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HAPPENNINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Doings of Congress Prior to Adjournment for Christmas Holidays.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Congress adjourned Wednesday night for the holidays, and will not reassemble until January 3. Though the house was quite busy in the week preceding the recess, most of the interest centered in the senate. Tuesday night the house river and harbor bill was put to a vote, and despite the bitter attack that had been made on parts of it, the measure passed by the overwhelming vote, of 57 to 9. Those voting in the negative were Couzens of Michigan, Frazier of North Dakota, Howell and Norris of Nebraska, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Willis of Ohio, Republicans; and Blease of South Carolina, Ferris of Michigan and King of Utah. Democrats. As passed by the senate the measure carries appropriations of \$75,000,000, almost \$10,000,000 in new projects and surveys being added in the closing hours of debate. Therefore it went to conference, but with a certainty that the differences would be adjusted.

For the Middle West the item of great interest is that providing for completion of the Illinois river link of the lakes to the gulf waterway by the construction of a channel in the river nine feet deep and 200 feet wide from Utica to its mouth. A clause was inserted which specifies that the measure shall not be construed as authorizing water diversion from Lake Mich-

"This gives Illinois a gateway to the ocean," Senator Deneen asserted. "We will be on the longest waterway in the world, running from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence river. The Illinois provision satisfied the senate and I am sure it will satisfy the

Aside from the Illinois improvement, the most important items in the measure include an authorization of \$12. 000,000 for beginning the improvement of the Missouri river between Kansas City and Sioux City; an agreement for purchase of the Cape Cod canal for \$11,500,000, and \$4,000,000 authorization for the construction of the inracoastal waterway from Jacksonville,

Fla., to Miami. Senators Gooding of Idaho and Pittman of Nevada attempted to tack on long and short haul rider but were defeated and said they would bring up that measure at a later date.

SENATOR HARRIS of Georgia on Monday introduced a resolution for investigation of charges that federal appointments in the South are commonly bartered and sold by Republican national committeemen. This went to the judiciary committee, and Senator Ernst of Kentucky moved that the resolution be broadened to include similar charges against Democratic leaders and to inquire into the extent of the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South with a view to the enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. This naturally didn't please the Democrats at all, and the matter was referred to a subcommittee.

THE case of Frank L. Smith of Illinois, appointed by Governor Small to fill out McKinley's unexpired term, kept the senate on tiptoe. Smith was presumed to have accepted the appointment, though he did not appear to present his credentials, and Democrats and Republicans alike, with ome exceptions, were ready to throw him out when he should show up Watson of Indiana, assistant Republioan leader of the senate, said: Smith can come down here if he likes, but in my opinion the senate take summary action in his case and without delay." McNary of Ore gon said: "There are too many votes against seating him ever to permit him to take the oath, and this was school by various others. Ashurst of Arizona declared he would call up his resolution disqualifying Smith as soon as his certificate of appointment was presented to the senate.

Big Demand Abroad

tulated to a tickled palate.

American Foods

American toodstume posted by

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very country of the world.

A recent survey shows that "buyers'

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odice of home-fed natives have cap-

Japan and China smack their lips over steaming corned beef hash and

canned sausage. India is growing stardy on Columbia river salmon and

It is to avoid the possibility of an | extra session of congress that the Republican leaders are lining up against Smith and in favor of an immediate vote on the Ashurst resolution without too much debate. Adoption of the resolution would send the whole matter to the Reed committee, taking it off the floor until supply bills and other important legislation can be disposed of.

S ENATOR HEFLIN of Alabama broke loose Monday with a speech in which he repeated the old story that Jess W. Smith, confidant of Harry Daugherty when the latter was attorney general, did not commit suicide but was murdered. He asser ed that Smith was slain to prevent exposure of a plan whereby Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was to be reimbursed for a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Harding-Coolidge campaign fund by contributions forced from bootleggers and brewers. "Jess Smith knew so much that it was desired to get rid of him," declared Hefin. "We were conducting a general investigation of the whole thing, It was rumored, also, that Jess Smith grew exceedingly nervous over it and that he had made up his mind to make a clean breast of it all, but Jess never lived to make that clean breast. He died. He was

"Sounds like delirium to me," was Secretary Mellon's only comment when told of Senator Heflin's attack.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE let it be known that he will not approve appropriations for the construction of additional cruisers for the navy at this session of congress. This followed on the action of the house naval affairs committee in submitting formally the Butler bill authorizing the building of ten light cruisers with the unanimous recommendation that an appropriation be made at once for the completion of the three cruisers already authorized in the 1924 building program. It was stated at the White House that while acknowledging the need of more cruisers if the fleet is to be rounded out as a balanced unit in comparison with other major powers, the President feels the present naval construction bill is heavy enough for the American public to stand at this time. He is insistent that the present airplane carriers, the Lexington and the Saratoga, together with fleet submarines now building, should be conpleted before cruiser building is begun.

FIVE bills revising postal rates were passed by the house. One is for restoration of the one cent rate for private post cards; another authorizes transmission of business reply cards, the return postage of not more than two cents to be paid by the original mailer when the card is returned. A third bill amending the postal act would fix at one cent an ounce the rate on publications when mailed as second-class matter by others than the publisher or his agent. Another would provide for an additional charge on first-class matter mailed with insufficient postage.

E FFORTS of the house and senate legislation to regulate radio broadcasting were futile and the matter was deferred until January 4. If no agreement is reached next month the house conferees purpose to move the passage of an emergency resolution suspending the granting of broadcasting licenses pending regulatory legislation by the Seventieth congress.

R EPRESENTATIVE BLACK of New York, author of a pending bill under which the United States would relinquish its extraterritorialty rights in China, sharply attacked the report of Silas H. Strawn on conditions there. He said Mr. Strawn's utterances since he returned from China have not only created a wrong impression here and in China as well, but have "worked irreparable harm to the American cause in China," and compelled President Coolidge to point out that they express merely Mr Strawn's personal opinion and not the policy of the administration.

ITHUANIA'S Socialist government having been overthrown by the military and Catholic parties, that country now has a president-dictator in the person of Antona Smetona, former head of the republic. Professor

California fruit. And Brazil keeps

the American market swamped with

Not even tariff walls, which the Eu-ropean, nations erected hastily after the armistice; have been greatly ef-

fective before the onslaught, export

Salesmen in foreign countries gener

ally adopt the same methods used in America, it is pointed out. It pays to

advertise—anywhere. And canned milk with a Burmese label appeals

just as strongly to the Asiatic fancy

demands for canned asparagus.

Waldemaras is premier and foreign minister. Doctor Grenius, the ousted president, and several hundred Socialists and Communists were arrested. The radicals declare the parties of the right are influenced by England, which seeks to unite the Baltic states into a federation against Russia. Smetona says he is going to have the Lithuanian constitution revised and it and the country Americanized. The unofficial state of war with Poland con-

S WAS forecast last week, the A German cabinet could not maintain its majority in the reichstag, therefore Chancellor Marx and his ministers submitted their resignations. These were accepted by President Von Hindenburg with the understanding that the cabinet would continue to

function until after the new year. Germany is about to get back a small piece of the vast colonial holdings she lost in the war. The council of ministers of Portugal has voted to return the territory south of the Rovuma river, known as the Klonga triangle, this being a part of the former German East Africa that was allotted to Portugal by the treaty of Versailles.

DOPE PIUS, as an allocution in private consistory, made a strong attack on the Fascist state which has aroused much comment. The pontiff, while expressing thanks for the escape of Mussolini from assassination, dealt harshly with the duce's followers for depredations and deeds of violence against the persons and property of Catholics. The government refuses to be drawn into a controversy with the poste because, it says, the past referred to have not been reacts he peated in recent weeks and the orders of the government for the preservation of order have been severe.

N EITHER Brazil nor Argentina is said to like the plan which Secretary of State Kellogg suggested to end the Tacna-Arica dispute, and now it is understood Peru has offered an alternative scheme, which probably has no chance of acceptance by Chile or Bolivia. According to a La Paz paper, this is Peru's offer:

1. Peru will remain in possession of Tacna and the city of Arica, including Morro castle, which protects the har

bor. 2. Peru and Chile, in common agreement, without demanding any pecuniary or territorial compensation, will cede to Bolivia all territory south of Tacna and Arica as far as the River

Camarones. Chile will retain possession of the Chilcaya nitrate field.

4. Bolivia will remain in possession of the port of Vitor, which is the only one that exists in that zone.

DELAYED for a day by foggy weather, the five United States army airplanes, New York, Detroit, San Francisco, San Antonio and St. Louis, began their pan-American tour Monday auspiciously. The start was from San Antonio, Texas, and the first jump took the planes to Laguna Madre, near Brownsville. Wednesday afternoon they took off for Tampico, with the intention of going thence to Vera Cruz and then to Mexico City for the Christ mas holidays. The 20,000-mile tour will take the planes to scores of Cen tral and South American cities and will last more than four months. Maj. H. A. Dargue commands the squadron the other aviators being Capt. A. B. McDaniel, Capt. Ira C. Eaker, Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey, and Lieuts. B. S. Thompson, C. McK. Robinson, M. S. Fairchild, J. W. Benton and L. D.

R States and Panama have not al-ELATIONS between the United ways been pleasant of late, but a new ly signed treaty submitted to the senate for approval will improve them.

In one of its most important ar ticles Panama agrees to consider herself in a state of war in case of a conflict in which the United States should be, a belligerent.

Under this treaty, Panama agrees to co-operate with the United States in the protection and defense of the Panama canal. Complete control of radio and other communications, aircraft and aviation, transit of the canal, and other questions involved in the nadefense is lodged with the tional

United States. .

as the American label appeals here In most cases American goods are not competing with native goods. They are filling a demand they have themselves created.

Americans are demanding more and more European goods, importers say, while immigrants, conservative in adopting a new country's dishes, cling to their own cuisine. Hard sausage, black bread flour and strong cheese immigrants want, and there is a large import market in New York that ca

HER LESSON IN MATRIMONY

By FRED BROWN

ND she said." concluded little Mrs. Clemons, truth is my husband is brutal, and so I have come back to be among friends while I am saving up enough money to get my freedom.'

There was silence at the table. Every one of the boarders felt that in a way Dora Symons' action was a reflection on the establishment. Dora and Charles Symons had met there, become engaged and married, all with in the space of a year. And the Wentworths, the Fields and the Stuarts had met and mated and were still living under Mrs. Jones' hospitable roof.

"I always knew Mrs. Symons was quick-tempered," said Herbert Went-

"But it's so absurd." said Mrs. Clemons. "Just because Charlie is a little hasty-why, she knew herself that he was quick-tempered before she married him. "And just because he complained of her cooking and threw a slice of pie across at the cat-that isn't cause for leaving him."

"We must influence her to go back to him." said Mrs. Field.

"We can't," said Mrs. Clemons. "She we all sympathize with her thinks against Charlie. What can be done She came here to get our sympathy. Then Jim Stuart rose up. "She'll get it," he said. "She'll get it thick,

and she'll sop it up like a muffin." "What do you mean, Jim?" asked his wife.

"Children," said Jim, "come hither and put your heads together, and I'll tell you.'

He had just finished telling them when Dora came into the room.

The men withdrew after supper and the ladies opened the ball. "I think it's a shame," said Mrs.

Stuart warmly, "and I entirely approve of your action. No self-respect ng woman will endure a life with a brute."

"I honor you for your act, my dear," said Mrs. Field. "If my husband threw the ple at my cat I wouldn' stay in the house another second."

"My dear, you have done just right," said motherly Mrs. Wentworth, patting Dora's cheek. "Just the right thing in the right way, as you always did. But who would have thought that Charles would have turned out so abominably?"

Dora Symons' eyes filled with tears The sympathy of her old friends was inexpressibly grateful to her. And during the week that followed her ani-mosity against her husband increased tenfold. She had never dreamed that men could show their wives such courtesy, such tenderness, as Messrs. Stuget and orth.

It was about a week after Dora's arrival that she was awakened one night, toward twelve, by the sounds of a heavy body toiling up the stairs and apparently slipping down as fast as it came up. Bump, bump! went the footsteps. Dora flew to open the door, On the landing outside stood Mr. Wentworth.

"Have you hurt yourself?" she

"Blesher, no," snorted Mr. Went-"Gimme your hand, darling." worth. Dora looked at him in terror for an instant. Then she flew into her room and locked the door. The wretch! Mr. Wentworth, the paragon, had

come home in a terrible state. He did not appear at breakfast the next morning, but Mrs. Wentworth was as smiling and happy as usual And Dora dared not condole with her on this terrible domestic affliction un-

til she said something. Two days passed. Mr. Wentworth looked at Dora as if he were a little ashamed when they met. Dora cut him stonily. At last his wife asked the reason

"Don't you know?" demanded Dora "I do hope you haven't quarreled with Henry," said Mrs. Wentworth. "I thought we were all to be such good

"Mrs. Wentworth," said Dora tragically, "your husband came home the other night. And he tried to take my hand and called me 'darling.'

Mrs. Wentworth laughed cheerily 'Is that all the trouble?" she asked cheerfully. "Yes, Henry does go on an outing occasionally, and then he's liable to do more than that. I thought he would have wanted to kiss you. But honest, honey, he's a good sort and I think the world of him. Now it isn't like throwing the pie at the cat, just going out for a good time, is it, my dear? If he were that sort

of man-But Dora fled to her room. And the next evening something worse occurred. "Help! Help!" came in shrill tones

from Mrs. Stuart's room.

The boarders rushed to the door, dar with more pay days we would be Dora among them. Mr. Stuart was strong for calendar reform.

throat and was pounding her unmercifully with his fists. "Brute!" shrieked Dora, running

seen within; he had his wife by the

toward him. She snatched his fingers from his wife's neck and struck him violently across the face. Mr. Stuart staggered back, dazed.

"How dare you lay your hands upon my husband?" exclaimed Mrs. Stuart, turning upon her.

"The brute!" cried Dora. "To strike his wife!"

"I'll have you know, young woman, that I don't allow interference between my husband and myself," snapped Mrs. Stuart. "Now kindly take yourself off to your own room and leave Jim and, me to settle our differences in our own way."

Dora staggered from the room blindly. The boarders were congregating outside. "Too bad!" said little Mrs. Clemons sympathetically.

"Is that what you call it?" Dora hysterically, "Too bad? Why, he was beating his wife, beating her! I never saw anything so outrageous in my life! Listen! There he is at it

In fact, Jim Stuart's voice was loud enough to penetrate a dozen doors.
"I'm sick of you, miserable female!"

he roared. "Get out of this house Don't let me see your face again. It's sour enough to keep me in homemade vinegar for the rest of my life. It's ugly enough to frighten a strong ele-phant into convulsions. Hire it out to go bulldog fighting but don't practice it on me."

"Jim, dear, don't get so excited," came his wife's smooth remonstrance. "You know it's bad for your digestion.'

"Digestion be hanged!" roared Jim. You black-and-tan whelp of a blight ed toadstool, you-"

But Dora had fled to her own room and locked herself in. The next morning she was too ill to leave it. Mrs. Stuart entered at ten with a tray of breakfast.

"I'm sorry I was a little cross last night," she said, setting it down be-side her, "You know, Jim is the best man in the world, but once in a while he gets irritated. Now, if he were real bad, like throwing the ple at the cat, I wouldn't stand for it a minute. "N-no." said Dora feebly. And after

her departure. Dora crept limply down to dinner. The guests were as chatty as ever, and Mrs. Stuart particularly amiable. Nobody noticed her distress, and Mr. Stuart was even sympathetic as he passed the mustard.

a few casual remarks her visitor took

She had just reached her room when Mr. Field emerged from the passage. "Mrs. Symons," he said, "I want to tell you how sorry I feel for your

dreadful experience. "Thank you," said Dora gratefully. She was on the verge of tears. The Fields had always been her friends; she longed to tell him all, to ask about the Stuarts. But suddenly he caught her in his arms.

"Darling!" he cried rapturously. "Will you fly with me somewhereanywhere that I can get out of sight that old cat I'm married to?

"Mr. Field! Let me go at once! cried Dora furiously. And she struggled out of his arms, but not before he had succeeded in imprinting a kiss upon her cheek.

"I'll take you West," he said. "I have plenty of money. We'll give the old woman the slip, and nobody will know we aren't mar-

"Oh, Mrs. Field!" shrieked Dora seeing his wife come up the stairs "Help me. Your husband has insulted me abominably."

"What has he done, my dear?" asked Mrs. Field. "Dearest, remember Mrs. Symons must be treated respectfully.

"He asked me to elope with him." wept Dora, covering her face. "Is that all," asked Mrs. Field, apparently relieved. "Well, it's just his

way, you know. He asked me to elope with him, too, and I did. Don't take him too seriously." Dora looked up. All the doors were

suspiciously open, and both Mr. and Mrs. Field were on the verge of uncontrollable laughter. "Now, if he had thrown the pie at

the cat-" continued Mrs. Field, mination. And, frenzied at the trick that had been played on her, she dashed into her room and began to

pack furiously.

But an hour later, with wet cheeks and humble looks, she went downstairs. The boarders were all at the

"My dear friends," said Dora, want to thank you all. I have been very foolish, and you have taught

"Hurrah!" shouted Jim Stuart, selzing her by the hands and beginning the first step of a dance. "I knew it. We knew you were a trump, Mrs Symons. I took the responsibility of writing somebody, and he'll be heresay, let me take you in a cab to the station to meet him!"

A Needed Reform



Grave of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa

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

F THE three largest overseas units that make up the British commonwealth of nations, the Union of South Africa is the oply one presenting serious racial problems. The white population of about a million and a half is divided between people of British and Dutch origin, while the population of blacks is more than three times that of the whites. This racial situation has affected the molding of the govern-

mental machinery. The Union of South Africa, although half around the world from America and little known to Americans, has in its history chapters which we know by heart. It has vast areas taken over from aborigines; thousands of its white settlers were massacred by sav ages, but others, undaunted, pressed on in their prairie schooners ever farther into the interior of an unknown continent; a gold rush won a new empire; and the land is pos essed today of a stubborn race prob

In one respect, however, the carving out of what is now the Union of South Africa is without its parallel in the development of the United States. There the strife of two white peoples for control has been an all important factor. For about a century and a half the Dutch had possession of Cape Town and the small area surrounding it which harbored all the whites in South Africa. The Napoleonic wars transferred possession to England, and in 1806 the English assumed a final ntrol, which many of the Dutch in habitants resented. In 1836 many of the Dutch farmers or "Boers" began trekking into the interior with the in tention of settling beyond English influence. When Englishmen followed them they trekked farther. Finally beyond the Orange river they founded the Orange Free State, and beyond the

Vaal river, the Transvaal Republic. First diamonds and then gold were discovered in the new states. They brought great prosperity to the Boer republics, but they brought many out siders as well; and the presence of these finally led to the Boer war as a result of which the republics came into the possession of Great Britain.

Creation of the Union.

Aside from the war-born republics and monarchies of the last eight years, the Union of South Africa is one of the youngest of the important countries of the world. It, too, was largely war-born. Shortly after the conclusion of the Boer war plans were set on foot to fuse the two old republics with Cape Colony, the oldest South African government, and Natal, next in point of age, to form the new union. It was finally created by an act signed in

The territory of the Union occupies the whole southern and southeastern tip of Africa in a wide strip extending about 250 miles inland from the Indian ocean. Its area lacks only 25,000 square miles of reaching the half million mark. Of its four provinces, Cape Colony is slightly larger than Texas the Transvaal about the size of Ne vada, and Orange Free State slightly smaller than Alabama, while Natal exceeds South Carolina by a few thouand square miles.

From the south and southeast South Africa is a series of mighty terraces, each with a rim of high mountains from below and low ones from above. Most of the slopes near the sea are fertile, well wooded and well watered. The ascending steps vary in moisture and fertility.

Great Diamond Mines Toward the inner edge of the terri-

greatest diamond mines, where earth sufficient to fill thousands of cars is screened yearly for the sake of a peck or two of diamonds. But the few handfuls of diamonds exported in 1913, the last year before the World war, were worth more than fifty million dolars and exceeded in value the combined value of the many shiploads of wool, ostrich feathers, hides and coal that sailed away from South Africa the same year.

Some 200 miles to the northeast of the diamond country are the gold fields. In their midst is the goldbuilt, wonder city of Johannes metropolis of South Africa. After the discovery of gold in the eighties the city sprang up almost over night, and the people flocked there by the thousands.

About the Provinces.

Cape of Good Hope province (or "Cape Colony" as it is still usually termed) is the premier unit of the Union both in age and size. With its area of approximately 277,000 square miles it is more than one-tenth as large as the entire United States, and it is more extensive than its three sister provinces combined. From the sea much of Cape Colony seems barren, but the soil is rich and after the rainy season, productive.

Natal lies just around Africa's cor ner, only a little way beyond the Cape of Good Hope. It fronts, therefore, on the southern part of the Indian ocean. It extends roughly be south latitudes 27 and 32, and has a position corresponding in the northern and the southern and central portions of the other Gulf states. In the matter of location, then, it can be seen that Natal should have an excellent chance to become South Africa's "Dixie." The coastal belt is relatively low and warm with a sub-tropical climate. In this zone it is believed that Natal can develop an important cotton production. There, too, is a considerable sugar industry and large tea plantations. Back about 30 miles from the coast the midland belt begins. This zone is higher and cooler as is the back country of the American Gulf states and constitutés a "corn belt." Still farther from the coast are the uplands of Natal, where higher altitude and lower temperature combine to create conditions like those of the plains of Texas and Oklahoma. And, as in the uplands of those states, stock raising and cereal production are the dominant industries. Natal has a population of about 140,000 whites and approximately ten times as many negroe and East Indians.

Orange Free State province is entirely inland, separated from the Indian ocean by the high Drakensberg range, and from the Atlantic by half the width of the continent. It lies on the great South African tableland at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet. The country is made up for the most part of rolling plains with here and there "rands" or ridges. The population is largely of Dutch origin.

Still farther inland lies the fourth province, Transvaal, with an area twice that of Orange Free State and a creat. The white population, as in all the other provinces, is greatly in the Physically, Transvaal is much like Orange Free State, a land of rather dry upland plains.

The Union of South Africa has system of divided capitals. From Pretoria, capital of the old Transvaal Re public, the administrative activities of

public, the administrative activities of the Union are carried on. The parlia-ment meets in Cape Town; while the Supreme Court of Appeals sits in Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free