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# DOINGS OF THE WEEK

# **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

#### Sacco and Vanzetti Execution Marked by Many Riots by Radicals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVERY means of saving their lives having failed, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Massachusetts anarchists convicted of murder, were executed in the state prison at Charlestown. Madeiros, the Portuguese murderer, went to his death in the electric chair at the same time. Thus, so far as the agencies of justice are concerned, ends this sevenyear incident that has caused such a rumpus in America and throughout the world. But the radicals and sentimentalists who assert that the execution was a judicial murder propose to keep the case alive indefinitely. They announce plans for raising a fund to create a memorial to the two men and to endow Mrs. Sacco and her children, and an organization that will undertake to establish the innocence of the "victims" and to expose the alleged conspiracy that sent them to their death. The bodies of the men were cremated, and the ashes of Vanzetti, it is planned, will be exhibited in various European cities.
Immediately before and after the

execution there were violent demonstrations in many cities here and abroad, though those in the United States were efficiently handled by the police. The radicals in Paris were especially active, staging several riots in which they fought the police and troops, barricaded streets and looted shops. Scores were injured and the property damage was large. The mob besieged the American embassy but it was adequately guarded. Leaders of the French Reds loudly proclaimed that the meeting of the American Legion in Paris would be ruined, but these threats are in the main disregarded. Other riots, carefully prepared in advance, were put on in London, Leipzig, Amsterdam, Lisbon, Warsaw, Brussels, and Geneva. In Johannesburg, South Africa, an American flag was burned on the steps of the town hall. Peaceful demonstrations were made in Berlin and Sydney.

It is probable that a vast majority of Americans, convinced that justice, long delayed, was done in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, are tired of reading

PAUL R. REDFERN started in the plane "Port of Brunswick" from Brunswick, Ga., for a nonstop flight to Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. If he makes the 4,600-mile trip successfully, he will have established a new record

H OPE of finding the five lost transpacific aviators and their two would-be rescuers, Captain Erwin and A. H. Eichwaldt, who went out in the plane Dallas Spirit to aid in the mearch, was virtually abandoned, though the vessels of the navy may teep up the hunt for some time yet. sea between San Francisco and Hawaii was scoured for any sign of the missing flyers but no trace was nd. During the week there was a ort that a flare had been seen on slopes of Mauna Kea and it was sidered possible that either the onsidered possible that either the plane carrying Pedlar, Knope and Miss an or that carrying Frost and Scott had swung south of its course and crashed on the mountain. There-fore, searching parties were started out, but at this writing no word of their success has come. As for Erwin and Eichwaldt, their location at the time they sent their SOS as they went into a tailspin is known approximately. re, searching parties were started mately, and boats that were hurried there found not even an oil spot.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE spent the week in the Yellowstone donal park, viewing its many wonand thoroughly enjoying themtres despite the swarms of tourists at made the trip too much of a pub-event to suit the Chief Executive. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge tried the four of his attorneys addressed the

trout fishing on Lake Yellowstone, and | both were eminently successful in hooking the speckled beauties.

S ECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER, returning to Washington, declined to comment on his reported Presidential candidacy. On his behalf it was stated that he was giving thought only to the duties of his office. His friends denied that he had authorized anyone to form an organization to campaign for delegates to the Republican national convention. It was specifically denied that W. Ward Smith, former secretary to Nathan L. Miller, former governor of New York and now counsel for the United States Steel corporation, was authorized to do anything in Mr. Hoover's behalf. Mr. Smith and Mr. Miller were both active in promoting a boom for Mr. Hoover for President at the time of the 1920 Republican convention.

Vice President Dawes, in a letter to Douglas T. Atkinson of Cincinnati, judge advocate of the Young America Union, secret nonsectarian political organization, relating to the possibility that he might run for President, said: "I am not a candidate for the nomi-

Minneapolis has notified the Republican national committee that it is a contender for the 1928 convention, and that it has a fine new auditorium and ample hotel accommodations. Whether or not Minneapolis is ready to make a financial guarantee was not indicated. San Francisco thus far is the only city which has come forward with the necessary \$250,000 guarantee.

DURING Japanese naval maneuvers off the port of Maizura the cruiser Jintzo collided with and sank the destroyer Warabi in the night. Ninety men and petty officers and 12 officers of the destroyer's company were drowned. About the same time the cruiser Naka collided with the de stroyer Ashi, cutting through her afterpart, which resulted in the loss of 27 other men. The Naka was not seriously damaged and proceeded to port after temporary repairs, but the

This was the second disaster in the Japanese navy in August. On the first day of the month 38 men were killed and 47 wounded when a mine explod ed on the deck of the minelayer Tokiwa. The explosion occurred while the vessel was engaged in maneuvers off Klushiu island.

A CCORDING to the Washington Post, the State department has learned from trustworthy sources that Great Britain and Japan came to a mutually satisfactory secret under standing regarding future naval supremacy when it finally became apparent the United States would not accept the British program at the recent Geneva conference. The gist of the secret understanding has not been divulged, the newspaper adds, declaring that it is doubtful if much definite able to the officials of the American government.

MAYOR "JIMMY" WALKER of New York, touring European countries, was something of a joke in Great Britain, but when he reached Germany there were complications. These developed from the refusal of the hotel where he was stopping in Berlin to fly the German republic flag alongside the American flag when a banquet was given him, as he had re quested. The owners and managers of all the big hotels had promised the American club that they would show the flag of the German republic and then reneged because they feared their established clientele, made up largely of monarchists, would object. The city administration immediately declared that all officials must boycott those hotels, and republicans throughout the country took up the issue.

C HARLIE CHAPLIN'S divorce case is ended, so far as the film comedian is concerned. After the long months of bickering and recrimina tion, an agreement was reached and Mrs. Chaplin was granted a divorce decree and the custody of the children. The grounds were "mental cruelty," and Chaplin put on no defense, though court in his behalf, for the apparent purpose of winning public sympathy. Chaplin agreed to pay to his wife \$625,000, and to establish a trust fund of \$200,000 for the children, the principal to go to them when the youngest is thirty-five years old. W. I. Gilbert and Herman Spitzel, receivers, who handled the property of Chaplin and defendant movie corporations during the divorce negotiations presented a bill for services to the court and were awarded \$45,000. Counsel for both Chaplins protested and Lita's lawyers obtained a 15-day stay on the order for payment of fees.

R EUNIFICATION of the Hankow and Nanking factions of the Chinese Nationalists was announced by the bureau of foreign affairs in Shanghai in a statement which said: "While the details have not been worked out, the unification of the two factions is now a certainty." It was also an-nounced that T. V. Soong, considered one of the best financiers in China, probably would be finance minister of the Nationalist government, That gentleman told the press it was likely the Nationalist tariff autonomy would be modifled in order not to disrupt business but that the principle would not be surrendered. The Nationalists are retrench ing on military expenses and concen trating their troops south of the Yangtse, and presumably will leave the northern campaign in the hands of Gen. Feng Yu-hslang.

MEXICO has a hard time handling her bandits. Just after Gen. Manuel Reyes, leader of the gang that kidnaped and murdered Jacob Rosenthal, American millionaire, had been executed, another band of several hundred men attacked a train between Guadalajara and Mazatlan and fired more than 40 shots into the cars because the engineer refused to stop. Miss Florence M. Anderson of Los An geles, a school teacher, was wounded and died a few days later. J. Winsor Ives, American vice consul at Mazatlan, made vigorous demands upon the Mexican government for the capture and punishment of the bandits.

Reports reached Nogales, Ariz., of a Yaqui rebel concentration in the Sierra De Bacatetes mountains of Sonora and of three towns in southern Jalisco, Mexico, being captured by revolutionary bands, The Yaquis were reported to have committed depredations within sight of El Palme, railroad division point. Buenos Aires, Mazamatla and Conception were occupled by the rebels in Jalisco.

CARDINAL RIEG Y OASANOVA, archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain, died in Toledo after a lingering illness. The cardinal, one of the greatest prelates of the Catholic church, attended the Eucharistic congress in Chicago last year and made many friends in America. He liked the United States, and lauded its youth.

Murray Roe, son of E. P. Roe, the famous engineer and a social figure in New York, was found dead in Central park, New York. Years ago, after his wife divorced him, Roe went to South America, where he lost both his health and a fortune of about \$1,000,-000. Since his return in 1913 he had been employed in a theater.

Other deaths worthy of mention were those of Mrs. Fannle Bloomfield Zeisler of Chicago, one of the mostnoted planists in the world, and of Zaghiul Pasha, former premier of Egypt and leader of the Egyptian Na-

N MISSISSIPPI'S second primary for the Democratic gubernatorial election incomplete returns indicated that Theodore G. Bilbo had defeated Murphree by something like 10,000 votes. Of course the nomination is equivalent to election. "I am the hap-piest man in the state of Mississippi." Mr. Bilbo said. "In all my experience in politics this is the greatest victory have ever won because of the great odds against me."

NFORMATION has been received by Acting Secretary of the Navy Robinson that American marines in Nicaragua, acting with the constabulary, killed two more bandits in an engagement near Jicaro.

would only be opening up the way for unscrupulous exporters to dump inferior goods and destroy the market

operate with the government if the government will establish and maintain export standards, which would be proof against inferior products getting overseas. To this end a national trade mark, supplementing the firm mark and giving a national guaranty of quality, could be affixed which would give the necessary protection.

### WHEN LANCELOT RETURNED

(@ by D. J. Walsh.)

ANNY FRY sat at her spinet desk looking over the month's accounts. She nibbled the top of her pen reflectively, aware that she had committed an extravagance in buying another rug which she did not need. She seemed unable to resist a rug if it had a Persian de sign and came within the means of her purse.

Fanny Fry was forty-six, a slender woman with a touch of gray in her black hair, but with a still youthful sparkle in her black eyes. She was an old maid, not a bachelor girl or even a spinster, just an old maid. And she was not ashamed of the fact although she sometimes wished-, Her glance, lifting from the pages of figures before her to the blue jar, rested there wistfully. Spring was in the blue jar, at least so much of spring as may be expressed by a big bunch of catkins slowly coming to willow consciousness, Mrs. Hall's little boy had brought them to her that morning. Now it would take a lively imagination to invest Harry with the witchery of a cupid for he was tow-haired and minus his front teeth, yet in presenting the catkins he had offered Fanny Fry springand something more, a memory and a desire that was teasing her at this instant,

The door opened and Clementine North entered. Clementine was a widow of long standing, plump, sandy-haired, rosy. For some years now she and Fanny had lived together in the old Fry house. Clementine had been out that afternoon doing a bit of shopping and she brought a breath of the spicy air in with her.

"Say, Fan!" she exclaimed. "What do you know about that? Lancelot Otis is here in town."

"Clem!" . Fanny started violently. She turned a pale face upon her friend and housemate.

"I met him just now," Clementine sat down. "He is staying at the Central house. I asked him up tonight

to dinner. He wanted to see you." "Clem!" repeated Fanny in fainter "There is plenty of chicken and cream and a fresh cake. I stopped in

at the grocery and got a head of lettuce and some tomatoes. Guess we'll have plenty even for a man who looks as much like enjoying victuals

"Has-has he changed much?" whispered Fanny.

"Who wouldn't change in thirty years? He has filled out and get a little bald. But for all that he's the same Lance," she sighed. Fanny sighed, too.

"How queer-fer us three to be together again," she said.

"How nice you mean, how like old Clementine studied her friend thoughtfully. "Tell me, Fun. Did you stay single on his account? Fanny flushed, "Well-maybe 1

did," she confessed. "Awfully silly in you. I got married," Clementine tapped the rug with her neat foot. "Out of spite. I wasn't going to let Lance Otis find me wearing dust and ashes for him

if he came back." "He is back now. And he's coming to dinner!" Fanny sprang up. "I must set the table. There are a thousand things to do-" She rushed out of the room while Clementine followed more slowly, a serious look on

her pink face. Fanny flying from task to task with nervous fleetness had but one thought. Lancelot had returned What should she feel at sight of him? What would he feel at sight of her? Or-her heart sank-perhaps he would prefer the plump and cozy Clementine. Widows were always fascinating, especially to bachelors. Lancelot was still a bachelor, he had told Clementine so. Strange that he had not married. But then neither had she married. Could It be that he remembered her as she remembered him? Love was a curious thing. It crept into one's heart, there to lie until some trivial happening-spring and a bunch of pussy-willows-

brought it forth. "I'll wear my beige crepe," thought Fanny, "And I'll put on a lot of rouge so no matter what happens I shan't look pale." She called Clementine to look at the table.

Meanwhile Clementine had had a few thoughts of her own while she was preparing the white sauce for the chicken and chilling the salad stuff. She had decided to wear her black brocade. It set off her white arms and neck.

"The last time Lancelot ever saw me I had on a brown checked gingham and nothing was ever more un-becoming to me," she thought.

six. At five therefore the two wenier. sought their rooms. Fanny's fingers, became all thumbs as she struggled with her hair. But she did not as usual run to her friend for aid. Fanny, indeed, was aware of a change in herself toward Clementine and suspicious of a change in Clementine to ward her. The same thing had hap-pened years before. She wondered it they would be any more successful now in concealing their jealousy. At eighteen they had pulled each other's hair for love of Lancelot.

In the beige frock Fanny glowed like a full-blown rose. In her rich black blocade Clementine shone like a light. They looked at each other as they met on the landing.

"You've got one check redder than the other," commented Clementine. "Your nose, dear, looks as if you'd

stuck it into the flour bin!" laughed

Clementine threw up her head and started for the stairs. Fanny did the same. The stairs were steep and as slippery as careful polishing can make varnish and oak. Fanny's foot in its high-heeled pump slipped. She felt herself going and clutched. She clutched Clementine. From that point they skidded, tumbled, sprawled, always falling, always struggling against falling by clutching at each other. Fanny's hair strayed down, a slip was torn from Clementine's lace frill. At the bottom of the stairs they regained their balance, both bruised and disheveled, to find a horrified face looking in upon them through the uncovered plate glass in the hall door. That face was Lancelot's. He had arrived in time to see the whole performance. Now, instead of ringing the bell he gave a gesture of despair and hastened away without a sign of

Fanny limped to the door. She saw him walking swiftly down the street, As he passed under the arc light he again made that strange revealing gesture.

recognition.

"He has run away!" gasped Fanny.
"What shall I do?" she turned to Clementine,

Clementine was laughing until the black brocade quivered from her

"Oh-don't you-see-?" demanded Fanny, aghast.

"O-oh, he thought we were having a fight over him yet-just as we used te," said the convulsed Clemen-

"I wonder if he did," said Fanny

he went away in the first place, you know very well. He came upon us that time we were having a halrpulling match. Lancelot loved peace, he was a timid soul-he hasn't got She clung to the newel over it." post, wiping tears of merriment from

"It isn't anything to laugh about," said Fanny,

"I think it is," returned Clementine, "And I shall continue to laugh. So will you when you come to your senses. I feel, Fan, that Lancelot is the same old coward and that our

friendship is-safe again." Fanny drew a deep breath. After all, if the thing had not happened Lancelot might have proposed to Clementine. Clementine was a widow. She would have been miserable with out Clementine. Maybe it was just as

"I am sorry I tore your lace, dear." she said gently. "And-and if the dinner isn't entirely spoiled, let's go and eat it."

# Bathtubs Cause Most

Accidents in Homes You are more likely to be hurt while using the bathtub than you are in getting in or out of bed or standing on a stepladder, according to accident reports of a large insurance company. In 1926, out of a total of 33,303 claims paid, 93 went to persons injured in bathtubs, 26 to those who had fallen from ladders and 44 to persons burt while entering or leaving their beds. Another feature of the company's report was that more men were injured in the comparatively mild sports of fishing, golf, tennis and gymnasium exercises and squash than in the more active game of football.

#### Wrong Place to Search

"Poor Miss Seymour came near get-ting herself into trouble last night. She started, according to her usual habit, to look under her bed-"

"Well, her bed at the time hap pened to be an upper berth in a steeping car."

#### Lost Her Memory? "I go celd all over when I think

of my fortleth birthday." Her friend (sarcastically) - Did something dreadful happen then,

#### Inventive Woman

Women are said to have tittle inventive genius, but we'll bet that one of them invented alimony.-Florence

# Remains of the Mayas



A Maya of Today Beside a Carving of His Ancestors.

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

EW civilizations of the past in any part of the world have been so worthy as that disclosed by so worthy as that disclosed by the ruined cities of the Mayas in Central America. From about 500 B. C. until sometime between 471 and 530 A. D. the Mayas lived in the region now included in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas in Mexico, the department of Peten in Guatemaia, and just along the western frontier of Honduras.

There a magnificent civilization had been developed. This region, now overgrown with a dense tropical forest, had been cleared and put under intensive cultivation. Great cities flourished on every side. Lofty pyramid-temples and splendid palaces of cut stone, spacious plazas and courts filled with elaborately carved monuments of strange yet imposing dignity, market places, terraces, causeways, were to be counted, not by tens and scores but by hundreds and thousands.

Indeed, it is not improbable that this was one of the most densely populated areas of its size in the world during the first five centuries of the Christian era, the seat of a mighty American empire:

Nor did other arts and sciences lag behind architecture and sculpture in the Mayan cultural procession. Metal, It is true, the Mayas of the Old Empire did not have, but the lack of it did not prevent them from carving such a hard substance as jade, which they made into beautiful pectoral plaques sometimes six inches square, showing their principal deities and rulers in acts of adoration or sacri-Necklaces, anklets, wristlets earrings, nose ornaments, beads, and pendants were fashioned - from the same refractory material.

Exquisite wood carvings, delicate modeling in stucco ceramics, painting, weaving and gorgeous mosaics made of brilliantly colored feathers were some of the other arts in which, so far as the native races of the New World are concerned, the Old Empire Maya acknowledged few equals and, with the possible exception of the Inca in the art of weaving, no superiors. And when one comes to a knowledge of the abstract sciences, such as arith metic, chronology and astronomy, they had few peers among their contempo raries, even in the Old World.

#### Great Mayan Exodus.

But the Mayan Dark Ages were ap proaching. Art, architecture and learning were soon to suffer a temporary eclipse-one, indeed, from which the first never again fully recovered. The Mayas during the Sev enth century were forced to abandon the Old Empire region, where, they had wrought so laboriously and had achieved so splendidly, and to seek new homes elsewhere.

The cause, or perhaps better, cause of this great Mayan exodus are as ye obscure. Climatic changes rendering the region unfit for further habitation internecine strife, foreign invasions intellectual and social exhaustion following hard upon such rapid esthetic development, devastating epidemics of yellow fever, even such a modern manifestation as the high cost of Uving, have been suggested to account for this great historic event.

Whatever may have been resyon sible for this migration, the fact itself is sufficiently clear that Yucatan was discovered as early as the latter half of the Fifth century, by advance parties of Old Empire Mayas pushing northward along the then, and even still, unexplored forests of southern Yucatan, looking for a new and mor

promising land in which to live. Yucatan must have held not a few disappointments for these early ndventuring Americans. It is at best but a parched and waterless land. There is no surface water, and there are no rivers or streams and only one or two lakes. The country is of limestone formation, with only a subterrunean water supply and relatively few places where this may be got at naturally. And these first Mayan explorers had neither time nor means for drilling wells.

Cities by Water Holes.

Here and there about the country a few natural openings or wells have been formed, great holes in the ground, sometimes several hundred feet in diameter, places where the limestone crust has become undermined and has fallen through, exposing subterranean water. These the Mayas called cenotes, and wherever they existed, there, by very force of circumstance, important centers of population were established and flour-ished.

The place where Chichen Itza, the great city of the New Empire, was later to be founded, was peculiarly favored in this respect, for here the waterless plain of Yucatan is pierced by two of these great natural wells within half a mile of each other. Under primitive conditions, this fact alone determined that an Important city would one day grow up around

In the late New Empire five centuries and more after the cities of the Old Empire had been abandoned and lay in desolation, buried beneath a vast tropical forest. Chichen Itza had grown to be the largest city of her day-indeed, more-the hollest city of her times, the Mecca of the Mayan

In 1004 A. D. the three largest citystates-Chichen-Itza, Uxmai and Mayapan-formed a triple alliance, under the name of the League of Mayapan, by which the government of the peninsula was divided equally among

This is the period of the true Mayan Renaissance. Under the peaceful conditions and general prosperity brought sbout by the league, art and architec-

But not yet had Chichen Itza reached her greatest development, her crowning glory as the holy city of the Mayas. In 1201 A. D. the ruler of Mayapan made successful war on Chichen Itza, and from this time until its final abandonment, in 1448, the city was held in thrall by foreign rulers, the Toltec-Aztec allies of Hunnac

This foreign influence from the distant Vale of Anahuac gave to the city not only new rulers, but also new customs, new esthetic inspirations, a new architecture, even a new religion, all of which reacted powerfully upon the Itza people and raised their capital to a position of honor and sanctity never enjoyed by it or any other Mayan city before or since.

The conquerors brought with them the worship of the fair golden-haired god, Quetzalcoatl, the "Feathered Serpent." Removed to Chichen Itza, this Toltec Zeus became Kukulcan, a direct Mayan translation of Quetzalcoati : and presently all over the northern part of the city, which dates principally from this last period, temples and sanctu-aries were rising to the new god, all adorned with highly realistic representations of the Feathered Serpentin columns, balustrades, cornices bas-reliefs—until his sinuous trail was to be seen on every side.

In two and a half centuries, 1201-1448 A. D., more buildings went up in the city than had been built since its foundation, close to six centur

A considerable part of Chichen Item has been brought to light by the exer-vations of the Carnegie institution of Washington, begun in 1924. One of the principal structures found, which has been named the Court of the Col-umns, covers five acres.

#### litch in Advertising Canada's Goods Abroad The Canadian government has \$100,-0 to spend on advertising Canada's res abroad, but not a cent of it can disbursed under the present con-

The sum was voted for foreign adthis with the express stipulation at it would be available if matched as similar amount by producers of

producers have refused to meet

this requirement. They declare they are spending money overseas to adver tise their own trade-marked goods, but they have shown no enthusiasm regarding a plan for general advertising of Canadian products. The reason is obvious, they main-

tain. Those trying to create a permanent market on an enlarged scale know they can do it only by maintenance of high standards of quality and continuity of supply. By co-operating with the government in any general advertising plan they feel they The exporters say they would co-

Lancelot had promised to arrive at