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HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Is Informed of Good Business Conditions in Nation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ECONOMIC conditions in the United States are fairly good, business seems to be improving and the outlook for the future is encouraging. That is, in brief, a summary of the reports submitted to President Coolidge by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Labor Davis, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The President was highly pleased with these optimistic reports, and concluded the present situation is satisfactory.

In the reports on business conditions it was stated that the construction program of the country shows no material let-up. While there has been a falling off in receipts of the railroads, the President is of the opinion that any diminution in volume of railroad business due to development of motor transportation and the general use of automobiles reflects prosperity rather than otherwise. The amount of coal transportation was not quite so great this year as last, but the President attributes this to the fact that last year stocks of coal were accumulated in anticipation of a strike.

A considerable increase in the production of automobiles is in prospect, the President was advised. The railroads are to be in the market for a good deal of new equipment. The textile industry is in better shape than it was, and the steel industry is showing progress.

Exports are keeping up as well as last year, it was stated. Imports have not been quite so large in value as last year, but Secretary Hoover gave as a reason that this was due mainly to the fact that American consumers are getting British rubber at lower prices.

Secretary Davis, in commenting on the labor situation, said that at present there were only twenty-seven industrial strikes in progress as compared with fifty at this time last year. Reports presented by Secretary Jardine caused the President to believe that agriculture is in a somewhat better condition than it has been, and that this will be reflected in a greater buying power. Crops with the exception of cotton were stated to be fully as good as last year.

Despite the encouraging business conditions, President Coolidge let it be known that in his opinion taxes cannot be reduced by as much as \$350,000,000 or \$400,000,000, as is urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He has not indicated that the reduction could amount to even \$300,000,000, and in Washington it was believed Secretary Mellon would advise congress to make a cut of between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

It was understood in Washington that Henry C. Hall would soon resign as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that Amos A. Betts of Phoenix, Ariz., would be named to succeed him. Mr. Betts is a member of the Arizona corporation commission and is a Democrat.

CHICAGO'S night life is on the eve of being dried up completely as a result of the action of the Supreme court of the United States in declining to interfere with the issuance of injunctions closing several cabarets in that city because some of their patrons drank liquor on the premises and were served with the accompanying ice and soft drinks.

There is no apparent reason why cabarets and roadhouses everywhere else should not be in equal peril with those of the Chicago district. The prohibition enforcement agents were making preparations for great activity, and the proprietors of cafes and hotels were in a quandary, declaring they could not insult their

patrons by searching them before serving them with soft drinks.

SENATOR NYE of North Dakota, as spokesman for the radical Republicans, has called on Frank O. Lowden to make plain his stand on various issues which are of especial interest to the West, and intimated that if he fails to satisfy the radicals in these matters, they will give their support to Senator Norris of Nebraska for the Presidential nomination.

"There are such problems as those involving freight rates, discriminations in freight rates, inland waterway improvements, permanent improvements growing out of any flood control program, the conduct of the federal reserve banking system, the administration of the federal farm land banks—all of these problems bearing directly upon the measure of prosperity which may accrue to the agricultural states," said Senator Nye. "Then, too, there are great national problems in which the West is vastly interested.

"Upon these problems the whole West knows well the position of one like Senator Norris, but it does not yet fully know the position of Governor Lowden, except that he is a believer in and an advocate of farm relief legislation such as is involved in the McNary-Haugen bill."

Senator Walsh of Montana, Democrat, prophesies a political "revolution" in the Middle West if the Republicans nominate a man whose views on farm relief are the same as those of President Coolidge.

Two other Democratic senators, Copeland of New York and Pomerene of Ohio, have endorsed the candidacy of Gov. Al Smith. With the backing and support of the South, said Copeland, Smith's nomination and election are assured. He declared that southern opposition was "not so strong as it has been represented" and looked hopefully for assistance from Dixie. He believes the Republicans will nominate Charles E. Hughes.

Pomerene's endorsement was in a magazine article in which he praised Smith's accomplishment in New York and defended his attitude toward prohibition. He declared, however, that there were so many able leaders that he did not want to seem unequivocally committed to Smith.

Mrs. Florence Atkins of Georgia, a leader among Democratic women, said the nomination of Smith would mean "party suicide," since the South would not support him if he were named.

TRIAL of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair in Washington on charges of conspiracy to loot the navy's oil reserves got under way before a jury which included two young women. Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene are handling the case for the government, and the former made the opening statement for the prosecution. Edward C. Finney, first assistant secretary of the interior and during Fall's regime, was the first important witness. He described the unusual secrecy which distinguished the Teapot Dome lease transaction from dozens of others in the department, and asserted that the transaction was taken entirely from the hands of himself and his associates and conducted personally by Fall.

His testimony purported to show further that for days the lease itself lay locked in a drawer of Fall's desk while members of congress and other officials asked in vain for information as to whether such a lease had been executed or was in contemplation.

EIGHTY thousand soft coal miners of central Germany went out on strike last week, and many industries were threatened with disaster because of the lack of electrical power. The men had been earning an average of \$5 a week and asked that this be increased to \$8.4. The ministry of labor approved the demand but the mine owners would not grant it unless they were permitted to increase the price of coal accordingly.

This minister of economics vetoed. The central German chemical industry, the sugar industry and the paper mills began shutting down, and the beet sugar refiners told the government the entire industry would be ruined unless the strike were stopped. Food prices in Berlin and elsewhere began

been reimbursed for its outlay to build the dam, Copeland would have the whole project transferred to the proposed corporation.

This authority would consist of an equal number of persons, perhaps three, from each of the states of Nevada, Arizona and California. The chief function of the authority would be to sell or dispose of all water power at Boulder dam. It might also control distribution of water from the basin to the lower reaches of the river.

After the federal government has

soaring, and the cabinet spent many hours trying to devise some means of righting the troubles.

Southern Colorado also had its coal strike, some 4,000 miners quitting work on the order of the Industrial Workers of the World. Members of the state industrial commission warned the strikers that picketing was against the law, and the sheriff at Walsenburg, center of the affair, told them every man caught picketing would be arrested. In spite of this the strikers, headed by I. W. W. leaders, began picketing the mines. These men were not permitted to carry arms but Paul Seidler, I. W. W. organizer, said: "We intend to conduct this strike peacefully, but if a striker is killed our men will be carrying cannon around with them."

Five more mining companies in Ohio have obtained from the Federal court in Columbus injunctions against the United Mine Workers to aid them in operating their mines on a nonunion basis.

EARL CARROLL, the theatrical man of "bath-tub party" fame, came out of the Atlanta prison last week on parole, after paying his fine and signing a pledge to abstain from intoxicating drinks, avoid bad company and behave himself generally. He had served a little more than four months of his year and a day sentence. Carroll's thoughtfulness for his former friends among the prisoners caused him to order many of his personal possessions left for their use, including an expensive radio set and a sum of money he had on deposit at the prison. The latter he ordered used to help his friends as Warden Snook saw fit.

Other objects of the federal parole board's clemency during the week were Gaston Means, notorious in many ways, and Colonel Forbes, once head of the veterans' bureau.

OVER in China the struggle for Peking goes merrily on. After retreating some distance, the Shansi troops slipped back past Chang's forces and for a time seriously threatened the city again. But at last reports they were being pushed back, owing to their inability to reinforce their positions. The fighting was exceedingly fierce and bloody and the casualties heavy.

The Nationalist government succeeded in floating a domestic loan of \$24,000,000 in Shanghai for the purpose of financing a new campaign against Marshal Chang, and announced plans for the drive northward in full co-operation with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and the tapan of Shansi province.

LITHUANIA has formally applied to the League of Nations for intervention in its quarrel with Poland, and the matter will be placed on the agenda for the December meeting of the council. The note from Kovno complains especially of the suppression of Lithuanian schools in Vilna by the Polish government, and it points out that a state of war exists between the two countries, the frontiers having been closed for years and all relations prohibited. France has been frankly supporting Poland, and England has been unfriendly to Lithuania because of its Russian connections; but it is believed Germany will warmly espouse Lithuania's cause in December.

COSTES and Le Bris, French aviators, successfully made the flight from Senegal to Port Natal, Brazil, being the first to fly across the southern Atlantic without a stop. They continued their journey down to Buenos Aires with several stops.

Mrs. Frances Grayson and her fellow aviators of the plane Dawn made one start from Old Orchard, Maine, on their projected flight to Denmark, but were forced back because the plane was improperly loaded and nose-heavy. Then they waited day after day for favorable weather for another take-off.

LARGE numbers of Alabama Klansmen have been indicted for the floggings that have disgraced that state, and the trials will begin in January. Attorney General McCall, who was elected on a Klan ticket, has resigned from the society and denounces it scathingly.

While Horace Mann, the famous educator, was sitting in his study one day an insane man rushed into the room and challenged him to fight.

"My dear fellow," replied Mr. Mann, "it would give me great pleasure to accommodate you but I can't do it, the odds are unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—that's two against one."

"Oh, come ahead!" the insane man answered. "I am a man and a man beside myself. Let us four have a fight."—Boston Transcript.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE

(By D. J. Walsh.)

THE governor was to visit the little town of Bluffs. Everywhere the word went around—the governor was coming! It was the first visit of such a high official in many years and it meant a great deal! The chief executive was scheduled to speak in the park at noon and attend a luncheon as guest of the Rotary club immediately after. The governor's wife was to be the guest of honor at the home of the mayor's wife, Mrs. Sanford.

All the leading women of Bluffs were invited to the Sanford home to receive the state's leading lady. That is, all but Millicent Tunford. Just why the coveted invitation should have failed to reach the modest little bungalow on the outskirts of the village Millicent could not understand. And she was grieved. To be ignored by the women of her town at the year's most important social fete was to her disgrace—almost disaster. It meant everything. There would be gossip—small-town gossip—and above all, isolation. And there was her boy and her husband—the postal clerk.

When Mrs. Courtney called Mrs. Tunford on the phone and asked the sort of dress she planned to wear at the banquet Mrs. Tunford could only swallow hard and say she did not know. She mentioned to her the fact that the invitation had not arrived. She merely laughed and told her it did not matter—that perhaps anyway it was just a mistake. But down in her heart Millicent knew that Mrs. Sanford had intentionally omitted her from the list of guests.

The days passed and the time for the governor's arrival drew near. The weekly newspaper of the town carried a long story about the reception planned for his wife, Mrs. Leonard, as well as the function to be held by the Rotarians for the chief executive. The name of Mrs. Tunford was still missing from the published list. Millicent grew morose and was too hurt even to go to the stores for her shopping.

Mr. Tunford was called on the telephone a few days before the affair and requested to serve on a committee to receive the governor. The honor, of course, was small, but it meant a great deal to Mrs. Tunford. It meant that she was not keeping pace with her husband—that she did not mean to the women of the town what her husband meant to the men. She went on Mr. Tunford's shoulder as she told him again and again how sorry she was that she had failed so miserably to keep her place among the social set of the village. Mr. Tunford laughed and patted her soft black hair.

"Why, you're as good as a dozen Mrs. Sanfords," he told her. "What if Mrs. Sanford does try to be catty? The governor's wife didn't send the invitations."

She looked up at him through tear-filled eyes.

"But—but—what will the neighbors think?" she sobbed.

Mr. Tunford dismissed the neighbors with a smile and a light wave of his hand.

"It doesn't matter. I love you just as much. And I'm sure Robert does, don't you, son?"

Robert clung to his mother's dress and smiled his acquiescence.

The afternoon before the arrival of the governor's party Mrs. Tunford resolved to think no more of the incident. She would forget the banquet and go on just as before. If the neighbors talked—well, just let them talk. As long as she had her husband and Robert, what else could matter? She spent the afternoon cleaning the house and getting things in order. At least, she could find some joy in having her lawn and porch in a perfect state of tidiness when the party passed on the main highway to the center of town. They were coming from the state capital by auto and would pass the Tunford bungalow.

And then it rained. Clouds had been settling over the little valley all the afternoon, and at five the down-pour started. It poured incessantly for two hours and the soil roads of the county became great, splashy mud-puddles. Reports came in that many automobiles were stalled in the sticky mud gumbo between the town and the state capital. By morning the roads would be impassable.

Mrs. Tunford was a little sorry because of the disappointment of her town in case the governor could not come. He would very probably have no other open dates for months. However, it would mean her social salvation to some extent. She would not be ignored by the reception for Mrs. Leonard because the reception would, of course, be impossible.

"I guess the big doings tomorrow will be called off," Mr. Tunford remarked. There is no train in the morning on which the governor's party could possibly arrive in time for the event. The only chance would be for his arrival on the flyer at midnight. He very probably won't do that." He resumed reading, the evening paper published at the capital. It carried a long story about the governor's prospective visit to the neighboring village, the Rotarian luncheon and the reception for Governor Leonard's wife at the Sanford home. The list of invited guests was published. Millicent's name was not included. It was near bedtime when the doorbell rang. It was a Western Union boy.

"Day letter for Mrs. Tunford." The boy smiled a knowing smile as he signed for the message. He had evidently read the confidential note, the case usually in all small towns. "I hear the governor's wife is a friend of yours," he said.

Mrs. Tunford turned red. She thought the boy had heard of her absence from the list invited to the reception. She closed the door in a rage and tore open the telegram. As she read, her husband noticed her gasp slightly and the color in her cheeks deepened noticeably. When she finished she could only look at Mr. Tunford and gasp.

"Read it, Ralph!" She ran to the divan and fell across it sobbing. Mr. Tunford had forebodings that the message carried disastrous news. He read aloud:

"Mrs. Ralph Tunford, Bluffs, Wyo. My good friend, Mrs. Leonard and the governor arriving tonight on the flyer. Told them you could entertain us. Mrs. Leonard wants to meet you again. If you remember, she was formerly Gladys Finley, our girl friend in college. Hope we are not inconveniencing you

"HELEN CLIFFORD." "Gladys Finley!" Mrs. Tunford managed to gasp between sobs. "Gladys Finley, the governor's wife! And I hadn't heard of her in years. Good old Gladys—why I remember when—"

But her husband interrupted her. It was time to meet the train. The town would have heard of the governor's night arrival and would turn out to meet him. It was Millicent's turn now.

Oil of the Scriptures

Of all the numerous substances, both animal and vegetable, yielding oil and known to the ancients, the olive-berry is the one of which most frequent mention is made in the Scriptures. In gathering the fruit great care was necessary in order that neither the olive-berry nor the young branches of the tree be bruised. The berries were therefore gathered by hand or gently shaken off with a light reed or stick. The oil was extracted by bruising the fruit with a mortar, by crushing in a press, or grinding in a mill.

Olive oil was devoted to six chief uses. As a food it was used to garnish vegetables. Dried wheat was boiled in oil and eaten and this is still a common dish in Syria.

"Seven Ages"—Revised

Here are the modern seven ages of man: From one to ten he thinks his parents know everything; from ten to twenty he discovers that they don't know so much; from twenty to thirty he learns that they do know a few things, after that, except about modern life; from thirty to forty he learns that, with all their faults, they probably know nearly as much as he does; from forty to fifty he is startled by discovery that they knew more than he ever did before; from fifty to sixty he wonders if he ever can be as wise as they were and after sixty he begins to believe again that they knew everything.—Los Angeles Times.

Jewish Burial Custom

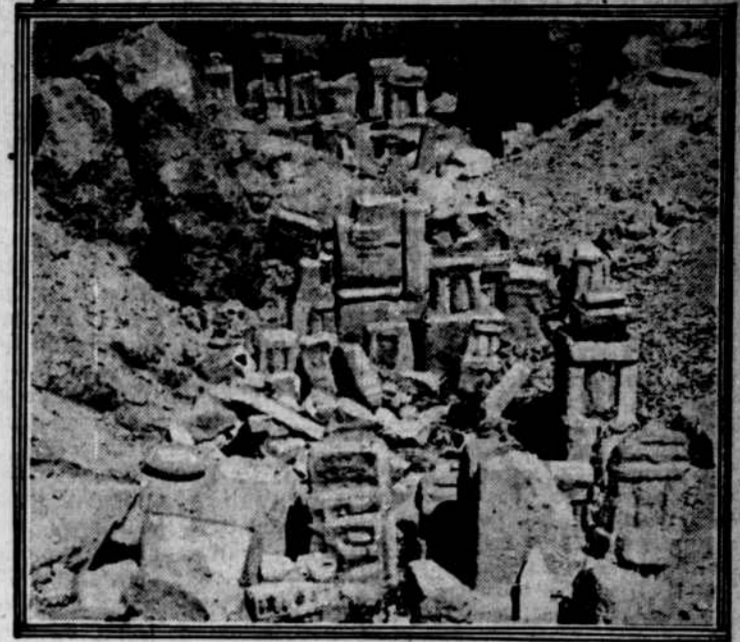
The ancient Jews of Palestine buried their dead by placing the corpse either in the earth or in caves hewn out of the rock. Sometimes the sepulcher was dug in the ground in the neighborhood of the family dwelling. More frequently, however, rocks were excavated so as to form compartments or galleries, with as many vaults as desired. These vaults were known as "kokim." The burial place was often in a garden situated at least 50 cubits distant from the city. The site was usually marked by a whitewashed stone.

Clash of Wits

While Horace Mann, the famous educator, was sitting in his study one day an insane man rushed into the room and challenged him to fight. "My dear fellow," replied Mr. Mann, "it would give me great pleasure to accommodate you but I can't do it, the odds are unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—that's two against one."

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DEAD CITIES of CARTHAGE



Ruins of the Temple of Tanit.

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

FEW sites of antiquity have a more illustrious history than the peninsula on which lie the accumulated ruins of the dead cities of Carthage. Phoenicians, Berbers, Numidians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantine crusaders, and, lastly, the Arabs have all left their traces, and today in the strata of thirty centuries lie the mute evidences of long racial warfare and the dethronement of past splendors.

Here, where peace now reigns over the marble dust, is a natural beauty and grandeur equal to any of the famous scenes along the Mediterranean shore and the panorama viewed from Cape Carthage explains Queen Dido's selection of the site, in the Ninth century B. C., for the first Punic city of Carthage.

From the summit of the ancient hill called Byrsa (meaning "hide," and reminiscent of the Dido story of the bull skin), is unfolded the landscape which was once the scene of the great tragedy of the Mediterranean. To the east lies the magnificent Gulf of Tunis, of azure blue shading off into emerald green near the shores.

On the opposite bank arise the majestic twin summits of the sacred mountain of the Carthaginians, the Bou-Kornel. There stood the temple dedicated to Baal, but only a few stones mark the spot where the flames of votive offerings once paid homage to the insatiable Phoenician gods.

To the south, in an amphitheater surrounded by purple mountains, its hundred minarets reflected in the Tunis lagoon, lies "the White Mantle of the Prophet," as the Arabs call the city of Tunis today.

The picturesque village of Sid-bou-Said crowns the northern promontory of Cape Carthage. It looks somewhat like a white dove, the sacred symbol of the Carthaginians, for its roofs and domes spread out like wings above the blood-red precipices that stand like sentinels above the entrance to the Gulf of Tunis.

This is the scene so often gazed upon by Dido, Pyrrhus, Hasdrubal, Hannibal, Scipio, Caesar, Cyrrian, Augustine, Genserik, and St. Louis, and its history is made still more eloquent by the resurrection of its buried ruins.

Under Earth and Water.

The excavation of Carthage is difficult because of the great topographical changes that have taken place since Punic days. For these changes the Medjerda river is responsible to a considerable degree, as its alluvial deposits have encroached upon a large part of the peninsula, completely covering a portion of land which in all probability was once occupied by the city. Today the Arabs still call these marshes Bahar el Azrag, meaning "the Blue Sea."

From motion picture films taken by airplane it is quite evident that there are vast submarine walls at Cape Kamart, to the northwest of the peninsula. Excavations at this point, it is believed, will throw some light on the old baffling mystery as to the site of the Punic ports, where the mighty merchant fleets of the Carthaginians plied to and fro. (As may be remembered, the Phoenician, whose Roman name was "Punicus," was a native of Canaan, in the lowlands of Palestine, prior to the invasion of the Jews.)

According to the descriptions of Apollon and other Roman historians, we know the ports to have been circular at one time, with the admiral's military palace in the center, and at

another period quadrilateral. It is said that as many as 220 galleys could be anchored at one time in the harbor. Actually a series of harbors, they were of imposing architecture and were marked off by gigantic columns, between which the ships were moored.

Carthage a Great City.

The sea has risen three and one-half yards since Roman days, and there are many ruins under water in the gulf and at La Marsa, north of the rebuilt city.

The question of when the Egyptians may have occupied this territory can be solved only by the most laborious and prolonged research, since Cambe, the city of the Sidonians, was founded by them six centuries before Dido (really Elissar, daughter of King Mathan of Tyre) settled there with her fugitive Phoenicians, prior to 800 B. C. Cambe was merely a ruin at this time, and history affords nothing beyond the fact of its existence and origin. Sidon had been the principal Phoenician seaport; so the Carthaginian people held their section of what is now Tunis as far back as their African history has been revealed.

Under the Barcas family (Hasdrubal, Hamilcar, Hannibal, etc.) Carthage was a great center of wealth and commerce, with a population which has been estimated variously between 700,000 and 1,000,000.

The buildings of Carthage prior to its destruction by the Romans, in 146 B. C., were in some cases seven stories high.

Twenty, forty, and sixty feet below the surface have been unearthed the vestiges of the Byzantine, Roman and Phoenician occupations. In this work have been engaged the explorers Gauckler, Merlin and Poinsoot, of the Service des Antiquites, but the most notable efforts have been those of Pere Delattre, who, with exceedingly meager resources, has labored over the ruins for fifty years. He has discovered four of the earliest Christian basilicas, Roman and Punic necropolises, an amphitheater, and many priceless relics, but during this long period of arduous search he has actually explored only one-tenth of Roman and Christian Carthage. Lately, under Count de Prook, remains previously located by Pere Delattre have been completely excavated.

Temple of Tanit Uncovered.

The most sensational discovery lately was the Temple of Tanit by the amateur archeologist, M. Icart, where human sacrifices were offered by the Carthaginians to the goddess of that name and to Baal Ammon. Literally hundreds of urns were found containing the bones of children from four to twelve years of age who had been burned alive.

The cleft which led to this important discovery was supplied by an Arab, who was seen digging for stone inscriptions near the location of the Punic ports for the purpose of selling them to tourists. Operations were undertaken near by and inscriptions were found to the deities mentioned and a large field of stiles bearing the pagan symbol of fertility, a crescent reversed over a disk or triangle.

Below this site were the urns, which were about twelve inches high, of red or white terra cotta, with handles and wide mouths sealed with yellow clay. Besides the bones of children were those of lambs and birds here and there. The name of the child sacrificed appeared on the stiles immediately above.

The altars unearthed at the lower level were undoubtedly of Egyptian origin.

Urges States Be Given Boulder Dam Profits

Organization of a corporation representing California, Nevada and Arizona to sell water power developed at Boulder dam and divide profits between these states, was recommended by Senator Royal S. Copeland (Dem.) of New York.

Senator Copeland has just returned from an inspection of the proposed development on the Colorado river and the levee system along the Colo-