THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LII.

GRAHAM, N, C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1926.

NO. 34.

HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Coolidge Address in Kansas City Chief Event of Armistice Day.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD

FACING the east and standing in silence, all America paid tribute at 11 o'clock on Armistice day, to the memory of our World war dead—the 77,000 young mer who gave up their lives in France or in the camps in this country. Eleven thousand posts of the American Legion participated in fitting ceremonies, and the American people generally joined in the solemn observation of the occasion. The remainder of the day was marked by celebrations patriotic and joyful.

Chief feature of the Armistice day doings was the dedication of the stately Liberty Memorial in Kansas Citychief because the speaker of the day there was President Coolidge. Five years before he was there, as vice president, to lay the cornerstone. Last week he returned, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Everett Sanders, his secretary, and Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, who, as the Missouri member of the cabinet, did the honors for his state at the exercises. The train arrived in Kansas City Thursday morning and after the dedication of the memorial the President and his party left in the afternoon for the return trip to Washington.

In the course of his address the President took occasion to discuss the matter of American entry into the World court, and he served notice on the other nations that he would not ask the senate to modify its reservations. To those who pretend to despise Americans as a nation of dollar chasers, newly rich and without refinement, he retorted that, even if this were true, there would be "more hope for the progress of true ideals in the modern world even from a nation newly rich than there is from a nation of chronically poor. Honest poverty is one thing, but lack of industry and character is quite another."

Mr. Coolidge asserted that as a nation we not only did not profit from the war, but we suffered immense losses. He spoke for adequate pre paredness for the sake of protection without entering into competition with others in the maintenance of armed forces; and he reiterated his belief that wealth and all other material resources should be conscripted in time

OUEEN MARIE of Rumania spent the week-end in Chicago, where she was fittingly entertained by both officials and society, and where there was the usual American exhibition of social pushing and of that inverted snobbery that advertises its disrespect for royalty and all that pertains to it. On the way east from the Pacific coast the squabbles among those who accompanied the queen continued, with the result that Loie Fuller, Samuel Hill and some others quit the party, leaving Col. J. H. Carroll, manager of the tour, and Maj. Stanley Washburn, the queen's personal aide, seemingly in supreme control. Marie took no sides in the controversies but insisted that there must be peace and harmony on the rest of the tour. It was announced that while the queen was resting in Washington for four days after the conclusion of the trip, Prince Nicolas and Princess Heana would travel back to Chicago on a special train to witness the Army-Navy football game on November 27.

NoT the least interesting news of the week was the announcement that Princeton university had severed athletic relations with Harvard, thus breaking up the "Big Three" combination that has existed, with some interruptions, for many years. Princeton's board of athletic control decided unanimously that "it is at present impossible to expect in athletic compe tition with Harvard that spirit of cordial good will between the undergradtate bodies of the two universities which should characterize college sports." Harvard Lampoon has been making nasty attacks on Princeton,

for which President Lowell of Harvard apologized to President Hibben, of Princeton, and the Harvard Crimson, aggravated the ill-feeling by its editorials. But the real reason for Princeton's action was the announcement of Harvard's proposed new policy in football matters, under which Harvard would have only one fixed game on its schedule each year-the contest with Yale. It would play Princeton some years, but not others, and Princeton resented this casual treatment. Princetonians have the satisfaction of having licked Harvard in the last game. Outside of Harvard men, Princeton will have the backing of the country generally in the controversy.

SUPPLEMENTING a statement from the White House, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon made an official announcement of the administration's plan for income tax reductions, showing it is not proposed to compute the flat percentage cut on 1926 tax payments on last year's incomes. As made known by Mr. Mellon, the program is to propose legislation authorizing a flat reduction amounting to probably 121/2 per cent on individual and corporation income taxes to be reported in March, 1927, on 1926 earnings. The taxpayer will compute his tax at the rates provided by the present law. He then will be permitted to reduce his actual payment by the percentage agreed upon. If he pays his entire tax at the time of filing the return, he will deduct 12½ per cent from the total. If he pays in four installments, he will deduct 25 per cent from his March payment and also 25 per cent from his June payment. His September and December payments will not be subject to any cut.

The proposed 121/2 per cent cut, it was estimated by Secretary Mellon, would mean a loss of approximately \$250,000,000, all of which would be drawn from the prospective surplus of the fiscal year 1927, which ends on July 1, next.

VINCENT MASSEY has been appointed Canada's first minister to Washington by an order in council passed by the dominion cabinet. Mr. Massey is in England with Premier MacKenzie King attending the imperial conference. The question now naturally arises whether the United States shall appoint a minister to Ottawa. Some of the leading Canadian newspapers think no other course is open for Washington, and it is favored by some journals in states along the border. It may be the matter will be solved by the enlarging of the powers of the United States consul gen eral in Ottawa.

O NCE more the United States protests to Mexico against the oil and land laws of that country. The latest in a long succession of notes on this subject was handed to the Mexican foreign office by Charge d'Affaires Schoenfeld, and again was stressed the necessity for fundamental modifications in these two laws to eliminate from them all possibility of their retroactive application in violation of agreements entered into between the two governments in 1923.

Late reports indicate that General Obregon is not having an easy time in carrying out his plan to destroy the Yaqui Indians as a people and scatter them through the country. The Yaquis are fighting with all their oldtime desperation, have gathered strong forces and at last advices are threatening the towns of Mazatlan and Las Pastras, both of which have considerable American interests. The Cucupah Indians, who have been peaceful for years, are showing signs of going on the warpath with the Yaquis.

FORMER Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, appeared before the District of Columbia Supreme court and pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in the naval oil reserve leases. The trial was set for November 22 and counsel for the defendants said they will be ready to proceed with the case at that time. Both Fall and Doheny are named with E. L. Doheny, Jr., in another indictment which charges bribery in connection with young Doheny's delivery of \$100,000 in "a black satchel" to Fall during the negotiations which resulted in the execution of the Elk Hills reserve leases.

T THE bidding of Premier Mus-A T THE bldding of Frencher solini, the Italian chamber of deputies expelled 120 members of the socalled Aventine opposition on the ground that they had absented themselves ever since the protest "strike" resulting from the murder of Matteotti, Socialist deputy. The ousted members lost their parliamentary immunity and some of them were arrested, but most of them had taken the precaution of leaving Rome.

The chamber also passed the law providing the death penalty for attempts on the life of Mussolini or the royal family. The duce took to him-self another cabinet job—that of the minister of the interior—and issued orders for a systematic application of all laws for the protection of the regime and the preservation of public order. The premier has apologized amply to France for the attacks on French consulates, and it seems likely he also will be able to calm the indignation of the French brought on by the operations of Ricciotti Garibaldi as a Fascist agent in France. The Paris police are still trying to find out just what was Garibaldi's connection with the Catalan uprising which was nipped by the Perpignan arrests.

 $G^{\,\mathrm{REECE}}$ held its elections last week and the Republicans were victorious, winning about 65 per cent of the votes and 160 of the 280 seats in parliament. Premier Condylis and his government resigned and President Condouriotis called on Kafandaris to form a new cabinet. It was hoped that former Premier Venizelos would return and accept the ministry of foreign affairs.

WITH the simple declaration that light travels at the rate of 299,-796 kilometers per second, made before the National Academy of Science in Philadelphia, Dr. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago announced the practical completion of the research that has occupied most of his time for forty years. The old rate of light travel, as used in close scientific research and given in all the textbooks, had been established at 299,860 kilometers per second, or 64 kilometers more than that determined by Doctor Michelson. Astronomers and physicists will now have to overhaul and reshape their calculations. The Chicago scientist's latest results were worked out in California by flashing a beam of light from Mount Wilson to Mount San Antonio and back again, a distance of 44 miles. This work was carried on all summer.

HUNDREDS of natives were drowned and great property damage was done by a typhoon that swept over a section of the island of Luzon in the Philippines. Many villages were wiped out and the inhabitants blown into the sea to perish. It was estimated that the storm destroyed 5 per

The town of La Plata, Md., was struck by a tornado that wrecked a schoolhouse and some houses and killed about a score of persons, four-

A MONG the deaths recorded during the week was that of James K. Hackett, one of America's best actors, in Paris. He had spent much of his time of late in France and was exceedingly popular in that country. C. G. Sholes, who as a youth was Sherman's personal telegraph operator on the march to the sea, passed away in Chicago. Rev. D. D. Forsyth, secretary of the Methodist board

of missions, died in a Chicago hospital.

FOLLOWING the example of the governments of Italy and Russia, Marshal Pilsudski, dictator of Poland. caused to be issued a decree which threatens with fines and prison sentences ranging from three days to three months whoever spreads wrong information about government action or government members or military movements. If reports are spread by the newspapers, they will be suppressed and the owners, as well as the men responsible for the news, will fined or jailed. The important point is that the Polish government reserves unto itself the right to interpret this law as it pleases, therefore everybody in Poland is living in the uncertainty of the days of despot-

in the senate by Capper of Kansas. "There followed a series of attacks based on the fear that the law would allow the President to conscript labor in peace time. Last year Representative Johnson introduced the Legion's universal draft bill, slightly modified in language to completely refute the charge that it would provide for the industrial draft of workers in time of peace through presidential action Senator Capper introduced an identical measure in the senate. These two bills are still before congress."

HE WAS ONLY A **CLERK**

By H. M. EGBERT

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

CAN'T stand this any longer, Dick. I'm going to leave you." Edith Kane faced her husband of eight months defiant-The setting for the tragic out break was commonplace; a city flat. In the tiny living room the two clashed in that age-long conflict.

"Because I am poor?" inquired Kane quietly. He had long expected the culmination; now that it had come he felt cooler than he had thought would be possible.

His wife looked with contempt upon the little figure in the shabby clothes.

"Because you are a clerk," she an swered. "Because you are content to be a clerk. You have a clerk's soul, and I-I was born for something bet ter than to be a clerk's wife."

"You knew my occupation when you married me," said Kane.
"I did," she answered. "And I

thought I'd make something of you. But you're satisfied to work for Jerrold day after day, on thirty a week while he piles up his millions. Oh, I'm tired of it all."

She sank into a chair, put her face in her hands, and burst into hysterical weeping. Kane stood for a moment watching her. Then he walked to her and raised her head from her hands, flinging it back almost brutally.

"How dare you use violence to "Never mind that. I want to ask

you a question. Are you leaving me for Jerrold?" "What if I am? Have you any right to ask, you who have made me

slave for you, slave for a clerk?" Her breath came and went quickly she rose to her feet and looked at him

with all the disdain she felt. "I insist on knowing," answered

"You insist? Well-yes. For a better man. For your employer, Mr. Jer-The man who has thousands

where you have pennies." "Thank you," said Kane,

He left her and went into his room Immediately, before the defiant anger had left her, she began hurriedly to pack a suitcase. She cast away temptuously the few things her husband had been able to buy for her. and went out. Kane, in his room, heard the door of the hall slam be

Harvey Jerrold, the millionaire broker, was quite willing to see his underpaid employee in his bachelor apartment on the drive. He knew why Kane had not been to the office for three days. Edith had telephoned him from her hotel the next morning telling him about the quarrel. He had wanted to go to her, but she had refused to see him till he had his quarrel out with Kane.

They had autoed together and dined together, the man and his employee's wife, but Edith Kane, despite her worldliness, was prudent and, in way, honorable. She had held Jerrold at arm's length, and, even when he began to talk about her divorce she had refused to let him embrace her. Besides, as every woman knows, if you really mean a man to marry you, you must go about it with discretion. And, though she cared nothing for Jerrold, Edith Kane was resolved to have the spending of his millions.

Jerrold had been on pins and needles because Kane did not appear. He had even meditated going to him; therefore, when Kane was announced by the Japanese butler, he felt his heart leap triumphantly. He had squared all accounts with money, and he had no doubt that he could square Kane in the same way.

He stood in his room waiting for him with an uneasy but yet confident smile. And Kane wasted no time in coming to the point.

"You know what I have about," he cried, an absurd little figure confronting the six-foot college

"About Mrs. Kane?" inquired Jerrold blandly.

"I'll have it from your own lips, cried Kane. "She has left me because she loves you-you or your What are you going to do about it?"

"I can't catch her and drag her back to you, can I, Mr. Kane? drawled the other.

"Are you going to marry her?" "That depends largely on the de-cision of the Reno court," said the

"I guess there won't be any difficulty about that," said Kane. "Your money will get anything. Are you go ing to marry her when the court has

"I hope so," answered Jerrold. "See here, Kane, I'm-I'm sorry. But in

this life the riches and the women go to the strong. You've lost her. But I'll make good to you. I'll give you"he hesitated-"thirty thousand dol-What do you lars for your wife. say?"

scoundrel!" shouted Kane. "You shaking his fist at the other's face.

"You contemptible blackguard!" "It's more than any court would give. Take it or leave it, Kane," said Jerrold quietly.

"I-I accept," said Kane suddenly. III.

Three years later he saw his wife again. They met in an elevated train, going north after the day's work was over.

He was shocked at the woman's appearance. Jerrold could not have been as kind a companion as she had expected, to judge from the sadness of her expression. There was a haunted look upon her face.

They looked up and saw each other across the aisle. He got off at the next station, but, when he reached the platform, she had followed him. "I want to tell you, Dick, that I-I

am sorry," she said in a low voice. At the remembered tone he felt the old longing sweep over him; he Tonged to take her in his arms, but he only bowed and stood aside.

"I want to give you my address in case—" she began.

"Thank you, but I can find Mr. Jer rold any time I wish," he replied. And she shrank from him, trimson with mortification.

She had handed him the pasteboard. and automatically he had extended his hand. The letters burned themselves into his brain like fire. He knew he could never forget that place. All the way home he saw 313 Mortimer street graven against the heavens.

So she was tiring of the new love! He wondered whether she had heardhad heard that he, with the price of her shame, was now well established in Wall street. He had put the thirty thousand into a broker's business; with his knowledge acquired in Jer rold's office, he had soon become wealthy. But she could not know that the one purpose for which he lived was nearing accomplishment.

Step by step he had dogged Jerrold. He had pursued him remorselessly, had hammered his stocks, had learned the secrets of his private speculations and made good use of them. month of wild speculation that had just ended had been a hard one for Jerrold. It had left the little clerk a millionaire.

Jerrold sat in his office, utterly broken. Everything had gone up in smoke, and at last he knew the name of the man who had ruined him.

He had learned too late. His own place of power had fallen to the clerk. He had lost seven million dollars, and Kane must have made three times that sum. A sense of irony was stronger than his rage.

"A gent, sir, wants to see you-

"I'll see nobody." "I think you'll see me. Mr Jerrold." said Kane, who had followed flard on the heels of the office boy. "It's five von saw me added, quietly

Jerrold sprang up with a snarl. But the clerk did not flinch; he seemed transformed, and it was he who pos sessed the ease, the confidence.

"Yes, I have your money, Jerrold, riches and the women go to the strong. You blackguard," he burst out flercely, "I've brought you your seven millions, your dirty millions. take them to your wife and tell her that's her first husband's wedding present to her second."

And he flung a check upon the other man's desk.

Jerrold stared at it, stared at the man who had bested him, who was already going. Suddenly he felt himself choking; he realized that the tragedy had eaten into Kane's soul, had branded it indelibly with shame. "Kane!" he muttered huskily. "See here! Didn't you know?

"Know what?" cried Kane. "Why-that she didn't marry me!

haven't seen her since that day. She went West and-and thought better of it. Kane, Lord, to think you didn't know! The money-"D-n the money!" yelled Kane,

rushing from the office. And in the heavens, dancing lurid red on their blue background, he saw the number of the house on Mortimer street.

Rules for Pruning Trees

The bureau of plant industry says that pruning an evergreen tree is not recommended, as pruning is likely to spoil the shape of the plant. In choos ing plants for any particular position they should be selected with the thought of the ultimate height, so that they will not need pruning. If they must be pruned, do it any time except in the spring, when the tree is making new growth.

Training Parrots to Talke As a rule, a parrot will learn quick er from hearing a woman's voice, but quickest of all by hearing a child's Land of the Seven Castles



Draft Oxen of Rural Transylvania,

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.) UMANIA always was a land of contrast, geographically, so-cially, and historically, but since the great accretions to her territory that have come about as a result of the World war the contradictory elements within her borders are even more striking.

She contains an epitome of the his tory of Europe from Roman times to the present, and people and places illustrative of each stage are found side by side within her confines.

One may see on the same day a shepherd in a long fleece cape, moving across the plains toward the mountains like a quaint survival of an ancient civilization; a fiery nomadic gypsy gailoping along a dusty road, with long hair streaming; a peasant like a soldier from Trajan's column at Rome, with white, embroidered blouse and thong-bound legs, scratching the soil with a primitive plow; a nobleman in his castle gazing down into a medieval Saxon village; and an oil magnate scattering his wealth amid Bucharest's imitative charms.

Many of these contrasts were inherent within the prewar boundaries and all of them in much enlarged postwar Rumania, due to the addition of Transylvania to the kingdom. This is because Transylvania, known in Rumanian as Ardeal (Forest Land), in Hungarian as Erdeley, and in German as Siebenburgen, has been the frontier of the West against the East for

Its inhabitants have, furthermore, successfully maintained that border against the Turks since 1700, and this history of border wardenship has given the region its racial complexity and architectural charms.

Mixture of Races.

The towns of the castles were settled by Germans from Franconia who were locally called Saxons and who, in all the years of their separation from Germany, have maintained a close connection with their mother country, its culture and institutions, the while efficiently keeping the Carpathian frontier.

They had likewise the co-operation of the Szeklers, close kinsmen of Mag yars; who for their delight in combat have been settled along the northern portion of the mountain wall. Back of these warders the mass of Magyar farmers and Rumania laborers, foresters, and shepherds tilled the fertile valleys between the rolling foothills that gradually ebb from the Carpathians toward the Hungarian

It is this mountain wall that accounts for the history of Transylvania-a jagged, glorious barrier that dominates the landscape.

The Saxon woman, pausing in th field to adjust her straw sailor hat atop her tightly bound kerchief, gazes at the rugged heights as if at the border of the unknown. The Rumanian cowherd, driving his sleek cattle along the Olt, knows that he yond those heights the brothers of his race now rule; and the Magyar farmer looks upon them and wishes they had been higher and untraversable.

Yet, had the mountains been im penetrable, Transylvania would have een neither so picturesque nor so rich. Fear of the Turks accounts for the walled towns, fortified churches and great castles. Trade with the East accounts for the prosperity of the guilds in Brosav and other towns. as well as for the beauty of such structures as 'he Black church, with its priceless collection of prayer rugs. Transylvania, on account of its geo-

graphic situation, like a natural fortress on the borders of Europe, has been semi-independent from early times, and was recognized among the titles of the king of Hungary as a grand principality. However, admin istratively, it had been since 1868 an integral part of Hungary.

In this status the country remained until 1918, though not without certain uprisings among the Rumanian population which was denied many of the political rights enjoyed by the other three nationalities. As a result of the peace treaties following the World war, and on the basis of the fact that. a larger portion of the inhabitants of this region were Rumanian in race and language, the province became a part of Rumania

The best way to obtain the full flavor of Transylvania is to approach it from the east via the road from Bucharest to Sinaia, across the baking, dusty plain, through the region heavy with the odor of petroleum, up the slopes of the Carpathians where mountain streams have gashed rough earth wounds in the hillside, past artificial-looking folklore castles, to the ancient frontier of Transylvania, at the top of the pass at Predeal.

Before one comes in sight of Brasov one is already aware of what the mountain barrier has meant and what it has protected for so many centuries. In about half an hour from Predeal the mountains give way to the fertile plain known as the Bur-

This town of some 60,000 inhabitants has been suggested as a capital for the new and greater Rumania, and it has much to recommend it, being almost in the center of the country. easily defended, having the charm of age and tradition and room for expansion in the surrounding plain.

The present-day citizens of Brasov look not unlike German university students; no trace of centuries of battles with the heathen gleams in their spectacled eyes, and no frontiersman's freedom of motion betrays itself through their stiff-cut clothes. The Black church, which dominates

the town, derives its name from the fact that it was burned in 1689 and never properly scoured since. The result is both dour and impressive. It is a good example of Fifteenthcentury Gothic, without any tower.

With Brasov as a center, one may explore the Saxon and Szekler regions at the base of the mountains. Southward lies the Saxon town of Rasnov (Rosenau), over which towers the massive ruin of the Burgberg, now owned by the former Crown Prince Carol of Rumania.

There is no approach by road to this giant fortress, but a sharp climb brings one to what was a little city inclosed within the great walls of the castle, whose massive keep still dominates the plain. This once populous village is now inhabited by a single farmer and his wife, who occupy the fortress where once a hundred Teutonic knights kept the border of heathenesse

Beyond Rasnov the road continues into a narrowing valley toward the pass at Bran. Just where the moun tain walls almost meet, a little knoll with the river and road curvin sharply at its base is topped by the Rumania by the city corporation of Brasov. This, perhaps the most per-fect fairy-story castle in the region, hangs above the little Rumanian vil-lage, intimate yet aloof.

Will Continue Fight

for Universal Draft The American Legion will renew its re-year-old legislative fight for universal draft, at the earliest opportualty, according to James F. Barton,

The Legion, at its national conventon in Philadelphia, urged again upon congress immediate enactment of legislation to make possible mobilization of all resources, both of material and man power, in event of war," az-

serted the adjutant, in an interview. "The first definite action toward universal draft legislation was taken by the Legion at its national convention at Kansas City in 1921, when Hanford MacNider, then newly elected

national commander, and now assist-

ant secretary of war, appointed a committee to study the question. "The committee reported the follow ing year and the form of legislation it recommended was approved. A bill was introduced in the house by Johnson of South Dakota, and another one