Warren foundation, Mrs. Warren being a daughter of Mr. Chamberlain. Ample provision has been made for the development of the museum and courteous guides make a visit most pleasant.

#### Museum Shows Early Life of Middle West

If you would know intimately the life of the pioneers who carved this great Middle-West civilization out of the forest and the wilderness go to Three Oaks, Mich., and spend a day at the Chamberlain Memorial museum, says a writer in the Chicago Daily News. You will see the strange and primitive tools of the frontier, the rude furniture of the log-cabin era, and the implements and devices by

### VOTERS WILL NOT AGREE WITH WORK

#### White's Attack on Smith Distinctly Partisan.

Chairman Work of the Republican National committee missed a rare chance at that New York press conference to say a graceful, chivalric word which, we think, would have been widely approved. Asked if he regretted William Allen White's attack on Governor Smith, Doctor Work replied, "It's none of our business." He went on to explain that White "is a free hand and is not connected with the Republican National committee in any way."

The committee, it will be remembered, had previously washed its hands of responsibility for Mr. White. The abjuration was performed by Henry J. Allen, in charge of Mr. Hoover's publicity, who "inadvertently" confided to the reporters Mr. White's cable denying that he had retracted the Smith charges.

Granting the fact that William Allen White is in no wise apprenticed to the Republican National committee, the truth is that the Kansas editor is an authentic spokesman of the Republican party. His typewriter is worth more to the party than an army corps of ordinary press agents or spellbinders. His position might be described as that of honorary general counsel to the party. He is an unofficial personage whom the leaders consult, and is regularly drafted, as he was at Kansas City, to help write the platform. It was not as a free lance, it was not as a disinterested citizen, that Mr. White assailed Governor Smith. It was as a Republican striving to injure the Democratic candidate in public esteem and, as a corollary, seeking to promote Mr. Hoover's prospects. And because of his unique party place and his personal prestige, anything that Mr. White says of a political character in the campaign is morally endorsed by the Republican National committee, unless the Republican National committee explicitly repudiates it.

Doctor Work, as we have said, had a splendid opportunity to repudiate Mr. White. He had a fine opportunity to put into striking effect Mr. Hoover's announced desire to conduct this contest with dignity and decorum, and refreshingly clear of the billingsgate of barroom controversy.

Doctor Work had that chance and missed it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Democrats Stand for Honest Tariff Policy

Mr. Hoover, in stating his views on the tariff, has deliberately discarded all the results of the research of the trade experts in his own department and taken his stand with those extremists in his party who demand that if there is any revision at all it must be upward. He pledges his party to a fight to keep out foreign goods. Presumably, he intends to stand by all the monstrosities of the Fordney-McCumber tariff and perhaps to add to them. Toward the methods of President Coolidge in destroying the tariff commission he maintains a discreet silence.

Governor Smith, on the other hand, proposes to rehabilitate the tariff commission and through it to give the country honest tariff legislation. That is far from the Hoover policy, and those who say that the Democrats have switched over to the Republican side on the tariff issue need to revise their references. The Democrats have accepted the principle of protection but they have not accepted Mr. Hoover's idea that protection means the Fordney-McCumber law and more of it.

### Republicans "in the Air"

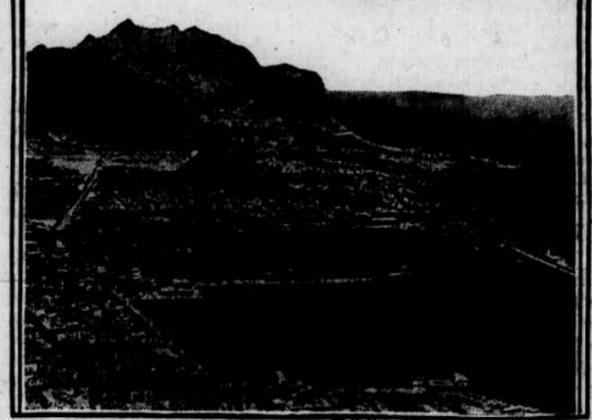
Apparently both the mill owners and the mill workers of New England will be likely during the campaign to ask Curtis, Smoot and other Republican spellbinders to offer them some plan of "protection" against the cotton fields, climate, cheap power and lower cost of living that make the southern mills such devastating competitors. And what will Curtis, Smoot, et id omne genus answer?

It is a fairly safe bet that they cannot propose any better mill relief in the East than they have farm relief in the West.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Candidates in Agreement

Senator Robinson's speech was more like the parrot-like echo of the average Vice Presidential candidate after the master has spoken. The Arkansas senator shows an independence of spirit as well as a deep grasp of the fundamental issues before the country. He agrees with Al Smith on the major items outlined in the latter's speech of acceptance, even though he may disagree on some matters of personal interest and preference. Where he agrees he does so not because Al Smith says so, but because of his own frank convictions.

## Sicily's Beautiful Capital



Aerial View of Palermo.

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

PALERMO, capital of Sicily, is a gem of a city, one of the urban beauty spots of the world. When one approaches it from the sea, the Conca d'Oro lies in front, that shell-like plain, like a gigantic garden, with Monte Pellegrino's red crags on the right, Capo Zaffarano's wooded heights across on the left, while Monte Grifone's dark range fills the background. Modern Palermo is a medley of the dark old streets and wide new ones, of Moorish domes and modern marble mansions of labyrinthine alleys and a broad boulevard Marina; while no other city of its size possesses such splendid parks and public and private gardens.

"Panormus"—all harbor—was the ancient's name of Palermo, which would indicate its Greek origin, though from earliest inscriptions there is good authority for believing it a Chaldean colony to begin with. Whatever its stem, its Greek, Roman, Gothic, Saracenic and Norman occupations have left marked traces on the City of Golden Shell.

Palermo has been an important maritime city for more than three thousand years. In Phoenician days it occupied a small peninsula, with a wide harbor nearly surrounding it. Later the silt from the inland mountains filled the harbor bed which now forms a part of the foundation of modern Palermo.

Happy and Beautiful.

It was during the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries that Palermo reached its height of magnificence, under the Norman line of Roger and Robert d' Hauteville, a magnificence which still dazzles one in such kingly gems as the Palatine chapel and the cathedral at Monreale.

Nowadays Palermo, with its 400,000 inhabitants, constitutes the delightful center of Sicily's Riviera, where one may hear excellent opera, or sip aperitifs in open-air cafes, or join the fashionable promenade along tree-shaded boulevards, where Paris fashions dominate, and dark, languorous faces reveal Sicilian beauty in its flower.

A childlike gaiety, as of an endless carnival week, reigns at Palermo. The cabman beams, touching his hat, over a twenty-cent fare. The many flower sellers tell their bouquets of blossoms atop of long poles, so that one seems to see walking clumps of roses threading the crowd. Seen in the markets, the peasant's two-wheeled cart is a splendidly colorful affair, its sides painted with chromes of the Crucifixion, or of medieval combats, or of proudest ballet girls, while the accompanying horse is decorated with a feather duster of blue and scarlet plumes and with rows of tiny mirrors, designed to frighten off the evil eye.

Each street shrine of Saint Rosalia would rival a florist's window, and at nine in the morning one commonly sees business men passing in line before her, to deposit their votive bouquets, en route to their offices.

Saint Rosalia, by the way, having lived and died in a cave near Palermo, reappeared during a Seventeenth-century plague, promising to abate the scourge if her bones were given Christian burial. The ceremony of conveying her relics through the streets takes place each July, while the accompanying regattas, horse races, and fireworks add a characteristic gusto.

Conca d'Oro a Rich Plain.

Palermo's surroundings include the famous plain of Conca d'Oro, the most fertile region of Sicily, where rock drilling and pumping stations have created an irrigation system which has increased the orange and lemon yield twentyfold. Draw a line along the island's entire north coast to Messina, then down the whole

length of the east coast, and you will have demarked Sicily's lemon belt; and of this the richest spot is the Conca d'Oro.

To turn from Palermo's wealth to its poverty, one has but to thread its tortuous slums, where a suspicious eye peers at one through a sliding panel before the door is opened; where two housewives purchase and split a small fish between them, and the street call of "I buy hair" resounds among the crazy tenements.

It is a lugubrious experience to watch the hair merchant testily finger the magnificent braids of some growing girl; to hear the squalid bargaining over five soldi (one-fourth of a lira), more or less, before he snips the black locks into his basket. To compute how many similar heart-breaks are represented by the more than 100 tons of human hair exported annually by the western half of Sicily might make even a statistician weep.

The most exquisite jewel in Palermo's casket is the Capella Palatina, built at the command of Roger, Sicily's first Norman king and son of Count Roger d' Hauteville, the Cortes and Pizarro of his time. It is a melody of mosaic art, this chapel in Palermo's royal palace. Not an inch of the surface—floor, walls, cupola or roof but is gemmed with exquisite work. Its colors are softened and blended with age, until it suggests some oriental sheik's tent of cashmere embroidery. Beside the pulpit stands a very ancient carved white candle-abrums 14 feet high, and near the choir steps swings a magnificent resplendent silver lamp, gifts of King Roger to this jeweled chapel his fairy wand created.

Church of San Giovanni.

The structure about which perhaps centers the greatest interest in the picturesque ruined church of San Giovanni Degli Eremiti, built by King Roger, and possibly partially constructed from some old mosque, for there are five round cupolas of the same form that one sees in all Mohammedan countries. Moor and Norman are dust and ashes and the lovely cloisters where the monks once paced and meditated are only a garden now. Within sight of San Giovanni, outside Porta Santa Agatha, is an old cemetery, and inside its walls the remains of a Cistercian monastery founded by the English Archbishop Walter of the mill, grim legends haunt this place. On Easter Tuesday, 1222, while the monastery bell rang for vesper, occurred that gory massacre known as the Sicilian vespers, the slaughter of the French. From Palermo the fury spread over all the island until thousands of the French were slain, and Charles of Anjou lost from his crown his "Jewel of the Mediterranean."

Above the city of Palermo, on a cliff almost overhanging the Conca d'Oro, stands that triumph of ecclesiastical builders, the Cathedral of Monreale. Santa Maria Nuova, the greatest monument to the glory of William the Good and his mother, Margherita of Aragon. Around the cathedral and its adjoining monastery has sprung up gradually a considerable town, from whose rocky heights the inhabitants look down upon an earthly paradise. The exterior of the cathedral is plain and simple, giving no hint of the glories within, dependent on no one school of art for its magnificence.

The splendid church is the work of Norman-Sicilian artists, is Latin in shape, Roman in its colonnade, Byzantine in its mosaics, Greek in its sculpture, Saracenic in its mouldings. Eighteen of the oriental granite columns were taken from Greek and Roman temples. Walls, arcades and vaultings, are one solid incrustation of Byzantine mosaic on a gold ground.



(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)  
She dresses eye as clean and neat,  
Bath decent and genteel,  
And then there's something in her  
gait  
Makes any dress look well.  
—Robert Burns.

### DRINKS FOR INVALIDS

In illness the thought of food is often distasteful, but the desire for fluids is intensified. More insistent than the call for food is the demand for drink. The sense of hunger may depart, but thirst is seldom diminished.

While water is the most used and natural beverage an infinite variety of other drinks may be prepared for the

well and ill. In illness the drink not only quenches the thirst but it reduces the temperature of the fever patient. Drinks may serve as a form of nourishment, when solid food cannot be taken. Other drinks relieve nausea, stimulate the heart, excite the gastric juices, control the bowels and prove soothing to a congested state of the alimentary canal.

All drinks given to the ill should be under the advice of the attending physician, for even the harmless grape juice may be fatal in cases recovering from typhoid.

Like everything else prepared for the invalid's table, all beverages should be made and served with all possible daintiness. A thick, smoky glass of lukewarm lemonade, or other drink which should be either hot or cold, would nauseate a person who is not ill.

A pretty tumbler or sherbet cup, standing on a pretty plate, protected by a simple paper dolly will appeal to the eye, even before the drink has touched the palate.

Beverage should never be left uncovered in a sick-room, or in fact any food.

Very hot drinks stimulate the digestive fluids, while very cold ones retard, but lower the temperature in fever.

Various fruits and fruit juices may be used with lemon and orange or alone. Pineapple, currant, berries of different kinds strained from their juices, as well as the wholesome and well liked grape juice, are all good alone or in combination with other fruits.

Most fruit juices are more palatable when chilled, standing in ice.

Orange juice, strained and chilled, is one of the most agreeable and mildly laxative drinks we have. It is well liked by young and old. It is strained and given to very tiny infants between feedings. Being rich in vitamins it is invaluable for growing children.

Where there is acidity of the blood, orange juice is recommended as a daily drink.

Ways With Liver.

Since calves' liver has been recommended as good for the anemic, the price has soared, so that it has become an expensive food. The liver of other young animals is considered to be most valuable and as it is less

expensive, those who are in need of more red corpuscles, should eat it freely.

Liver should not be overcooked. Have it sliced thin and cook quickly in butter, browning lightly on both sides. The best method is to have the liver cut one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, pour over it boiling water and let stand for three minutes, drain, dip into flour and cook in butter. Bacon is usually served with it; try it crisp and brown and garnish with the curled bacon and parsley.

Liver With Onions.—Cook the onions in bacon fat, then add the liver, scalded as above, but not dipped in flour; cook until lightly brown on both sides and serve with the onions around the liver.

Baked Liver.—Cut the liver so that the slices will be one and one-half inches thick. Cut gashes lengthwise, three-fourths of an inch deep. Lay strips of fat salt pork into these gashes. Have ready a well-greased baking dish. Place in the baking dish peeled and thinly sliced onions to the depth of an inch and one-half. Lay the larded liver upon the onions, dust thickly with flour, add pepper and salt. Cover with one pint of stewed tomato and bake in a brisk oven. When the tomato juice begins to boil, cover and reduce the heat. Bake further one-half hour.

Nellie Maxwell